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THE NEW YORK

TRIBUNES'S

HISTORY

OF THE

UNITED

STATES



POCKET ATLAS OF THE WORLD.



# The New York Tribune's

## HISTORY

OF THE

# UNITED STATES

FROM THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA UNTIL THE  
PRESENT TIME.

WITH A

# POCKET ATLAS

OF

# THE WORLD

CONTAINING

COLORED MAPS OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH STATISTICS SHOWING PRODUCTS AND RESOURCES OF THE VARIOUS STATES; ALSO, MAPS OF EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

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# NEW YORK TRIBUNE'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## THE COLONIES.

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### CHAPTER I.

#### DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION.

For centuries there have been legends of prehistoric communication between America and the Eastern hemisphere, which research has not been able to verify nor quite to overturn. It is not until near the close of the tenth century that we find a positive record of voyages to this continent. An Icelandic sea-rover of that date, driven out of his course by storms, reached Greenland, which must then have enjoyed a far more genial climate than it has now; and his report of the country led other Norsemen to visit it, and to plant settlements, whence expeditions coasted along the shores of New England, giving the name of Vinland to the country about Narragansett Bay, and probably reaching even the Bay of New York. These voyages, however, had no practical result; and after the destruction of the Greenland colonies, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the very memory of the Norsemen's discoveries perished.

When Christopher Columbus, therefore, formed his project of a western voyage of discovery, the existence of unknown lands beyond the Atlantic was unsuspected. The latter part of the fifteenth century was a period of extraordinary enterprise and restlessness among the chief nations of Europe. Men were fascinated especially by maritime adventure, learning for the first time something of the true shape of the earth, dispelling the fables that had covered the distant seas with impenetrable darkness and encircled the tropics with a zone of fire, and searching out convenient routes to the Indies, a region of romance and mystery which, in the popular imagination, offered inexhaustible wealth of gold, jewels, silks, spices, and all else that was rarest, most precious, and most beautiful. Columbus, who was a Genoese sea captain, had been a careful student of geography, correcting the scanty knowledge of the time by whatever he could learn from the reports of the most adventurous sailors. If any vague rumor of islands in the West reached him he seems to have put no faith in it. Satisfied that the earth was round, but greatly misconceiving its size, he believed that he could reach the Indies by sailing due west from Europe a distance of not more than 2,400 miles; and the fantastic dangers with which scholars and navigators argued that such a route into the void must be beset he knew had no existence. His theory, therefore, embraced an error of no great consequence, with a truth of the first value to civilization. The discovery of America was



not an accident, but something reasoned out. As Humboldt says, it was "a conquest of reflection."

Columbus spent many years vainly urging his scheme at various European courts. He was listened to at last by the Spanish sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella, the queen espousing his cause with especial generosity; and on the 3d of August, 1492, he was enabled to set sail with three small vessels from the port of Palos, in Andalusia. The voyage was long, and the crews, some of whom had been impressed, were in almost open mutiny, when land was made out on the morning of October 12th, and the adventurers went ashore upon a small green island, of which they took possession in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella. This island, called by Columbus San Salvador, was one of the group now known as the Bahamas, perhaps either the present San Salvador or the neighboring Watling's Island; but the most careful investigation has failed to identify it positively. Columbus spent three months among the islands, visiting Cuba and Hayti, and returning to Palos in triumph, persuaded that he had reached the Indies and that Cuba was a part of the Asiatic continent. He made four voyages to the new world, discovering the South American continent in 1498, and exploring part of Central America in 1502, but he never became aware of his mistake. Slandered by disappointed adventurers, and grossly ill-treated by Ferdinand, he died in poverty and disgrace. To crown the list of his wrongs, the country which he had found was presently named in honor of one Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, who sailed with later expeditions and wrote a tract about the New World.

The Spaniards pushed the explorations with energy. They overran the islands and the neighboring parts of Central and South America. Balboa crossed the isthmus of Darien and waded into the Pacific, the long-sought South Sea (1513). Cortez conquered the rich Indian empire of Mexico (1519-21), and Pizarro overthrew the civilization of Peru (1531-6). Everywhere the Spaniards ravaged the land for gold. They built towns, established vice-regal governments, founded military colonies, drove the Indians to work in the mines, and in less than half a century raised upon lust, murder, avarice, slavery, and pillage, a New Spain, which poured uncounted millions into the treasury of the King. They crossed into the countries now forming the United States, where Ponce de Leon (1512) sought the fountain of perpetual youth in Florida. Panfilo de Narvaez wandered for six years (1528-34) between Florida and Mexico. Hernando de Soto, setting out from Florida on an errand of rapine and slaughter, discovered the Mississippi (1541) and was buried in its waters. Ayllon went as far north as Maryland, and expeditions from Mexico entered New Mexico and California. The Spaniards made the first permanent settlement in the United States at St. Augustine (1565), and the second at Santa Fé (1582). For a century after the discovery they were by far the most redoubtable and most enterprising of the adventurers in the New World, and if the United States had yielded the gold of which they were in search it seems likely that they would have possessed the whole country. Fortunately the wealth of California was not revealed until the Spanish power had recoiled before a higher civilization.

Other nations had not been entirely indifferent to the wonderful things happening across the ocean, but it was long before they realized their opportunity. John Cabot, a Venetian in the service of Henry VII. of England, discovered the North American continent (1497) a year before the mainland of South America was seen by Columbus. He coasted from Labrador (probably) to Virginia, and his son, Sebastian, the next year cruised between Newfoundland

and Hatteras. Upon these voyages the English subsequently founded their claims to the country, but at the time no attempt was made to occupy it. Equally barren was the expedition of the Portuguese Cortereal (1500 or 1501), who reached the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Verrazzano, an Italian in the French service, coasting from North Carolina to Maine (1523), was the first to learn that America is not a part of the Indies. The French were more alert than the English, and more moderate in their ambition than the Spaniards. They engaged in the Newfoundland fisheries in the first years of the sixteenth century, and as early as 1534 they attempted the colonization of Newfoundland and Canada. The three expeditions which they dispatched under Cartier between 1534 and 1541 were not successful; but in the combination of missionary and trading enterprise these ventures exhibited the plan of action which the French afterwards followed with great profit. Their policy was to secure the traffic in furs by establishing intimate relations with the Indian tribes, and they secured their ascendancy more by the influence of the priests than by the show of force. It was not until the beginning of the seventeenth century, however, when Champlain came out with a colony (1605), and the Jesuits established villages of Christian Indians in New England and New York, that the French settlements began to prosper. Quebec was founded in 1608. Champlain discovered the lake which bears his name in 1609.

By this time England also had begun to compete in earnest for the great prize. Henry VIII., Edward, and Mary were too busy at home to trouble themselves with American affairs; but in the reign of Elizabeth the whole nation stirred with a bold and adventurous life. Frobisher and Davis, searching for a passage to India, discovered the straits now called by their names; and Sir Francis Drake, half hero, half pirate, circumnavigated the globe (1577-80), pillaging the Spanish settlements of Chili and Peru, and taking formal possession of California. The first attempt by Englishmen to colonize any part of North America was made in 1583 by Sir Humphrey Gilbert and his half brother, the brilliant Walter Raleigh. Gilbert sailed in command of a fleet, and took nominal possession of Newfoundland, where many others were before him; but the colonists, after collecting some worthless mineral supposed to be silver, became disheartened and abandoned the enterprise. Gilbert perished at sea on the way home. Raleigh was not discouraged. He sent out two ships under Philip Amidas and Arthur Barlow to explore further. They brought back so fair a report of the country about Roanoke Island, N. C., that the next year (1585) Ralph Lane was dispatched with a hundred men to plant a colony there, and Raleigh called the new land Virginia, in honor of the "Virgin Queen." Reduced almost to starvation by their own folly and misconduct, and involved in hostility with the Indians, the settlers were glad of the chance offered them the next season to go home with Sir Francis Drake. A second colony brought out to Roanoke by Sir Francis Grenville (1586) and a third led by John White (1587) totally disappeared, and no trace of their fate has ever been discovered. Raleigh could do no more.

The voyage of Bartholomew Gosnold, who discovered Cape Cod in 1602, and made an unsuccessful attempt to plant a colony on Cuttyhunk Island, in Buzzard's Bay, drew fresh attention to the New England coast, though Gosnold himself afterwards gave his service to Virginia. Merchants of London and the west of England embarked in American ventures as a joint-stock enterprise, and James I. granted letters patent to two companies, with privileges of trade and settlement in all the territory between Cape Fear and the Bay of Fundy, or from the Spanish posts to the French. To the Plymouth Company, whose members were chiefly men of

Plymouth, Bristol, and other ports of the West, was assigned all the coast north of latitude 38°. To the London Company, so named because its shareholders were mostly men of London, was allotted all the coast south of latitude 41°. Thus their grants overlapped, the middle portion, from Long Island to the Chesapeake, being a common ground which either might occupy. Before either could avail itself of this privilege, however, a new competitor appeared, dividing the domains of New England and Virginia by a barrier more substantial than a royal patent.

In 1609 Captain Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the service of the Dutch East India Company, searching for a passage to India, entered the Bay of New York, discovered the river which bears his name, and ascended beyond the present site of Albany. The Dutch based extensive claims to the coast upon his voyage. A very small part of their pretensions was ever recognized, but they promptly settled down to the fur trade on the Hudson, and built a temporary fort on the site of the present city of New York in 1613, and a permanent one near Albany in 1614. With their coming the occupation of the coast may be said to have become complete, and the eastern part of America was divided into five regions, known then or soon afterwards as New France, New England, New Netherland, Virginia, and Florida. They were separated from one another by undefined and disputed limits, and on the west they had no boundaries at all.

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## CHAPTER II.

### SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA.

It was the London Company which made the first permanent English settlement in America. The partners sent out three small vessels commanded by Captain Christopher Newport, and carrying 105 emigrants. They arrived in Chesapeake Bay in April, 1607, and the building of Jamestown, on James River, was begun the next month. The government of the colony was lodged in a council named by the King, and the councilors elected a president. The choice of officers was not fortunate, and the settlers, though there were some good men among them, were mostly of the refuse material always abundant in such new ventures. There were only twenty mechanics, with a mob of vagabond gentlemen, servants, soldiers, and idlers. Quarrelsome, mutinous, and improvident, they were kept in something like order solely by the personal influence of Captain John Smith, an adventurer of the best type, who had passed through some strange experiences in the wars against the Turks, and who brought to this Virginia undertaking a knowledge of men, a capacity to command, the daring of an explorer, and the plain sense of a practical colonist. From the first he was the real leader of the community, so far as they consented to have any. He saved them from starvation by getting corn from the savages; he staved off hostilities with the natives; and on several occasions, when he fell into the hands of hostile Indians, he escaped death by his tact and ingenuity.

The legend of his rescue by Pocahontas, the daughter of the powerful chief Powhatan, and of the romantic attachment which the young girl afterwards showed for him, was long a favorite chapter of American history. Late research has thrown much doubt upon all the dramatic incidents of this story; but it is certain that Pocahontas showed great friendship for the whites, serving them bravely in their greatest need, bringing them food, and once averting a general massacre by hurrying to the settlement at night and giving warning of the intended attack. After Smith



had left the country, the ungrateful colonists took her prisoner by treachery, and held her for ransom. In her captivity she embraced Christianity, was baptized by the name of Rebecca, and marrying one of the emigrants named John Rolfe, went with him to England, where she was presented at court and gravely recognized as a princess. She died in England, as she was on the point of returning to America.

Even Smith's energy and ingenuity could not save the colonists from themselves. More than half of them perished the first year; and although three parties of recruits were sent out in 1608-9, they were of the same wretched quality as the original shipment. Instead of tilling the ground, they searched for channels to the unknown South Sea, and loaded their ships with useless dirt which they supposed to contain gold. Smith had been elected president in 1608, but the next year he was injured by an accidental explosion of gunpowder, and went to England for surgical aid. His departure, destined to be final, nearly proved the ruin of the colony. He left 490 persons in the settlement, and in six months they were all dead but sixty, most of them by famine.

The survivors built small vessels in which they hoped to reach the English fishermen off Newfoundland, and abandoning Jamestown in June, 1610, they set out upon their melancholy voyage. But in the James river they met an English fleet coming to their aid. It brought a large party of settlers and abundant supplies, and at the head of the expedition was Lord De la Warr, with a commission as governor for life. The deserted houses of Jamestown were now reoccupied; hope was restored; more profitable industries than gold-hunting were encouraged; food was easily raised on the fertile Virginia lands; valuable crops of tobacco were shipped to England; and before long, respectable young women began to emigrate to a country where the planters wanted nothing, perhaps, so much as wives. The improved state of things was owing in no small measure to the wiser policy of the London Company, which had been reorganized, and had received a new patent. The proprietors now began to put away the delusion that Virginia was the gateway of the gorgeous East, and to learn that it offered wealth only as the reward of industry and prudent enterprise.

Lord De la Warr did not remain long in America, and his wise and firm administration was not always imitated by his successors. The Company, moreover, was slow to understand that thrifty and well-ordered communities were not likely to be created in Virginia by men who were too shiftless or vicious to live in England. Yet, by degrees, the better class of emigrants took control; many of the lazy gentlemen learned to work; and new settlements were established on the James river. The terms upon which the Company granted lands favored the formation of large plantations, and the English practice of selling convicts into servitude in Virginia for a period of years gave the rich proprietors a supply of labor. Prisoners of this class were not always felons, many being transported for political offences during the Scottish and civil wars, and on the expiration of their service they enjoyed the same rights as other colonists. African slaves were first brought in by a Dutch vessel in 1619, and this was the beginning of negro slavery in the United States, though the number of slaves for many years was very small. The growth of a Virginian aristocracy, under all the conditions of the colony, was almost inevitable, and from an early date the division of classes was well marked, and the landed gentry followed as far as they could the social customs of the Old Country.

In 1619 the Company made an important innovation by instructing Governor Yeardley to summon a representative assembly, the first legislature ever chosen in America; and two years later they

granted to the Virginia colony a written constitution, by which authority was confided to a governor and council appointed by the Company, and an Assembly, consisting of the council and a house of burgesses, elected by the people. Bills passed by the Assembly, however, required the assent of the governor and the Company. This fell far short of popular self-government, but it was an advance upon the ideas of colonial management current at that time, and a good beginning for the development of political liberties. It is to the credit of the London Company that they so soon perceived the truth which the whole later history of North American colonization has demonstrated—that there is no stability or principle of growth in communities which are not taught to depend upon themselves. The policy of the Company, nevertheless, was little to the taste of King James I., and after futile efforts to obtain from the colonists a surrender of their privileges, he canceled the charter in 1624. But beyond the substitution of a royal governor for one appointed by the Company, there was no immediate change in the administration of the province. The dissolution of the trading corporation which had thus far maintained a more or less restrictive proprietorship over Virginia, rather helped the colonists in taking their interests into their own hands. Under Charles I. they practically ruled themselves, and were allowed to levy their own taxes. Under the Commonwealth they secured the right of electing their governor, although they were conspicuous for their fidelity to the House of Stuart. An aristocratic party obtained the upper hand after the Restoration, kept the Assembly in power beyond the term for which it had been elected, imposed severe taxes, and restricted the suffrage to landowners; but this was a reactionary movement within the colony itself, and not the only instance in our history in which popular government has taken the freak of abridging popular liberties.

Three times in the first half-century after the establishment of the Virginia Legislature, the prosperity of the thriving colony received a severe check. Powhatan was always a friend to the whites from the time of the marriage of Pocahontas. After his death, his brother and successor, Opecanough, comprehending better what the steady encroachments of the settlers foreboded, planned a general massacre, and on the 22d of March, 1622, the savages suddenly attacked the plantations and killed 350 persons. The colonists gathered in fortified towns, and a bloody war followed. In a few days the number of settlements in Virginia was reduced from eighty to eight. The savages suffered severely, as well as the English; yet in 1644 they rose again, killing several hundred of the colonists, and establishing a condition of more or less active hostility, which did not cease until they had been gradually expelled from the fertile coast region.

An Indian war on the border of Maryland (1675) brought on the third crisis in the history of the young colony. Intense dissatisfaction had been excited among the population by the exactions and usurpations of the aristocratic party in the local government and the oppressive policy of the Parliament at home. The plan of compelling the colonies to pay tribute to British tradesmen, which was destined a century later to cost the crown so dear, had already been established, and the navigation laws of 1650 and 1663 forbade the Americans to buy or sell in any country except England, or to ship their produce in any except English vessels. The laws bore severely upon a planting colony like Virginia, and were harshly enforced. So serious was the disaffection that when a popular young planter named Bacon raised an armed force to repel the Indian forays, the governor, Sir William Berkeley, distrusting his ultimate intentions, declared him a rebel and attempted to disperse his followers. Whatever may have been Bacon's designs, this was

enough to insure an insurrection. The volunteers first attacked and beat the Indians and then marched against Jamestown, which they burned to the ground (Sept., 1676); but Bacon died of fever in the midst of his triumphs, and the rebellion was thereafter easily suppressed, without having clearly shown its character. After hanging twenty-two of the insurgents Berkeley returned to England, where his conduct was severely condemned. "The old fool," said Charles II., "has taken away more lives in that naked country than I did here for the murder of my father."

The colony, often hampered but rarely controlled by the home government, grew steadily, and developed from its internal forces a type of civilization to which other southern colonies afterwards conformed. The heads of society and leaders in politics were the great landowners, whose estates sometimes reached the dimensions of a principality; and the centres of life were the country mansions, where the planters maintained a lordly and somewhat barbarous state, surrounded by hundreds of slaves. They shipped their tobacco and other crops directly from their wharves on the river to England; they received in the same way their fine clothing, their wines, their furniture, their carriages, and whatever manufactured articles could not be produced by the negro mechanics on the plantation. The class next below them in rank consisted largely of white bondsmen who had served their time, or descendants of the original adventurers cursed with hereditary unsuccessfulness. Although emancipated servants were denied no civil rights, the upper walks of life were closed to them, and many of them became the progenitors of those "poor whites" upon whom the South learned to look with especial contempt. The towns of Virginia were few and poor; the shops and workshops were inconsiderable; there was little trade; none of the conditions favored a prosperous middle class; African slavery, putting a stigma upon manual labor, fostered idleness, poverty, and ignorance in the very rank which ought to constitute the chief strength of the state. There were hardly any schools; planters' sons went to England for an education, or studied at home with private tutors. The Church of England was established by law and sustained from the taxes, and all other denominations were prohibited. The clergy were largely drawn from the failures of the profession—jovial, fox-hunting parsons who sat long over the bottle and kept religion as a gentlemanly exercise, for Sundays exclusively.

Yet, in spite of all drawbacks, the Virginia colonists became distinguished for noble characteristics. They were hospitable, generous, chivalrous, and brave. They were ardent lovers of personal freedom. They were full of a manly independence, which gave them a foremost place among the patriots of the revolutionary period, and they had a military aptitude of which Great Britain was to witness impressive proofs.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### SETTLEMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The settlement of New England under the auspices of the Plymouth Company, although it was attempted even earlier than the foundation of Virginia, was not accomplished until some years after Jamestown had passed through its worst trials. Captain John Smith made a successful trading and fishing voyage to the territory of the Plymouth Company in 1614, drew a map of the coast, and gave the country the name of New England; and his published reports did something towards stimulating adventure; but the first



permanent English colony within the limits of the Plymouth grant was made by accident, and without the Company's knowledge.

The Puritans, separatists from the English church, who fled to Holland rather than submit to what they believed to be popish forms of worship, dissatisfied with their hard life in a foreign country and among people who spoke another tongue, turned their attention towards America, as a land where they could worship in their own way, and listen to the preaching of their own doctrines with neighbors of their own race. After sundry negotiations with the Dutch and other proprietors, they obtained a patent from the London Company for a settlement in Virginia, and then formed a joint-stock partnership with certain London merchants for trading, fishing, and planting, the merchants to furnish money for the outfit, the labor of every adult emigrant to be reckoned equivalent to one share of £10, and the whole property to be divided at the end of seven years. Crossing from Delft Haven to England, the Pilgrims, as they were afterwards called, sailed from Plymouth September 6, 1620, in the ship *Mayflower*, one hundred and two men, women, and children, under the leadership of Elder William Brewster. On the 11th of November they cast anchor in what is now the harbor of Provincetown, on Cape Cod. This was outside the limits of the Virginia Company, and their patent was consequently of no use to them; but on ship-board, in order to provide for the emergency, they drew up a scheme of government, "covenanting and combining themselves together into a civil body politic," and chose John Carver as governor. This has been regarded as an important precedent in popular government, but to the Pilgrims it was only a temporary device, and the next ship from England brought them a patent from the Council for New England (1621). After exploring the sandy peninsula and the opposite shore of the mainland, they chose a site for their settlement and called it New Plymouth. The 22d of December is observed as the anniversary of their landing, on a rock still shown as one of the most precious of American relics. In fact, however, it was on the 21st of December (new style, or 11th, old style) that they selected Plymouth for their new home, and it was not until the 25th (old style) that they actually debarked.

They were wretchedly provided for a winter in the wilderness. Scanty and irregular supplies of fish constituted almost their only food; water was their only drink; at one time the stock of corn being divided gave five kernels to each person. About half the company perished during the winter, and Governor Carver died in the spring. The little band, however, was stout-hearted. William Bradford was elected governor in the place of Carver, and to Miles Standish, who had been a soldier in the Low Countries, was committed the military defence. By tact and boldness all serious trouble with the Indians was averted. A treaty of friendship was made with the powerful Massasoit, chief of the Whampanoags; and Canonius, chief of the Narragansetts, was driven to ask for peace by Bradford's defiant reply to a hostile message. Food became abundant in the summer; reinforcements arrived in the autumn; and a year later (1622) a day of public prayer and praise was appointed in gratitude for a good harvest—the first celebration of the New England festival of Thanksgiving.

Having left England to get rid of the established church, the Pilgrims had no idea of tolerating the introduction of that hated institution into their new home. They banished a preacher named Lyford for holding worship according to the forms of the Church of England; with Oldham, an exile in the same cause, he settled at Nantasket, now Hull. Thomas Morton, a rollicking free-liver at Mount Wollaston (Quincy), surrounded himself with noisy adventurers, who carried their disorder so far as to set up a May-pole;

whereupon the New Plymouth people sent out an expedition, dispersed the settlement, cut down the pole, and shipped Morton to England. So much religious zeal was little to the taste of the London partners, who had gone into the enterprise as a matter of business. A quarrel followed, and as a result the colonists bought out the other shareholders, and divided the property. They were now no longer a trading company, even in name, but a self-governing "body politic," which, though it never became numerous, maintained a virtual independence until it was absorbed in the greater colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Two months after the Pilgrims left England, the Plymouth Company obtained from King James I. a new concession, afterwards known as "The Great Patent," under which forty persons were incorporated as the Council for New England, with large powers of government, and privileges of trade between lat. 40° and lat. 48° (1620). This is the body from which the Pilgrims obtained their patent in 1621. It was eight years, however, before the Council accomplished any important new enterprise. Then (1628) they allotted to John Endicott and five associates the territory from three miles south of the Charles to three miles north of the Merrimac (that is, from Boston to New Hampshire), and the next year a charter was obtained for the colony in the name of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay, in New England. Endicott went out at once as governor, and settled at Salem. Chartered only as a trading corporation, the chief purpose of the associates was nevertheless the same as that of the Plymouth Pilgrims—to establish Puritan communities secure from interference by the established church or the crown. With this end in view they made haste to remove the governing power under the charter from England to America, by choosing officers from those stockholders who proposed to emigrate, a device which soon made a clear separation of the interests of the colonists from those of the parent organization. Settlers now came out in great numbers, drawn almost entirely from the Puritan party. Whole congregations sometimes removed, with the minister at their head. As a rule they still professed fidelity to the Church of England, whose abuses of ritual and government they deplored; but by degrees the divergence became as marked in doctrines as in forms, and the Puritans adopted a severe Calvinism. Most of the emigrants belonged to the substantial middle class; many were gentlemen of education, means, and social position. Never, perhaps, has the settlement of a new country been undertaken by such wholesale transfer of a thrifty, energetic, intelligent, and well-ordered population. In 1630 a party of about 1,000 came out, with John Winthrop as governor, and founded Boston, naming it after the town of Boston in Lincolnshire, to which many of them belonged. In this party there were four ministers.

Toleration was not one of the virtues of that age, and the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay were even more exclusive than the Pilgrims of New Plymouth. They proceeded at once to build their civil government upon the church. Congregations were organized in every settlement, and only those who had been admitted to church membership were allowed the privileges of citizenship. Membership was not easily granted. It required a public avowal of religious experience, to which not everybody would submit, and the ministers rejected candidates whose conduct they disapproved or whose opinions they distrusted. Not more than a fourth part of the adult population ever was admitted to church membership under Puritan rule, and the proportion of qualified voters to the adult males was usually much less than a fourth. Besides practically determining who should vote, the clergy had an extensive authority in all secular affairs; while the civil magistrates, on the other hand,

were required to enforce religious observances and punish dissent. This stern theocracy, armed with the scourge, the branding iron, and the halter, and exerting the gloomiest, though not the severest, despotism to which an English community ever submitted, has been much denounced as a usurpation. Technically it was such; but it seems to have been maintained with the cordial assent of the great majority of the population, who, indeed, might have put an end to it at any time had they so pleased. When it was finally overthrown, it was not by the people, but by the crown. In all the Puritan communities the introduction of the Church of England was an object of especial dread, and "prelatists" were punished, or expelled as unfit to inhabit the colony. The ferocity of the persecution of Quakers is not readily understood, even if we remember that leaders of that denomination, in the Massachusetts of the seventeenth century, were sometimes exasperating disturbers. They were imprisoned in chains, secured with hot irons, whipped at the cart's tail—both men and women—from town to town, ruined by fines, shipped to England or Barbadoes. Four were hanged, including a woman, Mary Dyer. The maltreatment of the Quakers was at last made one of the reasons for annulling the charter. Roger Williams was banished for denying the authority of civil magistrates in matters of religion. Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, who instituted meetings of women to discuss theology, and taught that all believers were inspired by the Holy Ghost, was banished (1637), and her adherents were disarmed, lest some direct revelation should instruct them to rise in rebellion.

A belief in witchcraft was almost a natural consequence of the Puritan conception of the spiritual life. Executions for witchcraft took place as early as 1648. In 1683 the fear of witches became a terrible popular delusion, breaking out first in Boston, where an old Irish woman was hanged, mainly on testimony that she spoke her own language, and could not say the Lord's Prayer in English. The panic owed its intensity and duration largely to the sermons and writings of the Rev. Cotton Mather, a mighty divine whose credulity was on a par with his violence. The disorder reached its height in Salem (1692), where a special court was ordered for the trial of witches, and scores of persons were thrown into prison on the word of frightened children or the tattle of ill-natured gossips. In one year twenty persons were put to death; and when the inevitable reaction set in, eight were under capital sentence, one hundred and fifty were in jail, and many of the suspected had fled the country.

Morose, superstitious, bigoted, severe, the Puritans nevertheless exhibited from the first some of the highest qualities of the founders of a free state. They represent, with the Virginians, the chief sources of the national life. Nothing could be more striking or more picturesque than the contrast between the two classes of pioneers. But they had many things in common, especially a brave and self-reliant spirit. The Puritans had less sense of personal freedom than their Southern brethren, but a keener desire for political independence. Their civil government being founded on the churches, and the churches having adopted the Congregational practice, every settlement enjoyed a large measure of home rule, and the development of the autonomy of the towns, so characteristic of the New England system, was easy and rapid. The jealousy of English interference, which sprang from special circumstances, ripened into an ardent attachment to the principles of political liberty. The Puritans, moreover, were industrious, enterprising, and full of resources. In spite of the navigation laws, which they evaded when they could, they practiced trades and built ships. They opened schools. They founded Harvard College as early as 1633, and the next year they set up the first printing press in the English-American colonies.



## CHAPTER IV.

## OTHER NEW ENGLAND COLONIES.

Maine and New Hampshire were settled under a grant from the Council for New England (1622) to John Mason and Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the latter of whom especially was long active in American adventures. The patents named their territory Laconia. It lay between the Merrimac and Kennebec rivers. Settlements were attempted at once, Little Harbor (Portsmouth) and Dover being occupied as early as 1623, but for several years only a few weak fishing stations represented English enterprise on this part of the coast. Gorges and Mason afterwards divided their grant, Gorges taking the eastern part and giving it the name of New Somerset, changed to Maine in 1635, and Mason the western, which became New Hampshire. Both were claimed by Massachusetts as lying within her jurisdiction, and after complicated disputes, her authority was acknowledged by the New Hampshire towns, while she secured Maine by buying out the Gorges heirs. In 1680 New Hampshire was made a separate royal province; Maine was not detached from Massachusetts until 1820.

Rhode Island was the consequence of the persecution of Roger Williams. Driven from Boston and from Salem, and threatened with transportation to England, the young preacher fled to the wilderness in the depth of winter, and found hospitality with Massasoit. He founded the town of Providence in 1636, collecting there the first congregation of Baptists in America. At the beginning his colony was a simple democracy, in which everything was decided by the vote of the whole people; but a royal charter was obtained in 1643. The rule of toleration in religion, adopted by Roger Williams as the foundation of his community, is justly regarded as a chief glory of Rhode Island. But while the magistrates were forbidden to molest any one on account of religion, toleration did not necessarily imply equality of political privileges. A law of Rhode Island, purporting to have been passed in 1683, provided that only Protestant Christians should be admitted freemen and have liberty to vote and hold office. There is dispute as to the source and date of this restriction; but whatever its origin, it was several times re-enacted and was long in force. Jews were refused naturalization under it so late as 1762, and the exclusion of Roman Catholics, common to nearly all the colonies, was not repealed until 1783. Nevertheless, in recognizing the right of dissent, Roger Williams was far in advance of his generation, and after the principle had been admitted the full logical consequences could not be long delayed.

The first settlement in Connecticut was made by the Dutch. One of their captains, Adrian Block, discovered the Connecticut and Housatonic rivers in 1614, and their traders soon established a commerce with the Indians along the shore of Long Island Sound. In 1633 the Dutch Fort Good Hope was built on the Connecticut river, near the present site of Hartford. The English, claiming all this region, and never acquiescing in the Dutch occupation, tried to crowd out their thrifty neighbors. They settled just above Fort Good Hope, and they commanded the river by building Fort Saybrook at its mouth. This latter enterprise was the result of a grant to Lord Say and Sele, Lord Brooke, John Hampden, John Pym, and others in England, of the whole coast of Connecticut and half that of Rhode Island. The settlement, named from the two principal proprietors, was afterwards incorporated with the colony of Connecticut. It was a Plymouth party which had established itself

near the Dutch fort, but it was not until emigrants from Massachusetts Bay poured in that "the river towns," as they are called, were firmly planted. The movement was a systematic transfer of the churches of Dorchester, Watertown, and Newtown (Cambridge), with their ministers at their head, the largest party coming from Newtown, under Hooker and Stone (1636), and founding Hartford, while the Dorchester and Plymouth people founded Windsor, and those of Watertown settled at Wethersfield. Bringing with them an organization of government both ecclesiastical and civil, the towns began as independent political communities, the authority of a commission from Massachusetts, under which they acted for a year, being little more than nominal. In 1639, they met in mass convention at Hartford and adopted a constitution, the first example in history of a written instrument creating a government and limiting its powers by authority of the people themselves. The towns were recognized as existing political units, with self-derived powers, and the colony of Connecticut, as it was now called, was formed by a union in which the towns reserved certain important rights, such as the regulation of the franchise. The Hartford constitution was a remarkable foreshadowing of the American democratic and federative principles; but like the Mayflower compact, it was, perhaps, an arrangement of immediate convenience rather than the deliberate adoption of a political theory, for the colonists afterwards begged the royal sanction for their government, with apologies for not asking it sooner, and thankfully accepted a charter from Charles II. (1652). Their system of rule, preserved under the charter, was modeled upon that of Massachusetts, except that they did not require freemen to be church members.

Theocracy was rigidly maintained, however, in the colony of New Haven, founded in 1638, by the Rev. John Davenport and a party of English Puritans. They had no patent or other external authorization, and their only title to the land was derived from the Indians. The government which they set up, therefore, in 1639, a few months after the Hartford confederation, was purely democratic in its source; but by their own votes the settlers decreed almost unanimously that the franchise should be limited to members of the church. They even surpassed the people of Massachusetts in the severity of their Puritanism, adopting the Scriptures as the law of the land, applicable to all cases, and carrying magisterial meddling with private conduct to a length never before imagined. They were united with Connecticut by the charter of 1662, much against their will.

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## CHAPTER V.

### SETTLEMENT OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

The Dutch trading posts on the Hudson river grew slowly, the proprietors in Holland caring much more for the immediate traffic in beaver skins than for the possible advantages of colonization. After the incorporation of the Dutch West India Company, however (1621), more attention was paid to emigration. Thirty families of Walloons (Belgian and Flemish Protestants) were sent out in 1623, and a relic of their settlement is found in the name of Wallabout Bay on Long Island; Albany was begun; Manhattan Island was bought of the Indians for a sum equivalent to \$24; Fort Amsterdam was built (1626), on the present site of the battery; and under its protection grew up the town of New Amsterdam, which was made the capital of the colony. To the colony itself was given the name of New Netherland. Extraordinary privileges were granted by the Company to those of its members who were willing to plant



settlements at their own expense; and under this system vast estates were allotted on the Hudson to semi-feudal proprietors, known as "patroons." A colony of Swedes established themselves on the Delaware at the present site of Wilmington, but they were compelled a few years later to submit to the Dutch. In spite of a severe Indian war, precipitated by the violence of the colonists under the governorship of William Kieft (1643), New Netherland prospered, and fifty years after its foundation the colony had 10,000 inhabitants, while New Amsterdam counted about 1,500. Both in the capital town and in the outlying settlements there were many English, including sectaries of various sorts who had fled from the intolerance of the English colonies.

England had never ceased to assert her claim to the territory occupied by Dutch enterprise; but there had been no threat of a resort to force, when, in 1661, an English fleet entered the Bay of New York and demanded the surrender of the colony. Gov. Peter Stuyvesant had no means of resistance, and New Netherland passed peaceably to the possession of the Duke of York (afterwards James II.), to whom it had already been granted by his brother, Charles II. The name was now changed, and the administration was assumed by the duke's appointee, Colonel Nicholls. In the course of the wars which followed between England and Holland, the Dutch recovered the colony as easily as they had lost it (1673), but it was finally restored to the English by treaty the next year. All these changes were accomplished without violence or popular disturbance. The inhabitants, drawn from many nationalities and religions, and occupied with a thriving trade, were ready to acquiesce in almost any tolerable government.

The grant to the Duke of York included what is now New Jersey. This territory the duke conveyed to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret (1664), and it was named from the island of Jersey, in the English Channel, of which Carteret had been governor. There were already some small Dutch settlements in the territory, and under the new rule a number of Quakers soon came out, the rights of Lord Berkeley having been purchased by members of that persecuted sect. When the Jerseys were divided, in 1676, the Quakers were mostly settled in West Jersey; and although the share of Carteret was afterwards purchased by a partnership, in which William Penn, Robert Barclay, and other distinguished Friends were interested, and the prosperity of both colonies was largely owing to Quaker thrift and order, the prevailing influences in East Jersey continued to be Puritan.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### SETTLEMENT OF MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, THE CAROLINAS, AND GEORGIA.

George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic, obtained from Charles I. a grant of territory north of the Potomac, which he named Maryland, in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria. It was the first proprietary province in America, and the lord proprietor possessed large powers; but in the charter, drawn up by Lord Baltimore, it was stipulated that no laws should be valid without the consent of the freemen of the colony, or their representatives in Assembly—an admission of the right of the people to a share in legislation not found in any previous instrument. The settlers were also exempt from taxation by the crown, and the right of originating laws was soon conceded to them. Lord Baltimore's principal object was to establish an asylum for Roman Catholics. He died before the charter passed the great seal, and it was issued to

his son Cæcilius, second Lord Baltimore (1632), under whose direction the first party of colonists sailed the next year, with Leonard Calvert, brother of the proprietor, as governor. They comprised about twenty "gentlemen adventurers," and over two hundred laborers and servants, most of the latter class being Protestants. Two English Jesuit priests and two lay brothers accompanied them. Landing on an island in Chesapeake Bay, March 25, 1634, they chose a place for their settlement on a small tributary of the Potomac, and called it St. Mary's. There was an Indian village on the spot, and the settlers established the most cordial relations with the red men, buying not only their land but their wigwams, in which they sheltered themselves until they could build houses. They prospered from the first.

Open protection for Catholicism would have been impossible at that day. Lord Baltimore's plan for securing the free exercise of his own religion was to grant complete toleration and equality to all denominations of Christians, and from this policy, in which he anticipated Roger Williams by four years, neither he nor his successors ever departed. The act of toleration passed at his instance in 1649 was the legal ratification of a rule which had been very strictly enforced in the colony from the outset. Lord Baltimore's motives in taking this wise and liberal course have been attacked; but whatever alloy of selfishness may have been mixed with them, the fact remains that Maryland became a refuge for oppressed churchmen from New England and Puritans from Virginia, as well as for Catholics from home. Naturally, in such a gathering of exiles, there were many turbulent spirits who could not be at rest even in a sanctuary. When Clayborne, a Virginia trader on Kent Island in Chesapeake Bay, refused to recognize Calvert's authority and raised an insurrection, a number of Puritan refugees joined him, and Calvert was driven for a time from the province (1644). After the execution of Charles I., Clayborne was one of the Parliament commissioners appointed to look after the plantations within Chesapeake Bay. With the aid of the Puritan settlers, the proprietary authority was overthrown (1655), and a new government excluded "papists and prelatists" from the benefits of the act of toleration. On the restoration, the lord proprietor was reinstated and the act of toleration was revived; but when Maryland was made a royal province under William and Mary (1691), the Catholics were again disfranchised, and they remained for three-quarters of a century under heavier exactions and more offensive disabilities in their own colony than anywhere else in America.

Quieter fortunes befell another colony, founded like Maryland and Rhode Island upon the principle of religious freedom. William Penn obtained from Charles II., in 1681, in satisfaction of a debt, a grant of territory west of the Delaware, to which was given the name of Pennsylvania; the present State of Delaware was added to it the next year. The domain was constituted a proprietary province, Penn being the absolute owner and lord of the soil, and the charter was copied in part from that of Maryland. The chief object of the founder was to provide an asylum for Quakers, and most of the early emigrants were of that denomination, including some from Germany and Holland. The first party sailed in 1681; Penn followed in 1682, and in two years the population was about 7,000. It is an impressive commentary upon the Puritan hatred of Quakers that the so-called pernicious sect established the most orderly and peaceful of all the colonies. Soon after his landing Penn concluded a treaty of friendship with a large gathering of Indians, and near the site of the conference he founded the same year the city of Philadelphia. Before his return to England (1684) he established a frame of government, with a representative

assembly. Freedom of conscience and worship was strictly observed, and no religious test was required for the franchise except a belief in Christianity. For two years (1632-94) Pennsylvania was attached to the royal province of New York; but at the end of that time the rights of the proprietor were restored, and they subsisted in the family until the State of Pennsylvania extinguished them by purchase in 1779. Penn made a second visit to America, and granted his colonists a new charter, enlarging their political privileges.

Between Virginia and the Spanish settlements in Florida still remained a large territory which both England and Spain claimed, but neither had seriously attempted to occupy. A few English Quakers and other adventurous pioneers had straggled into the northern parts of this tract, and Spanish missionaries had been busy among the Indians; but colonization practically began under a grant made by Charles II. in 1663 to Lord Clarendon, General Monk, Lord Ashley Cooper (afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury), Berkeley and Carteret (proprietors of New Jersey), Sir William Berkeley (governor of Virginia), Lord Craven, and Sir John Colleton. The province was called Carolina, and embraced the present States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and part of Florida. At the request of Shaftesbury, John Locke, the famous English philosopher, drew up for the proprietors a complicated scheme of government, providing for a fencible nobility, an established church, and various utopian institutions grotesquely unsuited to settlers in a distant wilderness; and the attempt to force the vagaries of a theorist upon a somewhat indocile people kept the province in a turmoil for many years. The first settlements were made on the Chowan and Cape Fear rivers, and were known as the Albemarle and Clarendon colonies; the latter (1664) was the beginning of the town of Wilmington. Six years later the Carteret colony was established on the Ashley river, whence it was soon removed to a better situation at the junction of the Ashley and Cooper; and this became the city of Charleston. Negroes were introduced from the West Indies in 1671, and South Carolina became almost at the outset a community of planters depending upon slave labor. Both the Carolinas were in frequent revolt against the proprietors; at last, in 1729, Parliament purchased the rights of those personages, and the province became the two crown colonies of North and South Carolina.

Shortly after this change, settlements began in what is now the State of Georgia. General Oglethorpe, an English member of Parliament, formed the design of establishing a colony in America, where persons who had been imprisoned for debt, and others of broken fortunes, might begin a new life. At the same time he hoped to interpose a barrier between the weak Carolina colonies and the Spanish power in Florida. Receiving a patent (1732) for all that neglected region south of the Savannah river (Georgia and Alabama), he sailed the same year with 135 persons, and founded Savannah in 1733. The first settlers did not all belong to the unfortunate classes for whom he was especially concerned. They included parties of Jews, Moravians, Scotch Highlanders, and German Protestants, with a great many random adventurers, ill suited to a pioneer enterprise. The colony suffered much both from internal troubles and from Spanish hostilities before it was firmly established. It became a royal province in 1752, Alabama was not detached until after the Revolution.



## CHAPTER VII.

## INDIAN WARS IN NEW ENGLAND.

The settlers of New England were never tender in their dealings with the red men, and their first Indian war was the result of a series of raids and murders in which the savagery was not all on one side. The Pequots, a warlike confederacy whose principal seat was on the river now known as the Thames, in Connecticut, planned a general massacre of the whites, in which they desired the Narragansetts to join them. But this tribe was induced by the persuasions of Roger Williams to side with the colonists, and to furnish more than half the force which, in the spring of 1637, marched against the Pequot strongholds. The Narragansetts were led by their chief, Miantonomoh; there were some Mohegans under Uncas; and Connecticut and Massachusetts sent about 100 soldiers under Captains Mason and Underhill. A fortified Pequot village was surprised at early dawn and set on fire; no quarter was given, even to women or children; but the Indians who did not perish in the flames were killed as they tried to break out. Two weeks later a second crushing defeat was inflicted upon the Pequots; some hundreds were made prisoners and sold into slavery, and the confederacy was permanently broken up.

It was principally for the sake of better protection against the Indians that a confederation of "The United Colonies of New England" was formed in 1643. Delegates from Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven met in each colony by turns, to consult for their common interests. Maine and Rhode Island were excluded on account of heterodox opinions. The confederation was important as a first step towards union, but its immediate results were slight, and before the next general outbreak of the savages it had fallen to pieces. The war with King Philip, chief of the Whampanoags or Pokanokets, on the east side of Narragansett Bay, and son of the early friend of the settlers, Massasoit, began from trivial causes. Driven from his villages and followed into the swamps in the summer of 1675, Philip broke through the lines of his assailants, joined the Nipmucks in the interior of Massachusetts, and roused the whole country. Everywhere the smaller tribes took up arms, and they were far more dangerous than in former years, because now they were supplied with muskets. Towns were attacked and burned. Remote settlers were massacred. Military detachments were decoyed into ambush and destroyed. The Narragansetts had taken no part in the rising, but the colonists distrusted them, and dispatched an expedition under Josiah Winslow, governor of Plymouth, to crush them, as a measure of precaution. "The Swamp Fight," in what is now the town of South Kingston, Rhode Island, repeated the horrors of the Pequot affair, many of the Indians perishing in their burning wigwams; but on this occasion the whites also suffered severely, their losses amounting to about 240 men—a quarter of their whole number. The war now raged with increased barbarity. Warwick was burned. Providence was partly ruined. The whole of the Plymouth colony was overrun. Towns were deserted. Settlers were murdered. Hostilities lasted until Philip was killed by a deserter from his tribe (1676), and Witamo, the female sachem of Pocasset, who had lately been his chief supporter, was drowned in trying to escape from an attack by Major Church. The heads of Witamo and Philip were set up on poles to celebrate the triumph of the settlers. Prisoners were hanged, or sold into the West Indies, or retained as slaves in New England. The tribes were

crushed forever, and from this time fast dwindled away. The colonists, on the other hand, lost six hundred men in battle besides the victims of massacre in the settlements, and twelve or thirteen of their towns were entirely destroyed.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### THE COLONIES AND THE CROWN.

The independent spirit of Massachusetts showed itself at a very early day; for when, in answer to repeated complaints of the rigorous proceedings of the colonial magistrates, a royal commission was appointed by Charles I. to revise the laws of the American plantations (1634), and even the Council for New England appealed to the crown against settlers who sought "to make themselves absolute masters of the country," the General Court hastened to fortify the port of Boston and take other measures for military defence. A demand for the delivery of the charter was refused. Charles I. was soon too busy with other affairs to pay much attention to New England, and the matter was allowed to drop, until the restoration of Charles II. brought it again into prominence. But in the intervening quarter of a century all the colonies had gained the habit of self-reliance, grown accustomed to democratic principles, and learned to make sharp distinctions between their own interests and those of the mother country. In New England—in Massachusetts especially—the jealousy of English interference sometimes amounted to positive enmity. At the restoration the Massachusetts General Court ordered a public thanksgiving; but it also took that occasion to make a declaration of rights, which left hardly any perceptible power either to Parliament or the King, and yet probably did not go much beyond the uniform practice of the colony since its foundation.

Charles II. did not propose at first to revoke the charter, but he required the colony to administer justice in his name, to tolerate the Church of England, and to admit others than church members to the franchise. To these demands the General Court returned evasive answers. When royal commissioners were sent out to investigate complaints and settle boundary disputes, the General Court denied their authority (1664). When a royal commissioner of customs appeared at Boston, empowered to enforce the oppressive laws of trade, of whose violation the English merchants were complaining, the magistrates tore down the notice of his appointment posted on the exchange, and the Court created a naval office of its own to supersede him (1680). But Charles, committed now to the high prerogative policy, was no longer in the mood to trifle with the pretensions of the colonists. Under a writ of *quo warranto* the charter of Massachusetts was declared forfeited, and the settlements became a royal province (1684). This was virtually the end of the Puritan theocracy. Before any important change could be made in the administration of the government the King died.

It fell to James II. to carry out the purpose of his brother of consolidating the colonies under royal authority, and checking the rapid development of popular liberties. James was already in possession of the province of New York, where the rule of his deputies, although arbitrary, was not usually harsh. Under Gov. Thomas Dongan (1683), an Assembly was summoned, which framed a declaration of rights and settled the important point of the illegality of taxes imposed without the consent of the representatives of the people. When James became King, however, his policy changed. Sir Edmund Andros was sent to America with a commission as

captain-general and governor of all New England (1686), and instructions to set aside the existing charters. New York and New Jersey were presently added to his jurisdiction and included under the name of New England. His appointment was resented, but resistance seemed to be futile. Plymouth had no charter and was easily subdued. Rhode Island yielded after a brief opposition. New Hampshire was already a crown province. Maine was a part of Massachusetts. In Connecticut the popular spirit was so menacing that Andros marched to Hartford with troops to compel obedience. He appeared at an evening session of the Assembly and demanded the production of the charter. It was laid upon the table; but suddenly the lights were extinguished and the precious instrument, spirited away by some patriotic hand, was hidden in a hollow oak (1687). Its disappearance did not prevent Andros, however, from declaring the charter government at an end. In Massachusetts, where affairs had been administered under temporary devices since the forfeiting of the charter in 1684, the hostility to Andros and the royal chief justice, Dudley, was especially resolute. No measure of the new rule, perhaps, was more angrily resented than the declaration of indulgence, which gave complete toleration to Episcopalians, Quakers, and all other denominations; but the colonists had much more substantial grounds of complaint in the arbitrary taxation, the interference with land titles, and the tyrannical restrictions upon personal freedom.

On the news of the landing of William of Orange at Torbay, the colonists of New England rose at once. Andros and Dudley were imprisoned. The old governments quietly resumed their functions, as far as possible with the old officers. The Council of Virginia tardily proclaimed William and Mary, after threats of a popular revolt. In Maryland a no-popery insurrection, under an agitator named Coode, deposed Lord Baltimore. In New York a more formidable rebellion, ostensibly "for the preservation of the protestant religion," was led by a militia captain named Jacob Leisler (1689-91), who, with his son-in-law and secretary, Milbourne, was finally hanged for treason. The new King gave the colonists no cause to distrust his Protestant zeal; but his views of the royal prerogative, so far as it concerned America, were not materially different from those of James. To the colonial bills of rights and *habeas corpus* acts he returned decided negatives, and he continued the prohibition of printing. For a while, however, the attention of the Americans was diverted to foreign dangers.

## CHAPTER IX.

### THE WARS WITH FRANCE.

Since the beginning of the seventeenth century the French had been steadily extending their power through the region of the St. Lawrence, the great lakes, and the Mississippi. They were in conflict with the English in Maine, where so early as 1613, one of their mission stations on Mount Desert Island was violently broken up by an expedition from Virginia. They disputed the English claims on the East. They contended for the possession of Northern New York. In their service the priest and the fur-trader penetrated the Northwest. The Jesuit Marquette founded Sault Ste. Marie, and was the first to reach the upper waters of the Mississippi (1675). La Salle, the adventurous explorer, sent out by the governor-general of Canada, navigated the great river to its mouth (1682), and in the name of Louis XIV. took possession of the region thereafter styled Louisiana. Often tortured, burned, or hacked to pieces at the stake,



the missionaries nevertheless obtained a strong influence over the savages; and at the end of the century it might have seemed doubtful whether France, with her Indian allies and her chain of colonies and outposts, extending from New Brunswick through Canada and the Mississippi valley, was not destined to be the ruling power on this continent.

When war broke out between France and England (1689), in consequence of the dethroning of James II., the northern colonies were promptly involved in it, New York and New England fighting willingly as for their own existence. In King William's war, as it is called, the English government paid little attention to its American subjects, but left them to defend themselves by their own resources, at their own cost, and in their own way. Both sides made use of the Indians—a practice not then regarded with the horror which it inspired in the authors of the Declaration of Independence—and the campaigns were marked by terrible brutalities. Many of the settlements of Maine and New Hampshire were ravaged, burned, or deserted, and for the disasters here Colonel Church afterwards took a bloody revenge. The Canadian governor-general, Frontenac, sent out war parties of French and Indians, which surprised Schenectady, N. Y., and Salmon Falls, N. H. (1690), and captured Casco, Me. New York and New England dispatched an expedition of whites and Mohawks to attack Montreal, but Frontenac beat it off. A Massachusetts fleet, in the meantime, under Sir William Phips, devastated the French settlements on the coasts of Acadia (Nova Scotia), and then sailed for Quebec, where Frontenac, fresh from his victory at Montreal, baffled their attack. When the treaty of Ryswick brought peace (1697), French and English colonies alike had suffered severely, and neither had gained anything.

In Queen Anne's war (1702-13), springing like the previous contest from quarrels with which the colonists had no direct concern, France was not only much stronger in Northern New York and the West than before, and more definite and earnest in her ambition of American empire, but she was now in alliance with Spain. Hostilities began in Florida, where Governor Moore, of South Carolina, captured St. Augustine, only to retreat on the approach of Spanish vessels of war. Later, with a thousand savages, he fell upon the semi-civilized communities of Christian Indians in Middle Florida and entirely destroyed them. A combined French and Spanish attack upon Charleston (1706) was defeated, and a French frigate captured. In the North the worst excesses of Indian warfare were felt in Massachusetts, where Deerfield and Haverhill—the latter hardly recovered from pillage and burning in King William's war—were scenes of dreadful massacre. In 1710, however, a colonial expedition captured Port Royal, in Acadia. The following year the home government tardily resolved upon an expedition against Canada, sending out a fleet of fifteen ships of war and five of Marlborough's veteran regiments, to which New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania added a large number of men and liberal supplies of money. But the campaign came to nothing. Losing part of his fleet and a thousand men, by wreck in the St. Lawrence, the English admiral abandoned the enterprise and sailed for home, and the advance of the land forces was thereupon cut short. In her European campaigns, England had been more fortunate than in America, and by the treaty of Utrecht she acquired Newfoundland and Acadia, the latter known henceforth as Nova Scotia.

Thirty years of general prosperity followed, broken by Indian troubles in the Carolinas and Maine, by controversies between the colonists and the home government, and by hostilities between England and Spain, in which colonial troops bore an arduous part. Then came King George's war (1744-48), the most impor-

tant incident of which was the capture of the strong fortress of Louisburg (1745), constructed by the French on the island of Cape Breton after their expulsion from Acadia. This exploit was almost wholly a colonial enterprise, the principal part of the force being furnished by Massachusetts, and the commander being William Pepperrell, of Maine. The exultant Americans now meditated the conquest of Canada, and were eager to raise a colonial army, which the British ministry, however, would not permit, lest the provinces should grow too independent. The colonists were only allowed to menace Montreal while a British expedition should attack Quebec. But the British expedition never came; the costly preparations of the provincials went for nothing; a French Fleet, on the other hand, alarmed the coasts, until it was disabled by fever and dispersed by storms the frontiers were harassed by Canadians and Indians; and finally the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) restored Louisburg to France, and gave her also the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the coast of Newfoundland.

Thus far the colonial wars with France had all sprung from the contests of the European powers; the decisive struggle, known as the French and Indian war, began with the clashing interests of the settlers themselves. At the middle of the eighteenth century the French, although their colonies increased very slowly in population, were steadily strengthening their position on the route from Canada through the Mississippi valley. They commanded the lakes at Niagara and Detroit; they had founded New Orleans (1718) and made it the capital of Louisiana; and they began to press upon the English frontiers in Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, where pioneers from the tide-water settlements were now crossing the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies, and turning their attention to the rich valley of the Ohio. Resolved to hold this country, the French built forts at Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, and Venango (Erie, Waterford, and Franklin, Penn.), roused the Indians, and seized English traders. The governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania received orders from England to expel the French wherever they were found within the limits of those provinces. A mission of remonstrance and inquiry from Lieutenant-Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to the French at Fort Le Bœuf (1753) first brought George Washington into public notice. He was in his twenty-second year when he undertook this dangerous winter journey, a dignified, high-minded, truthful, well-bred gentleman, used to a vigorous out-of-door life, knowing so much of the profession of arms as could be learned by militia service, and, for his time and circumstances, a very respectable scholar. He discharged his errand with great discretion, bringing back clear evidence of the French intentions, and recommending the immediate construction of a fort at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, the present site of Pittsburg. The work was begun by a small advance party, but the French drove them out and finished it for themselves, calling it Fort Du Quesne. An expedition of Virginia, New York, and South Carolina troops, was disconcerted by this misfortune; but Washington, succeeding to the command of the Virginia regiment on the death of his superior officer, distinguished himself alike in action and in a judicious and orderly retreat to the Upper Potomac.

There had been no declaration of war between France and England, but the British ministry advised the colonists to hold a convention of delegates from the several Assemblies to provide for the general defence. Representatives of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland accordingly met at Albany in June, 1754, and, going somewhat beyond the advice of the ministers, proposed on the 4th of July a



scheme of confederation which may be called the germ of the present Constitution. Its author was Benjamin Franklin, then deputy postmaster-general for America. He was forty-eight years of age, distinguished for the vigor and effectiveness of his writings on public affairs, the strength of his attachment to the popular cause, the sagacity of his political and economical teachings, and his acquirements in natural science. The plan of confederation, however, was rejected by the colonies because it left too much power to the crown, and disapproved by the crown because it gave too much authority to the people.

A more practical measure of the ministry was the dispatch to America of two regiments of regular troops, to co-operate with which the provincial Assemblies voted seven or eight thousand men. The British general, Braddock, appointed commander-in-chief, undertook an expedition against Fort du Quesne with the regulars and a detachment of Virginians, and the provincials were to operate in the North and East. British regular officers knew little of the conditions of campaigning in America. Braddock was unable to move until Franklin, on his own pecuniary responsibility, collected horses and wagons for him from the farmers of Pennsylvania; and when at last on the march, the general haughtily rejected the advice of Washington, who accompanied him as aide-de-camp, that the Virginia rangers should scour the woods in advance. The consequence was an ambuscade, near Fort Du Quesne, July 9, 1755, in which Braddock was mortally wounded, and the British lost more than half their men and all their guns and baggage. Only the gallantry and skill of Washington and the firmness of the provincials saved the remnant. The expedition was abandoned, and Washington found full occupation in defending the frontier against the Indians and organizing new levies.

The chief command, after the death of Braddock, devolved upon Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts. He made an attempt upon Fort Niagara, but accomplished nothing. Gen. William Johnson, superintendent of the Indians of New York, was a little more fortunate; for being dispatched against Crown Point on Lake Champlain, where the Canadians had established themselves over twenty years before, he defeated the French general, Dieskau, in the battle of Lake George, September 5, 1755, and built Fort William Henry at the head of the lake. Still he was not able to reach Crown Point, or even to prevent the French from fortifying Ticonderoga.

The one entire success of the campaign was the expulsion of the French Neutrals from Nova Scotia. These people, remnants and descendants of the Acadians of the last generation, had always remained French in language, religion, and sympathy. Simple, industrious, and peaceable, their neutrality was mainly an affair of sentiment, and the persistent efforts of Canadian agents to rouse them into active hostilities against their English conquerors seem to have met with no response. The English, however, resolved, as a measure of precaution, to remove them from their homes and scatter them among the provinces. An expedition of provincials and regulars, under Gen. John Winslow, of Massachusetts, and Colonel Monckton, easily reduced the military posts on the French side of the Bay of Fundy (June, 1755), and then, assembling the Acadians by stratagem in their parish churches, hurried them on ship-board. About 6,000 were deported by this ruthless means; families were separated; the houses, lands, cattle, and crops of the exiles were confiscated; every colony received some of the destitute and heart-broken victims.

War between France and England was declared in May, 1756, and the British government, sending a large body of troops to

America, promised a vigorous campaign. The incapacity of the commander-in-chief, Lord Loudon, and the arrogant reluctance of the regulars to co-operate with provincials, defeated almost every plan. In strong contrast with Loudon's weakness was the conduct of the alert and dashing French commander, the gallant Marquis of Montcalm, who spread panic among the colonists and broke up their campaign by a sudden descent upon Oswego, where he made important captures, and who later, while Loudon was making a feeble demonstration against Louisburg, fell upon Fort William Henry and compelled its surrender (August, 1757).

But the accession of William Pitt to the chief seat in the British cabinet now put a new face upon affairs. That able statesman understood the significance of the struggle in America, as none of his predecessors did. He recalled Loudon; he sent out a powerful fleet under Admiral Boscawen; he so inspired the colonists that they raised even more than the 20,000 men asked of them; and at the beginning of 1758 Abercrombie, the new commander-in-chief, found himself at the head of 50,000 troops. Louisburg was captured in July, with 5,000 prisoners; and although an assault upon Fort Ticonderoga was repelled by Montcalm, Fort Frontenac (Kingston, in Canada) was captured with garrison and shipping, and Fort Du Quesne fell into the hands of Washington and his Virginians, and was henceforth called Fort Pitt. General Amherst took Ticonderoga the next summer.

The decisive event of the war was the capture of Quebec. For the attempt upon this formidable and important fortress Pitt selected Brigadier General Wolfe, a highly accomplished young officer, who had shown marked ability as second in command at the taking of Louisburg. With a fleet and 8,000 troops he ascended the St. Lawrence and debarked near the city, where Montcalm with an equal force was strongly posted awaiting him. Direct assault failed; bombardment, owing to the position of the fortress on a high promontory, was impossible. But Wolfe, after two months' disheartening trials, discovered a ravine in the steep bank; and by this path, so narrow and difficult that it had been left virtually unguarded, he led a part of his army at night to the Heights of Abraham, in the rear of the town. At daylight on September 13, 1759, the English were drawn up in order of battle. The astonished Montcalm hurried from his camp and attacked with spirit; but the British line was not to be broken. Wolfe was killed at the moment of victory; Montcalm fell mortally wounded while vainly trying to rally his defeated troops. Five days later Quebec surrendered; and although hostilities continued for some time longer, and Montreal was not given up until September, 1760, the fall of Quebec was virtually the fall of the French power in America.

The war in the colonies had been over for three years when the treaty of Paris, in 1763, settled the terms of the peace. France divested herself of all her American possessions. Great Britain obtained everything east of the Mississippi except New Orleans; that town and the territory west of the Mississippi were transferred to Spain; and Florida was ceded to Great Britain in exchange for Havana, which had been captured from Spain during the war.

# THE REVOLUTION.

## CHAPTER X.

### THE PRELUDE TO THE REVOLUTION.

During the last years of the struggle with France the colonies had been vexed with many Indian troubles among the tribes of the South as well as those on the French frontier; and the close of the war, with the substitution of English for French supremacy in the western country, brought on a rising, led by the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, which assumed a most serious character. The conspiracy of Pontiac (1763) involved an attack upon all the English border settlements from Virginia to the lakes. More than 100 traders were murdered. More than 500 families were massacred or driven from their homes. Detroit was besieged by Pontiac for five months, and after the tribes were at last compelled to sue for peace, the indomitable chief continued for some years to incite war among those of the farther West.

While the surrender of Canada relieved the colonists of their only rival, and gave permanent security to their frontiers, the rejoicings with which they celebrated the conquest were not free from alloy. Seventy years of intermittent war had cost them dear. They had lost 30,000 soldiers; they had seen many of their towns laid in ruins; they had spent \$16,000,000, of which sum the home government repaid only \$5,000,000. Their population at this time did not exceed 2,000,000, of whom 350,000 were negro slaves. Virginia stood first, with 300,000 inhabitants; Massachusetts second, with 230,000; Pennsylvania, with nearly as many as Massachusetts, ranked third; New York was below the Carolinas, Maryland, and Connecticut. The principal town was Boston, with 15,000 inhabitants, but Philadelphia and New York were fast overtaking it in population, while Newport, Norfolk, and Baltimore were becoming its rivals in trade. The New England colonies managed to keep up a profitable contraband traffic with the West Indies; but peace found the Americans, upon the whole, depressed, poor, and nearly exhausted with debt.

It was a conjuncture in which a wise home government would have been careful to foster their industries and lighten their burdens. Great Britain made it an occasion for enforcing oppressive laws with new vigor and by hateful means. Ever since the revolution which dethroned James II., the commercial classes had been gaining influence in the British Parliament, and it was their policy to crush the trade and manufactures of the colonies and force them to buy whatever England had to sell. It was the shopkeeper rather than the King against whom America had now to assert her independence. The navigation acts forbade the colonists to ship their products in any but English vessels, or, so far as the principal articles were concerned, to trade except with English countries. To please the London hatters, they were forbidden to export hats, or to send them from one colony to another. To satisfy other British interests, they were forbidden to manufacture iron, even so much as a nail; or to send any manufacture of woolen out of the province in which it was produced; and an act was passed to destroy the most important business of New England, which was the exchange of timber with the French West Indies for molasses to be distilled into rum. Such laws inevitably produced an active smuggling trade, and to some extent the royal officers seem to have connived at it. On the accession of the Grenville ministry, in 1763, it was determined to



make America pay a share of the English war debt. Grenville undertook to enforce the obnoxious trade laws; to establish a portion of the British army as a permanent garrison in America; and to raise money for the support of the troops by Parliamentary taxation of the colonies. These three measures were the immediate causes of the American Revolution.

Grenville might have been warned by the opposition to the "writs of assistance" two years before. When the government granted these general search warrants, authorizing officers of the customs to break into any store or private house suspected of containing smuggled goods, the Americans made such vigorous resistance to what they declared to be an unconstitutional abridgment of their liberties that, although the legality of the writs was finally sustained by the courts, the officers did not venture to execute them. The attempt to tax the people without their consent was certain to be still more violently resented, for it was the invasion of a principle which had been maintained in the leading colonies almost from the beginning. Nevertheless, after the passing of a declaratory act in 1764, Grenville brought forward his scheme of a stamp act. It was a tax imposed upon every legal paper and every document used in trade. Agents were appointed for the sale of the stamps. Violations of the act could be tried in any royal or admiralty court, however distant, and without a jury. Troops were to be sent to America to overawe remonstrants, and the colonists were required to find them "quarters, rum, fuel, and other necessaries." The introduction of Grenville's measure produced a general outcry. The colonists insisted that they could not constitutionally be taxed by a Parliament in which they were not represented. James Otis, who had distinguished himself during the opposition to the writs of assistance in Boston, resigning the office of advocate-general in order to defend the cause of the people; Samuel Adams, soon to be known as the most astute of the popular leaders in Massachusetts; Patrick Henry, the brilliant orator of Virginia, were conspicuous in the agitation. Franklin for Pennsylvania, Jackson for Massachusetts, Ingersoll for Connecticut, were commissioned to argue against the scheme in England. The provincial assemblies drew up protests. Colonel Barré, who had served in America; spoke against the bill in Parliament. Nevertheless, the stamp act passed in March, 1765.

The news was received in America with a burst of indignation. Virginia passed a declaration that the General Assembly had exclusive right to tax the inhabitants, and in debating the resolution Patrick Henry uttered his most famous saying: "Cæsar," he cried, "had his Brutus, Charles his Cromwell, and George the Third"—"Treason, treason!" exclaimed some of the members—"George the Third may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it." Massachusetts instructed the courts to conduct their business without stamps. The distributing agents were forced to resign their offices. "Sons of Liberty" were organized to resist the act. The houses of officials and friends of the crown were mobbed and gutted. On the day appointed for the act to be put in force, flags were hung at half mast, bells were tolled, business was suspended, not a stamp was to be seen. In the meantime, at the request of Massachusetts, delegates from nine colonies met in Congress at New York (October, 1765), and drew up a petition to the king, a memorial to Parliament, and a declaration of rights. They insisted that the colonies could not be taxed except by their own Legislatures; and the several Assemblies at their next sessions cordially approved their proceedings. A committee of correspondence, formed by a popular movement in New York, successfully urged an agreement among the colonies to import no more

goods from Great Britain until the stamp act was repealed. The "Daughters of Liberty" fostered the patriotic determination by spinning yarn for the domestic looms.

Against the resolution of the colonists, the dissatisfaction of embarrassed British merchants, and the eloquent denunciation of Pitt, who declared that the Americans would have been slaves if they had not resisted, the stamp act could not be maintained. It was repealed by the Rockingham ministry March 18, 1766. But scarcely had the rejoicings over this event died away when a new scheme of taxation was put forth by Charles Townshend, chancellor of the exchequer, imposing duties on tea, paper, glass, etc. (June 1767). The effect was to unite the colonies more firmly than ever in the principle that "taxation without representation is tyranny." The General Court of Massachusetts issued a circular letter inviting the Assemblies to consult for the defense of their rights. The non-importation agreement was renewed. An attempt to seize a sloop belonging to John Hancock, a rich and popular merchant of Boston, for violation of the revenue laws, led to a riot. The Assembly of New York, having refused to furnish quarters for royal troops, was dissolved. A still more popular Assembly, elected in its place, also refused, and was dissolved. The General Court of Massachusetts was commanded to rescind the circular letter; it refused, and was dissolved. The burgesses of Virginia were dissolved for protesting against the treatment of New York. The Assemblies of Maryland and Georgia were dissolved for approving the course of Massachusetts and Virginia. Parliament approved the action of the royal governors, and recommended them to send all treasonable persons to England to be tried there for their offences.

Two regiments were sent to Boston. The town flatly refused to give them quarters, and their commander, General Gage, was compelled to provide for them from his own resources. Their presence was a constant source of irritation. A serious collision at last occurred between a picket guard and a mob, in which five citizens were killed and several wounded (March 5, 1770). In the excited state of the public temper, "the Boston massacre" was greatly magnified. A committee of the people, headed by Samuel Adams, waited upon Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson and forced him to order the removal of all the troops from the town. Captain Preston and the soldiers of the guard were tried for murder. Defended by John Adams and Josiah Quincy, two of the most ardent of the popular leaders, they were all acquitted except two privates, who were found guilty of manslaughter, and branded in the hand.

Townshend's scheme of taxation had failed as completely as Grenville's stamp act. Its repeal, proposed by the ministry of Lord North, was an obvious political and economical necessity. But to satisfy King George III., who insisted that "there should always be one tax at least, to keep up the right of taxing," the duty on tea was retained. The new measure, presented to Parliament on the day of the Boston massacre, only increased the popular agitation in America. The people pledged themselves to use no tea while the tax remained, and to let none be landed. When news came that three tea ships were on the way to Boston, a mass meeting in that town resolved, on motion of Samuel Adams, that the ships should be sent back. The governor insisted that the cargo should be landed. On the night of December 18, 1773, a band of fifty or sixty men disguised as Indians boarded the ships and threw the tea into the harbor. Other ships, bound for New York and Philadelphia, were turned back without discharging. The resentment of the ministry at these proceedings fell upon Boston, which was, not unjustly, regarded as the hotbed of insurrection. By the Boston port bill the shipping business of that commercial city was

entirely interdicted. The capital was removed to Salem. The act for quartering soldiers on the inhabitants was renewed. Seven regiments were stationed in the colony, and General Gage, besides holding the military command, was appointed governor. A new form of government was devised, containing scarcely a vestige of popular authority.

If English statesmen had paid proper attention to American affairs they must have learned, from the indignation with which these measures were received throughout the colonies, and the language of the public protests, that the controversy had already passed beyond the character of a quarrel about taxes, and was fast becoming a demand for popular rights all along the line. Committees of correspondence, formed at the suggestion of Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Richard Henry Lee, and others, enabled the colonies to concert measures of common interest, and in the spring of 1774 proposals were made by several of the Assemblies for a general Congress. On the 5th of September of that year the first, or "Old" Continental Congress met in Philadelphia under the presidency of Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, with representatives from all the colonies except Georgia. It was a dignified, sagacious, and patriotic body, including among its members Washington, Patrick Henry, and R. H. Lee, of Virginia, Samuel and John Adams, of Massachusetts, John Jay, Philip Livingston, and James Duane, of New York, Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, Edward and John Rutledge and Christopher Gadsden, of South Carolina, William Livingston, of New Jersey, Galloway, of Pennsylvania, Chase, of Maryland. A far-reaching declaration of rights, a protest against eleven specific acts of Parliament passed since the accession of George III., a petition to the King, and addresses to the people of Great Britain, Canada, and the colonies, were framed, and an "American Association" was established, whose members pledged themselves not to trade with Great Britain, Ireland, the British West Indies, or any American province which should refuse to come into the Association, and not to use any British goods.

In Massachusetts events moved fast towards revolution. General Gage called a House of Representatives, under the new scheme of government, to meet at Salem, but, alarmed at the public temper, he countermanded the summons. Disregarding this second proclamation, the members came together, resolved themselves into a Provincial Congress, removed to Concord, and organized by choosing John Hancock as president. No Legislature ever met again in Massachusetts under royal authority. Almost unnoticed, the sovereignty had passed to the people. Having assumed full legislative power, the Massachusetts Congress provided for executive functions, also, by creating a committee of safety, with John Hancock at its head, and authorizing it to call out the militia. "Minute men" were enrolled, pledged to turn out at call; arms and ammunition were collected—the royal stores being sometimes seized—and public speakers began to defend the right of rebelling against oppression. General Gage fortified himself in Boston, and called for 20,000 more troops.

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## CHAPTER XI.

### BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

On the 19th of April, 1775. General Gage sent 800 soldiers to destroy some arms and ammunition which the patriots had stored at Concord, sixteen miles from Boston. The expedition was to move secretly by a night march, but timely warning was given of its



departure, the minute men were roused, and when the troops reached Lexington, at dawn of the 19th, they found sixty or seventy Americans drawn up in arms. The little force was easily dispersed, after eight of the company had been killed and several wounded; but, insignificant as it seemed, the "battle of Lexington" had mighty consequences. The British continued their march to Concord, where they found little to destroy, and were met, moreover, so resolutely by a hastily collected body of 400 minute men that they quickly began a retreat. The whole country was now in arms. The Americans hung upon the live of march, firing from behind trees and fences, and doing such execution that the retreat became a rout, and when the troops were at last rescued by the arrival of reinforcements, they had lost 273 men.

The effect of the battles of Lexington and Concord was electric. For the first time a considerable party in the colonies began to talk of a separation from Great Britain; the people of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, even adopted a formal declaration of independence (May 31, 1775), but this too hasty movement was not generally sustained. Almost everywhere authority passed from the royal governors to popular assemblies, congresses, or committees of safety. Troops were raised by the several colonies, Massachusetts alone voting 13,000, and before the end of April the Americans had 20,000 men in camp before Boston. The second Continental Congress, meeting at Philadelphia in May, disclaimed the desire for independence, but made provision for war, issued bills of credit, and practically assumed all the functions of government. On the 10th of May, a party of Vermont volunteers, known as Green Mountain Boys, surprised and captured Fort Ticonderoga. To the inquiry of the astonished British commander, in whose name they demanded his surrender, their leader, Ethan Allen, replied, "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Seth Warner, with another Vermont party, captured Crown Point; and by these two exploits the patriots secured over 200 cannon and a large supply of powder.

There was neither discipline nor organization in the camp before Boston. Gen. Artemas Ward, of Massachusetts, held the precedence among several more or less independent commanders, but he had little real authority. It was under orders from the Massachusetts committee of safety that Colonel Prescott marched secretly from Cambridge after dark on June 16, to fortify Charlestown Heights overlooking the city and harbor of Boston. He was instructed to throw up intrenchments on Bunker Hill; he decided, after reaching the ground, that the safer course would be to construct his defences on Breed's Hill, an eminence a little nearer Boston. The Americans worked all night without discovery, and continued their labors until nearly noon of the 17th, while the British were preparing an assault. By that time they had completed a redoubt and a breast-work. Prescott was in command. Dr. Joseph Warren, president of the Massachusetts Congress, recently appointed a major-general, served with him as a volunteer. Israel Putnam, of Connecticut, a veteran of the French and Indian war, was likewise on the field. The British attacking party, 3,000 strong, crossed the Charles river and advanced up the hill under a covering fire from their ships and batteries. Twice the picked regulars recoiled and fled before the American militia, who reserved their steady and well-aimed fire until the enemy were close to the works. Reinforced for a third attempt, and gallantly led by Generals Howe, Pigot, and Clinton, the British carried the intrenchments at last only when the powder of the Americans was entirely exhausted. Prescott conducted an orderly retreat across Charlestown Neck, with the loss of the brave and ardent Warren. The number of killed, wounded, and prisoners

on the American side was 449; the total number engaged at any one time was about 1,500, but more than that were in action at some part of the day. The British force was probably between three and four thousand, and they lost 1,054. The battle of Bunker Hill, as it has always been called, was a British victory; but it was so little satisfactory to the ministry that Gage was recalled and replaced by Howe, while the provincials derived from it increased confidence in their ability to meet regular troops.

The Congress at Philadelphia in the meanwhile had adopted the motley but brave array before Boston as a Continental army, and appointed George Washington commander-in-chief. When the general reached Cambridge, two weeks after the battle of Bunker Hill, he found about 14,000 men in the ranks, and even this small force was largely composed of short-time volunteers, who had turned out for an emergency, with no idea of regular service. It was necessary during the next few months not only to create the organization of an army, but in a great measure to renew its material. But while the commander-in-chief was performing this delicate work in the face of the enemy, operations elsewhere were not neglected. Gen. Richard Montgomery, invading Canada by way of Lake Champlain, captured Montreal November 12, 1775, and marched upon Quebec, where Benedict Arnold joined him with a small force which he had led through the Maine wilderness. The assault, delivered in a blinding snowstorm on the 31st of December, was a failure. Montgomery was killed, Arnold was badly wounded, and the Americans lost nearly a third of their expedition. In Virginia, the royal governor, Dunmore, driven out of the capital, collected ships, burned Norfolk (January, 1776), and ravaged the coasts. British vessels of war attacked various seaport towns, but the colonists likewise fitted out cruisers, and captured supply ships, with powder and other stores of which they were in great need. A combined land and naval attack upon Charleston, S. C., by General Clinton and Admiral Sir Peter Parker, was beaten off with heavy loss by a small body of men under Colonel Moultrie (June 28th, 1776).

Washington had no sooner brought his army into tolerable condition than he put in execution a bold plan which would force Howe either to evacuate Boston or give battle; and for the latter alternative he was amply prepared. On the night of March 4-5, 1776, the Americans fortified Dorchester Heights as silently as the year before they had fortified Breed's Hill, and in the morning Boston was at their mercy. Howe decided to risk an assault; but a storm delayed him; his officers lost heart; and on the 17th he embarked his whole army for Halifax, leaving valuable stores to the victors. Washington well knew that the intention of the British was to seize New York; and while the whole country was rejoicing over the recovery of Boston, he hurried his troops to the Hudson, and pushed on the fortifications begun some time before in anticipation of this movement.

## CHAPTER XII.

### THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The conflict of arms was not long in commending to the people the idea of independence. Instructions which virtually implied separation were given to their delegates in Congress, by Massachusetts in January, 1776, by South Carolina in March, by Georgia in April, and on the 12th of April North Carolina explicitly directed her representatives to vote for independence. In May, Congress resolved that all authority under the crown ought to be suppressed, and all the powers of government exerted under



authority of the people. Massachusetts, at an election May 30th, voted unanimously to instruct her delegates for independence.

On the 7th of June, Richard Henry Lee, in obedience to instructions from the convention of Virginia, moved in Congress "that the United Colonies are, and ought to be, free and independent States." The resolution was debated in secret, John Adams warmly supporting it, and was then postponed to give time for consultation with the people. In the meanwhile, however, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston were appointed a committee to prepare a formal declaration. The deferred resolution was called up on the 1st of July and discussed in committee of the whole, John Adams again making an impassioned speech for it. It passed the committee by a vote of nine colonies to four, South Carolina being against it, Delaware and Pennsylvania divided, and New York awaiting the action of a popular convention which had been called but had not yet assembled. When the final vote was taken in the House July 2, all opposition had disappeared. Twelve colonies resolved "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." The unanimous assent of the New York convention was given in due course. The discussions of the Congress were held in private. Crowds waited anxiously in the streets until the result of the deliberations was announced by the joyful pealing of the State-house bell, which, by a strange coincidence, bore the following text inscribed upon the metal: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

The Declaration of Independence, written by Jefferson, was agreed to on the evening of the 4th of July, and this date has consequently been taken as the American anniversary. John Hancock, president of the Congress, was the only member who signed the document on the 4th, the others waiting until it had been engrossed. But the declaration was immediately published, and everywhere dissension seemed to be smothered in popular rejoicings.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### FROM THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE TO THE ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE.

The military situation at the time of the declaration was discouraging. The force with which Washington occupied New York did not exceed 8,000 men; and on the day of the passing of the resolution of independence the first part of a large armament destined by the ministry for the subjugation of America landed on Staten Island. To supplement the regular English troops, 17,000 mercenaries had been hired in the petty states of Germany, most of them from the Prince of Hesse Cassel. General Sir William Howe was appointed to the chief command of the armies, and there was a large fleet under his brother, Admiral Lord Howe. The Howes were empowered to promise a redress of grievances and a pardon to all who would return to their allegiance; but the people were in no mood to listen to any proposals short of independence.

The British plan of campaign was to seize the line of the Hudson river, by an advance simultaneously from New York and from Lake Champlain. Without ships and with a vastly inferior army, Washington was unable to prevent their landing at Gravesend Bay, on Long Island; nor did the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, in

which the Americans fought well and suffered severely, greatly retard their advance. Brooklyn and New York were now at Howe's mercy; but the American commander, crossing the East river under cover of night and fog, drew off his men and stores, falling back successively to the heights of Harlem and of Fordham, baffling attempts to get in his rear, fighting an indecisive battle at White Plains, October 28, where he deceived his enemy with imitation redoubts of corn-stalks, and finally taking possession of the passes of the Highlands, where the Hudson flows through the gate of the mountains. The British occupation of New York, which lasted till the end of the war, gave a rallying place for the loyalists, always strong in that town, and fostered the discontent and distrust among the half-hearted. The American troops also rapidly fell away by desertion and discharge. Washington, however, had shown consummate ability as a strategist, and the highest kind of force, steadfastness and courage, as a leader. Howe's scheme for isolating New England by the seizure of the Hudson was defeated. Not only did Washington bar the way at the Highlands, but the expedition dispatched from Canada under Carleton failed on Lake Champlain. In a naval engagement on the lake Benedict Arnold, indeed, was beaten and half his flotilla destroyed (Oct. 11); but the Americans maintained themselves at Fort Ticonderoga, where Carleton did not venture to attack them.

After capturing Fort Washington, at the upper end of Manhattan Island, Howe sent a strong corps under Lord Cornwallis across the Hudson into New Jersey. Falling back before this threatening movement, and adroitly maneuvering the remnant of his army so as to cover Philadelphia, Washington traversed the State in hot haste, and at Trenton crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania. The two armies went into winter quarters on opposite sides of the river. On the 26th of December, having suddenly recrossed in the midst of a snowstorm, Washington surprised a Hessian detachment at Trenton, capturing a thousand prisoners. When the main body of the enemy under Cornwallis came upon him, he marched around them in the night, and routed their reserves at Princeton (January 3, 1777); and although obliged afterwards to fall back towards Morristown, he was able by harassing operations, in the course of the winter, to expel the British from nearly all their posts in the Jerseys, and to revive the depressed spirits of the people. Congress, which had fled to Baltimore, returned to Philadelphia, and the most active measures were taken to raise the strength and improve the organization of the American army.

The next campaign, however, in the Middle States was a series of disasters. Howe gained possession of Philadelphia after defeating the Americans at Brandywine creek (September 11, 1777), Congress removing to York, Penn.; he repulsed an attack at Germantown, October 4; and later he reduced Forts Mercer and Mifflin, on the Delaware, thus securing free communication with the sea. Washington went into quarters at Valley Forge, on the Schuylkill, about twenty miles above Philadelphia, where he was well placed for observation; but during "the dark winter," as it was afterwards called, his men suffered terribly for the want of food and clothing, and the patriotism of the country sometimes appeared to be nearly exhausted. It was the most critical period of the war.

Nevertheless, there were substantial causes of encouragement. Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee, sent to ask assistance from Louis XVI., were kindly though unofficially received at the French court, and through indirect channels obtained large supplies from the royal arsenals, and what was of vital importance, considerable sums of money. They were permitted, also, to fit out privateers and vessels of war in French ports, with which enterprising American

seamen inflicted great damage upon British commerce. Commissions were issued to foreign officers willing to enter the American army; and among those who gave their abilities to the cause were several of distinguished merit—the generous and high-minded La Fayette, who became one of Washington's warmest friends and disciples; the Polish patriots Pulaski and Kosciuszko; De Kalb, an Alsatian in the French service, and the Prussian Baron Steuben, whose work in drilling and organizing troops proved of the highest value.

Nor was the military outlook so black as it seemed on the capture of Philadelphia. The British government had made extraordinary preparations for a fresh attempt upon the line of the Hudson river. While Sir Henry Clinton marched from New York to force the passage of the Highlands, a thoroughly equipped army of 8,000 men under General Burgoyne was to move from Canada by Lake Champlain. The Americans had but few troops in Northern New York, and the invaders met with little resistance until they reached Fort Edward, on the Upper Hudson. There General Schuyler had collected about 4,500 men, with whom he obstructed and delayed the advance, gathering reinforcements as he slowly fell back to Stillwater, and giving time for the militia to gather along the lengthening British line. Two flank expeditions, unwisely ordered by Burgoyne, ended in disaster. Colonel St. Leger, who was to have swept the valley of the Mohawk and joined Burgoyne at Albany, was defeated at Fort Schuyler (Rome), and returned in disorder to Canada. An English and Hessian force, detached for an attack upon Bennington, Vermont, was signally beaten by the New Hampshire militia under Stark (Aug. 16). Crippled by his losses, unable either to go forward or to retreat, Burgoyne halted at Saratoga, and fortified a camp. He attacked the Americans under Gates (who had superseded Schuyler) at Bemis Heights, September 19, without decisive result. He was attacked in turn by Gates at Saratoga, October 7, when the Americans gained a decided advantage of position. Burgoyne's only hope now was in Clinton. That general did, indeed, capture Forts Clinton and Montgomery in the Highlands, October 6, but his help came too late. On the 17th of October, Burgoyne surrendered with 5,800 men and 27 pieces of artillery. Clinton returned in haste to New York.

The capture of an entire British army of picked troops by a miscellaneous force of half-destitute provincials and militia was well calculated to dismay the ministry and reanimate the patriots; but its most important effect was in determining France to acknowledge the independence of the United States and make open cause with them. Treaties of alliance and of commerce and friendship were signed with the American commissioners in Paris, February 6, 1778. England at once declared war against France, and a French fleet under Count d'Estaing sailed promptly for America.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

##### FROM THE ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE TO THE END OF THE WAR.

In anticipation of the arrival of the French ships, the British hastened to evacuate Philadelphia and transfer themselves to New York. Washington pursued, and coming up with them at Monmouth Court House, N. J., June 28, 1778, fought a severe battle, in which the disasters of the early part of the day were repaired by his personal exertions. Under cover of the night, Clinton (who had superseded General Howe) stole away to the protection of the ships, losing nearly 2,000 men on the field and in the retreat. The French



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auxiliaries, however, did much less than was expected of them. An attack upon New York proved impracticable, and a combined land and naval expedition against Newport was defeated by a storm; after which D'Estaing sailed for the West Indies. The policy of arming the savages against the insurgent patriots, steadily urged by the King, had its natural result in the terrible massacre of Wyoming (near Wilkesbarre, Penn.), where a settlement of Connecticut emigrants was captured (July 3, 1778) by a force of Tories and Indians under Col. John Butler, and 400 persons were murdered by the red men after the surrender. In Northern New York, where the Mohawk chief, Joseph Brant, held his tomahawk always at the British service; in various parts of the South; and in the West, where Indian raids were instigated by the British commanders of frontier posts, the settlers were kept in constant alarm; and sometimes they were moved to severe retaliation. Sullivan conducted an energetic campaign against the Six Nations and Tories of New York (1779), and the daring pioneer, Maj. George Rogers Clark, surprised the British at Kaskaskia, Detroit, and other places in the West. But the alliance between the King and the savage did its bloody work till the end of the war.

Ravaging expeditions of the British against exposed towns on the coast were more than countervailed by such imposing exploits as the surprise and capture of Stony Point, below the Highlands, by General Wayne (called Mad Anthony) July 16, 1779, or Maj. Henry Lee's descent upon Paulus Hook (Jersey City); and especially by the successes of the American armed ships, public and private, in foreign waters, over five hundred British merchantmen having been made prizes. The most famous of the American commanders was John Paul Jones, who sailed from France with a small squadron, fitted out by the help of Dr. Franklin, and off Flamborough Head, on the coast of Yorkshire, fought a battle (September 23, 1779) which has a conspicuous place in all naval histories. With his flagship, the *Bon Homme Richard*, so named in compliment to the "Poor Richard" of Franklin's almanac, he engaged a much finer and heavier ship, the *Serapis*, at close quarters, for three hours, and received her surrender when his own vessel was on the point of sinking.

The discovery of the treason of Gen. Benedict Arnold came upon the country at a time when the military fortunes of the Northern department were so low that Washington doubted his power to hold his suffering and mutinous troops together for another campaign. Arnold had bargained with Sir Henry Clinton to betray West Point into the hands of the British. The post was the key to the Highlands, and its loss might have been a fatal disaster. To complete the details of the plot, Major André, an accomplished young officer of Clinton's staff, landed from the man-of-war *Vulture*, and held an interview with Arnold at Haverstraw, on the Hudson, between the English and American lines. Unable to return to the ship, André crossed the river, spent the night within the American lines, and the next day attempted to reach New York by land in disguise, a course which, by the laws of war, placed him in the position of a spy. He was captured near Tarrytown, with papers on his person which revealed the whole plot, and was hanged, by sentence of a court martial, October 2. Arnold escaped to the *Vulture*, and was rewarded for his perfidy with £6,300 and a commission as brigadier-general.

Washington, whose headquarters were at Morristown, had been unable, since the summer of 1778, to do much more than maintain a watchful defensive. Clinton, on the other hand, disheartened by repeated failures at the North, resolved to strike at Georgia and the Carolinas, and for this purpose withdrew his garrisons from

Newport and the forts on the Hudson. Savannah was easily captured, December 29, 1778. The whole State of Georgia submitted, and the Tories took arms. General Lincoln, who commanded the American forces in the South, saved Charleston from an attack by General Prevost; but he was defeated in an attempt to recapture Savannah (October, 1779), where the gallant Pulaski was mortally wounded. Count d'Estaing, who had returned to the American coast, took a spirited part in the siege and assault; but, more cautious than his allies, he sailed away while Lincoln was still belligerent and hopeful, and thus, as at Newport, he put an end to the enterprise. In February, Clinton himself sailed for the South with a strong force. He took Charleston May 12, plundering the city and shipping the slaves to the West Indies. When he returned to the North he left Cornwallis in command, and upon this officer must rest the chief responsibility for the barbarous and unusual methods by which the conflict in the Carolinas was conducted. Men were forcibly enrolled under the British flag; even prisoners were driven into the ranks; private property was confiscated; murders on one side provoked executions on the other. The worst, but not the only, excesses, were committed by the Tory irregulars. To meet them the patriots organized partisan bands, and the exploits of Sumter, Marion, Pickens, and others soon rang through the country.

Against the advice of Washington, Congress committed the Southern department to Gates, and this mediocre and inflated general, who had filched the laurels of Schuyler at Saratoga and intrigued for the place of Washington, put an end to his own career by a disgraceful defeat at the hands of Cornwallis, near Camden, S. C. (Aug. 16, 1780), the brave De Kalb falling mortally wounded in trying to stay the rout. Washington was now allowed his choice, and he sent to the South Nathanael Greene, the ablest and most trusted of his generals. In every campaign of the war Greene had displayed signal qualities as a commander—courage, firmness, judgment, ingenuity, and a true military instinct; and latterly he had served with the greatest zeal and success as quartermaster-general of the army. He had some good subordinates at the South, especially Morgan and "Light Horse Harry" Lee, and he was joined after a while by Wayne; but his men were only the phantom of an army, nearly naked, untrained, and, in large part, of poor spirit. For several months the campaign in the Carolinas was a series of baffling marches, adroit retreats, skirmishes, and surprises, in which Greene showed himself a much better strategist than Cornwallis, and much more fertile in resources. Morgan gained a brilliant victory over Tarleton's light division at the Cowpens, in South Carolina, January 17, 1781; and Greene, having been reinforced, ventured to give battle to Cornwallis at Guilford Court House, N. C., March 15, when the pluck of the Continentals held the field after the flight of the North Carolina and Virginia militia. The advantage of the day was with the Americans, but they were too weak to follow it up; while Cornwallis retreated to Wilmington, persuaded that Clinton's plan of overrunning America from the Carolinas was a failure.

It was impossible for Washington to give Greene much help. A dangerous revolt of the unpaid and dissatisfied soldiers of the Pennsylvania line had just been put down, but it resulted in the discharge of nearly all the Pennsylvania troops and the encouragement of a mutinous spirit in the rest of the army. Arnold, with a marauding expedition from New York, was committing havoc along the James river from the sea to Richmond. To this quarter Cornwallis decided to transfer himself. With characteristic boldness, Greene left Cornwallis to be cared for by others, and hurried south-



ward where the British held a chain of posts extending through Central South Carolina and down the line of the Savannah river. Fort after fort fell into his hands, generally after hard fighting; and at Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781, there was a severe battle in which the losses and the honors were about equal, but the practical advantages were with Greene. By the end of the year the British retained only Charleston and Savannah; and thus, in a single campaign, fought with a small and disaffected force in the midst of a Tory population, Greene restored two States to the Union, and virtually put an end to the war in the South.

But the blunder of Cornwallis in turning his back upon Greene had still larger consequences. After some unimportant demonstrations against La Fayette, who commanded in Virginia, the British general, by Clinton's orders, posted himself on the Yorktown peninsula between the James and York rivers, where it was believed that he would be favorably situated for further operations. But he was safe only while British ships could command Chesapeake Bay. A French fleet under Admiral de Grasse was on the way from the West Indies to co-operate with Washington in an attack upon New York. Washington instantly saw his opportunity. De Grasse was diverted to the Chesapeake, where he defeated a British squadron which arrived a few days later. La Fayette disposed his troops across the head of the peninsula; and Washington, joined by a strong French contingent under Count Rochambeau, which had been waiting idly at Newport since the previous summer, marched with all haste towards Yorktown. Clinton did not discover his destination until he had reached the Delaware and was beyond molestation; and an attempt to arrest the movement by sending Arnold to Connecticut had no effect. By the end of September the trap was closed. Cornwallis was completely invested at Yorktown. After two of his redoubts had been taken by assault, and he had failed in a desperate effort to cross the York river and break through the lines, he surrendered to Washington October 19, 1781, with 7,000 men and 100 cannon, while the British ships in the river hauled down their flags to Admiral de Grasse. The allied armies at the siege consisted of 5,500 Continentals, 3,500 militia, and 7,000 French.

The war was over. All America rang with rejoicings; and although George III. still obstinately refused to acknowledge the independence of the States, a resolution in favor of peace passed the House of Commons February 27, 1782; Lord North resigned; and under a new ministry, headed by the Marquis of Rockingham, a commissioner was appointed to negotiate a treaty in Paris. Rockingham died shortly afterwards, and it fell to his successor, Lord Shelburne, to complete the work. The American agents were Franklin, John Adams, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, most of the business being in the hands of Franklin, who crowned with this illustrious service his long and patriotic career at the French capital. A preliminary treaty, signed November 30, 1782, was ratified by Congress in March, and published in Washington's camp April 19, 1783, the eighth anniversary of the battle of Lexington. The definitive treaty was signed at Paris September 3, 1783; and on the 23d of December, Washington formally resigned his commission and retired to his home at Mount Vernon.



# THE OLD UNION.

## CHAPTER XV.

### THE CONSTITUTION.—THE PRESIDENCY OF WASHINGTON, 1789-1797.

Troubles crowded thick upon the new States, even before the final treaty was concluded, and not the least of them came from the dissatisfied soldiers. Unpaid, and often suffering, the men in Washington's camp near Newburg became rebellious under their wrongs. A proposal that the commander-in-chief should declare himself king is remembered on account of Washington's indignant reply to it. A more dangerous project, set forth in an anonymous circular, for an organized demonstration against Congress, was defeated by Washington's tact and patriotism. The soldiers had ample cause of complaint; but in truth Congress had no money. Nearly \$170,000,000 had been spent during the war; the debt of the United States was \$42,000,000; that of the separate States was \$20,000,000 more; and the Continental paper currency had become entirely worthless. Trade and manufactures were crushed. Poverty was almost universal. Nor was it easy to find a remedy for the general distress. A common danger, to say nothing of nobler motives, kept a semblance of union among the States during the war; even so faint a form of government as the Articles of Confederation, reported to Congress July 12, 1776, was not adopted until 1781, and in the meantime the States administered affairs more or less effectually by an irregular general consent. But with the advent of peace the disorders became intolerable. Congress lost all consideration, and could hardly command a quorum. The States entered into ruinous commercial rivalry with one another. Abroad, the country was regarded with contempt. At home there was no executive authority to enforce the laws. A rebellion against the collection of taxes, led by one Daniel Shays, in Massachusetts (1786), strengthened the growing popular conviction that it was necessary to substitute for the Confederation a real government.

A convention, authorized by Congress to revise the Articles of Confederation, met at Philadelphia in May, 1787, with Washington as chairman. Its work, however, was not a revision of the existing league, but the construction of a new Constitution. At the very beginning two parties declared themselves, with differences which have ever since influenced American politics. The so-called Virginia plan, introduced by Edmund Randolph and favored by the large States—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—as well as by the Carolinas and Georgia, represented in substance the national principle which was finally adopted, with a central Federal Government complete in all its departments. The New Jersey plan, presented by William Paterson, and supported by the small States—Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware—with a majority of the delegates from New York, adhered jealously to the sovereign powers of the separate States, and retained some of the most unfortunate characteristics of the existing Confederation. The instrument at last agreed upon was a compromise, in which the three great concessions, yielded by one party or the other, were the equal representation of States in the Senate, the reckoning of three-fifths of the slaves in the apportionment of representation in the House, and the prohibition of Federal interference with the slave trade before 1808.

The new Constitution required the assent of nine States, or two-thirds; and it was carried only after a hard contest. Delaware was the

first to ratify; Pennsylvania and New Jersey quickly followed; the assent of Massachusetts and Virginia was given after a close contest; the vote of New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, completed the two-thirds; New York, Rhode Island, and North Carolina held back until the Constitution had been adopted without them. Under a law of the Continental Congress, the Presidential electors were chosen on the first Wednesday of January, 1789; they cast their ballots on the first Wednesday of February; and the new government was to go into operation on the first Wednesday (the 4th) of March. New York was designated as the temporary capital. As to the Presidency, there was practically no difference of opinion in the country, and George Washington received all the electoral votes. John Adams was chosen Vice-President. The journey of Washington from Mount Vernon to New York was turned by spontaneous popular demonstrations into a triumphal procession. The formal inauguration did not take place until the 30th of April, when the oath of office was administered to the first American President on the balcony of the old Federal Hall, at the corner of Wall and Broad streets. This building, on the site of the present custom house, had been set apart for the use of Congress; but the next year the seat of government was again at Philadelphia.

The first Cabinet consisted of only three officers—Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; and Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War. In the organization of the government during the trying experimental years of Washington's administration, no man's services, after those of the sagacious and high-minded President, equaled Alexander Hamilton's. This brilliant young statesman, the chief inspiration of the rising Federalist party, whose principles he had signally defended in a series of papers on the Constitution, published while its ratification was in debate, was eminent alike as a political thinker, a party leader, and a practical administrator. He brought the chaotic finances of the country into order, instantly reviving the prostrate national credit; and by causing the Federal Government to assume the Revolutionary war debts of the States, he strengthened the sentiment of union and the respect for Federal authority. This important measure was not carried without bitter opposition, and its adoption was at last secured by a pledge to Virginia that the permanent capital, after 1800, should be on the Potomac. The funding of the debt led necessarily to the passing of a Federal excise law; and Hamilton's schemes were completed by the establishment of a national bank, which he justified on the theory, then new, of implied powers in the Constitution. He was thus not merely promoting a strong government, but he was fostering the idea of nationality at a time when that sentiment was still weak, and the success or speedy failure of the Constitution depended largely upon its interpretation. The leader of the Anti-Federalists, or Republicans, as they soon began to be called, was Thomas Jefferson, a strict constructionist, who honestly dreaded Hamilton's designs, and detested him personally.

Washington was unanimously re-elected for a second term, beginning March 4, 1793, and John Adams again became Vice-President. France at this moment was on the eve of the Reign of Terror. The King had been sent to the scaffold. The Queen, who had been the special friend of America during the war of independence, was to follow him a few months later. But Jefferson and the Anti-Federalists sympathized with the French revolutionists too strongly to be much affected by their excesses, and the strict neutrality which Washington insisted upon preserving when France and England declared war was resented with indecent violence. The grotesque demonstrations of the French faction reached their height when

Citizen Genest arrived in America in April, 1733 as minister from the revolutionary government. This extravagant person was guilty of diplomatic outrages from the moment of his landing; and when his attempts to embroil the United States in an offensive alliance with France failed, he made a gross attack upon Washington, and otherwise so misbehaved that the President demanded his recall. The rancor of faction, inflamed by this affair, was aggravated by the insolence of the British, whose men-of-war, cruising against the French, committed great injuries upon American commerce, seizing our grain ships bound for French ports, taking all French property from under the protection of our flag, searching our vessels for sailors supposed to be British subjects, and carrying off naturalized and even native Americans to serve in the British navy. Moreover, ten years after the peace of Paris, England still retained her hold upon some of the forts in the Northwest. A treaty negotiated in London by John Jay (1794) procured a partial redress of grievances, and averted the danger of war; but it left the claim of the right of search to be a cause of future trouble, and the treaty was not ratified without an angry contention.

Refusing a third nomination, Washington retired to Mount Vernon in 1797, after publishing a memorable farewell address which has been cherished as a political legacy. Still more impressive than the wise counsels of this document, was the example of a noble life, directed by the purest impulses, the calmest judgment, the finest and most unselfish sentiment of justice. For eight years, at the head of his ragged Continentals, he withstood the armies of a great empire; and he conquered the independence of America, not merely by the exercise of a rare military talent, perhaps amounting to genius, but by teaching his uneasy and spiritless countrymen to what heroic heights one may carry the virtues of patience, equanimity, perseverance, and unselfishness. In his civil administration, although he had to deal with many novel and difficult complications, he added fresh lustre to an already glorious name, and strengthened the popular respect and affection with which, in spite of occasional outbreaks of political scurrility, he had long been regarded. Fortunate, indeed, was it for America that during the critical formative period of the new government the guidance of affairs was committed to so sound a statesman and so pure a patriot.

## CHAPTER XVI.

THE NEW WEST.—PRESIDENCY OF JOHN ADAMS, 1797-1801.—OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1801-1809.

By the treaty of 1783 the Mississippi river was recognized as the western boundary of the United States, but most of the region beyond the Alleghany Mountains was still an untrodden wilderness. One of the last acts of the Congress under the Confederation was the adoption of an Ordinance for the Government of the Northwest Territory, that district comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and a part of Minnesota; and it was provided that slavery should never be tolerated in the Territory or any of the States to be formed out of it. There were a few small towns in Illinois; Cahokia and Kaskaskia had been founded by the French under La Salle nearly a century before. Vincennes, in Indiana, was a French settlement dating from about 1702. Detroit was begun by the French in 1701. The first permanent settlement in Ohio was Marietta, planted in 1788. Daniel Boone, the famous hunter and Indian fighter, penetrated into Kentucky as early as 1769, and founded Boonesborough in



1775. Nominally a part of Virginia, this remote country practically ruled itself, and at one time under Spanish influence it meditated the formation of an independent sovereignty. It was joined with Tennessee in 1790 to constitute the Territory South of the Ohio, and was admitted to the Union as a State in 1791. Tennessee, originally a part of North Carolina, set up the State of Frankland in 1785, but that vapory commonwealth disappeared about 1788, and Tennessee was admitted to the Union in 1796. Alabama and Mississippi, separated from Georgia in 1798, became the Territory of Mississippi. Vermont, long in dispute between New York and New Hampshire, was admitted as a State in 1791.

Upon the organization of the Northwest Territory, the movement of emigration across the mountains was greatly hastened. But the Indians in the valley of the Ohio became very troublesome, and their hostility was carefully kept alive by the British at the frontier posts. General Harmer, who was sent against the tribes in 1790, was defeated near the present site of Fort Wayne, Ind., and a more formidable expedition under General St. Clair the next year met with a more complete disaster. Wayne at last conquered a peace. He devastated the Indian country, and after a great victory on the Maumee river (1794) he compelled the tribes to sue for terms.

The third Presidential election resulted, after an angry contest, in the choice of the Federalist candidate, John Adams, while, under the constitution as it then stood, the Vice-Presidency went to his next rival, Thomas Jefferson. President Adams began his term March 4 1797, retaining Washington's Cabinet, which then consisted of Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State, Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury, and James McHenry, Secretary of War. He found our relations with France in a critical condition. The Directory, resenting our treaty with England and our refusal to make common cause with the democratic propaganda, had laid intolerable exactions upon our commerce, and grossly affronted our government. Gouverneur Morris, the American minister, had been recalled at the request of the French republic because he was too conservative. His successor, Monroe, had been recalled by Washington because he was too extravagantly radical. C. C. Pinckney, sent to replace Monroe, was not received; and when President Adams appointed a commission (1797), consisting of Pinckney, Elbridge Gerry, and John Marshall, to negotiate for a better understanding, Talleyrand demanded of them as a preliminary a loan for the government and a bribe for the Directory, threatening war in case of refusal. The publication of these infamous proposals created a profound sensation. Every preparation was made to set an army in the field. Washington accepted the chief command, and without any declaration of war the ships of the new navy then in course of organization were hurried to sea to check the depredations of the French cruisers. It was under these circumstances that the historic frigates Constitution, Constellation, and United States began their famous careers, with Samuel Nicholson, Truxton, and Barry in command. All the squadrons made many prizes.

The Directory before long made such offers of accommodation that Mr. Adams appointed a new commission; but when it reached France the Consulate had been established, and it was with Bonaparte as First Consul that the treaty was concluded in 1800.

Distracted during the French troubles by faction quarrels between the followers of Adams and Hamilton, the Federal party was, moreover, discredited in the country by the passing of the alien and sedition acts, the first of which empowered the President, in his discretion, to banish any alien judged dangerous to the



peace and safety of the United States; while the second imposed restrictions upon freedom of speech and the press which, if the law had ever been strictly enforced, would have armed the government with despotic power over its political opponents. At the elections of 1800 the Federalists were overthrown, not so signally, however, but that Adams had 65 electoral votes against 73 cast for each of the Republican candidates, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. The choice going to the House of Representatives, Jefferson became President from the 4th of March, 1801, with Burr for Vice-President.

Jefferson's greatest service as President was performed in bold disregard of his own theory of a strict construction of the constitution. That instrument certainly gave no express authority to the Federal government to purchase territory. France, however, by a secret treaty with Spain (1800), had recovered Louisiana, and Jefferson proposed, by way of removing vexatious disputes respecting the navigation of the Mississippi, to buy New Orleans. Bonaparte declined this offer, but agreed to sell the whole province of Louisiana, and the American commissioners took the responsibility of exceeding their instructions by a prompt acceptance. Thus, for the sum of \$15,000,000, one quarter of which was to be paid to American citizens in satisfaction of claims against France, the United States acquired the vast region between the Gulf of Mexico and British America, the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains.

Jefferson was triumphantly re-elected in 1804, receiving 162 electoral votes against only 14 for C. C. Pinckney, but Burr was dropped and the Vice-Presidency went to Gen. George Clinton.

Brilliant, vicious, and unstable, Burr was almost everywhere distrusted. Of all his political adversaries the one whose opposition he most rancorously resented was Alexander Hamilton. He killed Hamilton in a duel at Weehawken, on the Hudson, opposite New York, July 11, 1804, and, followed by general execration, he fled to the South, where we hear of him a year later embarking his desperate fortunes in a conspiracy whose exact purpose has never been made clear. He seems to have planned the seizure of Mexico by an armed expedition from New Orleans, perhaps, also, the forcible detachment of some of the Western States from the Union. Arrested and put on trial for treason, he was acquitted on technical rulings, and after thirty wandering and unhappy years he died in disgrace.

The Corsair states on the Barbary coast had long levied tribute upon the commercial powers trading in the Mediterranean, most nations choosing the ignoble course of buying immunity from their piratical attacks instead of fighting them. In 1801, however, the United States sent a squadron to teach them moderation. Commodore Preble, with the Constitution, imposed terms upon the Emperor of Morocco, and then bombarded Tripoli, where Lieut. Stephen Decatur, with a small schooner, had previously boarded the frigate Philadelphia, captured after she had run aground, and, driving off the Tripolitan crew, completely destroyed her. These and other exploits secured a few years of peace.

With both France and England, in the meantime, the relations of the United States had become extremely unfriendly. Each of those powers, in making war upon the other, struck at the commerce which America had acquired by neutrality. British orders in council declared an arbitrary blockade in the English Channel, and forbade neutral vessels to enter a French port without first paying a tax in an English port. Napoleon retaliated by a paper blockade of all British ports, and by his "Milan decree," which confiscated every ship submitting to the English tax or the English

"right of search." Congress attempted to meet these high-handed measures by an embargo, which prohibited all vessels, American or foreign, from leaving the ports of the United States; but the law was unpopular and ineffective, and it gave place after a short trial (1809) to a non-intercourse act, forbidding trade with France and England. The old claim of the right of search was enforced by the British with more violence than ever; the Department of State had the names of more than 6,000 seamen, alleged to be American citizens, who had been forcibly taken from American vessels; and the outrages culminated when a British man-of-war fired into the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, and took off four of her men. Peace could no longer be kept with honor; but the final responsibility was left for another administration. Jefferson refused to be a candidate for a third term. His party, now beginning to be known as the Democratic, nominated the Secretary of State, James Madison (1808), and he was elected over C. C. Pinckney by 122 out of the 176 electoral votes. Clinton was again chosen Vice-President.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### PRESIDENCY OF JAMES MADISON, 1809-1817.—WAR WITH ENGLAND.

When Madison entered office, March 4, 1809, he had to confront not only an imminent foreign war, but a dangerous confederacy of the Indians, who, under the Shawnee Chief Tecumseh, and his brother, "The Prophet," were known to be organizing hostilities. Gen. William Henry Harrison, governor of the Territory of Indiana, gained a signal victory over them at their principal town on the Tippecanoe river, Indiana (Nov. 7, 1811); but they were soon in arms again as open allies of the British, and their rising, merged in the war between England and the United States, was not quelled until Andrew Jackson inflicted a series of crushing defeats upon the Creeks, ending with a battle at the Horseshoe bend of the Tallapoosa, Alabama (March 27, 1814).

The President published a declaration of war against Great Britain June 19, 1812. On land, as events soon proved, the country was little prepared for such an emergency. Gen. William Hull, being ordered to invade Canada by way of Detroit, surrendered to General Brock and Tecumseh not only Detroit, but the whole Territory of Michigan (Aug. 16). He was afterwards sentenced to death for cowardice, but was pardoned on account of his services in the Revolution. An expedition against Queenstown Heights, near Niagara, was defeated by the bad conduct of the American militia. General Winchester surrendered to Proctor at Frenchtown (Mich.), and the sick and wounded prisoners were massacred by Proctor's Indians. Harrison successfully withstood a siege by Proctor and Tecumseh at Fort Meigs, in Ohio, and in various fights on the border the Americans showed gallantry. But the military operations upon the whole accomplished little. Dearborn, the commander-in-chief, was superseded by Wilkinson, a change which failed to restore the lost American prestige.

It was the little half-starved American navy which saved the national honor. The Anti-Federalist or Democratic party had always treated that branch of the service in a niggard, obstinate, and unfriendly spirit. The Southern Democratic members were generally opposed to a naval establishment; and Jefferson insisted upon substituting for ships of war a swarm of harbor gunboats which proved costly failures. Recent events had at last compelled Congress to refit the few available frigates and order the construction of new vessels. At once it seemed as if every disaster on land

was to be counterbalanced by a victory on the ocean. The *Essex*, Captain Porter, captured the *Alert*. The *Constitution*, Capt. Isaac Hull, destroyed the frigate *Guerriere* off the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Aug. 19); later, under Commodore Bainbridge, took the frigate *Java* on the coast of Brazil; and under Stewart captured the sloops of war *Cyane* and *Levant* in a night engagement off the coast of Portugal. The United States, Commodore Decatur, captured the *Macedonian* (Oct. 25). The *Hornet*, Capt. James Lawrence, took the *Peacock* (Feb. 1813). The *Enterprise*, Lieutenant Burrows, took the *Boxer* (Sept. 5). The *Essex* under Porter swept the Pacific, making numerous prizes before, by a glaring invasion of neutrality, she was destroyed by two British ships in the harbor of Valparaiso. Of the rare British victories which disturbed this brilliant record, the most important was the engagement between the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon* off Boston (June 1, 1813), when the American frigate was captured by boarding, and her commander, the gallant Lawrence, was mortally wounded, exclaiming as he was carried below, "Don't give up the ship."

Nor was it only on the open sea that the navy maintained the honor of the flag. Oliver Hazard Perry, a young master-commandant, by extraordinary exertions built and launched a few vessels on Lake Erie. Naming his flag-ship the *Lawrence*, and displaying on his flag the famous injunction of the dying commander of the *Chesapeake*, he gave battle to a British flotilla of about equal strength, September 10, 1813, and in fifteen minutes forced it to surrender. This victory gave the Americans control of the lake. Brock and Tecumseh evacuated Detroit, and being followed by Harrison into Canada were defeated at Moravian Town, October 5. Tecumseh was killed. Michigan was now restored to the United States. An invasion of Canada under General Brown in the summer of 1814 was marked by an American victory at Chippewa (July 5) and an indecisive battle at Lundy's Lane (July 25), both near Niagara Falls; the movement had no important consequences.

Reinforced by veteran regiments from Wellington's army, the British General Prevost undertook the invasion of New York by the line of Lake Champlain with an army of 14,000 men, while a squadron under Captain Downie co-operated with him. The Americans offered battle at Plattsburg—less than 6,000 troops under General Macomb posted behind the Saranac river, and a squadron under Commodore Macdonough, far inferior to the British, drawn up at the entrance to Plattsburg Bay. The engagement, lasting two hours, ended in a complete American victory on land and water (Sept. 11, 1814), the invaders retreating in disorder to Canada.

During all these operations on the frontier and on the sea, Washington had been left undefended. In August, 5,000 British soldiers and marines under General Ross and Admiral Cockburn were landed on the Patuxent river, about 40 miles from the capital. Easily dispersing a militia force at Bladensburg on the 24th, they entered the Federal city the same evening, the President and other officers of the government seeking safety in flight. They burned the capitol, with the library of Congress, the President's house, the Treasury, and nearly all other public buildings except the Patent Office; and after this vandal exploit they returned hastily to their ships, and proceeded to an attack upon Baltimore. Here, however, they were stoutly met. Ross was killed in an unsuccessful land engagement at North Point, and Admiral Cochrane failed in a bombardment of Fort McHenry, after which the enterprise was abandoned (Sept. 12-13). The operations against Baltimore and Washington and the ravaging excursions of Cockburn on the coasts were subordinate to a far more serious undertaking of the



British, namely, the reduction of New Orleans and the seizure of the Mississippi. General Jackson, who commanded in the Southwest, hurried to New Orleans to meet this danger; but he was wretchedly provided with men, arms, and money, and when the attacking force—12,000 veteran soldiers under Sir Edward Pakenham, and a fleet numbering 4,000 sailors and marines—arrived in the Gulf, the American general could muster only 5,000 men, mostly militia. Capturing the American gunboats on Lake Borgne, an arm of the Gulf which lies east of New Orleans, the British marched towards the city over a strip of land having the Mississippi on one side and a morass on the other. Jackson attacked their advance December 23, 1814, enforcing a delay which both sides employed in constructing breastworks, the British using hogsheads of sugar, the Americans bales of cotton. The attack in force was made January 8, 1815. The assailants moved forward in excellent order; but nothing could withstand the American riflemen. Before these western sharpshooters, the red lines melted away. Pakenham was killed; and after a loss of about 2,000 troops the British retreated, and the invasion was at an end. It was a useless battle, for two weeks before it was fought peace had been signed at Ghent.

From the first the war had been unpopular in New England, which suffered severely in the destruction of commerce and the depredations of the British fleets; and complaints of the failures and misconduct of the government ripened into discontent with the supposed inequalities of the constitution, and projects for its immediate amendment. A convention of twenty-six delegates from the New England States met at Hartford, December 15, 1814, with closed doors. The most extravagant rumors of treasonable designs, of schemes for secession, nullification, and a separate peace with England, alarmed the administration and excited the public press. The convention, however, contented itself with a temperate report on grievances, the recommendation of certain constitutional amendments, and provision for another assembly six months later should the causes of dissatisfaction continue. Peace put an end to the whole affair; but the ultimate purposes of the Hartford convention have always remained a subject of discussion.

The principal cause of the war was the impressment of seamen. "If this encroachment is not provided against," wrote officially the Secretary of State, "the United States have appealed to arms in vain." The obnoxious orders in council were revoked almost at the beginning of hostilities. Yet the American negotiators, John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin, were instructed by the President to abandon our essential claim if they could not otherwise obtain peace. In the treaty signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814, the object for which we had been fighting was not even referred to. But peace now prevailed in Europe; England was not in need of sailors; the right of search was allowed to drop; and it is not likely to be revived.

The scandal of the Barbary tribute was finally abolished during Mr. Madison's administration. Peace was no sooner concluded with England than Commodore Decatur sailed with a fine squadron for Algiers, where the crew of an American vessel had been reduced to slavery. Capturing some Algerine men-of-war, he compelled the dey to sign a treaty on board his flag-ship, renouncing tribute from America for all time, and agreeing to pay an indemnity, release all his prisoners, and treat no more prisoners of war as slaves. Indemnities were also exacted from Tunis and Tripoli.

Mr. Madison had been re-elected in 1812, with Elbridge Gerry as Vice-President. In 1816 the Democrats, favored by the popular rejoicings over the peace, were again successful and by an increased electoral majority, and James Monroe, Madison's Secretary of



State, became President March 4, 1817, with Daniel D. Tompkins as Vice-President.

### CHAPTER XVIII.

PRESIDENCY OF JAMES MONROE, 1817-1825.—THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.—PRESIDENCY OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, 1825-1829.

The administration of Monroe, marked by a decline of party rivalries and a great advance in material prosperity, was called the "era of good feeling." The financial depression of the war period was quickly relieved by a tariff passed in the spring of 1816, which recognized the principle of protection to home industries, recommended by Hamilton in a famous report on manufactures, and called by him "The American System," a title which has ever since clung to it. The Cotton States, which afterwards resented the protective tariff as a wrong to the South, ardently supported it in 1816 because it would create a domestic market for their staple product. The bill was reported by Lowndes, of South Carolina, and Calhoun was one of its leading advocates. Mr. Monroe found on entering office a full treasury and a definite and successful financial policy.

The relations of the country with Spain were disturbed by the open sympathy of the United States with the revolting South American republics, for whose recognition Henry Clay made an eloquent plea in Congress, and by complaints from the Florida border, where neither party seems to have dealt very scrupulously with the other. By the treaty of 1763 Spain ceded Florida to England. By the treaty of 1783 she recovered it, with disputed boundaries on the west, to which the United States gave a practical definition in 1810 by occupying all that portion beyond the Perdido river, the present limit of the State. Spanish Florida became a safe refuge for the hostile Indians, and for large numbers of fugitive slaves. When Gen. Andrew Jackson was charged with a campaign against the Seminoles (1818), he seems to have had reason for understanding that the government would tacitly approve of his seizing Florida in the course of his military operations. He invaded the province, hanged two British traders for conspiring with the Indians, captured St. Mark's and Pensacola, and shipped the garrison and civil authorities of the latter town to Havana. Diplomatic protests at Washington were answered with the plea of necessity; and Spain was practically forced to accept a long standing proposal of the United States for the cession of Florida (1819). The nominal consideration was a price of \$5,000,000; but all this was to be paid American citizens in satisfaction of claims against Spain. On the other hand, by a treaty to define the disputed boundary between the Spanish possessions beyond the Mississippi and the Louisiana purchase, the United States, which had claimed all the country as far as the Rio Grande, accepted the line of the Sabine, thus conceding to Spain what is now the State of Texas.

The independence of the Spanish American states was formally recognized in 1822, and this action led to the announcement in the President's annual message the next year of the political "doctrine" with which his name is inseparably associated. England had privately proposed a convention on the subject of the South American republics, and joint action against the absolutist designs of the Holy Alliance. Mr. Monroe declined to entangle the country in foreign complications; but in his message he made a remarkable declaration, with respect to the supposed designs of the European states, "that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety;" and, as

a more general statement of policy, "that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

It was in the administration of Mr. Monroe that the slavery question began to be the supreme issue in American politics, and the defence of the peculiar institution of the South to take the form of a fierce and intolerant propaganda. Natural causes brought about the extinction of slavery in the Northern States, but the expectation of our early statesmen that it would gradually disappear at the South had been disappointed. The astonishing impetus given to the cotton industry by Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin created a new demand for slave labor, founded the business of breeding slaves for sale, and stimulated domestic slave traders to fresh brutalities. Since the beginning of the century, the admission of free and slave States alternately had given the slave party a fictitious strength. Ohio (1802) was balanced by Louisiana (1812), Indiana (1816) by Mississippi (1817), Illinois (1818) by Alabama (1819). In all these instances the North accepted slavery where it was already well rooted. But when Missouri applied for admission as a State (1818), the question was squarely presented whether the United States should deliberately establish human bondage where it had no legal existence—a question affecting not only the condition of Missouri but the whole of the still unorganized Louisiana purchase, and whatever other territory might in future be acquired. The attempt to prohibit or restrict slavery in the new State was hotly resisted by the Southern party in Congress; threats of disunion were heard in the Senate; the debate lasted until March 1820, when the famous compromise was adopted admitting Missouri as a slave State, and prohibiting slavery forever in all the rest of "that territory ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36° 30' N. lat."—that being the southern boundary of Missouri. To force the assent of Northern members, the friends of slavery coupled the admission of Maine with that of Missouri. The compromise was supported by sincere patriots like Henry Clay, who believed that concessions were necessary for the peace if not for the safety of the Union; but it was a great victory for the slavery propagandists, whose claims from this time became more and more arrogant and exclusive.

Monroe and Tompkins were re-elected in 1820, the President receiving all the electoral votes but one. The weakness of the opposition was only a symptom of the disintegration of parties, which by 1824 had gone so far that there were four candidates in the field—Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford, and Henry Clay. The choice went to the House of Representatives, and Adams was selected; John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, had been elected Vice-President. Mr. Adams, the son of the second President, was Monroe's Secretary of State. Politically his administration was a period of transition, marked not less by the final disappearance of the old Federalist party than by a transformation of the philosophical Democracy of Jefferson—a transformation of which the next administration was to give a signal example. The campaign of 1828 was exceedingly bitter, and Mr. Adams, who was a candidate for re-election, was signally defeated by Gen. Andrew Jackson, Mr. Calhoun again becoming Vice-President.

## CHAPTER XIX.

PRESIDENCY OF ANDREW JACKSON, 1829-1837.—THE BANK.—NULLIFICATION.—PRESIDENCY OF MARTIN VAN BUREN, 1837-1841.—OF W. H. HARRISON, 1841.—OF JOHN TYLER, 1841-1845.

Jackson was imperious, daring, energetic, contentious, and ignorant; and although his patriotism and sincerity are beyond question, his administration was distinguished above that of any of his predecessors for selfish intrigues and mean personal strifes. He introduced into national politics the spoils system, which became so fruitful a source of corruption; and from his time dates the spectacle of a mob of place-hunters thronging the capital at every change in the chief magistracy, to beg pay in appointments for their services to the successful candidate. The tone of official life was instantly lowered after his inauguration. A chivalric but ill-judged attempt to force Mrs. Eaton, the wife of his Secretary of War, into Washington society, was converted by his violence from a tea-table squabble into an issue of state. Never had an American President so passionately asserted the claims of self as this special champion of the democratic masses.

There was prejudice and obstinacy, but also sincere conviction, in the fight against the United States Bank which convulsed Jackson's terms in office. The charter of the bank being about to expire, he opposed its renewal on the ground that the measure was of doubtful constitutionality, and he complained, moreover, that the directors were using their financial power to influence the votes of Congress. The controversy became a chief issue in Congress and the country. An act renewing the charter passed by large majorities (1832), and Jackson vetoed it. In the elections of that year, Clay, the leader of the bank party, the representative of many formidable interests, personally one of the most attractive men ever known in American politics, was Jackson's competitor, and Jackson was re-elected by an impressive vote. At the next session the attack upon the bank, whose charter had still four years to run, was renewed with fresh heat. The President questioned its solvency; and when Congress refused to authorize the removal of the government deposits, he ordered the removal on his own responsibility, dismissing his Secretary of the Treasury, Duane, who declined to execute the command, and appointing in his place Roger B. Taney, soon afterwards made Chief Justice. The Bank of the United States was destroyed; but the evils which Jackson discovered or imagined in its management were intensified by the operations of the favored State banks selected as depositaries of the public money, and a great deal of commercial embarrassment followed.

Nevertheless, the country was generally prosperous under the impulse of great public improvements and enlarging industries. The Erie canal, opened in 1825, brought to market the products of a rich region and created thriving towns. Steam navigation was developed on the rivers; ocean steamships began to make voyages between England and America; railroads, introduced in 1829, were rapidly multiplying; settlers took up public lands in the West; immigration was increasing; manufactures and farming were alike profitable, under the protective tariff. But the cotton-planters, who had warmly favored the American system at the beginning, looked upon it with different eyes when it was found that free labor reaped the chief advantage under it.

When the tariff was revised in 1828, the South was clamorous and threatening for a reduction of duties. When a more distinct-



ively protective measure was passed, in 1832, a State convention in South Carolina resolved that the tariff acts were null and void, and that any attempt by the Federal government to collect the duties in that State would absolve South Carolina from all connection with the Union. The governor called upon the Legislature to "provide for all possible contingencies," and preparations were made for war. In meeting this revolt General Jackson exhibited his strongest and best qualities. He published a proclamation denying the right of either nullification or secession; he warned South Carolina that resistance would be promptly quelled; he sent General Scott to Charleston with troops and a ship of war; he asked Congress for special and enlarged powers. Two years before (1830), the constitutional question of State rights had been the subject of a memorable debate in the Senate between Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, and Daniel Webster. Now the nullifiers in Congress were led by John C. Calhoun, who had quarreled with Jackson, resigned the Vice-Presidency, and entered the Senate as the champion of that doctrine which was finally to drive the South into a ruinous rebellion. General Jackson would, perhaps, have been glad to try conclusions with the secessionists at once. But the difficulty was settled—or rather postponed—by a compromise in which Henry Clay again appeared as the pacificator. He introduced a new tariff bill, making a gradual reduction until 1842, when the duties were to be fixed at 20 per cent. South Carolina yielded; and the "force bill," introduced at General Jackson's request, was allowed to linger until it was no longer needed, when it was passed.

Jackson retired from office with a reputation for vigor, honesty, and courage which has increased in the lapse of time; and his popularity counted for much in the next campaign, when Vice-President Martin Van Buren was elevated to the Presidency (1836), against a divided opposition known by that time as the Whigs. Mr. Van Buren's administration was mainly a struggle with financial disasters, the country during his first year in office (1837) passing through a monetary crisis of extraordinary severity. As usual in such cases, the government was charged with blame which did not belong to it. The canvass of 1840 was one of unprecedented excitement. Van Buren, again the candidate of the Democrats, was signally defeated, and the Whigs came into power with Gen. William Henry Harrison as President and John Tyler as Vice-President.

General Harrison died on the 4th of April, 1841, just one month after his inauguration. Tyler soon broke with the party which had elected him. He was accused of bad faith in vetoing bills for the creation of a new national bank, to which he was supposed to have signified his assent in advance. He cast his lot finally with the Democrats when he took up their scheme for the annexation of Texas. That country had conquered its independence from Mexico largely by the arms of American adventurers. A treaty of annexation (1844), negotiated by Mr. Calhoun, who had become Tyler's Secretary of State, was rejected by the Senate. The question was taken into the Presidential canvass. With the South and its Northern Democratic allies, the paramount consideration was gaining an area for slavery. The Whigs opposed the project, partly from hostility to slavery and partly from reluctance to go to war with Mexico. The Democrats nominated James K. Polk, the Whigs Henry Clay. Polk was elected by 170 votes against 105. A joint resolution annexing Texas was passed March 1, 1845, and Mr. Tyler signed it, as one of the last acts of his administration.

## CHAPTER XX.

PRESIDENCY OF JAMES K. POLK, 1845-1849.—THE MEXICAN WAR.—CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Polk lost no time in negotiations with Mexico, but ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor to the frontier, with instructions to occupy a district between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers, to which Mexico had never admitted that Texas had any claim. Here the first battles took place, Taylor, with 2,000 men, defeating Arista's 6,000 at Palo Alto May 8, 1846, and beating the same enemy again, with heavy loss, at Resaca de la Palma the next day. The Americans then crossed the Rio Grande, and with a force raised by volunteers to 6,000 pushed into the interior of Mexico, capturing Monterey (Sept. 24) after a three days' battle, while the port of Tampico was taken by a squadron under Commodore Conner, and the province of California was conquered by a handful of explorers and surveyors under Capt. John C. Frémont, and a few ships under Commodore Stockton. The Mexican war, which lasted only a year, was a series of uninterrupted victories for our arms, always gained against heavy odds, and seldom without hard fighting. The Mexicans were brave, but they had few soldierly qualities except courage, and were miserably officered. The Americans, on the contrary, had excellent and well-trained officers of all grades, and a fine body of men in the ranks, the volunteers, according to General Grant, being better than the regulars.

Weakened by the detachment of some of his best troops to serve under Gen. Winfield Scott in a movement against the Mexican capital, Taylor was attacked at Buena Vista (Feb. 23, 1847) by the Mexican President, Santa Anna. Although outnumbered four to one the Americans put their assailants to rout after a terrible battle of ten hours' duration. Scott and Commodore Conner arrived off Vera Cruz in March. That strong place, after a bombardment of four days, surrendered with 5,000 prisoners and 500 guns (March 26), and Scott at once began his march to Mexico. He defeated Santa Anna at the mountain pass of Cerro Gordo (April 18), rested three months among the hills, to let his men recover from the effects of the climate, and in August appeared before the capital. He had only 10,000 men; the garrison of the city was about 30,000; and there were several strong positions to be won before reaching the walls. On the 20th of August Scott carried the fortified camp of Contreras, the castle of San Antonio, and the heights of Churubusco. On the 8th of September he won possession of the fortified Molino del Rey. On the 13th he stormed the heights of Chapultepec and secured two of the gates of the city; and the next morning he entered the capital. This was practically the end of the war. By the treaty of peace signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo March 2, 1848, the United States was not only confirmed in the possession of Texas, with the Rio Grande as the boundary, but Mexico sold for \$18,750,000 the provinces of Upper California and New Mexico, including Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming. A further strip of territory south of the Gila river, now embraced in New Mexico and Arizona, was purchased five years later.

The treaty of peace was not yet signed when the discovery of gold in the Sacramento valley (Feb. 1848), turned the attention of the world upon California. The deposits of the precious metal proved to be rich and widely distributed. The new acquisition of the United States became thronged with adventurers and gold hunters. They made the long voyage around Cape Horn, the difficult

transit of the Central American isthmus, or the long and dangerous wagon journey across the continent. In the year 1849, nearly 100,000 emigrants entered the Territory. The new community, thus suddenly created, was naturally a paradise of gamblers and criminals, and order was not securely established until a vigilance committee in San Francisco (1851-55) had assumed the administration of justice, hanged four ruffians, and banished others.

Utah began to receive settlers a little earlier than California. The Mormons, founded in Western New York in 1830 by an impostor named Joseph Smith, who pretended to a revelation from Heaven, had been driven away from Nauvoo, Illinois, and their prophet had been murdered by a mob (1844). Under Smith's successor, Brigham Young, they removed into what was believed to be the desert (1847), built Salt Lake City, on the great lake of Utah, and established an independent theocratic state which they called Deseret. Here the doctrine of polygamy, attributed to Smith's revelations, but first taught openly by Brigham Young, was put in general practice, and an autocracy, which has ever since been in virtual rebellion against the United States, was founded upon fanaticism and sustained by crime. In 1857 the Mormons massacred, at a place called the Mountain Meadow, a whole company of 120 persons who were on their way to California. Refusing to recognize the laws of the United States or the Territorial officers appointed by the President, they were reduced to quasi-submission by a display of military force (1858), but they have always defied or evaded the statutes against polygamy.

Mr. Webster, while Secretary of State under President Tyler, negotiated an important treaty with Great Britain for the settlement of the northwestern boundary. The limits of the two countries on the northwest, where a large disputed territory had long been in their joint occupation, were more difficult to adjust. The United States claimed as far north on the Pacific coast as latitude  $54^{\circ} 40'$ , or the southern extremity of what was then Russian America. Great Britain claimed as far south as latitude  $42^{\circ}$ , the northern boundary of California. Both rested their pretensions upon discovery and exploration. A section of the Democratic party in the United States raised the cry of "Fifty-four forty, or fight," but the treaty of 1846, establishing the compromise line of  $49^{\circ}$  and securing to us Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, met with general acquiescence.

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## CHAPTER XXI.

THE FIGHT FOR FREE TERRITORY.—PRESIDENCY OF TAYLOR, 1849-1850.—OF FILLMORE, 1850-1853.—OF PIERCE, 1853-1857.—OF BUCHANAN, 1857-1861.—RISE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—ELECTION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The renewal of the anti-slavery agitation by the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico, showed that during the quarter of a century since the supposed settlement by the Missouri compromise, the antagonism between freedom and bondage had been gathering dangerous force. The demands of the South had grown larger and more arrogant. It was now insisted that the preservation and extension of slavery should be the key to the entire national policy. Congress passed a gag law to prevent the reception of anti-slavery petitions. The mails were rifled to intercept anti-slavery newspapers and documents. On the other hand, the radical Abolitionists, led by Garrison, Lundy, the Lovejoys, Birney, Tappan, and other enthusiastic reformers, though few in numbers, socially discredited, mobbed, and outraged, were spreading



ideas which in time roused the spirit and conscience of the long tolerant North. That Texas should be a slave State was a foregone conclusion. When it was proposed to place money at Mr. Polk's command for the purchase of further territory from Mexico, David Wilmot, a Democratic member from Pennsylvania, moved in the House of Representatives (August 8, 1846), a resolution since known as the Wilmot Proviso, that in any territory acquired from Mexico slavery should be forever prohibited. The resolution was not passed; but it presently marked a broad line of division in politics, splitting both parties and pointing the way for the union of all shades of anti-slavery sentiment, on the principle of freedom for the Territories. In the Presidential elections of 1848 the Whigs nominated Gen. Zachary Taylor, who was acceptable to such moderate anti-slavery leaders as Webster, William H. Seward, and Horace Greeley. The regular Democratic nominee was Lewis Cass, representing the anti-proviso majority of his party, while a bolting faction organized with Abolitionists and others, under the name of Free Soilers, and nominated Martin Van Buren. General Taylor was elected. During the session of Congress between his election and inauguration, an address reported by Mr. Calhoun and signed by forty-eight Southern Senators and Representatives, declared that Congress had no power to exclude slavery from any new territory, nor had the territorial legislatures or people any such power. The whole of the public domain must be given up to bondage. Here at last the irrepressible conflict was clearly defined.

The manifesto had much practical significance, because California had already framed a free State constitution and was asking admission. Slavery had no existence there, or in any other part of the Mexican purchase, but the South fought strenuously against admission, sought to extend the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific (which would have cut California in two), and again threatened disunion. Another compromise—the last of this series of delusions—was brought forward by Mr. Clay. It admitted California as a free State, organized the Territories of New Mexico and Utah without either prohibition or permission of slavery, settled the boundary of Texas and gave that State \$10,000,000, abolished the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and made stringent provisions for the rendition of fugitive slaves. Defeated as a single bill, it was adopted in the form of separate acts and became law September 9, 1850.

President Taylor died July 9, 1850, and was succeeded by the Vice-President, Millard Fillmore, whose administration is now chiefly remembered for the enforcement of the odious fugitive slave act. In 1852 the Democrats elected Franklin Pierce, the candidate of the extreme pro-slavery and State rights party, the Whigs voting for Gen. Winfield Scott and the Free Soilers for John P. Hale. The convention which nominated General Pierce passed a resolution condemning all attempts, in Congress or out of it, to revive the slavery controversy or disturb the settlement of 1850. Yet, in less than two years, Stephen A. Douglas, Democratic Senator from Illinois, introduced his bill to repeal the Missouri compromise and organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, both within the limits which had been solemnly and forever dedicated to freedom, leaving them to establish slavery or not, as the inhabitants pleased. The astonishment and anger of the North were indescribable. But, after many exciting scenes, the iniquitous measure became a law, May 30, 1854, and the South began at once to show how new slave States could be created by "squatter sovereignty." The pro-slavery men poured into Kansas across the Missouri border, often in armed companies, and with no thought of remaining in the Territory longer than might be necessary to vote. The North

met the crisis by the organization of emigrant aid societies to send out bona-fide settlers. The free State party were a large majority of the population, but elections were carried with the most flagrant fraud and violence by Missourians imported for the purpose, legislatures assembled with hardly a show of legality, governors who attempted to do their duty were removed, outrage was followed by retaliation; for nearly five years Kansas was virtually in a state of civil war, and the whole country was convulsed by the struggle. The free settlers, however, sustained themselves against both border marauders and a hostile Federal administration. Getting a chance to express themselves at the polls at last, they voted down a pro-slavery constitution by a large majority, and Kansas was ultimately admitted as a free State (1861).

The excitement over these transactions was increased by various demonstrations of the Southern temper and purposes. Charles Sumner, for a speech in the debates on Kansas, was brutally and dangerously beaten in the Senate chamber by Preston S. Brooks, a Representative from South Carolina, whose constituents enthusiastically re-elected him when he resigned after a vote of censure. The filibustering attempts of Walker in Central America, which seemed to promise the acquisition of more slave territory, were promoted by the South and hardly opposed by the administration. In 1854, Mr. Pierce suggested a conference of the American ministers to England, France, and Spain on the subject of getting Cuba, and the result was the truculent report known as the Ostend Manifesto, in which Messrs. James Buchanan, John Y. Mason, and Pierre Soulé recommended that if Spain refused to sell the island (she had already refused with emphasis) the United States should take it by force.

The repeal of the Missouri compromise resulted in the sudden and complete breaking up of the old Whig party. For a brief period an organization styling itself the American party, based principally upon the proscription of foreigners and Roman Catholics, and operating through secret lodges, collected many of the Whig fragments; but the "Know Nothing" movement, as it was popularly called, was only an episode of transition, and the anti-slavery men soon began to coalesce under better auspices. The new Republican party held its first national convention at Philadelphia June 17, 1856, and nominated for the Presidency Col. John C. Frémont, famous for his adventurous scientific explorations in the unknown far West. The Democrats named James Buchanan, whose principles were entirely satisfactory to the pro-slavery extremists, and Ex-President Fillmore was the candidate of the expiring American party, which had no real business in the controversy now fairly joined. Mr. Buchanan was elected, with John C. Breckinridge for Vice-President; but the Republicans polled an unexpectedly heavy vote.

Early in Mr. Buchanan's term the Supreme Court of the United States decided in the case of a slave named Dred Scott that a negro could not be a citizen of the United States, and therefore could not sue for his freedom in that tribunal. The opinion of the majority of the judges, delivered by Chief Justice Taney, went still further; it pronounced the Missouri compromise unconstitutional, and declared that Congress had no power to exclude slavery from any United States territory (March, 1857). A forcible dissenting opinion was delivered by Justice Curtis. Instead of settling the controversy, this judicial approval of the Southern claims only added to the excitement. The South began to advocate the reopening of the slave trade; the North began to feel that, as Abraham Lincoln said, "the Union could not exist half slave, half free." In October, 1859, John Brown, a stern and fanatical Abolitionist

who had fought for freedom in Kansas, startled the country by a crazy plot to bring about an insurrection of the slaves in Virginia. With a handful of followers he seized the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry; but the slaves did not rise, the invaders were easily overpowered, and Brown, exhibiting at the last some heroic traits, was hanged December 2. His enterprise was almost universally condemned at the North; and yet his death powerfully stimulated anti-slavery feeling.

When the Democratic national convention met, in 1860, the Southern delegates were bent upon carrying matters with a high hand. They insisted upon an explicit assertion of the duty of the Federal government to maintain slavery "in the Territories and wherever else its constitutional authority extends." The Douglas faction protested in vain that they could not carry the North with such a platform. The result was the disruption of the party. The Southern Democrats, many of whose leaders already counted upon secession, nominated Vice-President Breckinridge. The Northern wing nominated Douglas, with an evasive promise to "abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States upon questions of constitutional law." A so-called Constitutional Union party placed in nomination John Bell and Edward Everett. The Republican convention at Chicago was the most memorable assemblage of the epoch. Seward, Chase, Cameron, Bates, and other men who had been conspicuous for many years in the fight for freedom were set aside, and the nomination was given to Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, whose celebrity, earned by a series of public debates with Douglas in a canvass for the Illinois Senatorship, was only of yesterday. The choice was not a fortunate accident; it was a wise and deliberate selection. None of the older leaders represented so well as Mr. Lincoln the spirit of the new party, or saw so clearly the condition of the conflict at hand. After a stirring campaign, Lincoln was elected, with Hannibal Hamlin as Vice-President. He received all the electoral votes of the free States, except three in New Jersey, and he had none from the South.

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## THE REBELLION.

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### CHAPTER XXII.

#### THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—FORT SUMTER.—BULL RUN.

Few persons at the North had believed that the slave States would carry out their threat of secession; but the election of Mr. Lincoln was no sooner assured than the South Carolina Legislature (November 10, 1860) ordered the assembling of a convention, which, on December 20, declared the union between South Carolina and the other States dissolved for the reason, among others, that a President had been chosen "whose opinions and purposes were hostile to slavery." Mississippi seceded January 9, 1861; Florida, January 10; Alabama, January 11; Georgia, January 19; Louisiana, January 26; Texas, February 1. Several of these States entered upon the rebellion reluctantly, and their action was the result rather of a conspiracy at Washington than of their own impulse; but once committed to the cause their people showed no lack of enthusiasm for it. Mr. Buchanan made no effort to maintain the national authority. On the contrary, his annual message in December virtually admitted the right of secession and encouraged the disunionists; and three members of his Cabinet, Howell Cobb



of Georgia (Treasury), John B. Floyd of Virginia (War), and Jacob Thompson of Mississippi (Interior), were among the most active of the conspirators against the Union, even while they still held their offices under it. When Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, March 4, 1861, a provisional government for the "Confederate States of America" had been established at Montgomery, Ala. (February, 1861), with Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens for President and Vice-President; forts, arsenals, arms and military supplies had been seized; and throughout the seceding States the national flag remained only on the forts of Charleston harbor, Pensacola, and Key West. On March 11 a permanent constitution was adopted at Montgomery, and under it Messrs. Davis and Stephens were afterwards elected President and Vice-President for six years.

In an admirable inaugural address Mr. Lincoln declared that he had neither the right nor the desire to interfere with slavery in the States. He denied the right of secession, and he expressed his determination to enforce the laws throughout the national jurisdiction. For the principal posts in his Cabinet he chose his principal rivals at the Chicago convention. Mr. Seward became Secretary of State, Mr. Chase Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cameron Secretary of War, Mr. Bates Attorney-General. The other places were filled by Gideon Welles (Navy), Caleb B. Smith (Interior), and Montgomery Blair (Postmaster-General).

The war began April 12, 1861. Apprised of the intention of Mr. Lincoln to reinforce Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, the Confederates opened fire upon that work, and after sustaining a bombardment of thirty-four hours, Major Anderson and the garrison of 80 men were forced to surrender (April 14). The next day the President issued a call for 75,000 volunteers. Never had the country beheld such a patriotic uprising as now took place. The troops hurried forward; the quotas of the loyal States were filled at once, and a further call for 42,000 volunteers and 40,000 men for the regular army and navy was answered with as much enthusiasm as the first. On the other hand, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia cast in their fortunes with the Rebellion, thus giving the Confederacy eleven of the fifteen slave States—all it ever obtained. The Confederate capital was removed to Richmond in July.

The first operations were encouraging to the Confederates. They gained possession of the navy-yard at Norfolk and the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. A secessionist mob made a murderous attack upon Massachusetts troops passing through Baltimore (April 19), and for a short time severed direct communication between Washington and the North. In an unimportant engagement at Big Bethel, near Fortress Monroe, the Union troops under General Butler were worsted. To compensate for these Federal misfortunes, Generals McClellan and Rosecrans gained a series of victories in Western Virginia. In the meantime both combatants were mustering their main force in front of Washington. On the 21st of July a Union army of about 18,000 under General McDowell attacked the Confederates under Beauregard at the crossings of Bull Run, near Manassas Junction, Va. The battle was in McDowell's favor until late in the afternoon, when the Confederate general, Joseph E. Johnston, eluding Patterson, an estimable militia general who had been ordered to keep him in check at Winchester, arrived on the field with fresh troops. The undisciplined Federal volunteers were seized with sudden panic and driven into the defences of Washington, having lost about 3,000 men against a loss of 2,000 on the other side. This disaster only strengthened the courage and determination of the North. Congress authorized the enlistment of 500,000 volunteers and voted an appropriation of \$500,000,000.

General McClellan was called from Western Virginia to reorganize and command the Army of the Potomac, and, on the retirement in November of the aged General Scott, was made general-in-chief. Missouri and Kentucky had proposed to remain neutral during the struggle; but the Confederates treated this absurd policy with scant ceremony. In Missouri a strong secession party, with which Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson was implicated, sought to carry the State out of the Union by force. Until the end of the year the tide of battle swept back and forth with varying success, McCulloch and Sterling Price leading Confederate invasions from Arkansas, and Lyon, Sigel, Frémont, Hunter, and Halleck commanding the forces by which Missouri was finally saved for the Union.

Immediately after the attack upon Fort Sumter, President Lincoln proclaimed a blockade of all the Southern ports, and to enforce this measure extraordinary efforts were made to increase the navy. By the purchase and armament of merchant vessels efficient fleets were soon collected, and in the course of 1861-62 a number of naval and military expeditions were dispatched to close important Southern harbors. Port Royal, Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, Newbern, Fernandina, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Darien, Brunswick, and Savannah were thus sealed, or made dangerous for blockade runners; and England and France were deprived of the excuse for which they were watching to declare the blockade invalid. On the first news of the first shot of the war, the British government, with headlong speed, issued a proclamation of neutrality conceding to the Confederates all the rights of a belligerent power; and British subjects entered actively into the business of running arms and other supplies through the blockade and bringing out cotton. The governing classes in England were in hearty sympathy with the South. The Emperor of the French was urging England to join him in recognizing the independence of the Confederacy. Our foreign relations were in this critical condition when the indiscretion of a gallant naval officer gave Great Britain grave cause of complaint. Capt. Charles Wilkes, of the United States frigate *San Jacinto*, stopped the British passenger steamer *Trent* on the high seas, and took off Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Confederate commissioners to London and Paris (Nov. 8, 1861). The act was indefensible, and was promptly disavowed by the President, but it was loudly applauded throughout the country, and in yielding to the demand of the British government for the release of the prisoners, all Mr. Seward's astuteness was called for to make the surrender palatable to the American people. He took the doubtful ground that Captain Wilkes was justified in searching the *Trent* and seizing the envoys as contraband, but that he ought to have sent the vessel into port for adjudication.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

CAPTURE OF FORTS HENRY AND DONELSON.—SHILOH.—NEW ORLEANS.—THE MONITOR AND THE MERRIMAC.—CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

In January, 1862, Mr. Cameron became minister to Russia, and was succeeded as Secretary of War by Edwin M. Stanton. Harsh, often unjust, at times tyrannical, Mr. Stanton was a man of remarkable force and of high patriotism, and his energetic administration of military affairs was felt in every branch of the service through the rest of the war.

At the beginning of the year the number of men under arms,

Federal and Confederate, was not far from a million, and the two sides were well matched, both in the character and spirit of the soldiers and the capacity of the officers. The Confederates held the Mississippi from its mouth to the southern boundary of Kentucky, with a line of strong positions extending through Kentucky and Tennessee to Virginia, and a large force between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, covering Richmond and threatening Washington. The Federals confronted them with two western armies, one under Halleck, with headquarters at St. Louis, the other under Buell, at Louisville, while fleets of gunboats and rams were prepared for service on the Mississippi. In front of Washington, McClellan had formed the Army of the Potomac into a fine organization of nearly 200,000 men. The earliest important engagement of the year was at Mill Spring, in Kentucky, where Gen. George H. Thomas, with a part of Buell's army, gained a signal victory in which the Confederate General Zollicoffer was killed. A little later a movement was undertaken by Brigadier-General Grant, then just rising into notice as an enterprising commander under Halleck, and Flag Officer Foote with a flotilla of gunboats, for the reduction of Forts Henry and Donelson, which barred the entrance into Western and Middle Tennessee by the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. Fort Henry was reduced by the fleet February 6; Fort Donelson, a stronger work, surrendered to a land attack, with over 10,000 prisoners, February 16. It was here, in answer to General Buckner's request for terms, that Grant used the phrase, soon in every one's mouth, "No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted." These victories obliged the Confederates to abandon Nashville, and the strong fortifications of Columbus, on the Mississippi. Grant and Buell followed the retreating enemy southward. At Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee river, Grant was attacked, April 6, by a superior force under Albert Sidney Johnston, and in a terrible battle, lasting all day, was severely handled. During the night Buell arrived with fresh troops, and on the 7th the combined Union armies won a complete victory. Johnston, one of the ablest of the Confederate generals, was killed on the first day, and Beauregard replaced him. Halleck took command of the forces of Grant and Buell, and cautiously advanced as far as Corinth, Miss., where an important strategic position was abandoned at his approach.

The river fleets nobly sustained the fame of the American navy. Flag Officer Foote co-operated with General Pope in the capture of a formidable stronghold at Island No. 10, in the Mississippi, on the day of the victory of Shiloh, April 7; and Capt. C. H. Davis, destroying a Confederate flotilla, forced the evacuation of Fort Pillow, June 4, and the surrender of Memphis, June 7. For the reduction of New Orleans, a fleet of forty-five ships, gunboats, and mortar-boats under Flag Officer David G. Farragut was ordered to the Lower Mississippi. Forts Jackson and St. Philip, situated on opposite banks of the river, seventy-five miles below New Orleans, were the principal defences of the city. After a bombardment of six days from the mortar-boats under Capt. David A. Porter, Farragut, with the rest of the fleet, himself leading the way in the flag-ship Hartford, boldly passed the forts under a furious cannonade (April 24, 1862), cutting a barrier of chains and spars, and engaging a flotilla of sixteen vessels, nearly all of which were captured or destroyed. New Orleans, evacuated by its garrison, surrendered to him on the 25th and was occupied by an army under General Butler, and the forts surrendered to Captain Porter.

Among the prizes obtained by the Confederates, when Norfolk



fell into their hands, was the steam-frigate Merrimac. They converted her into a powerful ram with a slant roof of railroad iron covering her deck and sides, against which the heaviest guns had no effect. On the 8th of March, 1862, she attacked the Federal fleet in Hampton Roads, sinking the Cumberland, burning the Congress, and retiring with impunity on the approach of night. When she came out the next morning to renew her work she was met by a nondescript little craft which the sailors called "a cheese-box on a raft." This was Capt. John Ericsson's turret iron-clad monitor, just arrived on her first voyage, under command of Lieutenant Worden. She fought the ram for five hours, receiving no damage, and at last driving the Merrimac back to Norfolk, whence she never reappeared.

In the summer the Confederates made extraordinary efforts to repair their disasters in the West. An invasion of Kentucky was undertaken simultaneously by Kirby Smith, who occupied Lexington and Frankfort and for a while threatened Cincinnati, and by Braxton Bragg, who, after a victory at Munfordsville (Sept. 17), advanced towards Louisville. Buell, by forced marches from Nashville, reached Louisville one day before his adversary, and, after collecting reinforcements, slowly pushed the Confederates back. Bragg and Kirby Smith united at Frankfort, and on October 8th, Buell fought them at Perryville. His campaign had been skilfully conducted, and the battle of Perryville put an end to the invasion; but Bragg carried off an immense quantity of supplies, and Buell, a victim to the government's unreasonable expectations, was superseded by Rosecrans. This officer, already distinguished by victories over Price and Van Dorn at Iuka and Corinth, gained fresh laurels by the defeat of Bragg in the two battles of Stone River, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 31, 1862, and January 2, 1863.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

McCLELLAN ON THE PENINSULA.—SECOND BULL RUN.—ANTIETAM.—  
PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.—FREDERICKSBURG.—CHAN-  
CELLORSVILLE.—GETTYSBURG.

Relieved of the command of all the armies except his own, McClellan began his advance against Richmond in March, 1862, choosing the route by the Yorktown peninsula, between the York and James rivers, and landing over 100,000 men from transports at Fortress Monroe. The march was slow, his forces being detained in front of Yorktown a full month, and the Confederates under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had ample time to strengthen their defences. McClellan gained the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, and advanced within seven miles of Richmond. General Wool took possession of Norfolk, where the enemy blew up the ram Merrimac before retiring. The Federal gunboats entered James river. There was panic in Richmond, and the Confederate Congress hastily adjourned. But the golden opportunity was not perceived. Before quitting the Potomac, McClellan had been instructed to leave a strong force for the protection of the capital. Deciding that the scattered and somewhat inefficient commands designated for that purpose were not enough, the President detached McDowell's corps from the Army of the Potomac, and held it in front of Washington. McDowell might still have co-operated with McClellan by a movement against Richmond from the north; but the Confederate General T. J. Jackson, popularly known as "Stonewall," suddenly burst into the Shenandoah valley, and swept down towards the Potomac, driving General Banks across the river, checking General

Frémont at Cross Keys, June 8, defeating Shields at Port Republic, and filling the North with alarm for the safety of Washington. McDowell was turned aside and sent after Jackson: and Johnston seized his chance to fall upon McClellan's left, which had been pushed across the Chickahominy. On the 31st of May, when the river and its swampy borders were so filled by a heavy rain that communication between the two wings of the Army of the Potomac was difficult and uncertain, the Confederates made a determined attack at Fair Oaks (or Seven Pines), and were beaten only after a hard battle, in which the Union loss was greater than theirs. General Johnston was badly wounded, and the chief command was soon afterwards conferred upon Robert E. Lee, son of "Light Horse Harry" of the Revolution, and the one character of the Rebellion whose personal and professional merits have been unanimously admired by both sides. Reinforced by Jackson, who had now left McDowell's corps where it could do no harm, Lee attacked the Union right at Gaines' Mill, June 27, drove it across the Chickahominy with heavy loss, and severed McClellan's communications with his base of supplies at White House, on the Pamunkey, while Stuart's Confederate cavalry rode entirely around the Federal lines.

McClellan's position, astride a swamp and a treacherous river, was untenable. He resolved upon the delicate maneuver of a change of base, from the York river to the James, by a flank march to the left. The movement, lasting from June 28 to July 1, was carried out with skill, the troops marching all night and fighting gallantly all day. Lee attacked them at Golding's Farm, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, etc., and the series of engagements known as the Seven Days' Battles closed at Malvern Hill, near the James, where the Confederates were signally repulsed. McClellan then fortified himself at Harrison's Landing, with the gunboats in his rear. He had lost 15,000 men during the change of base, and Lee nearly as many.

Halleck, in the meantime, had been called to Washington, with the rank of general-in-chief, and the corps of McDowell, Banks, and Frémont had been united under the command of Pope. But Pope and McClellan were so placed that neither could help the other. McClellan was ordered to abandon the peninsula and transfer his whole army by water to the Potomac. As soon as the movement was developed, Lee hurled his army against Pope, pressing him back from the line of the Rapidan, while Pope stubbornly contested the ground. From the 26th of August to the 1st of September there was an almost continual battle, a part of it taking place on the old field of Bull Run. McClellan's troops were pushed forward, as they tardily arrived, and the contest at many points was gallantly maintained; but Pope was outgeneraled and outnumbered; Stonewall Jackson, passing through an undefended gap in the mountains, menaced his rear, and he fell back in disorder to the defences of Washington, where the army passed again under the command of McClellan.

Lee now invaded Maryland, crossing the Potomac at Leesburg, while Jackson captured Harper's Ferry. McClellan attacked and defeated Lee at South Mountain, September 14, 1862, and on the 17th encountered the whole Confederate force on Antietam creek, near Sharpsburg. A severe battle lasted all day and left both combatants exhausted. Practically it was a Union victory, for it put an end to the invasion; but Lee retired unmolested, and McClellan declined to move further until his army had been thoroughly refitted.

The position of President Lincoln with respect to slavery had become a cause of dissension in the Republican party, by the advanced section of which his cautious and conservative policy was

viewed with increasing impatience. That policy was tersely expressed in his answer to a public letter from Horace Greeley: "My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it—if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it—and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union." But when he wrote this, the President had already resolved to proclaim emancipation as a war measure on the morrow of the next Union victory; and the battle of Antietam gave him the opportunity. The proclamation, issued September 22, 1862, announced that on the 1st of the next January all slaves in States or designated parts of States in rebellion should be "then, thence forward, and forever free," and should be so treated by the civil, military and naval authorities of the United States. The final proclamation, in accordance with this preliminary announcement, was duly issued at the appointed time.

General McClellan, who had written an extraordinary letter to the President from Harrison's Landing, after the failure of the Chickahominy campaign, warning him that "a declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery," would disintegrate the army, consulted his friends after the appearance of the proclamation of freedom, to decide whether he should not throw down his sword and refuse to serve an Abolitionist government. He had begun to move against Lee, however, when, in November, he was relieved from duty, and the Army of the Potomac was intrusted to General Burnside. This gallant officer, who had shown high qualities on smaller fields, was unequal to the command of 100,000 men, and his short campaign was a complete disaster. Attacking Lee at Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock, December 13, 1862, he repeatedly stormed the heights behind the town, only to be beaten back with cruel loss, and on the night of the 15th-16th he withdrew across the river after a vain sacrifice of 12,000 men. In January he was replaced by General Hooker, who was able in the spring to resume the advance upon Richmond with 120,000 men. He crossed the Rappahannock above and below Fredericksburg, and met Lee at Chancellorsville, about five miles from the scene of Burnside's failure. The battle was fought through the 2d and 3d of May, 1863. A sudden onslaught by Stonewall Jackson's corps surprised and routed the Union right, hurling the fragments in confusion upon the centre, and Lee then fell with his main force upon the left grand division of Sedgwick, separating it from the rest of the army, and pressing it back to the river. Again the Army of the Potomac recrossed the Rappahannock under cover of the night, the losses by this failure amounting to about 17,000.

Lee at once marched for the North, crossing into Pennsylvania, advancing as far as Chambersburg, and menacing Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. The Army of the Potomac followed him, covering the capital. On the 28th of June Hooker was superseded by Gen. George G. Meade; and under this commander the Federal forces met the invaders at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863. The battle, lasting three days, was by far the most severe in which Americans had ever engaged. The opposing troops were about equal in numbers—100,000 on each side—equal in spirit, and equally well handled. When the Confederates made their last desperate charge, on the evening of the 3d, against Meade's firm lines, and were beaten back, the Confederacy received its death wound, for it never recovered from the exhaustion of this campaign. On the 4th Lee retreated to the Potomac. He had lost 30,000 men and Meade 23,000.



## CHAPTER XXV.

## FROM THE FALL OF VICKSBURG TO THE END OF THE WAR.

On the very day of Lee's retreat from Gettysburg, the Confederates suffered an equal disaster in the West by the surrender of Vicksburg. Situated on high ground on the east bank of the Mississippi, and difficult of approach on the north owing to the nature of the country, that stronghold had resisted several Federal attacks, when General Grant conceived a bold plan for approaching it from below. He marched his army down the west bank of the Mississippi to Bruinsburg, where the fleet under Commodore Porter, having run the formidable batteries of Vicksburg, ferried him across the river. Then cutting loose from his base, living on the country, and fighting as he moved, he hastened to intercept an army under Joseph E. Johnston, which was coming from the east to relieve Vicksburg. This force was thoroughly beaten at Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863, by the corps of McPherson and Sherman; and the Union army then turned upon Pemberton, who with the garrison of Vicksburg was advancing from the opposite direction to meet Johnston. Two defeats drove him back to his defences; but Grant twice failed to carry the city by assault, and it was only after a siege of forty-five days that Pemberton and his 27,000 men surrendered, July 4. The capture of Port Hudson by General Banks four days later gave the Federal fleets and armies permanent control of the whole Mississippi, and cut the Confederacy in two. Rosecrans began an advance from Murfreesboro about the end of June, driving Bragg out of Middle Tennessee and back beyond Chattanooga. Reinforced from Johnston and Lee, Bragg offered battle at Chickamauga, and a severe engagement was fought September 19th and 20th, ending in a rout of the Union right wing, which only the stubborn resistance of Thomas on the left prevented from becoming general. But Bragg did not venture to press his victory, and Rosecrans fell back to the strong position of Chattanooga. There he was superseded by Thomas in command of the Army of the Cumberland in October, while the general charge of operations in the West was committed to Grant. Joined by Sherman with the Army of the Tennessee, and by Hooker with two corps from the Potomac, Grant assailed Bragg's position in front of Chattanooga, Hooker carrying Lookout Mountain by storm, November 24, and the main army sweeping over Missionary Ridge the next day. Knoxville, where Burnside had been withstanding a trying siege, was now relieved. Bragg was deprived of his command.

Against these Union triumphs the Confederacy had little to show during the year except riotous opposition to the draft in New York, plots of disloyal organizations at the West, and above all else the operations of the Alabama and other cruisers, the best of them built in England and largely manned by English sailors, which nearly ruined the foreign shipping trade of the United States. The Alabama, under Capt. Raphael Semmes, after destroying more than 60 merchant vessels, was sunk off the harbor of Cherbourg, June 19, 1864, by the Kearsarge, Captain Winslow. The ships were equally matched, and the result was due to the better gunnery of the Kearsarge.

By the spring of 1864 the administration, having learned the cost of divided councils and found a general whom it trusted, was prepared to reorganize the military forces under a single head. Grant was made general of all the armies March 2, 1864, with the rank of lieutenant-general. He took personal charge of the operations in Virginia, leaving Meade in immediate command of the

Army of the Potomac, while the three western armies—of the Ohio (Schofield), Tennessee (McPherson), and Cumberland (Thomas)—were united under General Sherman.

Both great organizations, eastern and western, were ordered to advance about the 1st of May. The Army of the Potomac, crossing the Rapidan, May 4, near Chancellorsville, found itself on a difficult, thickly wooded tableland called the Wilderness, through which it was necessary to fight a way at great disadvantage. Lee attacked on the 5th, and the battle lasted, with little intermission, until Grant was out of the woods on the 9th, and concentrated at Spottsylvania Court House. He had lost 20,000 men in the Wilderness; in ten days' engagements near Spottsylvania he lost 10,000 more. On the 11th he telegraphed to Washington, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." At the end of May he had reached McClellan's old battle ground on the Chickahominy. There he was repulsed in two terrible assaults upon Lee's lines at Cold Harbor, in the second of which (June 3) he lost 10,000 men in twenty minutes. But Lee also had suffered terribly, and, unlike Grant, he had nothing in reserve, for the Confederacy had drafted its last man.

Throwing his army across the James, to approach Richmond from the south, Grant was obliged first to reduce the strongly fortified town of Petersburg. Attempts to take it by assault repeatedly failed (June and July), and at last the Federal commander settled down to a regular siege. Lee sought to shake his hold by making a diversion in the Shenandoah valley. Early swept through that harassed region, entered Maryland, made a futile demonstration against Washington (July), and burned Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; but General Sheridan in a rapid campaign practically broke up Early's command, and so stripped the valley that the Confederates could never again draw supplies from it.

Sherman moved from Chattanooga on the 7th of May with 100,000 men. His first object was the capture of Atlanta. Opposed to him were 60,000 Confederates under Johnston, who, not venturing upon a general engagement, skilfully obstructed and delayed the advance. Impatient at this defensive policy, President Davis replaced him by Hood, who gave battle and failed, July 20 and 26, and by a masterly movement of Sherman's was driven out of Atlanta, which the Union army entered September 2. Then, burning the town, destroying the railroads and telegraph in his rear, cutting loose from all his connections, and detaching Thomas to take care of Hood, Sherman with 65,000 men began, November 14, his famous march to the sea. He was uncertain at starting where he should come out, and for nearly a month nothing was heard from him at the North. Extended over a breadth of forty miles, and gathering vast quantities of supplies and cotton, his army traversed Georgia with little fighting, and appeared before Savannah, where Fort McAllister was taken by assault December 13, the city being evacuated on the 20th. On the 1st of February, 1865, he started northward to co-operate with Grant. He seized Columbia, forced the evacuation of Charleston, fought Johnston at Fayetteville, and was joined at Goldsboro by Schofield and Terry. There he halted.

In the meantime Hood had invaded Tennessee, where Thomas awaited him at Nashville. Disregarding the urgency of the President and the general-in-chief, Thomas would not strike until he was thoroughly prepared. Then he fell upon Hood, December 15, and crushed him in a two days' battle.

The harbor of Charleston had been closed to the Confederates since the summer of 1863, when the batteries of General Gillmore and the squadron of Commodore Dahlgren reduced Fort Wagner, demolished Sumter, and enabled the blockading ships to enter the

port. Mobile was closed August 5, 1864, when Farragut forced his way past Forts Gaines and Morgan, and demolished the Confederate flotilla in the bay, leading the fight, lashed to the rigging of the Hartford. Wilmington, the only important port remaining to the Confederacy east of Texas, was defended by Fort Fisher, which fell before a combined land and naval attack by Terry and Porter January 16, 1865.

The situation of Lee was now desperate. In the hope of breaking through Grant's lines and uniting with Johnston, he made a fierce assault upon Fort Steedman March 25, but was repulsed with heavy loss. Grant pressed his advantage, extending and strengthening his left, where, on the 1st of April, Sheridan gained a great victory at Five Forks. This was the decisive action. Lee evacuated Petersburg and Richmond the next day, and retreated towards Lynchburg, closely followed and flanked by Grant. The Confederates are supposed to have had 50,000 or 60,000 men when they abandoned their capital. In six days these were reduced one half by capture and other casualties of the hasty retreat, and many of the remainder had lost or thrown away their arms. On the 9th of April, 1865, the Army of Virginia surrendered at Appomattox Court House, twenty-eight thousand men giving their parole, and then dispersing quietly to their homes. Johnston surrendered 37,000 men to Sherman April 26, and one by one the other Confederate commands laid down their arms or broke up and disappeared. Jefferson Davis was captured by the Federal cavalry at Irwinsville, Georgia, and long confined at Fortress Monroe on an indictment for treason; but at last he was released on bail furnished by Horace Greeley and others, and the prosecution was dropped. The great Rebellion, which cost 600,000 lives, was over.

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## THE NEW UNION.

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### CHAPTER XXVI.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—PRESIDENCY OF ANDREW JOHNSON, 1865-1869.—OF GENERAL GRANT, 1869-1877.

The tremendous burdens of the war were borne by the North with an ease which has no parallel in the history of such conflicts. Expenses were met by an increase in the tariff, by internal taxes, popular loans, and the issue of Treasury notes; and although the evils of inconvertible paper money were not escaped, industries were stimulated by the tariff, the creation of a national banking system gave a safe and stable currency, and peace was followed by a rapid extinguishment of debt, a reduction of taxes, and an appreciation of the legal-tender notes. In the South, on the contrary, which under the slave system could not manufacture what it needed, and by the blockade was cut off from foreign trade, the distress was extreme. All the obligations of the government became worthless, and nearly the whole population was reduced to poverty.

Mr. Lincoln had been re-elected in 1864 by an enormous majority over the Democratic candidate, General McClellan; and in his second inaugural address, March 4, 1865, there was a memorable passage which disclosed at once the depth and nobility of his character, and his feeling towards the suffering people of the shattered Confederacy: "With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us



strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." But on the 14th of April, five days after Lee's surrender, the President was assassinated in the theatre at Washington by an actor named John Wilkes Booth, who, shouting "*Sic semper tyrannis!*" The South is avenged!" escaped for a time in the confusion. On the same night one of his accomplices named Payne made a desperate attempt upon the life of Secretary Seward. Booth was afterwards killed in resisting arrest. Payne and three others were hanged.

The death of the President stirred the nation with profound emotion. No one since Washington had taken so firm a hold upon the popular trust and attachment; no ruler in our history has risen so steadily in the estimation of mankind. When his great heart was stilled the South lost its best friend.

The Vice-President, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, succeeded to office with a rancorous feeling against traitors. But he soon changed his tone, quarreled violently with the Republican majority in Congress, vetoed bills for the protection of the colored people, and adopted a scheme of reconstruction which would have restored the rebel States to the Union with the disloyal element in full control and the freedmen helpless and unrepresented. There was little disposition among the vanquished secessionists at that date to accept the political consequences of the war, and they lost no time in showing, by brutal vagrancy laws and other devices, that their purpose was to reduce the ex-slaves to a servitude as harsh in some respects as the former bondage. Congress had already proposed to the States a thirteenth amendment, ratifying the proclamation of emancipation by a constitutional prohibition of slavery, and in December, 1865, it was declared adopted by the necessary three-fourths. A fourteenth amendment was now proposed, to secure the freedmen in the right of citizenship, to provide that those who are denied the suffrage shall not be counted in the basis of representation, to disqualify certain classes of Confederates from holding office without the consent of Congress, to affirm the validity of the United States debt, and to prohibit the payment of the rebel debt or claims for the emancipation of slaves. Whenever this amendment should be adopted, Congress offered to readmit to representation the rebel States accepting it. Tennessee ratified the amendment at once, and, having already a loyal government, was restored to the Union without waiting for action elsewhere. The other ten States of the Confederacy rejected the amendment with something like contempt and defiance. Congress thereupon placed them under military rule, to await reconstruction under more stringent conditions.

The animosity of the President towards the two houses of Congress, sometimes strangely emphasized by Mr. Johnson's personal foibles, had now become a deplorable scandal. A tenure of office act was passed (March, 1867) to limit his power of making removals. He flouted it by removing Mr. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War. For this and other offenses he was impeached by the House of Representatives March 5, 1868, and tried by the Senate under the presidency of Mr. Chase, who had been appointed Chief Justice in 1864. The exciting trial ended in May with a vote of one less than the two-thirds necessary to convict.

The purchase of Russian America (Alaska) for \$7,200,000 in 1867, is the event by which Mr. Johnson's administration is most favorably remembered.

The Republicans in 1868 nominated General Grant for the Presidency, with Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President, and he was easily

electd over Horatio Seymour, whom the Democrats, after an effort to take up Chief Justice Chase, presented on a platform which declared the reconstruction acts unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void, and demanded the payment of the national debt in depreciated paper. The fourteenth amendment became a part of the constitution in July of this year, and eight of the rebel States, having accepted it, were restored to representation in Congress and took part in the election. Even thus early, however, in the history of reconstruction it became evident that the rights of the freedmen, guaranteed by the amendments, could not be maintained without the active intervention of the Federal authority. The new voters, maltreated by their natural leaders, and left to their own ignorance or the arts of adventurers, administered State affairs extravagantly and corruptly; and the whites met them with murder, terrorism, and an abuse of the forms of election almost too brutally frank to be called fraud. General Grant's administration was much occupied with these difficulties, and it cannot be said that they were solved. Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, the last of the unreconstructed States, were readmitted in January, February, and March, 1870. The fifteenth constitutional amendment, declaring that "the right of 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," was proclaimed as adopted March 30, 1870.

The signal achievement of General Grant's administration was the settlement of the long-standing controversy with Great Britain over the aid furnished by that power to the Confederacy. By the treaty of Washington (1871), the so-called Alabama claims were referred to a tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, which found Great Britain responsible for the depredations of the Alabama and several other cruisers, and awarded \$15,500,000 to the United States as damages (Sept. 14, 1872). A dispute respecting the north-west boundary was referred to the Emperor of Germany, and decided in favor of the United States. The question of the compensation to be made by this country for fishery privileges on the British North American coast was not so satisfactorily adjusted. A commission of arbitrators, meeting at Halifax, awarded Great Britain (1877) the extravagant sum of \$5,500,000 for twelve years' use of the inshore fisheries by American vessels; besides which Canadian fish and fish-oil were, by the treaty, to be admitted to the United States free of duty. Since the expiration of this arrangement, the fishery difficulties with Canada have been renewed with many circumstances of exasperation.

General Grant was ill-served by many of his friends and office-holders, and his somewhat drastic methods in dealing with the South were disapproved by a considerable party among Northern Republicans. The Liberal movement in 1872 was a protest at once against "bayonet rule" and administrative abuses. The President's renomination by the regular convention being certain, the Liberal Republicans met at Cincinnati in May, and named for the presidency Horace Greeley, the founder and editor of the New York Tribune. In July the Democratic national convention at Baltimore also nominated Mr. Greeley, and the strange spectacle was presented of the party of slavery and secession supporting one of the ablest and most ardent of their life-long enemies. Mr. Greeley had strong qualities as a candidate; his pure transparent character, his honesty, and his unselfishness had caused his name to be affectionately cherished in thousands of homes; and at one time his election seemed highly probable; but distrust of the Democracy could not be overcome, and General Grant's triumph was signal. Crushed by private sorrows heaped upon his public

disappointments, and cruelly hurt by the scurrilities of an exceptionally angry campaign, Mr. Greeley died a few weeks after the election. Over his grave all parties united in tributes to his noble nature, and in appreciation of the great and permanent usefulness of his busy life.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

PRESIDENCY OF R. B. HAYES, 1877-1881.—ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.—PRESIDENCY OF C. A. ARTHUR, 1881-1885.—OF GROVER CLEVELAND.—CONCLUSION.

The Democratic party soon recovered from the defeat of 1872, and three years later, with the aid of the "solid South," it held a majority of the House of Representatives for the first time since the beginning of the Rebellion. For the Presidential campaign of 1876 it nominated the most astute and respectable of its Northern leaders, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden. The Republicans, after an animated demonstration by the friends of Ex-Speaker Blaine, named Rutherford B. Hayes. The election was claimed for Hayes by a majority of one electoral vote; but the result depended upon contested returns from the States of Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina, and Oregon. Unable to agree upon a joint rule for counting these votes, the two houses of Congress referred the case to an Electoral Commission, composed of five Senators, five Representatives, and five judges of the Supreme Court; and by this body the election was awarded to Mr. Hayes. Whatever cloud may have rested upon his title was much lightened by the startling discovery, through the cipher dispatches of Democratic managers, translated and published by the New York Tribune, that while Mr. Tilden and his friends were making loud accusations of fraud, that gentleman's nephew and confidential agents were negotiating for the purchase of the canvassing boards in two States and of an elector in a third. The administration of Mr. Hayes is memorable for the removal of the military force which had thus far sustained republican governments in the reconstructed States, the practical extinction of the Republican party throughout the territory of the Confederacy, and the complete elimination of the freedman as an element in Southern politics. Financial matters occupied much of the attention of Congress; and on the 1st of January, 1879, the Treasury and the banks resumed specie payments, suspended since the early part of the war. The act under which this important result was accomplished had been framed by Senator Sherman, and it was his fortune now to carry it into effect as Secretary of the Treasury.

In the Republican convention of 1880 a resolute effort of the friends of General Grant to nominate him for a third term was defeated by the equal ardor and good management of an opposition which attached itself principally to Mr. Blaine. The prize, however, went to Gen. James A. Garfield, and he was elected by a majority of 59 electoral votes over his Democratic competitor, General Hancock. A man of force, of broad mind, of political experience, and of high impulses, General Garfield promised to make a successful President; but four months after his inauguration he was shot at Washington by a disappointed office seeker named Guiteau (July 2, 1881), and he died after great suffering, September 19. Guiteau was hanged June 30, 1882.

The Vice-President, Chester A. Arthur, succeeding to the vacant chair, administered affairs with credit, and was a prominent candidate for the nomination in 1884; but Mr. Blaine's popularity with the Republican masses was no longer to be overlooked, and he was named by the convention, with John A. Logan for Vice-President.



After an exciting campaign, determined at the last moment by a sudden change of votes in New York, the Democratic candidates, Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, were elected by a small majority. Pledged in advance to apply himself to a radical reform of the civil service, President Cleveland was embarrassed on entering office by the claims of a party which never desired that reform, and which returned to power after an exclusion of twenty-five years with an eager appetite for the fruits of victory. It was, perhaps, natural that in his management of the patronage he should disappoint all sides. In his annual message, December, 1885, President Cleveland recommended the appointment of a joint commission with Great Britain for the settlement of the question of fishing rights. The Senate disapproved this proposal, but after the adjournment of that body the President named commissioners on his own responsibility, and in November, 1887, commissioners from England and Canada met with them in Washington.

Among the duties which at the close of the year 1887 still press upon the nation are the devising of a just, equal, and definitive system of pensions, the building up of the neglected navy, the defence of our exposed coasts, the adjustment of the fishery question, the upholding of our rights in Behring Sea, the restoration of civil equality and impartial suffrage at the South, the promotion of harmonious relations between capital and labor, the reform of abuses in the civil service, and the maintenance of the policy of protection to American industry, from which the manufacturer, the artisan, and the farmer have alike derived prosperity. Attacked by the Democratic party in Congress, but sustained by decisive popular votes, and at last, under free labor, building up varied and thriving industries at the South, protection has vindicated the name applied to it by Alexander Hamilton and Henry Clay of the American System.

[ THE END. ]

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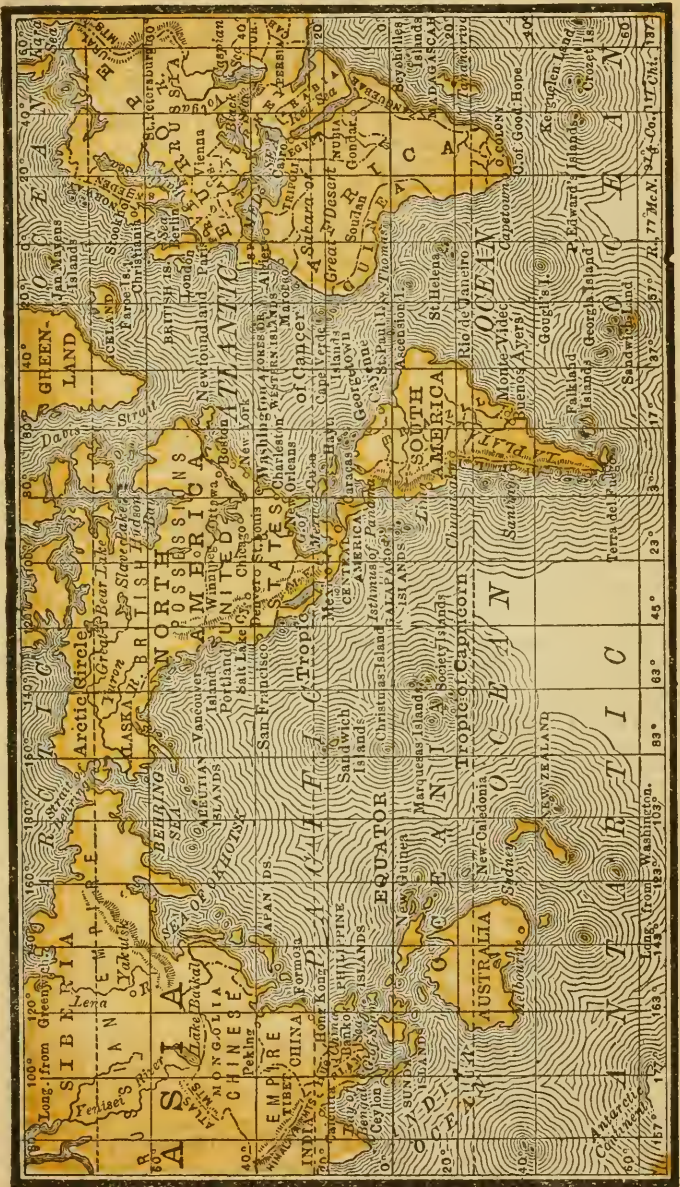
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MAP OF THE WORLD.



# EUROPE.

Northwestern portion of Old World, and smallest of its grand divisions. Extreme length northeast and southwest, 3,500 miles; extreme breadth, over 2,400 miles; coast line not less than 20,000 miles.

Divisions.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.	Capitals.	Popula- tion.
Andorra.....	175	5,800	Andorra.....	1,000
Austro-Hungary...	240,942	37,883,226	Vienna.....	1,103,857
Belgium.....	11,373	5,653,197	Brussels.....	389,782
Bulgaria.....	24,360	2,007,919	Sophia.....	20,501
Denmark.....	13,784	1,969,039	Copenhagen.....	273,323
England and Wales.	58,186	25,974,439	London.....	4,766,661
France.....	204,177	37,672,048	Paris.....	2,269,023
Germany.....	212,028	45,234,061	Berlin.....	1,122,360
Greece.....	25,111	1,979,453	Athens.....	84,903
Ireland.....	32,531	5,174,836	Dublin.....	418,910
Italy.....	114,410	28,459,628	Rome.....	273,268
Montenegro.....	3,550	250,000	Cetigne.....	2,000
Netherlands.....	12,648	4,225,065	The Hague.....	127,931
Norway.....	122,869	1,806,900	Christiania.....	124,155
Portugal.....	36,510	4,306,554	Lisbon.....	246,343
Rumania.....	48,307	5,376,000	Bukharest.....	221,805
Russia.....	2,041,402	86,486,959	St. Petersburg.....	929,100
San Marino.....	32	7,816	San Marino.....	6,000
Scotland.....	29,820	3,735,573	Edinburgh.....	236,002
Servia.....	18,800	1,865,633	Belgrade.....	37,500
Spain.....	191,100	16,061,859	Madrid.....	397,816
Sweden.....	170,979	4,603,595	Stockholm.....	194,469
Switzerland.....	15,992	2,846,102	Bern.....	44,087
Turkey.....	63,850	4,490,000	Constantinople.....	600,000

## LENGTHS OF RIVERS.

	Miles.		Miles.
Danube.....	1,725	Loire.....	600
Don.....	1,300	Oder.....	550
Dneiper.....	1,230	Petchora.....	900
Dwina.....	700	Rhine.....	600
Elbe.....	737	Vistula.....	690
Kama.....	1,400	Volga.....	2,400

## AREAS SEAS AND LAKES.

	Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Azov.....	14,000	Geneva.....	336
Baltic.....	154,570	Ladoga.....	6,190
Black.....	185,000	Onega.....	3,400
Constance.....	200	Wener.....	2,120
Enara.....	685	White.....	4,500

## PRODUCTION OF RAW SILK.

Italy.....6,600,000 lbs. | France.....19,149,000 lbs.

## LINEN.

	Produced.	Consumed.
Russia.....	250,000 tons.	90,000 tons
Great Britain.....	26,000 "	136,000 "
France.....	50,000 "	70,000 "
Germany.....	15,000 "	35,000 "
Netherlands.....	80,000 "	65,000 "

## LACE.

Nottingham.....Persons employed, 10,500. Value products, \$29,782,980  
The Continent...Persons employed, 535,000. Value products, 28,128,370

## ANNUAL MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.

Lead, Cornwall.....70,000 tons | Tin, Great Britain.....15,000 tons  
Lead, Cordova.....30,000 " | Quicksilver, Spain.....1,000 "  
Coffee imported, Europe .. 270,000 tons  
Tea " Great Britain.....140,000,000 lbs.



MAP OF EUROPE.



R. McN. & Co. 1870

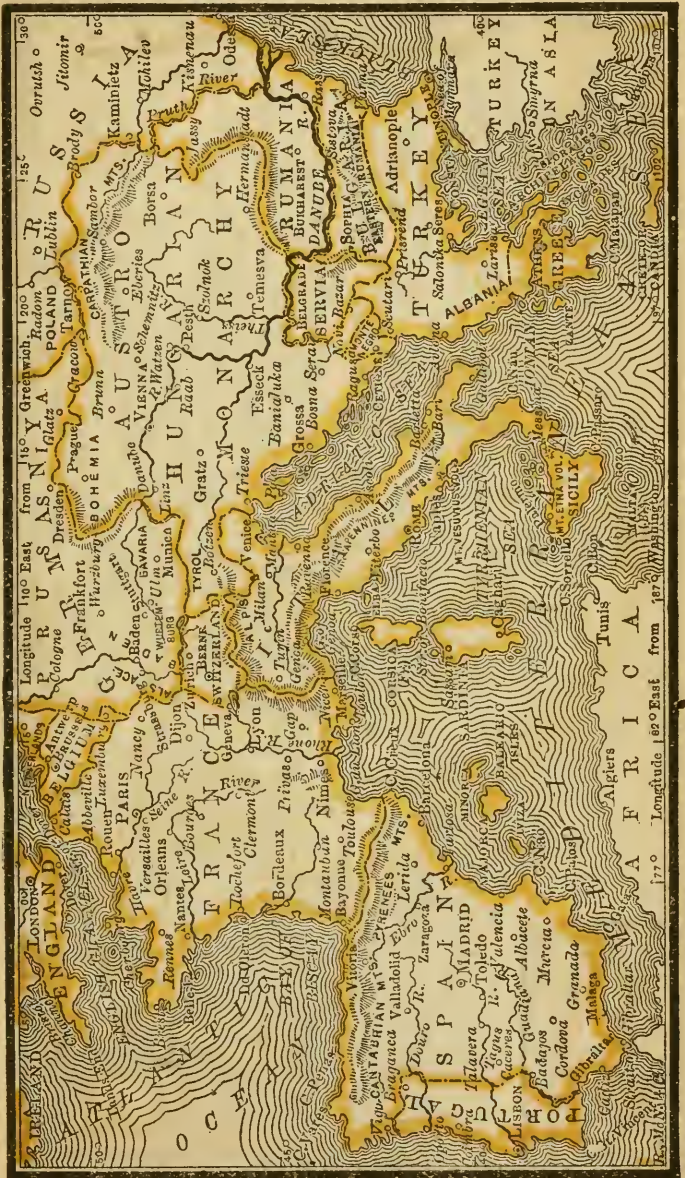
A. F. R. I. Washington

MAP OF NORTHERN EUROPE.





MAP OF SOUTHERN EUROPE.





# GREAT BRITAIN.

The largest island of Europe, and forming, with Ireland and the adjacent islands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The union of England and Ireland was effected January 1, 1800.

Area of the kingdom, 120,832 square miles. Pop., 35,241,482. The divisions are: England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. Capital, London; pop., 4,766,661. Thirty-five cities have over 75,000 population. Climate is variable but healthful. Average temperature, 50°. Rainfall, London, 25 inches; Glasgow, 21; and Dublin, 29.

Middle-class education is entirely unorganized: no complete, trustworthy statistics are to be had. There were, in 1884, 69 universities and colleges, with 22,823 students. In 1881, there were 1,355 schools of science, with 66,000 students. Number of public libraries, 202. The library of the British Museum has 32 miles of shelves, filled with books. Number of daily papers, 169.

Productive area in England is 80 per cent.; in Ireland, 74 per cent.; Scotland, 28.8 per cent.; Wales, 60 per cent. Leading crops in Great Britain, wheat, barley and oats. Acreage, 1884: wheat, 2,676,477; barley, 2,159,485; oats, 2,892,576. In Ireland, oats and potatoes are most important; acreage of former, 1,347,395; of latter, 798,942. Number of acres of flax, 89,197. Orchards of Great Britain cover 180,000 acres, and produce 85,000 tons of apples.

The most important minerals are coal and iron. In 1883, coal product was 163,737,327 tons; value, \$230,270,715. Iron ore, 17,383,046 tons; value, \$25,611,905. In 1883, 1,724,251 tons of pig iron were used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel, 1,097,174 tons of it being made into steel rails. Over 800 tons of steel are annually consumed in the manufacture of pens, Birmingham alone using 500 tons; the average yearly production is 800,000,000.

The annual value of the fisheries is \$50,000,000. Herring fishery alone, \$10,000,000; salmon, \$4,000,000; oysters and shell-fish, \$10,000,000. Value of the Scotch fisheries alone in 1884 was \$16,431,210, the herring fishery alone being \$10,267,755. Total value of imports, 1884, \$1,948,872,745; exports of home produce, \$1,164,637,875; foreign and colonial produce, \$312,218,575. Value of corn and flour imported 1883, \$338,111,835. Value of cotton manufactures exported was \$382,228,785.

There are 2,674 cotton factories, employing 482,903 persons. Total number of all factories, 7,105; number of persons employed, 975,546, of whom 110,585 are children under 13 years of age. Men employed, 38 per cent.; women, 62 per cent. Amount of cotton imported, 1883, 1,734,333,552 lbs.; wool, 495,946,779 lbs.

Standing army in time of peace unlawful without the consent of Parliament; annual appropriation of Commons for support of troops, based on "estimates" made by the Cabinet. For 1884 and 1885, home and colonial effectives and reserves, 644,753.

Previous to 1815 there was but little emigration from the United Kingdom; in that year the number was 2,081; in 1830-34, 381,956; 1875, 173,809; 1882, 413,288; and in 1884, 304,074, of whom 203,539 came to the United States.

First railway opened in 1825. In 1883, there were 18,681 miles of railway; 13,215 belonging to England and Wales, 2,964 to Scotland, and 2,502 to Ireland. Number of postoffices, 1884, 15,951; and, in addition, 15,749 road and pillar boxes. There are 27,604 miles of telegraph lines, and 140,498 miles of wire.

The colonies and dependencies of Great Britain have an estimated area of 8,000,000 square miles. Of this vast extent of territory, over 3,500,000 square miles are in America, over 250,000 in Africa, over 1,000,000 in Asia, and 3,000,000 in Australasia.



MAP OF ENGLAND.







MAP OF SCOTLAND.



## BELGIUM. Bel'je-ŭm.

A kingdom of West Central Europe. Formerly united with Holland to form the Netherlands. Independence achieved in 1830. Executive power is vested in a King; legislative, in King, Senate and House of Representatives.

The most densely populated of the European countries, Belgium ranks eighteenth in area, but ninth in population. Area, 11,373 square miles. One-sixtieth of the territory artificially gained by means of dykes. Length of canal and river system, 995 miles. Capital, Brussels. Population, 389,782.

Agriculture chief industry. Only about one-eighth of territory uncultivated. In 1882, population, 5,655,197; average density, 497 per square mile; 1,160,149 freeholders held 88 per cent. of land.

This country is very rich in minerals. Over 17,500,000 tons of coal are produced annually. Belgium is noted for its flax. The chief products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, tobacco. In 1880 there were 46,210 horses, 411,551 oxen, and 90,100 sheep.

Imports, 1882, \$570,320,000; exports, \$512,780,000. Manufactures are important. About 190,000 persons employed in flax, hemp, woolen and cotton manufactories. The lace of Brussels and the fire-arms of Liege are among the finest in the world. The value of pig and wrought iron alone, in 1882, was \$34,473,260. Product of iron foundries about \$3,600,000 per annum; of quarries, \$8,459,400.

Roman Catholicism professed by nearly the entire population. Education is zealously promoted by the government; total sum spent, 1881, \$6,503,670. Four universities in the kingdom.

Total peace strength of the army, 1885, 47,872 men, with 9,000 horses and 204 guns; war footing, 227,900 men, 13,800 horses, and 240 guns.

Of the 2,682 miles of railroad operated in 1883, 1,902 miles were owned and managed by the government. Number miles telegraph in 1884, 3,713; postoffices, 869.

## NETHERLANDS (HOLLAND).

A kingdom of Europe, established by Congress of Vienna, in 1815. Area, 12,648 square miles. Population, 4,225,065. Country protected by dykes from the overflow of rivers and the inundations of the sea.

Constitution dated 1848. Law-making power resides in the States-General, a parliament of two houses. Commercial centre, Amsterdam; pop., 350,201. Capital, The Hague; pop., 127,931.

The soil is highly productive; fruit is grown extensively. In 1882 there were 5,046,210 acres of cultivated garden and pasture land. Number of acres in cereals, 1,267,399; yield of grain, 130,470,000 bu. Horses, 270,900; cattle, 1,427,000; and sheep, 745,100.

Total exports, 1882, \$313,330,000; imports, \$414,330,000. Value of butter exported to Great Britain alone, was \$21,020,605. Holland's merchant marine, 1884, consisted of 701 sailing vessels, of 251,500 tons, and 96 steamers, of 123,400 tons.

In 1884, miles of railway, 1,320. Miles of state telegraph, 2,660; miles of wire, 9,760. Number of postoffices, 1,281.

In 1884, regular army stationed in Holland numbered 65,007 officers and men; navy composed of 157 vessels, with 9,462 officers and men.

Constitution secures religious freedom. Number of Protestants, 2,469,814; Roman Catholics, 1,439,137; Jews, 81,693.

Returns for 1882 gave 2,822 elementary public schools; 11,250 teachers; 1,143 private schools; total number of pupils, 557,932. There are 4 universities, 1 polytechnic school, 5 Roman Catholic, and 3 Protestant seminaries. Total expense of schools, \$5,921,515.



# GERMANY.

The third country in size in Europe. A confederate empire, composed of 25 States, and the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine. Capital, Berlin.

Climate uniform. Mean temperature of whole country, 48°; of the valley of the Rhine, 52°. Rainfall at Berlin, 24 inches.

About 63 per cent. of population is Protestant, and 36 per cent. Roman Catholic. Number of churches, 37,720. Education is general and compulsory. Number of elementary schools, 57,000; normal, 332; high, 1,100; technical high schools, 9; industrial and trade, 994. Universities, 21, with 25,964 students, of whom 89 per cent. are German, and 1 per cent. American. Number of public libraries, 594; number of daily papers, 560. The book fair at Leipzig annually disposes of 8,000 tons of books, valued at \$8,000,000.

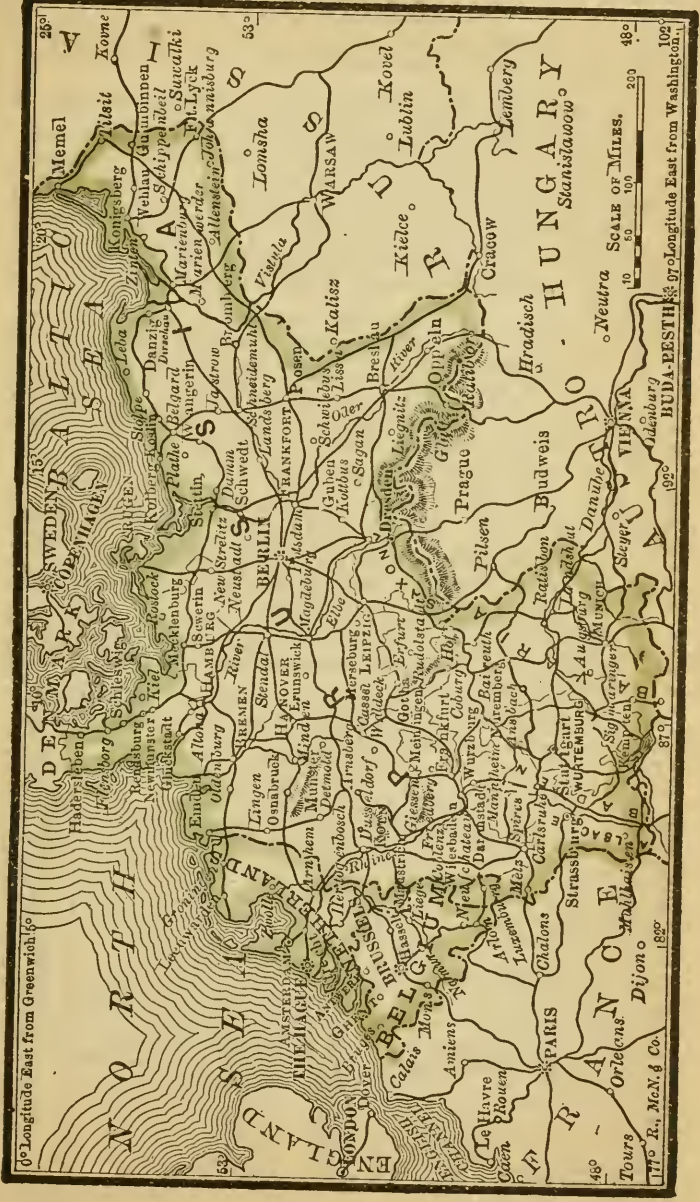
Every German is liable to service in the army, and no substitution is allowed. All Germans capable of bearing arms have to be in the standing army seven years,—three years in active service, and four in army of reserve; after which they form part of the Landwehr another five years. Army on peace footing numbers 427,274 soldiers, and 18,118 officers. Total war strength of trained soldiers would be 2,650,000; available force of all classes, 5,670,000.

Of the area, 94 per cent. is classed as productive. Leading products, 1882: corn, 16,435,620 tons; potatoes, 17,769,300 tons; beets, 874,654 tons; hay, 17,486,000 tons; 11,500 tons of hops, and over 35,000,000 gallons of wine. Value of farm animals, \$1,486,000,000. The mineral products of 1883 were valued at over \$116,000,000. Value of imports, 1883, \$822,724,000; exports, \$833,750. There are 23,940 breweries, producing annually 880,000,000 gallons of beer. The annual butter product is 160,000 tons.

Number of miles of railway, 1884, 22,617, of which 19,230 miles belong to the government. Length of telegraph lines, 47,637 miles; wires, 170,960 miles. Number of telegraph stations, 11,216. Number of postoffices, 13,637.

STATES.	Area. Sq. Mi.	Pop.	Capitals.	Pop.
Prussia .....	137,066	27,279,111	Berlin.....	1,122,360
Bavaria.....	29,292	5,284,778	Munich.....	230,023
Wurtemberg.....	7,675	1,971,113	Stuttgart.....	117,303
Saxony .....	6,777	2,972,805	Dresden.....	808,512
Baden.....	5,851	1,570,254	Carlsruhe.....	49,998
Mecklenburg-Schwerin .....	4,834	577,055	Schwerin.....	30,146
Hesse .....	2,866	936,340	Darmstadt .....	48,153
Oldenburg.....	2,417	337,478	Oldenburg.....	20,575
Brunswick .....	1,526	349,367	Brunswick .....	75,038
Saxe-Weimar.....	1,421	309,577	Weimar.....	19,994
Mecklenburg-Strelitz .....	997	100,269	New Strelitz... ..	9,407
Saxe-Meiningen.....	933	207,075	Meiningen.....	11,227
Anhalt.....	869	232,592	Dessau .....	23,966
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	816	194,716	{ Coburg .....	15, 1
			{ Gotha .....	26,525
Saxe-Altenburg .....	509	155,036	Altenburg.....	26,241
Waldeck .....	466	56,522	Arolsen.....	2,477
Lippe .....	445	120,246	Detmold .....	8,053
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	340	80,296	Rudolstadt .....	8,747
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen ..	318	71,107	Sondershausen ..	6,110
Reuss-Schleiz .....	297	101,330	Gera .....	27,118
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	212	35,374	Buckeburg .....	5,088
Reuss-Greiz .....	148	50,782	Greiz.....	15,061
Hamburg (State and Free City)	148	453,869	.....	.....
Lubeck (State and Free City) ..	127	63,571	.....	.....
Bremen (State and Free City) ..	98	156,723	.....	.....
Alsace-Lorraine .....	5,580	1,566,670	Strasburg.....	104,471

MAP OF GERMANY, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS



0° Longitude East from Greenwich 16°

SCALE OF MILES. 10 50 100 200

117° R., McN. & Co. 1890

102° Longitude East from Washington.

## SPAIN.

A kingdom of Southwestern Europe, forming, with Portugal, the Iberian peninsula. Capital, Madrid; pop., 397,816. Thirty-one towns have over 50,000 pop.

Continental Spain has an area of 191,100 square miles. Population, 16,061,859. Number of Provinces, 49. Length of coast line, 1,370 miles. Object of greatest interest, ruins of the Alhambra, at Granada. This is the only state in Europe permitting slavery in its colonies.

Climate varies greatly. Average temperature at Madrid, 58°. Rainfall in the Sierras averages from 25 to 35 inches; on the table lands of Castile, 10 inches.

About 80 per cent. of the soil is classed as productive, though only 34 per cent. is under cultivation. The vine is the most important culture, and large quantities of oranges, raisins, nuts and olives, are grown and exported. Leading cereals: wheat, rye, barley and corn. The wine product averages yearly 320,000,000 gallons; value, \$95,000,000. Average number of oranges exported, 960,000,000.

The mineral productions are of vast importance. The Cordova lead mines are the richest in the world, and the mercury mines of Almaden are second only to those of California. Average yearly lead product, 92,300 tons; value, \$8,000,000. Mercury, 1,090 tons; value, \$1,199,000. Copper, 21,300 tons. Tin, iron and salt are abundant.

The national religion is the Roman Catholic. The school system is inefficient, though measures tending toward improvement are being introduced. At the last census (1877) 60 per cent. of the adult population could not read. Number public schools, 1880, 29,828; number of pupils, 1,769,456. Number of universities, 10; students, 15,732.

Number miles railway, 1884, 5,157, with 1,747 miles under construction. Length of telegraph lines, 10,733 miles; number miles of wire, 26,160. Number of postoffices, 2,699.

The colonial possessions of Spain have an area of 163,876 square miles, and a population of 7,991,894. The most important are Cuba and the Philippine Islands. Area of Cuba, 43,220 square miles; pop., 1,521,684. Capital, Havana; pop., 25,000. Sugar, tobacco and cigars are principal products; average yearly sugar production, 520,000 tons.

Available home and colonial troops, 400,000.

## PORTUGAL.

Name derived from Portus Cale, the ancient name of Oporto. A kingdom of Europe, occupying the western part of the Iberian peninsula.

Area, 36,510 square miles. Population, 4,306,554. Number of Provinces, 6. Length of coast line, 500 miles. Capital, Lisbon; pop., 246,343. Oporto, centre of port wine trade; pop., 105,838.

Climate healthful. Mean temperature at Lisbon, 61°. Rainfall averages 27 inches at Lisbon, and 118 at Coimbra.

About 51 per cent. of soil is productive, and less than 23 per cent. under tillage. Not sufficient grain raised for home consumption. Wine product for 1882, 125,000,000 gallons; value, \$28,500,000.

State religion, Roman Catholic. The average amount spent on public education from 1875 to 1879 was \$10,000; in 1884 the amount had risen to \$966,000. There is one university, established at Coimbra in 1290.

Number of miles of railway, 1884, 950; with 300 miles under construction. Number of miles of telegraph lines, 2,920; number of miles of wire, 7,084; number of telegraph offices, 226. Number of postoffices, 931.



MAP OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.



80° 2' W. I. Mc.N. & Co. A. 83°

SCALE OF MILES. 0 50 100

Longitude from Washington 68°

# FRANCE.

A country of Europe, the fourth in size. Named from a Germanic tribe, the Franks, which invaded Gaul, A. D. 486. Area, including Corsica and adjacent islands, 204,177 square miles. Climate one of the finest in Europe. Average temperature ranges from 50° at Dunkirk to 62° at Toulon; that of Paris is 51°. Rainfall: at Paris, 22 inches; at Bordeaux, 30 inches.

France has a coast line of 320 miles; the continental boundary line is 962 miles. Largest river, the Loire. The Alps on the east, and the Pyrenees on the south, connect France with the most magnificent mountain systems of Europe. The French portion of the Alps has a length of 280 miles.

The republic is divided into 87 Departments. Salary of President, \$120,000; length of term, 7 years. Paris, the capital and second city in Europe; pop., 2,239,928. Lyons, the second city in size, and centre of silk industry; pop., 376,613. Twenty-nine towns have a population of over 50,000; and 91, over 20,000.

Agricultural pop., census 1881, 18,249,209. Number of acres cultivated, 67,000,000. In 1883, 37,039,040 acres were in cereals, of which five-sevenths were wheat and oats; total production, 742,176,807 bu. Number of acres in orchards, 560,000; yearly production of cider, 220,000,000 gallons. Vineyards, 5,240,340 acres; annual average of wine product, 720,000,000 gals.; value, \$225,000,000. Champagne vintage averages 20,000,000 bottles, 17,000,000 of which are exported; 1,204,145 acres under beet-root cultivation in 1883, yielding 82,230,312,000 lbs. of sugar.

Commercially the country ranks with Great Britain. Entrances to and clearances from her ports include annually over 60,000 vessels; total capacity, 12,000,000 tons. Value of yearly imports, exclusive of coin and bullion, \$870,000,000; exports, \$960,000,000; food imported, \$308,000,000 annually. Value of exports, 1883, \$912,340,000; imports, \$1,277,340,000. Value of silk exports was \$93,402,000. There were 151,404 persons engaged in silk culture. Number of pounds of raw silk produced, 19,149,587. France makes yearly 26,000,000 pairs of gloves, of which 18,600,000 are exported. There are 890 umbrella makers, who annually produce \$5,900,000 worth. Value of fishery products, \$21,445,450. Average production of sardines, 930,000,000; oysters, 380,000,000. There are 83,572 men engaged in the fisheries, with 22,345 vessels; total tonnage, 155,670.

About 79 per cent. of population Roman Catholic; less than 2 per cent. Protestant. Number of elementary schools, 1884, 85,388; pupils, 6,111,236. Number of normal schools, 163. Public libraries, 505. The Imperial Library at Paris has 18 miles of shelving filled with books. Daily papers published, 128.

The reorganization of the French army has been going on since 1872, and is nearly completed. Every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service may be called upon from the age of twenty to that of forty years to enter the active army or the reserves. Substitution or enlistment for money prohibited. In 1884 the army consisted of 524,797 officers and men, and 130,771 horses.

Railway system dates from 1840; number of miles, 1884, 17,000. Number of miles telegraph lines, 46,932; offices, 7,523. Number of postoffices, 1884, 6,486.

The colonial possessions of France cover an area of 429,260 square miles, with a total population of 9,300,000. Of the colonies, Algeria is the largest and most important, having an area of 161,476 square miles, and a population of 3,310,412. Algiers is the capital; population, 70,747. The colonies next in importance commercially are Tunis and Cochin China.

MAP OF FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.



Longitude 9° from Greenwich. 12°

30°

3°

50°

31°

48°

Longitude 86° from Washington. 180

83

174 R. M. N. 8. CO. U. S. M.

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174 R. M. N. 8. CO. U. S. M.

174 R. M. N. 8. CO. U. S. M.

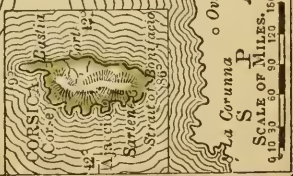
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174 R. M. N. 8. CO. U. S. M.



SCALE OF MILES.  
 0 30 60 90 120 150



## SWITZERLAND.

The most mountainous country of Europe. Formerly a league of semi-independent States, but since 1848 a federal republic. Number of Cantons, 22. President elected for a term of 1 year, and not eligible for two consecutive terms; salary, \$3,000.

Area, 15,992 square miles. Pop., 2,846,102. The Alps extend nearly through the length of the country; from many peaks 300 snow-capped summits are visible. Rigi presents the finest view; Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn (steepest in the world), Finsteraarhorn and Jungfrau range from 13,700 to 15,200 ft. high. The Mer de Glace is the largest glacier in the world.

The general climate is milder than that of other mountain countries in the same latitude. Average temperature at Geneva, 52°. Average rainfall at Geneva, 32 inches; at Zurich, 34 inches.

Bern is the capital; pop., 44,087. Geneva, seat of watch and jewelry industry; pop., 68,320. Basel, centre of silk industry; pop., 61,399.

About 59 per cent. of the population is Protestant, and 41 per cent. Roman Catholic. Education is compulsory. Number of public schools, 1882, 5,314; pupils, 516,425; school pop., 573,713. There are four universities,—the one at Basel, founded in 1460; and those of Bern, Zurich and Geneva, since 1832. The government maintains a polytechnic school at Zurich, and a military academy at Thun. Number of public libraries, 1,654.

The laws of the republic forbid the maintenance of a standing army within its limits; but every Swiss is liable to serve in the defense of his country.

Of the total area 17 per cent. is forest, 30 per cent. mountains, lakes, glaciers and rivers; 51 per cent. under crops and grass. Of the cultivable area only 16.5 per cent. is devoted to agriculture. Less than 1 per cent. is in vineyards. Rye, oats and potatoes are most important crops. The dairy products are of most commercial importance.

Number engaged in agriculture and dairy farming, census 1880, 1,138,678. The average yearly production of cheese is 40,000 tons.

The manufacturing industry is one of importance. Latest reports give yearly value of watch manufactures \$16,000,000; St. Gallen embroideries, \$15,000,000; silk ribbon produced at Basel, \$7,200,000; and the silk industry at Zurich, \$15,200,000. There are 399 cotton factories, employing 38,500 people; 224 silk factories, with 23,500 people; 838 embroidery factories, with 17,200 people; 45 woolen factories, with 2,500 workers.

Number of miles of railway, January, 1883, 1,810. Telegraph system very complete; with the exception of wires for railway service, it is wholly under the control of the government. January, 1884, there were 4,270 miles of lines, and 10,346 of wire; number of offices, 1,271. Number of postoffices, 807; boxes, 2,081.

## ANDORRA.

One of the smallest republics in the world, lying between France and Spain. Its independence dates from Charlemagne, in 790. France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel have jointly a nominal interest in its government. A permanent delegate has charge of the interests of France in the republic.

Area, 175 square miles. Population, 5,800. Climate healthful, but too cold to produce grain. It possesses rich iron mines, and one of lead. Inhabitants principally shepherds.

## BULGARIA. Bŏöl-gă're-a.

A principality under the suzerainty of Turkey. Governed by a Prince elected by the National Assembly, with popular legislature and constitution. Area, 21,360 square miles. Population, 1881, 2,007,919. Capital of principality, Sophia; pop., 20,501. Three towns of over 20,000 inhabitants; 20 of over 2,000.

Most of the territory belongs to the basin of the Danube; traversed by many streams. Soil in general very productive; agriculture is the chief pursuit of the inhabitants. Principal exports: grain, wool, skins and timber. About 1,500,000 tons of corn are exported per year. Total imports in 1882 valued at \$8,312,700; exports, \$6,844,395.

One line of railway, 140 miles in length, extends from Rustchuk to Varna. In 1883 there were in Bulgaria 1,325 miles of state telegraph lines. Military service is obligatory. Peace strength of the army, 17,670 men; war strength, 52,000.

## SERVIA. Scr've-a.

The independence of this country from Turkey was established in 1878. By the constitution adopted 1869, the executive power is vested in the King and a Council of 8 ministers; the legislative, in the King and a National Assembly. Area, 18,800 square miles. Population, 1,865,683. Capital, Belgrade; population, 37,500.

The surface of the country is generally mountainous. Vegetation is vigorous in all districts. The climate is mild in the lower and level portions, but extremely rigorous in the mountainous districts. Of the total area, one-third is under cultivation, corn and wheat being the chief products. There are 1,750,000 persons engaged in agriculture. Latest reports of live stock give: swine, 1,067,940; horses, 122,500; cattle, 826,550; sheep, 3,620,750; goats, 725,700.

The imports are estimated at about \$10,000,000, and the exports a little below that amount. In 1884 there were 200 miles of railway. Number miles of telegraph, 1,410. The state religion is the Orthodox Greek. There is a university of 158 students. Other schools number about 650, with about 45,000 pupils.

## RUMANIA. Roo-mă'ne-a.

A kingdom of Europe, formerly a part of Turkey. Though under the protection of Russia since 1830, it was nominally subject to Turkey until 1878. In 1881 it was raised to a kingdom. Constitution adopted 1866, modified 1879 and 1884. Government vested in the King, an Executive Council, Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Area, 48,307 square miles. Estimated population, 5,376,000. Capital, Bukharest; population, 221,895.

The soil is fertile, and of the total population, 70 per cent. is devoted to agriculture. Number of freehold proprietors, 654,000. Of the area, 68 per cent. is productive; 29 per cent. under cultivation. Grain, oil-seed and wine are the leading products. Average production of cereals, 150,000 tons. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared. Total value of exports, 1883, \$44,130,055; imports, \$71,981,435. Value of leading exports: cereals, \$34,511,400; animals, \$2,328,490. Imports: textiles, \$23,530,315; metals, \$14,632,880; skins and leather, \$8,748,370.

Education is free and compulsory. Number of primary schools, 2,743; high schools, 54; normal, 8; universities, 2. The majority of the people belong to the Orthodox Greek Church. In 1884 Rumania had 850 miles of state railway; non-state lines numbered about 150 miles. There were about 3,000 miles of telegraph.

## TURKEY (OTTOMAN EMPIRE).

The Ottoman Empire comprehends all countries over which Turkey has supremacy. The area and population are known only through estimates, the latest of which give the area as 2,406,492 square miles, and the population as 42,209,359. The most important part, that in Europe, was in 1878 greatly reduced in area and population. The latest estimates give the immediate possessions in Europe an area of 63,850 square miles, and a population of 4,490,000. The laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran; the government is in the hands of the Sultan, whose will is absolute, unless opposed to the teachings of the Mohammedan religion. Capital, Constantinople; population, 600,000.

While military service is compulsory on all Mohammedans over eighteen years of age, there are some exemptions, and substitution is allowed. Non-Mohammedans are not liable, but must pay an exemption tax. Number of men under arms, 150,000; actual military strength, about 430,000.

The total value of exports, 1882, was \$50,828,895; imports, \$87,687,400. Principal exports: fruit, fresh and dried, \$7,886,375; wool and mohair, \$4,330,020. In 1883, the mercantile navy consisted of 10 steamers, of 8,866 tons; and 391 sailing vessels, of 63,896 tons.

As the Koran encourages public education, public schools have long been in existence in most Turkish towns. The Mohammedans are estimated to number 16,000,000.

The first railroad was constructed in 1865, 45 miles being opened for traffic that year. In 1882 the railroads numbered 1,076 miles, of which 904 were in Europe and 172 in Asia. In 1884 there were 14,617 miles of telegraph and 26,060 miles of wire.

## GREECE. Grēs.

A kingdom of Southeastern Europe. Area, including Thessaly, but excluding the Albanian territory detached from Thessaly and Epirus, which was added to Greece in 1881, 25,111 square miles. Total population, 1,979,453. Almost wholly mountainous,—an important element in the political history of Greece.

Executive power vested in the King, and the responsible heads of 7 departments; legislative, in the Chamber of Representatives.

Athens, capital and largest city; pop., 84,903. Over 82 per cent. of inhabitants belong to the Greek Orthodox church. Greece has one university and 2,698 other schools, with 140,776 pupils.

Main pursuit of inhabitants is agriculture. Manufactures few. Of total area, 41 per cent. is productive, and 6 per cent. is under cultivation. Land largely owned by a few proprietors. New Provinces of Thessaly unusually fertile; annual yield of wheat, 21,700,600 bushels; oats, 11,528,000. Old Provinces produce 34,000,000 bushels of wheat and 21,700,000 bushels of corn per year. Currant crop covers vast districts. Latest reports give 97,176 horses, 279,445 horned cattle, 45,440 mules, and 97,395 asses. Number of sheep in all the Provinces, 4,421,977; goats, 2,836,663; oxen, 200,000. For 1883, total imports, \$27,267,400; exports, mostly raisins, currants, and olive oil, \$18,571,400. Chief resource, maritime commerce.

Number of miles of railway now open for traffic, 107; projected railways, 435 miles. Land and submarine telegraphs, 3,720 miles. Postoffices, 213. Army: peace footing, 30,292 men; war footing, 250,500. Commercial marine, at the end of 1884, numbered 74 steamers, of 33,318 tons; and 3,164 sailing vessels, of 239,361 tons.



MAP OF TURKEY, GREECE, SERVIA, MONTENEGRO, BULGARIA AND RUMANIA.



# ITALY. It'a-le.

A kingdom in the South of Europe. Consists of a peninsula, the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, Elba, and about 66 smaller ones. Area, 114,410 square miles. Population, 28,459,628. Mean annual temperature: at Milan, 55°; at Rome, 59°; at Naples, 61°. Climate most unhealthy in Europe; due to miasma generated in lagoons and marshes. Has many famous and picturesque lakes.

Government is a constitutional monarchy. Executive power vested in King and responsible ministers; legislative rests conjointly with the King and a Parliament, composed of a Senate, appointed for life; and a Chamber of 508 Deputies, elected by the people for five years. Suffrage universal; freedom of the press unrestricted. Famous rivers are the Po, Arno and Tiber.

Italy abounds in historic and populous cities. Rome, the capital, has pop. of 273,268; Naples, the largest, 463,172; Milan, 295,543; Palermo, 205,712; Genoa, 138,081; Florence, 134,992; Venice, 129,445; 31 cities of over 30,000 inhabitants.

Agriculture chief industry, though in a primitive condition; 87 per cent. of total area productive; 12 per cent. under forest, 36 per cent. cultivated; 28,000,000 acres in crops. Acreage of wheat, 12,000,000; annual yield, 140,000,000 bushels. Vineyards occupy about 5,000,000 acres; olive groves, 2,200,000. About 1,225,000 acres are devoted to chestnut culture. Italy ranks next to France in wine production; average yield per annum, 605,000,000 gallons; average annual value of all agricultural products for last 5 years, \$640,000,000.

Number of cattle in 1881, 4,783,232; sheep, 8,596,108; goats, 2,016,307. In 1883, exported 127,003 cattle; sheep, 273,939; swine, 28,668. Wool product insufficient for home consumption; import, in 1883, 20,987,500 lbs.

Mining is an important interest in Italy. Value of iron and steel mined annually, \$4,250,000. Sulphur is the chief mineral product; value, in 1882, \$9,328,505. Quarries employ 20,000 men. In 1883, total weight of cocoon harvest, 92,886,200 lbs.; value, \$26,491,665.

Leading imports, 1883: raw cotton, \$18,173,400; coal, \$13,166,200; tobacco, \$2,321,800; sugar, \$10,633,200. Exports for same year: raw silk, \$49,712,400; olive oil, \$20,156,600; wine in casks, \$15,668,200; fruit, \$8,685,800. Total imports, 1883, \$257,241,023; exports, \$236,321,513. In same year, 111,296 vessels, of 18,465,381 tons, entered Italian ports; cleared the same, 110,554 vessels, of 18,367,948 tons.

Length of railway, in 1883, 5,651 miles; about 1,410 miles the property of the state. In 1879, Italian Parliament passed bills for construction of 3,739 miles, to complete the railway system; cost, \$200,000,000. Number of postoffices in 1883, 3,497. Miles of telegraph, 17,258; about two-thirds owned by the government; telegraph offices, not including railway and private, 1,747; number of telegrams, 6,454,942.

There is a universal liability to military service. Total war force, 2,119,250; permanent army, 750,765 strong; mobile militia, 341,250; territorial militia, 1,021,954; reserve, 5 281. Navy, 1881, consisted of 89 steamers, manned with 15,055 officers and men.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing creed; not more than 124,000 Protestants and Jews in the kingdom. The present Roman Pontiff, or Pope Leo XIII., is regarded as about the 263d Pope from St. Peter.

Recent improvements in education have been made. There are 17 state universities, 4 free universities, 11 superior colleges, and 219 special schools. Number of primary public schools, 41,423; sum allowed for expenses, \$6,485,505.





## AUSTRO-HUNGARY. Aws'trō Hūng'ga-re.

A monarchy of Europe. Ranks next to Russia in size. Much of the territory is mountainous, the Carpathians extending over about 800 miles. Four-fifths of the area of Austria is 600 feet above sea-level.

Mean annual temperature ranges from about 48° in the north to 59° in the south. Average temperature at Vienna, 56°; highest, 94°; lowest, 2°. Rainfall: on Hungarian plains, 22 inches; in Alpine regions, 60 inches.

Austria, a German monarchy, and Hungary, a Magyar kingdom, together form a bipartite state. Each has its own Parliament, ministers and government; they are connected by a common ruler, Congress, army and navy. The legislative power of Congress is limited to war and foreign affairs.

Area of Austro-Hungary, 240,942 square miles; area of Turkish Provinces controlled by the monarchy, 24,247 square miles. Population, including military, 37,883,226; in Austria, 10,819,737 males and 11,324,507 females; in Hungary, 7,702,810 males and 7,939,192 females. In Austria, 6,000,000 people engaged in agriculture, 2,117,098 in manufacturing, and 177,870 in mining. Farm population of Hungary, 2,848,868; miners, 25,905; manufacturers, 766,416; traders, 177,295.

Vienna, the capital, has a population of 1,103,857. Budapest, 360,551. Ninety-four per cent. of whole area is productive. Number of acres under crops, fallow and grass, 67,608,070. Total production of cereals, 586,029,352 bushels; potatoes, 365,574,706 bushels; wines, 178,425,280 gallons. Total number of horses, 3,282,790; cattle, 13,181,620; sheep, 13,093,463.

Value of exports, 1883, \$374,960,255. Chief exports: grain and flour, \$60,389,350; textiles, \$55,516,850; animals, \$48,519,015; fuel, \$38,979,570; sugar, \$35,086,975.

Railway mileage, 1884, 12,820. In 1883 there were 32,684 miles of telegraph line in operation. Commercial marine, 1884, consisted of 9,174 vessels, with a combined capacity of 321,402 tons.

Army, in war, 1,072,300 strong; during peace, 291,078. Military service compulsory on all males over 20 years of age.

The Roman Catholic is the state religion; 67.6 per cent. of inhabitants are Catholics; other creeds are tolerated.

## MONTENEGRO. Mon'tā-nā'gro.

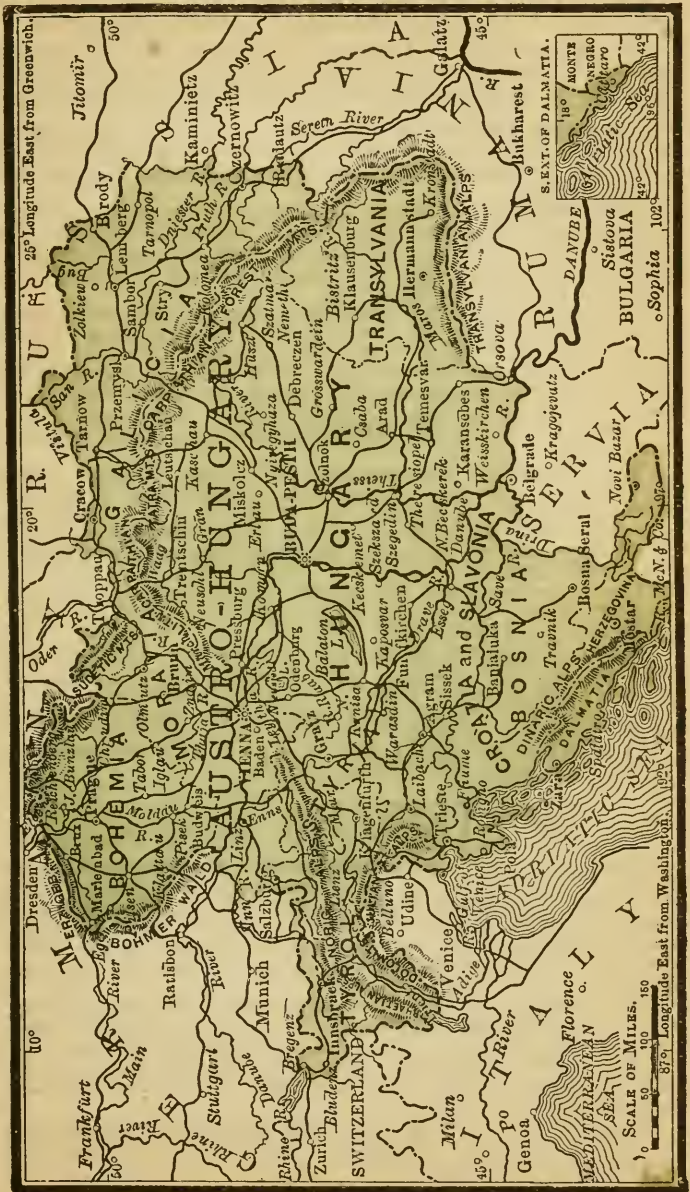
A small state of Europe; independence recently admitted by Turkey. Area, 3,550 square miles. Population, 1879, 250,000. The land surface is composed of a series of elevated ridges, with high mountain peaks. Agriculture chief occupation. Main products, maize, potatoes, sumac, sardines, smoked mutton, hides, skins and furs. Total yearly imports amount to \$100,000; exports, \$1,000,000.

Constitution dates from 1852; government is a limited monarchy; executive power rests with the reigning Prince; legislative, with a State Council. Suffrage is extended to male citizens who are bearing or who have borne arms. There is no standing army; but all male inhabitants are trained for the service. The state could raise an armed force of 21,850 men.

Public schools are supported by the government; education is compulsory. Capital, Cetigue; pop., 2,000. Podgoritza has 4,000 inhabitants; and Dulcigno, 3,000.

Miles of telegraph, 280; number of offices, 15.

MAP OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY.



## SWEDEN. Swe'den.

This kingdom, united with Norway, forms the Scandinavian peninsula. The government is vested in a King, a Council of State and a Parliament. Area, 170,979 square miles. Population, 4,603,595. Capital, Stockholm; population, 194,469. The armed forces number 172,260 officers and men. The Royal navy consists of 66 vessels, with 4,068 men.

The country has numerous lakes and rivers. In the north it is cold and sterile; but the climate, on the whole, is milder than that of other countries in the same latitude, and south of latitude 59° the country is generally fertile. About 7 per cent. of the land area is cultivated, and 5 per cent. is natural meadows. Agricultural population, 2,309,790. Emigrants in 1883 numbered 29,490, of whom four-fifths came to the United States.

Value of imports, 1882, \$63,840,000; exports, \$70,524,000. Chief exports: timber, \$32,482,290; metals, \$11,861,580. Mining is one of the chief industries. In 1883 there were exported 34,319 tons of iron ore, 52,126 tons of bar iron, 3,002 pounds of silver, 945 tons of copper and 54,423 tons of zinc ore. Mining population numbered 410,371.

The state religion is Lutheran Protestant. The census of 1880 returned 4,544,434 persons of that faith, with 2,403 churches. There are 2 universities, with 2,540 students. Education is free and compulsory. The total number of schools is about 9,800; pupils, 660,000; expenditures, \$2,718,390.

The commercial navy numbers 3,356 sailing vessels, of 439,932 tons, and 785 steamers, of 87,524 tons. Number of miles of railway, 1883, 4,000, of which 1,437 miles belong to the state; telegraph, 5,347 miles.

## NORWAY. Nor'wā.

In 1814 united with Sweden into a joint kingdom. Area, 122,869 square miles. Population, 1,806,900. Government an hereditary constitutional monarchy; executive power in the hands of the King and Council of State; legislative rests with Storting, or Great Court. Capital, Christiania; pop., 1884, 124,155.

Norway is an agricultural and pastoral country; but, owing to the light character of the soil, the products are insufficient for home consumption, and one-fourth of the total imports is grain.

Principal imports are metals, minerals, textile manufactures and corn; total value in 1883, \$44,310,000. Chief exports are timber and fish; value of all exports, 1883, \$32,261,000. Fisheries employ 120,000 people and 25,000 boats, three-fourths employed in the cod fisheries; total product, 1883, \$6,757,500. Merchant marine, 7,913 vessels; tonnage, 1,530,004; largest in the world, considering population.

Army raised by conscription and enlistment; war footing, 63,800 officers and men. Armed force to exceed 18,000 unlawful without the consent of Storting. Navy, 31 sailing vessels and 40 steamers, with 152 guns, manned by a force of 915.

Miles of railway, 1884, 971; 929 miles controlled by the state. Miles of telegraph, 5,629; length of wire, 10,675. Number of post-offices, 1,032.

Protestants are in the majority; unlimited religious liberty, Jesuitism excepted; none but Lutherans eligible to high offices.

Compulsory education prevails; primary schools, 6,617; 17 public high schools, 1 university; total number of students, 284,035.



MAP OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN.



## DENMARK. Den'mark.

A constitutional kingdom in Europe. Area, 13,784 square miles. Population, 1,969,039. Almost entirely insular. Temperature at Copenhagen, 4°. Country low and level.

Constitution, dating back to 1849, and modified in 1855, '63, '66, vests executive authority in the King and his responsible ministers; legislative, in the Senate and House of Commons. King must belong to Evangelical Lutheran church. The franchise is extended to all males over 30, who are not recipients of charity.

Pop. of Copenhagen, the capital, 1880, 273,323; Aarhus, 24,831; Adense, 20,804. In 1882, 11,614 emigrants left Denmark; vast majority of them for the United States. Relatively, Denmark ranks among the first states of Europe in point of agriculture. In 1880, 75 per cent. of area productive; area under cereals, 1882, 2,681,691 acres; product, 86,706,937 bushels. Cattle rearing increasing in importance. In 1881, value of cattle, \$7,350,395; number of horses, 247,561; sheep, 1,548,613; swine, 527,417.

There were exported 84,586 cattle, 72,487 sheep, 2,230,000 lbs. of wool, and 253,294 hogs. Total value of exports in 1882, \$52,225,300. Total imports, \$7,297,280. Army is recruited by conscription; it embraces 36,469 men, with a reserve of 14,000. In 1884, navy consisted of 40 steamers. Miles of railway, 1,106; 932 miles operated by the state. Miles of government telegraph, 2,283.

Education compulsory; number of schools supported by the state, 2,940.

## RUSSIA. Rūsh'e-a.

The Russian Empire comprises one-seventh of the total land area of the globe. The area and population are known only through estimates, the latest of which give the total area as 8,520,637 square miles, and the population as 102,682,124. Area of European Russia, 2,041,402 square miles; population, 86,486,959. Asiatic Russia: area, 6,479,235 square miles; population, 16,195,165. The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy; the whole legislative, executive and judicial power being vested in the Emperor. Capital, St. Petersburg; population, 929,100.

The established religion of the empire is the Greco-Russian, which numbers 63,835,000 members, 636 cathedrals and 41,807 churches. The mass of the population is uneducated. European Russia has about 375 high schools, 61 normal and 22,770 primary schools; pupils number more than 1,220,000. The empire has 8 universities, with 10,700 students.

Of European Russia, 63 per cent. of the area is productive; 21 per cent. is cultivated. Chief products, cereals; the crop of 1883, exclusive of Finland, was 1,671,012 tons; potatoes, 447,875 tons; tobacco, 119,200,060 lbs. Large areas are covered with forests; value of timber exported 1881, \$49,200,000. Value of total exports of Russian Empire, \$308,898,000; imports, \$283,396,000. Minerals are abundant; the mining population numbers 392,304.

The total strength of the Russian army on a peace footing is 729,770 men and 27,468 officers; war footing, 1,876,358 men and 41,551 officers. The navy numbers 358 vessels, of 349,730 tons.

In 1883, European Russia had 15,274 miles of railway, of which 13,670 miles belonged to the state. Number of miles of telegraph, 65,726. Postoffices, 4,586. The commercial navy, in 1883, consisted of 187 steamers, of 138,291 tons, and 2,155 sailing vessels, of 477,072 tons.

MAP OF RUSSIA.





# ASIA.

Largest continental division of the globe, and oldest known in history. Area, 17,241,533 square miles. Extends from Arctic Ocean to equator, and through 165 degrees longitude; coast line nearly 40,000 miles.

Divisions.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.	Capitals.	Pop.
Afghanistan ...	278,000	2,500,000	Kabul .....	60,000
Arabia .....	1,000,000	6,000,000	Mecca .....	40,000
Beloochistan...	140,000	1,000,000	Kelat.....	10,000
British India...	874,220	198,755,993	Calcutta.....	871,504
Ceylon .....	25,364	2,822,009	Colombo.....	111,942
China.....	1,537,590	350,000,000	Pekin.....	500,000
Chinese Empire	4,419,150	371,180,000	" .....	500,000
Corea.....	82,000	16,227,885	Scoul .....	199,127
India, Native...	509,284	55,150,456	Governed by Chiefs	.....
Japan .....	148,456	36,700,118	Tokio.....	823,557
Manchooria...	362,310	12,000,000	Saghalinoola.....	.....
Mongolia.....	288,000	2,000,000	Governed by Chiefs	.....
Nepaul .....	53,000	3,000,000	Khatmandu.....	50,000
Persia.....	610,000	7,653,600	Teheran .....	100,000
Russia .....	6,479,235	16,195,165	St. Petersburg.....	927,467
Siam... ..	280,564	5,750,000	Bangkok.....	600,000
Syria.....	146,070	2,750,000	Damascus.....	150,000
Thibet .....	651,500	6,000,000	{ Lassa and Ti- shoo-Loomboo }	.....
Turkey .....	729,350	16,172,981	Constantinople....	600,000

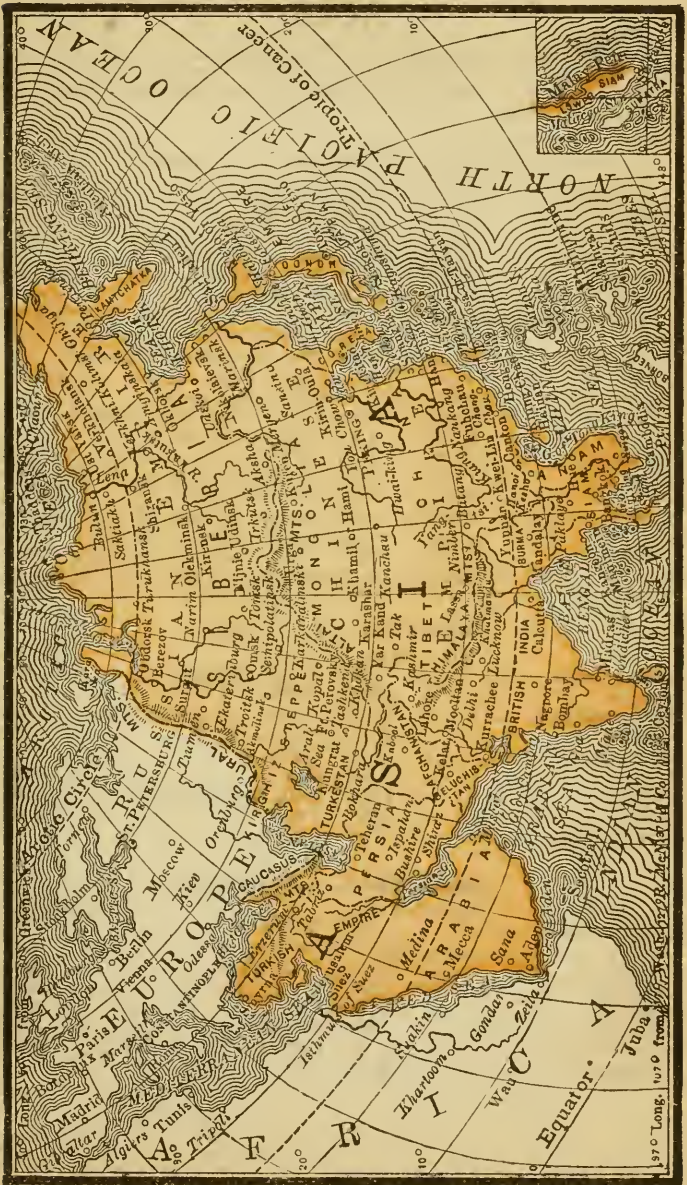
## LENGTHS OF RIVERS.

	Miles.		Miles.
Amoo-Daria.....	900	Hong-kiang.....	800
Amoor .....	2,600	Irtysk .....	1,700
Brahmapootra.....	2,300	Lena.....	2,700
Cambodia.....	2,000	Saghalien .....	514
Euphrates.....	1,750	Tigris.....	800
Ganges.....	1,600	Ural .....	1,000
Hoang-ho .....	2,800	Yang-tse-kiang.....	3,320
Indus.....	1,850	Yenisei.....	3,400
Irrawaddy.....	1,200		

## AREAS SEAS AND LAKES.

	Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Alakton-kul.....	1,300	Palter .....	1,600
Aral.....	24,500	Po-yang .....	2,800
Baikal.....	12,500	Tingri-noor.....	2,800
Balkash.....	8,600	Tong-Lung .....	3,000
Caspian .....	180,000	Van .....	2,000
Dead Sea.....	400	Zaisang .....	1,300
Gennesaret.....	90	Zurrah .....	4,000
Koko-nor .....	2,040		

MAP OF ASIA.



1870 Long. 1870 from

## JAPAN. <sup>Zipangu.</sup> "Sunrise Kingdom."

An empire composed of islands lying east of Asia. Supposed to have been founded 660 B. C. Area, 148,456 square miles. Pop., 36,700,118. The population is divided into classes, as follows: Imperial family, 39; kwazokli, or nobles, 3,204; shizoku, or knights, 1,931,824; common people, 34,765,051. Tokio, formerly known as Jeddo, or Yedo, is the capital; pop., 823,557.

The government is an absolute monarchy. The title of the sovereign is Supreme Lord, or Emperor (Mikado).

Agriculture is followed to a great extent. The chief annual agricultural products are: rice, 155,629,409 bu.; wheat, 62,049,940 bu.; beans, 10,795,717 bu. The annual value of silk production is \$20,500,000. The principal manufactures are silk and cotton goods, japanned ware, porcelain and bronze. The value of the exports, 1883, was \$33,609,000; of imports, \$28,548,000.

A law went into effect in 1874, by which the government gives nine bushels of rice annually to each person over seventy or under fifteen years of age unable to work, and to foundlings until they reach the age of thirteen. Latest reports place the number of paupers at 10,050, and expenditures at \$88,975.

School attendance is compulsory. There are 30,275 schools in the empire, of which 71 are normal, 98 are technical, and 2 are universities; also, a military college and military school, with 1,200 students. Latest reports give 82,213 teachers and 2,703,343 pupils. School age is from 6 to 14. Total number of school age, 5,750,946. Public libraries, 21. Shintoism is the ancient religious faith; but Buddhism is the religion of nearly all the common people.

The first railroad in the empire was opened June, 1875; it extended from Hiogo to Osaka, twenty-five miles. At the end of June, 1884, there were 236 miles of railway in the empire. There are 4,880 miles of telegraph, with 13,144 miles of wire. Postoffices were first established in 1871, and now number about 5,200.

## CHINESE EMPIRE.

An immense empire of Eastern Asia; in territorial extent, the second in the world; in population, the largest. Area, 4,419,160 square miles. Pop., 371,180,000.

Longest rivers: Yang-tse-kiang, 3,320 miles; with basin, 950,000 sq. miles. Hoang-ho, 2,800 miles; with basin, 715,000 sq. miles.

Capital, Pekin; pop., 500,000. Twenty-three cities have more than 100,000 population; and 66, more than 50,000.

The state religion has no outward ceremonial, except a few symbolical rites observed at New Year. It consists in the study of the teachings of Confucius and Lao-tse. The majority of the people are Buddhists. Education is almost universal, there being few adults unable to read and write. The Chinese have had newspapers at least ten centuries.

Value of imports, 1883, \$103,071,415; exports, \$98,349,895. The chief imports were: opium, valued at \$35,510,260; and cotton goods, valued at \$30,883,465. Chief exports: tea,—value, \$45,077,135; and silk, chiefly raw, \$33,537,990. The coal fields of China are among the first in the world; about 3,000,000 tons are mined each year. The mines at Kai-p'ing, in 1883, produced 600 tons per day.

In June, 1876, a railway of twenty miles, between Shanghai and Woosung, was opened for traffic; but the following year it was purchased by the Chinese authorities, and closed. There are 20,000 Imperial roads in the empire. In 1884 there were 3,089 miles of telegraph line, with 5,482 miles of wire.



MAP OF CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.



## ANAM. An'nam'.

An empire of Indo-China under the protectorate of France. Area, 198,043 square miles. Population, 12,000,000. Drained by many rivers. In January, temperature 41° throughout the north; in southern part of Cochin China, mean annual temperature is 83°. The elephant, panther and tiger found in the forests of Anam.

Inhabitants essentially agricultural. Country rich in metals. Government is an absolute monarchy. Social equality exists among citizens. Buddhism and doctrines of Confucius are dominant. Hue is the capital; pop., 100,000.

## BURMA. Bur'mah.

As a result of the late war with Great Britain, Burma was on Jan. 1, 1886, declared a part of the British Empire. The government is now administered by the Governor General of India, though the country is not yet incorporated with the Indian Empire. The late government was a despotism, dependent on the will of the King. The area is 190,500 square miles. Population estimated to be about 3,000,000. Capital, Mandalay; population, 70,000. Bhamo, on the Chinese frontier, is an important town. Education is in the hands of the priests, but is very general. Buddhism is the prevailing religion.

The country is not so fertile as British Burma; but wheat, corn, rice, pulse, indigo, cotton, tobacco, and a large variety of fruits are grown. The forests produce valuable timber trees in great variety. Minerals abound, but are not generally worked. Petroleum, however, is quite largely produced. Burma possessing no seacoast, the foreign trade is inconsiderable.

## SIAM. Sī-am'.

A kingdom of Southeastern Asia, divided into 41 Provinces. The government is an absolute monarchy. Area and population are but imperfectly known; foreign estimates place the former at 280,564 square miles, and the population at about 5,750,000. Prevailing religion, Buddhism. Siam has no public debt. Capital, Bangkok; population, 600,000. There is a small standing army, and a general armament of the people in form of a militia.

Though much of the land is fertile, it is badly cultivated. Chief products, rice, gums, teak, sandalwood, rosewood, spices and fruits. Foreign commerce centres at Bangkok. Total value of exports from there in 1883, \$8,525,655; imports, \$4,783,570. Commercial marine numbers 44 sailing vessels and 1 steam vessel. In 1883, 384 vessels, of 185,612 tons, cleared the port of Bangkok.

## MALAY. Ma-lā'.

A peninsula of Asia; the southernmost point of the continent. Area about 70,000 square miles. Estimated population, 650,000. Less known of the interior than of any other point in Asia. Surface very uneven. Climate is moist and hot: temperature on the Makran coast and in Persian Gulf, 110°; and at times, 125°. Out of 365 days, 190 are rainy; rainfall from 100 to 130 inches.

Politically, Malay consists of the Straits Settlements of Great Britain, 6 Provinces of Siam, and a number of small Malay States, either tributary to or in treaty with the above powers. The Straits Settlements comprise the Islands of Singapore and Penang and the territories of Malacca and Province of Wellesley. Area, 1,445 square miles; pop., 423,384.

## COREA. Ko-ree'a.

A kingdom of Eastern Asia. Area estimated at 82,000 square miles. Population, 16,227,885. Climate variable, on account of the unevenness of the country; the thermometer at times registers 15° below zero.

The history of Corea dates back to 1120, when the Chinese gained possession of it. Seems first to have been subjugated by the Tartars. Japanese ruled it between 1692 and 1698, when it reverted to China. The country pays an annual tribute of 800 ounces of silver to the Chinese Emperor. The King of Corea is an absolute despot. Capital, Seoul; pop., 199,127.

Minerals are said to abound in the peninsula; but the low state of civilization in the country will not admit of their development. The country is mountainous, and the cultivable portions small; principal crops are rice, millet, beans and jute.

Value of imports, 1881, \$1,944,735; exports, \$1,882,650. Principal exports, ginseng, hides, rice and silk. Wheeled vehicles are unknown, and there are no bridges over the many streams. Doctrine of Confucius the established creed.

## HONG KONG.

A colony of Great Britain, formerly a part of China. It consists of the Island of Hong Kong, ceded to Great Britain in 1841, and the opposite peninsula of Kow-loon, ceded to Great Britain, 1861. The government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council. There is also a Legislative Council. The chief city is Victoria. In 1883 the government sustained 87 schools, with 5,597 pupils. The total population of Hong Kong is 160,420, of whom but 7,990 are white persons.

Hong Kong forms the centre of trade for many different kinds of goods. Its commerce is virtually a part of that of China, and is chiefly carried on with Great Britain, the United States and Germany. Of the exports and imports only mercantile estimates are known; these place the former at about \$10,000,000, and the latter at \$20,000,000. The tea and silk trade of China is largely in the hands of Hong Kong firms. In 1882, 28,663 vessels, of 4,976,233 tons, entered the ports of Hong Kong.

## ARABIA. A-ra'be-a.

A peninsula of Asia. Area, 1,000,000 square miles; length, 1,200 miles; breadth, 900 miles. Sandy desert comprises most of the country; fertile regions are shores of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. Seacoast, 1,200 miles in length. Heat intense; rainfall light.

Population variously estimated from 8,500,000 to 15,000,000. Claims descent from Ishmael; nomadic habits; Mohammedans in belief.

The pearl fisheries, which are of great commercial importance, begin at the Bahrein Islands, and extend southeast along the Persian Gulf, a distance of nearly 200 miles. The yearly produce is estimated to be worth over \$1,250,000.

Coffee, probably indigenous, chief article of export. Wheat, barley, beans, millet, dates and lentils form food of the natives. Rivers unimportant.

Arabia was never subject to one sovereign. Inhabitants broken up into petty tribes, each ruled by its own chief.



## INDIA. In'de-a.

An empire of Asia, divided into British territory and feudatory states, acknowledging sovereignty of Great Britain. Richest and most populous dependency of the English Crown. Area, 1,383,504 square miles. Population, 253,906,449.

Government is entrusted to Secretary of State for India; he is aided by a Council of 15 members. Executive authority vested in Governor General, appointed by the British Crown, and a Council of 7 members. Salary of Governor General, \$125,000 per year.

Population dense. The density varies from 441 per square mile to 43; the average for all India being 184. Agriculture backward. Means of transportation poor but improving. Eight famines have visited India, and decimated the population of various Provinces. Soil is productive; rice, corn, millet, barley and wheat are grown; cotton, indigo, opium and sugar cane are largely exported.

Large quantities of bullion are imported for the manufacture of ornaments. In 1884, imports of gold, \$27,347,280; silver, \$37,042,530. Leading imports, 1883-84: cotton manufactures, \$125,584,245; metals, \$25,909,250; machinery, \$8,955,740. Chief exports: raw cotton, \$71,806,605; opium, \$56,472,300; seeds, \$50,450,990; wheat, \$44,399,155; rice, \$41,816,400. Total imports, 1884, \$318,007,480; exports, \$445,006,975.

Capital, Calcutta; population, 871,504; 60 towns of over 50,000 inhabitants. Over 19 dialects and languages spoken in the empire.

Number vessels entered Indian ports, 1884, 5,812; cleared, 5,850; number steamships entered by Suez Canal, 1,091; number vessels engaged in interportal trade, 103,503. Miles of railway, 1854, 21; in 1885 there were 10,832; unfinished, 1,823. Miles of telegraph, 21,740; messages, 1,799,179.

Education progressing. Schools, 109,212; scholars, 2,790,783; universities, 3; governmental schools, 15,845; commission of investigation appointed in 1883.

European and native army, 190,476 men. Native states have an army of 349,835 men; 4,237 guns.

## CEYLON. See-lon'.

An island situated in the Indian Ocean, southeast of India. Area, 25,364 square miles; length, 260 miles; average breadth, 100 miles. Climate much pleasanter than that of Southern India. Ceylon was first settled in 1505; formed into a separate colony in 1798; fell under British rule in 1815.

By the constitution of 1831 and 1833, government is administered by a Governor, with an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. Minerals abound; precious stones are often found; pearl fisheries of western coast are famous. Bread-fruit, cinnamon, pepper, rice, cotton and tobacco are among the chief products of the soil.

Principal exports in 1883: coffee (the least since 1853), valued at \$6,338,155; tea, \$430,000; cinchona bark, \$2,105,000; cocoanut oil, \$2,030,000. Total exports in 1883, \$16,654,500; imports, \$22,643,335.

There were 164 miles of railway open for traffic in 1884; 16 miles in course of construction. Miles of telegraph were 989.

Estimated population, 1884, 2,822,009; 1,698,070 Buddhists, 493,630 Hindoos, 197,775 Mohammedans, and 147,977 Christians. The Europeans numbered about 5,000, of whom 4,000 were English. There were 1,703 schools, with nominal attendance of 102,109 pupils.

Colombo is the capital; pop., 111,942.

MAP OF INDIA AND CEYLON.



## PERSIA. Per'she-a.

A kingdom of Western Asia. Area, 610,000 square miles. Population, 7,653,600. Temperature ranges from 10° to 110°; winters severe in central territory; summers hot and dry.

The government is an unlimited despotism. The Koran is law, the Shah being looked upon as the vicegerent of the prophet. Persia has no national debt. Persian army numbers 105,500 men on war basis; peace footing, 30,000.

Soil, in some of the extensive valleys, very fertile. Wheat and other cereals, cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco and opium yield well; silk is an important product of the country. Fruit trees and vegetables flourish. Mineral resources undeveloped. Diamonds have been taken from mines in Khorasan for centuries. Pearl fisheries of the Persian Gulf the most extensive in the world.

Commerce centres at Tabriz. Bushire and Lingah principal ports. Imports, by Lingah and Bushire, in 1883, \$5,724,665. Exports, by same ports, \$3,071,705; opium, \$1,403,415; grain and pulse, \$342,250. System of telegraph in the hands of Europeans; miles of line, 3,647; of wire, 5,947; offices, 78. Mail service from Julfa to Tabriz and Teheran, thence to Resht, established in 1877.

Capital, Teheran; pop., 100,000. Of total population, 1,963,800 live in cities, 1,909,800 are nomadic tribes, 3,780,000 inhabit country districts and villages. Education among the upper classes advanced; many colleges are sustained by government.

## AFGHANISTAN. Af-gan'is-tan'.

Name given to plateau on northwest frontier of India. Estimated area, 278,000 square miles. Temperature at Ghazni, 10° to 15° below zero; at Kandahar, heat in summer reaches 120°. No other country of equal area has such diversities of climate. Distinguished for the mountain passes, through which India has been frequently invaded.

Government is a despotism. Capital, Kabul. Population, 2,700,000, consisting of numerous warlike clans. The Amir is a military dictator, with a yearly revenue of \$2,000,000, and a subsidy of \$600,000 from India. Two-thirds of inhabitants Mohammedans.

Agricultural and pastoral pursuits the chief industries of the people; wheat the most important crop; rice, barley and millet grown. On terraces, 6,000 and 7,000 feet high, all the vegetables and fruits of Europe grow; in the south, sugar cane and date palm.

## BELUCHISTAN. Bel-oo'chis-tan'.

A country of Asia lying east of Persia. Area, 140,000 square miles. Population, 1,000,000. Climate diverse; in higher parts, extremely cold; in valleys, heat is oppressive. Deficiency of water throughout the whole country. Surface rugged and barren.

The soil is unproductive, but has been cultivated until it supplies the natives with necessaries. Fruits and vegetables flourish near the towns.

The only exports are horses, grain and dates. Imports: Indian silk, cotton goods, rice, sugar, spices, and dye stuffs in small quantities.

The government is a despotism. Khan has unlimited power over life, person and property; resides at Kelat, the capital, a city with a population of 10,000. Inhabitants divided into many tribes, ruled by chiefs.





# AFRICA.

A large insular continent lying south of Europe, from which it is separated by the Mediterranean. Area, 11,512,460 square miles; extreme length, 4,330 miles; extreme breadth, 4,000 miles; coast line, only about 16,000 miles, there being few indentations, and a lack of good harbors.

## PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Name.	Area, Sq. Mls.	Popula- tion.	Capitals.	Pop.
Abyssinia .....	200,000	3,000,000	Gondar . . . . .	7,000
Algeria .....	161,476	3,310,412	Algiers .....	70,747
Cape Colony .....	229,815	1,027,168	Cape Town .....	33,239
Congo Free State . . .	1,056,200	27,000,000	.....	.....
Egypt.....	394,240	6,806,381	Cairo .....	368,108
Liberia .....	14,300	1,068,000	Monrovia .....	3,000
Madagascar .....	228,500	3,500,000	Tananarivo .....	100,000
Morocco .....	219,000	5,000,000	Marocco.....	50,000
Mozambique .....	38,000	? 300,000	Mozambique... ?	35,000
Natal .....	21,150	416,219	Pietermaritzburg	14,231
Nubia .....	? 35,000	? 400,000	Dongola.....	.....
OrangeRiverFreeState	70,000	133,518	Bloemfontein .	2,567
Transvaal... ..	114,360	750,000	Pretoria . . . . .	4,440
Tunis.....	42,000	2,100,000	Tunis.....	?120,000
Zanzibar.....	625	300,000	Zanzibar.....	90,000

## LENGTHS OF RIVERS.

	Miles.		Miles.
Congo.....	2,400	Orange.....	1,600
Niger .....	2,900	Senegal .....	1,000
Nile.....	5,100	Zambesi.....	1,800

## LATEST REPORTED EXPORTS.

<b>Cape Colony:</b>		<b>Madeira:</b>	
Ostrich Feathers .. \$	4,656,900	Wine . . . . .	\$525,740
Angora Hair . . . . .	1,359,020	Sugar .....	165,800
Diamonds.....	13,712,350	Bananas . . . . .	9,680
Copper.....	2,270,565	Pineapples .....	2,110
<b>Marocco:</b>		<b>Sierra Leone:</b>	
Almonds.....	\$ 394,000	Cola Nuts .....	819,175 lbs.
Cattle.....	393,880	Gum Copal.....	452,196 "
Dates .....	27,480	Palm Oil .....	250,730 gals.
Eggs.....	156,210	Palm Kernels...21,	624,681 lbs.
Gums.....	244,885	Ginger .....	1,277,635 "
Shoes .....	527,420	Rubber... ..	1,084,219 "
<b>Liberia:</b>		<b>Egypt:</b>	
Ivory .....	1,116 lbs.	Cotton .....	\$87,323,905
Coffee.....	250,136 "	Rice .....	606,785
Rubber .....	133,119 "	Sugar .....	1,971,590
Palm Oil.....	1,100,222 gals.	Coittonseed .....	8,482,670

MAP OF AFRICA.





## MAROCCO. Ma-rok'ko.

An empire of Africa, formerly the largest of the Barbary States. Area, 219,000 square miles. Population, 5,000,000. Atlas Mountains cross the country; rivers few and small. Atlantic coast line, 750 miles long; Mediterranean, 250 miles.

The Sultan's authority is supreme in spiritual and temporal matters. Estimated yearly revenue of Sultan, \$2,500,000. Morocco has three capitals: Fez (pop., 80,000) is the chief; Morocco, the old metropolis (pop., 50,000); and Mequinez (pop., 56,000).

Both climate and soil are well suited to the production of wheat, barley, corn and other grains; agriculture is neglected for pastoral pursuits. Morocco supposed to be rich in minerals.

Foreigners control the maritime trade; Tangier is the main port; seven others open to foreign commerce. Import of cotton, 1882, valued at \$3,401,130; sugar, \$1,390,240; rice, flour, etc., \$1,462,090. Exports, 1882: wool, \$1,116,850; shoes, \$527,420; almonds, \$394,000; cattle, \$393,880. In 1882, 1,050 vessels, of 314,794 tons, entered, and 1,047, of 315,559 tons, cleared, the ports of Morocco.

## ALGERIA. Al-jee're-a.

Situated in North Africa; the most important French colonial possession. Area, about 161,476 square miles. Coast line, 550 miles. Climate variable; mean annual temperature at Algiers, 66.5°.

Government of settled districts administered by a Governor General; others under military rule. Civil government divided into three departments, each of which sends 2 Deputies and 1 Senator to the French Chambers. Algiers the capital; pop., 1881, 70,747. Total population of Algeria, 1881, 3,310,412; French, 233,937.

Agriculture the principal industry; in 1881, 2,328,636 thus engaged. In 1882, 40,000,000 acres in farms; 5,460,000 under cereals; wheat product, 559,500 tons; barley, 790,000; number of acres devoted to vine culture, 99,000. Olive oil manufactured in 1880, 574,000 gals. Yield of tobacco, from 20,000 acres, 9,490,000 lbs. In 1882 there were 1,027,913 cattle, 5,142,321 sheep, 3,056,660 goats.

Imports, 1883, \$47,639,790; exports, \$33,788,880. In 1883, 4,803 vessels, of 1,951,423 tons, entered Algerian ports. Number miles railway, 993. Miles of line of telegraph in 1882, 3,645. In 1881 there were 619 students in the higher schools; number of secondary schools, 16; pupils, 3,561; 916 infant and primary schools, with 79,201 pupils.

## TUNIS. Tu'niss.

A kingdom or regency of Africa, formerly one of the Barbary States; since 1881 under the protectorate of France. The government is practically administered by a Minister Resident and two Secretaries. The area of the country is about 42,000 square miles, and the population is estimated to number 2,100,000. Capital, Tunis; population variously estimated from 100,000 to 120,000.

There are twelve ports open to foreign trade. The imports average \$5,500,000 per annum, and the exports \$6,500,000. The principal articles of export are wheat, barley, esparto grass (used in making paper), olive oil, dates, wool and skins. Principal imports, manufactured goods, liquors, sugar and flour.

In 1883, 3,768 vessels, of 1,524,429 tons, entered Tunisian ports; of these 1,222, of 1,018,538 tons, were French. Tunis has about 200 miles of railway, and 2,500 miles of telegraph.



## EGYPT. E'jipt.

A dependency of Turkey, situated in North Africa. Estimated area, 394,240 square miles. Population, 6,806,381. Territory covered by sandy deserts, except where the annual inundations of the Nile render it fertile. Rain falls once in three or four years. The agricultural population forms 61 per cent. of the total.

Egypt is a Province of the Ottoman Empire; yet it is independent at the same time, and its sovereignty is dependent on the will of stronger powers, England being dominant. Absolute executive power is in the hands of the Khedive, under the supervision of England. Provincial Councils and a Legislative Council advise with the Khedive on matters purely local. Cairo, capital; pop., 368,108.

Under the Pharaohs, Egypt was an agricultural country. It is distinguished for the prominent part it played in ancient history, its ruins, and situation with reference to the Suez Canal.

Commerce extensive, consists largely of goods in transit; carries on a large trade with Central Africa. In 1883, imports, \$42,984,880; exports, \$61,549,425. Principal export, cotton; value, 1883, \$37,328,905.

The railway system, 1884, consisted of a single line, 1,276 miles long. Miles of government telegraph, 1884, 2,767. Eastern telegraph company have a line to Cairo, 455 miles in length.

Population of chief towns, 1882: Alexandria, 208,755; Damietta, 34,046; Tantah, 33,725; Mansourah, 26,784; Zagazig, 19,046; Rosetta, 16,671; Port Said, 16,560; Suez, 10,913.

The Nile is the only river in Egypt. The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean with the Red Sea; opened for navigation, November, 1869; length, 100 miles; number of vessels passed through in 1883, 3,307, of 8,106,001 tons; gross receipts, \$13,227,530; net profits, \$7,172,700. In 1883, postoffice carried 9,587,000 letters.

## NUBIA. Nu'be-a.

A country of Eastern Africa. From 1821 to 1884 Nubia was under the dominion of Egypt. Since the southern boundary of Egypt can not yet be regarded as fixed, it is impossible to give trustworthy statistics of the area and population of Nubia. The fertile part of the country lies chiefly in the valley of the Nile. The climate is hot and dry, but generally healthful. Chief products are barley, cotton, indigo, durrah, dates, tobacco, senna and coffee. An extensive transit trade is carried on with Egypt and interior Africa, in gold dust, ostrich feathers and senna. The entire valley contains the remains of ancient buildings, the most numerous lying below Dongola.

## ABYSSINIA, (Ab-is-sin'e-a.) HABESH. or

An isolated country of Eastern Africa, consisting of three divisions, Amhara, Tigre and Shoa. Tigre and Amhara constitute one kingdom, and Shoa another; they are all divided into a great number of smaller provinces. Gondar, in Amhara, is the capital of all Ethiopia. Capital of Shoa, Ankobar; of Tigre, Adowa. Area about 200,000 square miles. Population about 3,000,000. Drained by numerous rivers emptying into the Nile.

Lowland soil grows wheat, cotton, maize, rice, sugar cane, and flax. No foreign trade except exportation of small quantities of ivory, musk, coffee and gold dust: manufactures limited. Inhabitants a mixture of many races, warlike and uncivilized.



MAP OF EGYPT NUBIA AND ABYSSINIA.



## MADAGASCAR. Mad'a-gas'kar.

The largest African island; the third largest in the world. Area, 228,500 square miles. Population, 3,500,000. Near the centre of island, within an arc of 90 miles, there are 100 extinct volcanoes. Mean yearly temperature about 77°.

Government is an absolute monarchy, limited by powerful customs. The island has been swayed by the dynasty of the Hovas since 1810. Since the treaty of Tamatave, March 17, 1886, the country has been under the protectorate of France. Commercial and diplomatic relations established between the island and United States, Great Britain and France, in this century, previous to 1868. Capital, Tananarivo; population estimated at 100,000.

Soil generally fertile; forests of valuable timber abound. Chief products are rice, sugar, silk, cotton, bananas, potatoes, India rubber. Stock raising and agriculture are the main industries. Chief exports are cattle, hides, coffee, lard, sugar, vanilla, wax, gum, rice and seeds; principal imports are metal goods, rum and cotton goods. Silver five-franc piece the only legal coin; franc is cut into pieces for smaller coins. Tamatave principal port; pop., 6,000; number of ships entering her harbor during last six months of 1882, 116. In the same time the value of imports at Tamatave from the United States was \$207,410; value of exports to United States, \$257,485.

Standing army, 20,000. Three-fourths of people Pagans. Christianity the state religion. Education is compulsory; 1,167 schools, with 150,906 pupils, in Imerina, the chief Province.

## MOZAMBIQUE Mo-zam-beek'.

A colonial possession of Portugal on the east coast of Africa. Area, 38,000 square miles. A few settlements and military posts exercise feeble authority over the inhabitants. The climate is genial, and the soil capable of producing wheat, maize, tobacco, cotton and sugar cane. The chief towns are: St. Sebastian (pop., 1,510), Ibo (pop. about 2,000), Sofala (pop., 2,000), and St. Thiajo Major. The forests abound in valuable timber trees; pearl fisheries are important, and the mineral deposits are of exceptional value. The gold mines of Manica are supposed to be the richest in East Africa. Ivory is obtained in large quantities for the Indian market; annual value about \$350,000. Other exports are India rubber, gums, oil, beeswax and corn. Shipping trade is carried on by about 400 vessels. The capital is Mozambique.

## ZANZIBAR. Zan'ze-bar'.

An empire of Eastern Africa, consisting of the Island of Zanzibar, and settlements along the coast from Cape Delgado as far as 3° north latitude. The limits of the Sultan's dominions inland are not known; but, beyond a few travel routes, his authority extends but a little way from the coast. The island has an area of 625 square miles, and a population variously estimated from 150,000 to 300,000. Population of the town of Zanzibar, 90,000; of Bagamoyo, on the opposite mainland, 10,000.

The religion of the country is Mohammedanism. Christian missions are established on the island and far into the mainland. Value of imports, 1882, \$4,000,000; exports, \$5,000,000. The exports are ivory, cloves, India rubber and gum. In 1882, 85 vessels, of 89,773 tons, entered the ports. The imports are chiefly cotton cloths, rice, cereals, kerosene oil and guns.

MAP OF MADAGASCAR AND SOUTHEAST AFRICA.





## CAPE COLONY.

A colony in South Africa, originally founded by the Dutch, in 1652. Since 1806 controlled by Great Britain. Climate generally dry and salubrious. At Cape of Good Hope, mean annual temperature is placed at about 62°. Average rainfall per year, 24 inches. Total area of Cape Colony, 229,815 square miles. Estimated population, 1,027,168. Capital, Cape Town; pop., 33,239.

The government is administered by a Governor, an Executive and a Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Colonists are employed in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Ostrich breeding is successfully carried on. Sheep farms often comprise from 3,000 to 15,000 acres and upward. Total cultivated area in 1875, 580,000 acres. Vines occupied 18,000 acres, yielding 4,484,665 gallons of wine. The colony had, in 1875, 1,111,713 head of cattle, 10,976,663 sheep, and 3,065,202 goats. The principal exports from the colony in 1883 were: wool, valued at \$8,015,700; ostrich feathers, \$4,656,900; grease wool, \$1,948,025; hides and skins, \$2,180,250; copper ore, \$2,270,565; Angora hair, \$1,359,020; diamonds, \$13,712,350. Total exports in 1883 valued at \$22,044,490; total imports, \$32,351,955.

Vast majority of the population members of Dutch Reformed church, the Episcopalians ranking next in number. Cape Colony has 1 university and 5 colleges; education not compulsory; 71 per cent. of children who have attained school age are in school.

Army in 1883 consisted of 1,614 officers and men. By a law of 1878, every able-bodied colonist between 18 and 50 years is liable to military service beyond, as well as within, colonial limits. In 1884 the total length of government railway was 1,213 miles; telegraph, 4,031 miles.

## ORANGE RIVER FREE STATE.

An independent republic of South Africa. Founded by Boers from Cape Colony, in 1836; constitution proclaimed 1854. Area, 70,000 square miles. Population, 133,518: colored or native, 72,496; whites, 61,022. Annual amount devoted to education, \$1,000,000. Capital, Bloemfontein; pop., 2,567.

Law-making power vested in a popular Assembly of 55 members; executive, in President, elected for 5 years. Climate salubrious. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits the chief industries. In 1881 there were 6,000 farms; total number of acres, 23,592,400; cultivated, 114,916; number of horses, 131,594; 5,056,301 merino sheep, 673,924 goats; ostriches, 2,253. There are many rich coal mines. Diamonds and other precious stones are found. Miles of telegraph in operation, 559.

## NATAL. Na-tal'.

Previous to 1856, Natal formed part of Cape Colony; in that year it was erected into a separate colony under Great Britain. The government is administered by a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council. Estimated area, 21,150 square miles. Pop., 1881, 416,219; white, 28,463; native, 329,253; coolies, 20,196. Principal town, Durban; pop., 16,630. Capital, Pietermaritzburg; pop., 14,231.

Value of imports, 1883, \$8,755,535; exports, \$4,158,735. Principal exports: hides, \$265,060; ostrich feathers, \$72,630; unrefined sugar, \$610,420; wool, \$2,595,805. Principal imports are manufactured goods and flour. In 1883, 328 vessels, of 232,097 tons, entered, and 326, of 231,892 tons, cleared, the ports. There are 105 miles of railway built, and 120 under construction.

MAP OF CAPE COLONY, NATAL, ETC.



SCALE OF MILES.



108° Longitude East from Washington. 107°

Rand, McNally & Co.

## TRANSVAAL. *Trans-val'.*

A South African republic founded by Boers who left Cape Colony in 1835 for Natal, quitted the latter country on its annexation to Great Britain, and settled in the territory north of the Vaal river. Recognized as an independent state in 1852. Executive authority is in the hands of a President, assisted by a Council of 4 members; legislative vested in a Volksraad of 44 members. Area of republic, 114,360 square miles. Population estimated, 1884, at 50,000 whites, of whom 40,000 are Dutch, and about 700,000 natives. Chief city, Pretoria; population, 4,440.

The country is favorable for agriculture and stock raising. Chief crop, wheat; sugar, coffee and cotton are grown. Cattle, sheep and ostriches are reared. There is a great deal of mineral wealth, which has been but little developed. The yearly exports are valued at \$3,000,000, and are principally grain, cattle, hides, wool, ostrich feathers, butter, ivory, gold and other minerals..

## LIBERIA. *Li-bee're-a.*

A republic of South Africa, founded in 1820 as a colony by the American Colonization Society in behalf of liberated slaves from the United States. Liberia was declared an independent state in 1847. The government is modeled after that of the United States. The republic has 600 miles of coast line, and extends inland about 100 miles; area, 14,300 square miles. The population is wholly African, and numbers 18,000 Americo-Liberians and 1,050,000 aborigines. Capital, Monrovia; population, 3,000. The Liberians have established churches and schools, and possess a number of printing presses. The climate, which is still fatal to Europeans, has been much improved by systematic drainage.

The country is well watered, and the natural resources are very great. Cotton and coffee are both indigenous, the former yielding two crops per year. The oil palm is abundant, palm oil, ivory, India rubber and nuts being the chief exports.

## CONGO FREE STATE.

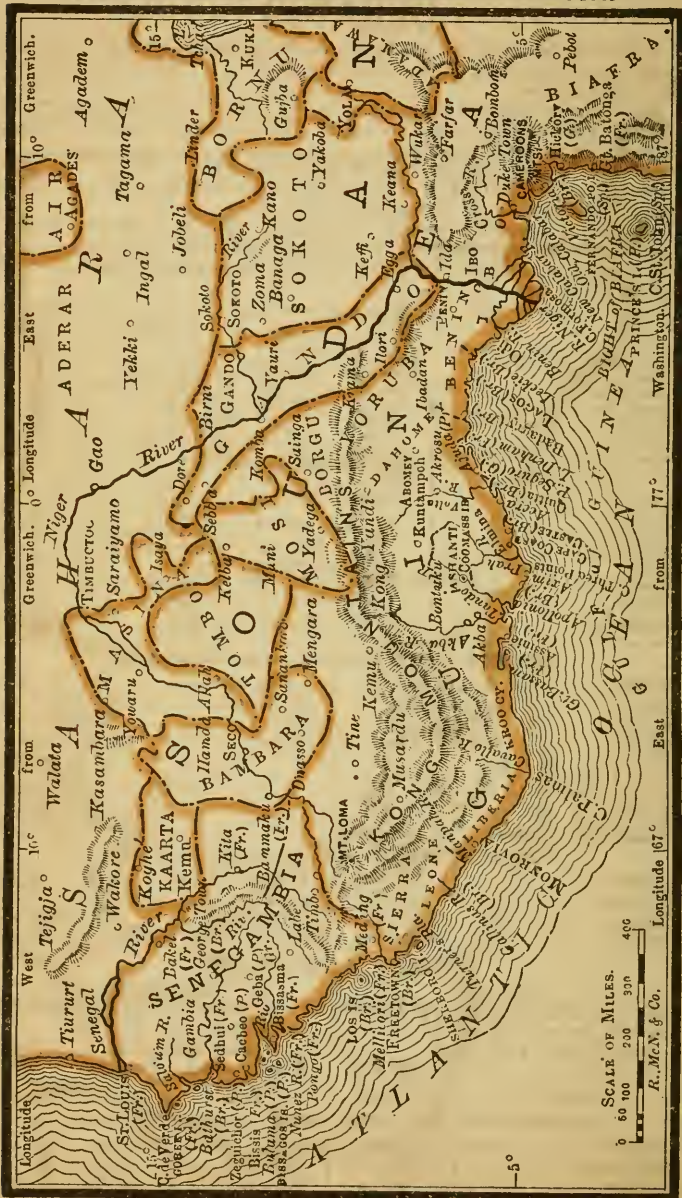
The Act defining and constituting the Congo Free State was signed by the International Congo Conference at Berlin, February 26, 1885. The area of the State is estimated at 1,056,200 square miles, with a population of 27,000,000. While the Congo state is under the sovereignty of the King of Belgium, the latter country or government has no power or responsibility in relation to it. The state is divided into four Provinces,—the Lower Congo, the Upper Congo, Livingstone Falls and the Pool, and the district between the Pool and Equator. The government is in the hands of an Administrator General, under whom are a number of white subordinates, chiefs of Provinces and other officials.

Free commerce, in its widest sense, has been established in the basin of the Congo, and for a distance of 360 miles along the Atlantic. In this territory no import duties can be levied for twenty years, and the Powers reserve the right to decide if freedom of entry shall be maintained beyond that period. The principal articles for export are said to be palm oil, ivory, rubber, gum copal, ground nuts, orchilla weed and cam-wood; principal imports are textiles, spirits, tobacco, guns and powder.





MAP OF NORTHWEST COAST OF AFRICA.



Longitude

West

16°

from

Greenwich.

0° Longitude

East

10°

from

Greenwich.

15°

Longitude

East

17°

from

Greenwich.

0° Longitude

East

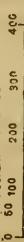
17°

from

Greenwich.

17°

SCALE OF MILES.



R. McN. & Co.

# OCEANIA.

A fifth division of the globe, comprising island groups and the large islands of the Pacific. The divisions are Australasia, Malaysia and Polynesia.

Australasia extends from equator to 47° south latitude, and from 112° to about 170° east longitude. It includes Australia, Papua, New Zealand and Tasmania.

Malaysia comprises the islands and groups lying just off the coast of Southeastern Asia, and contains the large islands of Luzon, Mindanao, Celebes, Java, Sumatra and Borneo.

Polynesia includes islands and island groups between Philippines and 100° west longitude. Among the most important groups are Caroline, Feejee, Friendly, Gilbert, Hawaiian, Marshall and Society Islands.

	Area Sq. Miles.	Pop.	Capital.	Pop.
New South Wales.....	316,320	840,614	Sydney.....	220,427
New Zealand.....	105,342	532,000	Wellington.....	20,563
Queensland.....	668,224	36,695	Brisbane.....	36,109
South Australia.....	903,690	293,509	Adelaide.....	38,479
Tasmania.....	26,375	122,479	Hobart.....	21,118
Victoria.....	87,884	915,948	Melbourne.....	291,464
West Australia.....	975,920	29,708	Perth.....	5,044
<b>Total Australasia.....</b>	<b>3,083,755</b>	<b>2,770,953</b>		
Hawaiian Islands.....	6,667	57,985	Honolulu.....	7,000
Borneo.....	12,745	2,183,974	{ Brunai.....	20,000
Celebes.....	71,791	2,000,000	{ Banjarmasin....	30,000
Java.....	50,848	20,259,450	Macassar.....	20,000
Mindanao.....	36,000	732,802	Batavia.....	99,109
Luzon.....	≈5,505	4,450,191	Selangang.....	10,000
Sumatra.....	177,000	3,000,000	Manila.....	160,000
			{ Acheen.....	45,000
			{ Padang.....	10,000

## AUSTRALASIA.—Crop Production, 1882.

Wheat.....	31,763,098 bu.	Other cereals....	889,739 bu.
Oats.....	16,430,205 "	Potatoes.....	346,834 tons.
Barley.....	1,928,595 "	Hay.....	862,602 "
Maize.....	5,611,903 "	Wine.....	1,496,175 gals.

Gold produced 1881.....	\$ 30,510,709
Coin and bullion exported 1882.....	38,480,960
Aggregate imports, 1882.....	310,698,573
Aggregate exports, 1882.....	246,407,125

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Exports, 1881.

Coffee.....	\$ 959,346	Liquid Indigo.....	\$ 8,256
Cordage.....	137,031	Rice.....	7,791
Hemp.....	8,889,872	Sugar.....	12,403,993
Indigo.....	138,958	Sapan-wood.....	58,230

## SOCIETY ISLANDS, 1882.

### IMPORTS.

General Merchandise...	\$702,475
Cotton, copra, mother-of-pearl shell and other produce.....	367,975
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,070,450</b>

### EXPORTS.

Gen. Mdse. (re-exp't'd)	\$358,604
Cotton, copra, mother-of-pearl shell, etc....	516,583
Fire wood & cocoanuts.	1,041
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$876,228</b>

## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1883.—Domestic Exports.

Sugar.....	114,107,155 lbs.	Rice.....	11,619,000 lbs.
Molasses.....	193,997 gals.	Coffee.....	16,057 lbs.
Paddy.....	1,368,705 lbs.	Bananas....	44,902 bunches.



MAP OF OCEANIA.



Longitude East from Greenwich  
 120° 130° 140° 150°  
 SCALE OF MILES.  
 0 100 500 1,000  
 RAND, McNALLY & CO.

-10°

Longitude East from Washington.

## NETHERLANDS INDIES.

The Netherlands Indies are by far the most important colonial possessions of the Netherlands. They cover all the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, and include Java, Madura, Banca, Sumatra, Bingtang, Billiton, Celebes, the Moluccas, Lombok Bali, and many smaller islands and parts of New Guinea, Borneo and Timor. Area of the colonies estimated at 636,329 square miles; population, 27,784,959. The superior administration is in the hands of a Governor General, assisted by a Council of 5 members.

The most important colony is Java, which politically includes the neighboring island of Madura. Total area, 50,848 square miles; population, 20,259,450. Java is governed under what is termed the culture system, which was established in 1832.

The strength of the total army in 1883 was 30,421 men, of whom 15,032 were Europeans, and 15,389 natives. There is a military academy near Batavia, and attached to every battalion is a school for soldiers. The navy, royal and colonial, consisted of 79 vessels and 5,029 men.

By far the larger part of the commerce of Dutch India is with the Netherlands. The average value of the total imports for three years was \$62,500,000; exports, \$75,000,000. About two-thirds of the imports were from the Netherlands, and three-fourths of the exports were sent to that country. The principal exports are sugar, coffee, rice, indigo and tobacco. Latest reports give value of coffee exported, \$13,086,790; sugar, \$19,625,470; indigo, \$1,245,170; spices, \$1,021,720; tobacco, \$6,457,680.

The Netherlands Indies had, in 1882, 3,682 miles of telegraph, with 84 offices. Number of postoffices, 221. Java has now about 750 miles of railway.

## HAWAII (SANDWICH ISLANDS).

Ha-wi'ee.

A kingdom of Oceania, consisting of a group of 15 islands, of which 8 are inhabited. The government is a limited monarchy. Hawaii is the largest island; but Honolulu, the capital, is situated on the island of Oahu. Population of Honolulu, 7,000. Area of the islands, 6,667 square miles. At the last census, the population numbered 57,985: male, 34,103; female, 23,882; native, 44,088; Chinese, 5,916; white, 4,561, of whom 1,276 were Americans, 883 English, 436 Portuguese, 272 Germans, 81 French; half-caste, 3,420.

To a great extent the islands are mountainous, and there are numerous volcanoes, several of which are active. The volcano of Mauna Loa, on the Island of Hawaii, is one of the highest active volcanoes in the world. The soil is exceedingly fertile and productive. Chief products, sugar and rice; but coffee, hides, bone, whale oil and wool are exported in considerable quantities. Value of exports, 1883, \$8,121,200; imports, \$5,624,240.

In 1883, 267 vessels, of 183,316 tons, entered, and 263 vessels, of 189,494 tons, cleared the ports. Of the former, 195 vessels were American. The islands own 64 vessels, of 15,588 tons. The islands of Hawaii and Maui are provided with telegraphs, and have about 32 miles of railway. Almost every house in Honolulu has its telephone.

There are numerous schools in the islands; the annual sum devoted to public instruction is \$95,850. The King is a member of the Church of England; but all forms of religion are permitted and protected.

# AUSTRALASIA. Aws-tral-ā'she-a.

Under this head are grouped all the Australian colonies belonging to Great Britain. They are seven in number, and geographically are comprised in the continent of Australia and the islands of Tasmania and New Zealand and part of New Guinea. Total area, 3,075,135 square miles. Population, 1883, 3,091,897.

Each colony has a Governor, appointed by the Crown, in whom is vested the executive power. The legislative power of each is vested in a Parliament of two houses.

Minerals abound in all the colonies. The most extensive coal mines are those of New South Wales, the product of which in 1884 was 2,521,457 tons; value, \$6,009,705. Gold product of the colony, 1883, 122,256 ounces; value, \$1,705,620. Coal product of New Zealand, 1883, 421,764 tons. Gold discovered 1857. Value of total exports to March, 1884, \$203,535,370. In Queensland, tin, copper, lead and coal are mined. Value of tin raised, 1883, \$2,940,060. Gold discovered 1858. Product, 1882, 230,090 oz.; value, \$4,148,275. The chief mineral of South Australia is copper, but valuable iron ores also exist. Value of copper and copper ore, 1883, \$1,876,625. Tasmania is rich in iron, tin and coal. Value of tin exported, 1883, \$1,882,230. Amount of gold produced, 46,577 oz.; value, \$882,210. In 1851 gold was discovered in Victoria. Total product to 1883, 52,214,150 oz.; value, \$1,044,283,000. Principal minerals of Western Australia are copper, lead and coal.

Principal agricultural products of the colonies: Wheat product of New South Wales, 1884, 4,345,437 bushels; corn, 4,538,604 bushels; sugar, 35,220,640 lbs.; wine, 589,604 gallons. New Zealand—Wheat, 9,827,136 bushels; oats, 9,231,339 bushels.\* Leading grain crop of Queensland, corn. Yield of sugar, 1883, 73,534,000 lbs.; cotton, 70,020 lbs. South Australia—Wheat, 14,649,230 bushels; wine, 430,520 gallons. Principal products of Tasmania, grain, hops and fruit; value of green and preserved fruits exported 1883, \$881,120. Wheat product of Victoria, 1884, 15,570,245 bushels; oats, 4,717,624 bushels; barley, 1,069,803 bushels; potatoes, 161,088 tons; hay, 433,143 tons.

The following table shows the number of farm animals in the colonies in 1884:

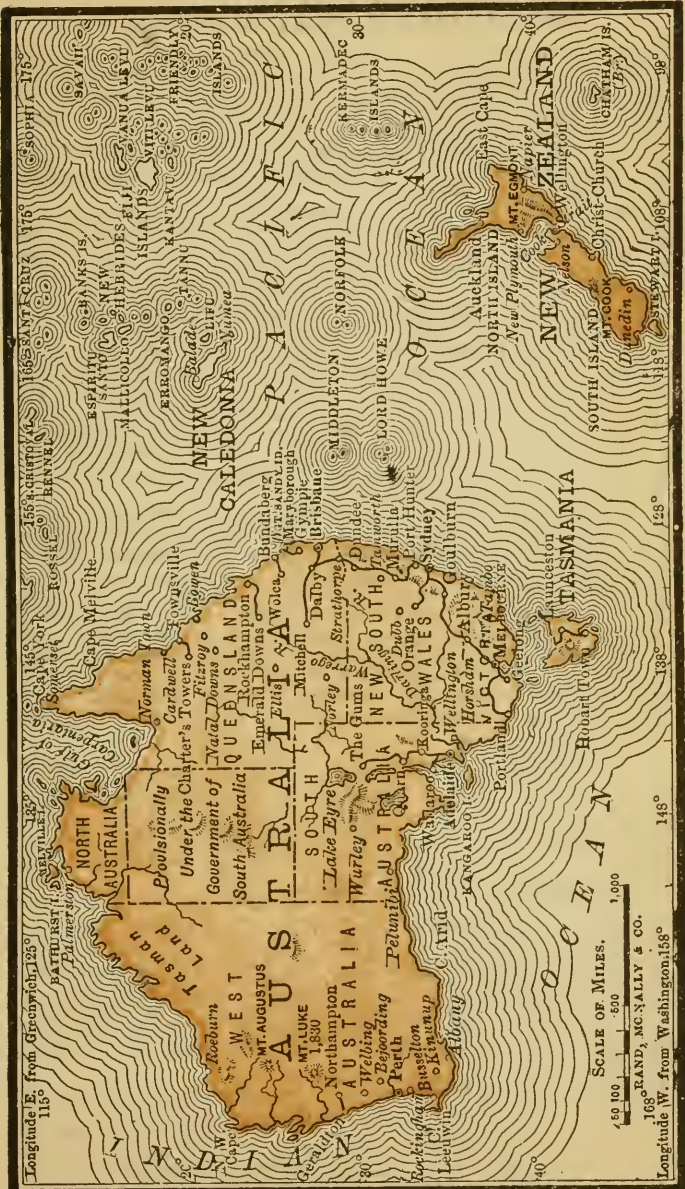
Colonies.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.
New South Wales.....	34,000,000	1,646,753	326,964	189,050
New Zealand.....	14,056,266	698,637	161,736	200,083
Queensland.....	9,308,911	4,266,172	253,116	51,796
South Australia.....	6,677,067	319,620	164,360	.....
Tasmania.....	1,831,069	130,525	26,840	55,774
Victoria.....	10,739,021	1,297,546	286,779	233,525
Western Australia.....	1,547,061	71,102	37,111	.....

Value of total exports and imports of the colonies, 1883: New South Wales—Exports, \$99,430,090; imports, \$104,800,785. New Zealand—Exports, \$35,479,995; imports, \$39,870,190. Queensland—Exports, \$26,383,040; imports, \$31,166,755. South Australia—Exports, \$24,417,305; imports, \$31,550,275. Tasmania—Exports, \$8,657,995; imports, \$9,163,185. Victoria—Exports, \$81,994,315; imports, \$88,719,230. Western Australia—Exports, \$2,235,050; imports, \$2,584,230.

In 1883, New South Wales had 1,320 miles of railway, and 597 under construction; New Zealand, 1,486 miles; Queensland, 1,038 miles, and 454 under construction; South Australia, 990.75 miles, and 225 under construction; Tasmania, 167 miles, and 207 under construction; Victoria, 1,562 miles, and 130 under construction; Western Australia, 55 miles, and 68 under construction.



MAP OF AUSTRALASIA.



## NORTH AMERICA.

Northern and largest division of Western Continent, separated from South America by Gulf of Mexico, and connected with it by Isthmus of Panama.

Area, 8,918,346 square miles; extends from Arctic Ocean to about 8° north latitude; extreme width, over 3,000 miles. Eastern coast line to southern extremity of Mexico, about 13,000 miles; western, about 11,000 miles. Has remarkable lake and river systems: the latter includes the Mississippi and its tributaries, whose combined navigable length is about 40,000 miles, and it is estimated that the great lakes contain a third of all fresh waters on the globe. The political divisions are Greenland, Iceland, Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, United States, Central America and Mexico.

Extent in latitude results in great variety of climate, while the Gulf of Mexico and surrounding oceans furnish to most localities abundant moisture.

Ottawa, capital of Dominion of Canada, and great lumber depot; pop., 27,412; St. Johns, capital of Newfoundland, and easternmost seaport of North America; pop., 22,583. Number lighthouses in United States, Canada and Spanish America, 1,127.

Record of great fires: New York, 1835; loss, \$29,199,000. San Francisco, 1851; loss, 2,500 blocks. Chicago, 1871; loss, \$160,594,500. Boston, 1872; loss, \$72,997,500.

Rich soil and excellent tillage combine to produce abundant food supply for home consumption and foreign export. Tobacco, cotton, woods, dye-stuffs, grain, flour, meat, eggs and butter are among the supplies exported. Value of grain crops, United States and Canada, \$1,114,423,500. Annual import of fruit in United States since 1871, 6 lbs. per inhabitant.

Canada has 900,000,000 acres forest; income, \$58,398,000. United States, 560,000,000 acres; income, \$374,720,500. Mexico and Central America are rich in mahogany and dye-stuffs. Number acres forest felled daily by United States wood-cutters, 10,000; annual consumption of firewood, United States and Canada, 1,550,000,000 cubic feet; number saw-mills, 1882, 15,740.

Nearly every variety of minerals abundant; iron widely diffused. Copper especially plentiful in region of great lakes; gold and silver in mountain regions of both sides of continent; lead abundant in central United States; quicksilver, in California and Mexico, coal fields numerous, and supply almost inexhaustible; salt also widely distributed. Annual consumption of coal in United States and Canada, 72,000,000 tons; gold production, 1830-1880, United States and Spanish America, 4,262 tons.

Lakes and rivers well stocked with fish; coast fisheries productive and profitable, especially on banks of Newfoundland, and along coasts of Washington and Oregon. Newfoundland has a world-wide reputation for cod fisheries, and seal fisheries rank next in importance. Average annual catch of cod, about 1,500,000 quintals; number seals taken yearly, about 600,000; of herring, about 175,000 bbls. Value fisheries of United States and Canada, \$16,546,100,000.

Population, over 60,000,000, Mexico numbering 10,046,872, and Canada, 4,324,810.

Greenland and Iceland are Danish colonies. Canada and Newfoundland belong to Great Britain. Executive power of Canada vested in the Governor General, a representative of the Queen; legislative power exercised by a Senate and House of Commons, each Province having its own Lieutenant Governor and legislature. Public affairs of Newfoundland managed by governor, executive council, and legislative assembly.

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.



H. Mc.N. & Co. Longitude West from Washington



# ONTARIO. On-tā're-o.

The most populous Province of the Dominion of Canada; established in 1867. Previous to 1791 formed part of the Province of Quebec; from 1791 to 1840 known as Upper Canada; in 1840 reunited with Quebec, under the name of Canada.

Area, census of 1881, 101,733 square miles. Total land occupied, 19,259,909 acres; improved, 11,294,109 acres, of which 8,370,266 acres were under crops; 2,619,038 acres in pasture, and 304,805 acres in gardens and orchards.

Temperature at Toronto: winter, 4.8° to 62.5°; summer, 38.7° to 92.7°; mean temperature, 44.16°. Rainfall at Toronto, 28.43 inches.

The surface of the country is diversified by numerous lakes and rivers. The agricultural resources are very great, and the mineral wealth varied and rich.

Public affairs are administered by a Lieutenant Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 6, and a House of Assembly of 89 members. Capital, Toronto; pop., 86,415. Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion; pop., 27,412. Ontario sends 24 members to the Dominion Senate.

Agricultural products, 1881: wheat, 27,406,091 bushels; barley, 14,279,841 bushels; oats, 40,209,929 bushels; rye, 1,598,871 bushels; peas and beans, 9,434,872 bushels; buckwheat, 841,649 bushels; corn, 8,096,782 bushels; potatoes, 18,994,559 bushels; turnips, 33,856,721 bushels; other root crops, 6,479,222 bushels; hay, 2,038,659 tons; grass and clover seed, 173,219 bushels; flaxseed, 38,208 bushels; tobacco, 160,251 pounds; hops, 615,967 pounds.

Latest reported orchard products: apples, 11,400,517 bushels; grapes, 3,697,555 pounds; other fruits, 644,707 bushels.

Amount of butter produced on farms, 54,862,365 pounds; cheese, 1,701,721 pounds; wool, 6,013,216 pounds; cloth, flannel and linen, 1,440,199 yards. Maple sugar produced 1881, 4,169,706 pounds; honey, 1,197,628 pounds; flax and hemp, 1,073,197 pounds. Value of fur product, \$129,578.

Number of farm animals in the Province, 1881: horses, 590,298; oxen, 23,263; milch cows and other cattle, 1,678,904; sheep, 1,359,178; swine, 700,922.

Latest reported timber product: white pine, 12,262,570 cu. ft.; red pine, 1,848,927 cu. ft.; oak, 5,448,263 cu. ft.; tamarack, 1,515,360 cu. ft.; walnut, 741,431 cu. ft.; birch and maple, 613,760 cu. ft.; elm, 2,925,382 cu. ft.; all other timber, 26,577,869 cu. ft.; number of pine logs, 14,945,670; other logs, 7,621,610.

The Province has 259 steam vessels, with a tonnage of 44,550; and 289 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 55,058. There are 5 vessels with 14 men, and 1,129 boats with 2,101 men and 928,008 fathoms of nets engaged in the 681 fisheries. Product for 1881: herring, 15,605 barrels; whitefish, 38,301 barrels; trout, 55,497 barrels; other fish, 18,817 barrels; fish oil, 1,629 gallons.

Population of the Province, 1881, 1,923,228; male, 976,461; female, 946,767.

Number of churches, 5,075: of which 2,375 are Methodist, 852 Presbyterian, 680 Church of England, 389 Baptist, and 367 Roman Catholic. There are 21 hospitals, and 22 orphanages. Number of colleges and universities, 17; boarding schools, 44.

There is an excellent system of free schools under the control of a Minister of Education and a Chief Superintendent. School pop., 405,857. Number of high schools, public and private, 410; public elementary schools, 5,313. Number miles of railway in the Province, 5,223.



## QUEBEC. *Kwe-bek'*.

One of the most important of the Canadian Provinces. Earliest settlement made by Europeans, in 1541; first permanent settlement made by the French on the present site of the city of Quebec, 1608. Country occupied by the French until 1759, when, through the victory of Gen. Wolfe, it fell into the hands of the English.

Area, census of 1881, 188,688 square miles. Total amount of land occupied, 12,625,877 acres; improved, 6,410,264 acres, of which 4,147,984 were under crop, 2,207,422 in pasture, and 54,858 in gardens and orchards. Population, 1,359,027: male, 678,175; female, 680,852.

While the climate is similar to that of Ontario, it is colder in winter, and warmer in summer. At Montreal the winters are very severe, the temperature often ranging from zero to 10° and even 30° below it, and in summer it is frequently 90° in the shade.

Public affairs are administered by a Lieutenant Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 24 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 65 members. The Province sends 24 members to the Dominion Senate. Quebec is the capital; population, 62,446. Montreal the commercial metropolis of the Province, and also of the Dominion; population, 140,747.

The surface of the country is varied, consisting of extensive forests, large rivers, lakes and prairies, and bold, rocky heights. The Province abounds in numerous minerals.

Agricultural products for 1881: wheat, 2,019,004 bushels; barley, 1,751,539 bushels; oats, 19,990,205 bushels; rye, 430,242 bushels; peas and beans, 4,170,456 bushels; buckwheat, 2,041,670 bushels; corn, 883,169 bushels; potatoes, 14,873,287 bushels; turnips, 1,572,476 bushels; hay, 1,612,104 tons; grass and clover seed, 119,306 bushels; tobacco, 2,356,581 pounds; hops, 218,542 pounds.

This Province produces three times as much maple sugar as all the others combined; total amount produced 1881, 15,687,835 pounds; amount of honey produced, 559,024 pounds; apples, 777,557 bushels; grapes, 158,031 pounds. Value of fur product, \$163,310. Butter produced on farms, 1381, 30,630,397 pounds; cheese, 559,278 pounds; wool, 2,731,544 pounds; cloth and flannel, 2,958,180 yards; flax and hemp, 865,310 pounds; linen, 1,130,301 yards.

Farm animals in the Province, 1881: horses, 273,852; oxen, 49,237; milch cows and other cattle, 900,096; sheep, 889,833; swine, 329,199.

Public instruction is under a Superintendent of Education. School pop., 209,623. Number of elementary public schools, 4,404; pupils, 170,858; colleges, 44; academies, 246; special schools, 18; normal, 3; model, 333.

The forests are extensive, and the lumbering and shipbuilding interests are large. Timber product, 1881: pine, 5,495,183 cu. ft.; oak, 59,587 cu. ft.; tamarack, 2,707,745 cu. ft.; birch and maple, 2,784,395 cu. ft.; all other timber, 14,612,669 cu. ft. Number of logs produced, 13,582,407; masts and spars, 104,248.

There are in the Province 293 steam vessels; tonnage, 132,097: 757 sailing vessels; tonnage, 110,356. The fisheries furnish employment to 14,744 men; there are 146 vessels and 6,761 boats engaged in this industry. Products of the fisheries, 1881: cod, 462,388 quintals; herring, 130,354 barrels; mackerel, 10,725 barrels; sardines, 4,360 barrels; canned lobsters, 517,734 pounds; all other fish, 101,861 barrels; fish oil, 263,374 barrels.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. The number adhering to that faith is 1,170,718, or about seven-eighths of the entire population. Number of churches in the Province, 1,280, of which 712 are Roman Catholic. Number of hospitals, 29; orphanages, 11. There are 1,911 miles of railway.



MAP OF QUEBEC.



178° Long. 1° 18' W. from 177° Green. 175°  
 L. Mistassini  
 SCALE OF MILES.  
 0 10 20 50 100 150

THE HEIGHT OF THE TERRITORY

BRUNSWICK  
 LABRADOR  
 UEBERDOR  
 Lake Petis  
 MINGAN H.B.CO. Natasquan  
 CONNEDY CHARLES  
 NEW FOUNDLAND

OTTAWA  
 R., McN. & Co., Engr's, Chi.  
 12° Long. 11° from 10° Wash. 110

## NOVA SCOTIA. No'va Sko'she-a.

A Province of the Dominion of Canada, created in 1784; became part of the Dominion, 1867. Area, 20,907 square miles. Population, 1881, 440,572. Executive authority vested in Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council; legislative, in Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

Capital, Halifax; pop., 86,100. Capital of Cape Breton Island, Sydney. Soil generally fertile. Principal products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes and Indian corn. Grain product, 1880, 5,570,-444 bushels; potatoes, 6,961,016 bushels; hay, 414,046 tons. Timber product, 1881, 3,144,323 cubic feet. Fisheries employ 755 vessels, 13,214 boats and 26,900 men; latest reports give 715,781 quintals of cod, haddock and hake; other fish, 301,756 barrels; lobsters, 3,841,-467 lbs.; fish oil, 275,352 gallons.

There is a good system of common schools, organized in 1864. Annual expenditure for educational purposes, about \$700,000. Miles of railway, 500; many short canals.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Settled by French, 1639, and formed with Nova Scotia part of Arcadia. First British settlers came from Scotland, 1764. Province created 1784; became part of the Dominion, 1867.

Government vested in a Lieutenant Governor, an Executive, a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. Area, 27,174 square miles. Population, 321,233. Capital, Fredericton; pop., 6,218.

Climate subject to extremes; temperature in winter, 30°; in summer, 95°. Soil exceedingly fertile. In 1881, acres in crops, 849,678; in pasture, 392,169. Products: grain, 5,490,896 bushels; potatoes, 6,961,016; hay, 414,046 tons. In 1881, wool product, 760,531 pounds. The number of horses in 1881 was 52,975; oxen, 8,812; horned cattle, 203,748; sheep, 221,163; swine, 53,087.

There is a good system of non-sectarian free schools in the Province. Telegraphic and railway communication throughout the Province. Number miles of railway, 1,148.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

A Province of the Dominion of Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. First settled by the French, who ceded it to Great Britain in 1758. Province created 1768; admitted into the Dominion, 1873. Area, 27,174 square miles. Total land occupied, 1,126,653 acres; improved, 596,731 acres; under crops, 467,211 acres.

Climate milder than that of the adjoining continent. All ordinary cereals may be cultivated. Grain product, 1881: 4,301,110 bu.; potatoes, 6,042,191 bu.; turnips, 1,198,407 bu.; butter, 1,688,690 pounds; cheese, 196,273 pounds. Farm animals, 328,734.

Population, 108,891: male, 54,729; female, 54,162. Capital, Charlottetown; population, 11,485.

The government is vested in a Lieutenant Governor, an Executive and a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly.

The fisheries are very valuable. Products, 1881: cod, 18,736 quintals; herring, 21,501 bbls; mackerel, 91,792 bbls; canned lobsters, 3,275,316 lbs; oysters, 175,408 bbls; fish oil, 8,139 gals.

The Province owns 11 steam vessels, and 224 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 45,237. Timber product, 1881, 910,200 cu. ft.

Number of churches, 231. Free school system introduced 1853. School population, 22,711. Number of district schools, 355; grammar, 15; high, 46; colleges, 8. Number of miles of railway, 200.

MAP OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA.





## MANITOBA. Man-i-to'ba.

A Province of the Dominion of Canada, formerly known as the Red River Settlement, and also Assiniboia; admitted into the Confederation in 1870. Area, 123,200 square miles. Population, 65,954. The climate is healthful and cold; average summer temperature, 65°; winter, 3° below zero.

Government is in the hands of a Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General of the Dominion, with an Executive Council of 6 members and a Legislative Assembly. Manitoba sends 3 Senators to the Dominion Senate. Capital, Winnipeg; pop., 7,985.

Surface level. Land occupied, 2,384,337 acres; improved, 250,416 acres; under crops, 230,264 acres. Principal crop, wheat; latest reported product, 1,033,673 bu.; oats, 1,270,268 bu.; barley, 253,604 bu. Farm animals, 1881: horses, 16,739; oxen, 12,269; milch cows and other cattle, 43,012. Butter made on farms, 957,152 lbs; cheese, 19,613 lbs. Timber produced, 895,445 cu. ft.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has 670 miles in the Province. There are 4 colleges and 5 boarding schools. No. of churches, 88.

## NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

This large possession was purchased by the Dominion from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1870. In 1882 a portion of it was subdivided into four districts: Assiniboia, 95,000 square miles; Saskatchewan, 114,000 square miles; Alberta, 100,000 square miles; Athabasca, 122,000 square miles.

Area of the Territories, 2,665,252 square miles. Total land occupied, 314,107 acres, of which 28,833 acres are improved. Furs from this country are found in every market of the world; value of the product for 1881, \$428,177. Timber product, 109,873 cu. ft.

The country is well watered by numerous large lakes and rivers. There are at least 600,000 square miles fitted for agriculture. One of the most fertile belts is the Saskatchewan, through a portion of which the Canadian Pacific Railway passes.

Public affairs in the hands of a Lieutenant Governor and Council. Capital, Regina. Number of churches, 44. School population, 578.

Population, census of 1881, 56,446: male, 28,113; female, 28,333.

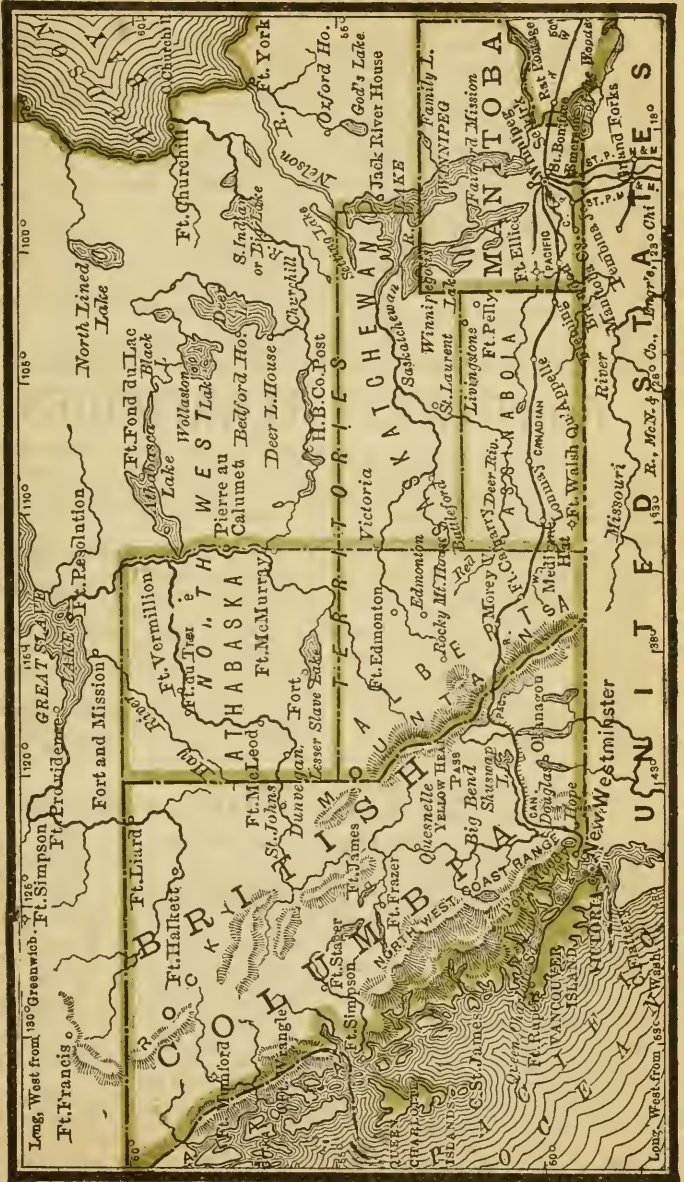
## BRITISH COLUMBIA. Ko-lüm'be-a'.

Colony established 1858; admitted into the Dominion, 1871. Area, including Vancouver's Island, 341,305 square miles. Population, 49,459. Climate milder than that of same latitude on the Atlantic coast. Country traversed by Rocky and Cascade Mountains. Loftiest peak, Mount Browne, 16,000 feet high. Government consists of a Lieutenant Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly, elected by the people. Capital, Victoria; pop., 5,925.

Amount of land occupied, 441,255 acres; improved, 181,885 acres. Grain product, 1881, 559,220 bu.; potatoes, 556,193 bu.; hops, 24,899 lbs. Farm animals, 151,202. Butter made on farms, 343,387 lbs.; cheese, 33,252. Value of fur product, \$153,442. Timber product, 2,427,832 cu. ft. There are 406 fisheries. Salmon product, 50,105 bbls.; other fish, 12,767 bbls. Fish oil, 237,492 gals.

The mineral wealth of the Province is very great, the chief source being coal. On the mainland and Vancouver's Island large deposits of bituminous coal are found, and on Queen Charlotte's Island a fine grade of anthracite. Gold is found in various localities. In ten years the yield in the Province exceeded \$22,000,000.

MAP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, N.W. TERRITORIES, MANITOBA.



# ALASKA. A-las'-ka.

At the time of its discovery by the Russians, it was called by the natives Alayeska, which has changed through Alaksa and Alashka to its present form. Largest possession of United States; discovered by Vitus Behring, 1741; purchased from Russia, 1867.

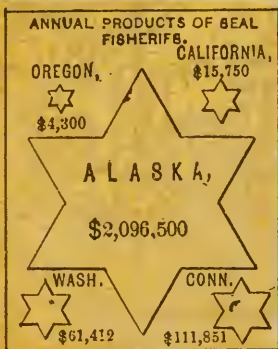
Area, 531,409 square miles; Arctic division, 125,245; Yukon, 176,515; Kuskokvim, 114,975; Aleutian, 14,610; Kadiak, 70,884; Southeastern, 23,980. Extreme length, north and south, 1,100 miles; extreme breadth, 800 miles. Yukon, the great highway through the country, navigable in summer about 700 miles; coast line, exclusive of smaller indentations, over 4,000 miles.

Climate of Pacific coast much modified by the Pacific gulf stream and the long days of summer; mean annual temperature of Yukon country, about 25°; at Sitka, about 44°; winter temperature at latter place about that of Washington, D. C. Rainfall copious, and foggy weather common on coasts and islands; Sitka one of rainiest places in the world outside the tropics, the annual precipitation being 65 to 90 inches, and number rainy days 200 to 285.

Sitka is seat of Bishop of Greek church, and headquarters of the Governor, who assumed official control, December, 1884. Pop., 995; white, 163; creole, 219; Thlinket, 613. Other settlements next in importance are Fort St. Nicholas, Cook's Inlet and Fort St. Michael, Norton's Sound. Harbors at Port Clarence, Michaelooski and Captain's Harbor.

## Salaries Territor'l Officers.

Governor.....	\$3,000
District Judge..	3,000
Clerk of Dist. Court & ex-officio Sec. & Treas....	2,500
Dist. Attorney..	2,500
Marshal and Surveyor General....	2,500
Col. of Customs & fees	2,500
3 Deputy Colls.	1,500
1 Deputy Col...	1,200
2 Inspectors, per day.....	3



Number persons employed in fisheries, 6,130; capital invested, \$447,000; value of products, \$661,640; value of seal fisheries, \$2,096,500; value general fisheries, \$564,640.

Total pop., 33,426; white, 430; creole, 1,756; Inuit, 17,617; Aleut, 2,145; Tinneh, 3,927; Thlinket, 6,763; Hyda, 788.

Aleutian and Sitka districts are the agricultural regions. Most fertile land near Cook's Inlet; good oats, barley and root crops are raised here without much difficulty. Rich grass land in the valley of Yukon, but extreme dampness and want of summer heat prevent the ripening of grain. Timber abundant on mainland; yellow cedar the best, being of great value for boat-building. Edible berries are plentiful.

A fine quality of white marble is found on Lynn Channel; coal, amber and lignite on Aleutian Islands, the best coal being on Cook's Inlet. Gold, silver, copper, cinnabar and iron are found; sulphur is abundant in volcanic districts.

Noted for its fur-bearing animals, the chief of which are beaver, ermine, fox, marten, otter, squirrel and wolf. The main source of revenue is the fur seal, the taking of which is regulated by law. The United States receives a revenue from the company to which the monopoly of the trade is granted. The walrus is of value in furnishing ivory and oil. Whales, cod, herring and halibut abound, and various species of salmon are found.



MAP OF ALASKA.



# MEXICO.

A large republic, forming southwestern boundary of the United States. Area, 743,948 square miles; northern frontier, 1,400 miles; southern frontier, 345 miles; seacoast, 6,086 miles. Number of States, 27; Federal District, 1; Territories, 2.

## POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Name.	Area, Sq. Mls.	Popula- tion.	Capitals.	Pop.
Aguascalientes.....	2,895	139,300	Aguascalientes.....	39,000
Campeche.....	25,832	90,413	Campeche.....	12,600
Chiapas.....	16,048	200,000	San Cristobal.....	15,000
Chihuahua.....	83,746	245,657	Chihuahua.....	20,000
Coahuila.....	50,890	144,594	Saltillo.....	24,000
Colima.....	3,743	55,827	Colima.....	31,774
Durango.....	42,510	200,000	Durango.....	28,000
Guanajuato.....	11,411	898,072	Guanajuato.....	73,500
Guerrero.....	24,550	325,000	Chilpancingo.....	3,300
Hidalgo.....	8,163	500,000	Pachuca.....	25,000
Jalisco.....	39,168	934,850	Guadalajara.....	93,875
Mexico.....	7,838	710,579	Toluca.....	13,500
Michoacan.....	25,689	784,108	Morelia.....	25,000
Morelos.....	1,776	160,300	Cuernavaca.....	16,000
Nuevo Leon.....	23,635	210,000	Monterey.....	50,000
Oaxaca.....	33,591	754,468	Oaxaca.....	26,708
Puebla.....	12,021	784,466	Puebla.....	78,000
Querétaro.....	3,207	203,290	Querétaro.....	36,000
San Luis Potosi....	27,500	650,000	San Luis Potosi....	56,800
Sinaloa.....	36,198	201,918	Culiacan.....	9,000
Sonora.....	79,021	141,000	Ures.....	5,000
Tabasco.....	11,851	104,759	San Juan Bautista..	12,000
Tamaulipas.....	30,225	141,000	Victoria.....	8,000
Tlaxcala.....	1,620	138,988	Tlaxcala.....	18,000
Vera Cruz.....	26,232	595,780	Jalapa.....	12,000
Yucatan.....	29,567	450,000	Merida.....	61,000
Zacatecas.....	22,998	470,000	Zacatecas.....	16,500

## TERRITORIES.

Federal District....	461	439,769	Mexico.....	350,000
Lower California .	61,562	30,000	La Paz . . . . .	4,000
Tepic.....	.....	.....	Tepic.....	9,000

## LATEST REPORTED EXPORTS.

Coffee.....	\$ 1,193	Brazil Wood.....	\$ 54,450
Eagle Dollars.....	176,123	Silver Coin and Bullion..	69,541
Gold Bullion.....	79,640	Silver Ore.....	55,446
Fruit.....	60,681	Cattle Hides.....	127,847

Number cattle ranches, 20,574; value, \$501,249,500. Number cattle in Northern Mexico,—area, 300,000 square miles,—1,500,000; goats, 2,500,000; horses, 1,000,000; sheep, 1,000,000.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Cotton.....	\$6,429,454	Wheat.....	\$ 16,970,789
Pulque.....	8,759,700	Corn.....	109,169,429
Sugar.....	8,527,290		
		Total Ag. Prod....	\$172,721,803





# UNITED STATES.

A republic occupying the central portion of North America, together with Alaska, in extreme northwest.

Area land surface, 3,547,000 square miles; greatest length, east and west, about 2,800 miles; average breadth, about 1,200 miles; British American boundary, 8,540 miles; Mexican, 1,550 miles; coast line, exclusive of land indentations, 5,715 miles; lake shore line, 3,450 miles. Number States, 38; Territories, 10.

New York ranks first in population; Pennsylvania, second; Ohio, third; Illinois, fourth. New York City, metropolis of republic; Philadelphia ranks second; Brooklyn, third; Chicago, fourth. Washington, capital; population, 147,293.

Railway mileage, 1830, 23, having increased to 126,718, January, 1886. Increase, 1885, 3,214

## Salt Industry.

Capital.....	\$8,225,740
Bushels.....	29,800,298
Value.....	\$4,817,636

## Breweries.

Number .....	2,741
Quantity Brewed.....	513,192,120 gals.
Consumption per head.....	10¼ gals.

## Imported Merchandise.

Gums.....	\$ 4,400,166
Tea.....	13,636,053
Breadstuffs.....	6,704,543
Laces, etc.....	10,012,394
Manuf. of Silk.....	36,673,646
Wines.....	5,660,833

## Immigrants.

Professional occupations.....	2,284
Skilled.....	55,061
Miscellaneous.....	184,195
Occupations not stated.....	31,665
Without occupations.....	245,387

Total ..... 518,592

## STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.

Whale Fisheries.....	\$1,517,353	Breadstuffs exported	\$162,544,715
Other Fisheries.....	4,731,043	Cotton and manuf. of,	
		exported .....	208,900,415
Total.....	\$6,248,396	Coal, exported.....	5,031,959

Total value of dutiable merchandise imported..... \$457,813,509  
Total value merchandise imported free from duty. .... 209,884,184

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Merchandise.....	\$667,697,693	\$740,513,609
Coin and Bullion .....	37,426,262	67,133,383

	DOMESTIC EXPORTS.	FOREIGN EXPORTS.
Merchandise... ..	\$724,964,852	\$15,548,757
Coin and Bullion.....	50,225,635	16,907,748

## Commerce of Pacific Coast.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Europe .....	\$ 5,156,311	\$31,225,433
Asia, Australasia and Oceanica .....	18,766,855	4,166,516
Hawaiian Islands.....	7,925,925	3,109,697
Mexico, Central and South America... ..	2,738,444	3,321,938
British Columbia.....	1,283,931	2,502,954
All other .....	1,308,064	2,059,746
Totals .....	\$37,179,530	\$46,386,284

Total value of products of industry..... \$10,000,000,000  
Average annual coal production .... 77,908,874 tons.  
Average annual value exports domestic merchandise... \$794,060,103  
Average annual value imports domestic merchandise... 635,227,511  
Average annual value exports of cotton... 12,322,428  
Average annual value imports cotton manufactures.... 32,285,660



# MAINE. Man. "Pine Tree State."

Settled by the English at Bristol, 1624; admitted 1820.

Area, 33,040 square miles; extreme length, 300 miles; extreme breadth, 210 miles; shore line over 2,400 miles, including islands; the Penobscot, Androscoggin, Saco, St. Croix, Aroostook and St. John are the most important streams. Number counties, 16.

Temperature of Portland: winter, 23° to 38°; summer, 63° to 69°.

Rainfall at Brunswick, 45 inches.

Portland, the metropolis and principal seaport; pop., 31,413. Augusta, the capital; pop., 8,665. Bangor, a port of entry and lumber centre; pop., 16,856. Biddeford, an important manufacturing town; pop., 12,651. Lewiston, principal seat cotton manufactures; pop., 19,083.

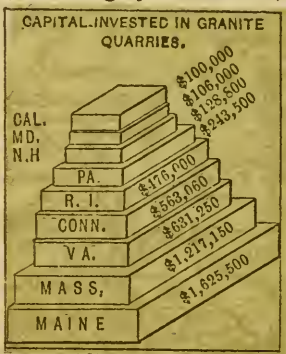
Number farms, 64,309; average value per acre, cleared land, \$12.87; woodland, \$12.66. Hay the most valuable crop, yielding 1,214,033 tons in 1883; corn crop, 1884, 1,062,000 bu.; wheat, 629,400 bu.; oats, 2,428,000 bu.; latest reported dairy products, 3,720,783 gallons milk, 14,109,966 lbs. butter and 1,945,095 lbs. cheese.

Lumbering one of chief industries, forests covering over 10,000,000 acres; number saw-mills, 848; total products, \$7,933,868.

Fisheries give employment to 11,071 persons, and produce an income of \$3,614,178, including oyster fisheries, valued at \$37,500.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$2,000
Sec'y of State..	1,200
Treasurer.....	1,600
Attorney Gen.	1,000
Adjutant Gen..	900
Sup. Com. Schls	1,000
Sec. Bd. of Agr.	600
State Librarian	600
Chief Justice .	3,000
7 Asso. Justices	3,000
Senators, )	\$150;
Representatives, )	mileage,
	tatives, ) 20 cents,
District Judge.	3,500
Col. Int. Rev...	2,500
Col. Customs...	6,000
Surveyor Cus..	4,500
Pension Agt...	4,000



## Presidential P. O.

Auburn.....	\$2,200
Augusta.....	3,100
Bangor.....	2,700
Bath.....	2,200
Belfast.....	1,800
Biddeford.....	2,200
Brunswick.....	1,700
Carais.....	1,600
Eastport.....	1,590
Ellsworth.....	1,500
Gardiner.....	1,800
Hallowell.....	1,600
Lewiston.....	2,500
Portland.....	3,300
Rockland.....	2,100
Saco.....	1,700
Skowhegan....	1,700
Waterville....	2,000
19 P. O....	1,500 to 1,000

Valuable slate quarries from the Kennebec to the Penobscot; granite is obtained in blocks of immense size; latest reported product, 2,203,670 cubic feet; value, \$1,175,286. Ranks fifth in buckwheat and copper; eighth in hops and potatoes.

The State has 379 shipbuilding establishments; number new vessels built, 88; boats, 970; total value, \$2,909,846.

Pop., 648,936: male, 324,058; female, 324,878; native, 590,053; foreign, 58,883; white, 646,852; colored, 1,451; Chinese, 8; Indians, 625.

State elections, second Monday in September; congressional and presidential, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 31; Representatives, 151; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting first Wednesday in January; limit of session, none; terms of Senators and Representatives, 2 years each.

Number electoral votes, 6; number voters, 187,323; paupers and Indians not taxed excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 3; system of common, high and normal schools excellent; of 519,669 persons 10 years old and upward, 3.5 per cent. are unable to read; school age, 4-21.

Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, any rate.



MAP OF MAINE.



# NEW HAMPSHIRE. Nū Hamp'shir. "Granite State."

One of the thirteen original States; settled by English Puritans at Dover and Portsmouth, 1623.

Area, 9,305 square miles; length, 180 miles; average breadth, 45 miles; seacoast, 18 miles; best harbor at Portsmouth. Number counties, 10.

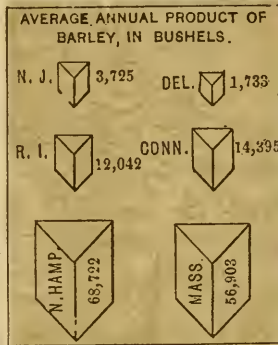
Average temperature at Concord, 46°; Hanover, 43°; Manchester, 49°; Portsmouth, 46°. Rainfall at Hanover, 40 inches.

Manchester, chief city and manufacturing town, pop., 32,630. Pop. Nashua, 13,397; Concord, 13,843; Dover, 11,687; Portsmouth, 9,690.

Number farms, 32,181; average value per acre, cleared land, \$15; woodland, \$32. Hay the most valuable crop, yielding nearly 600,000 tons by last report; corn crop, 1884, 1,286,000 bu., 33 bu. to the acre; wheat, 170,700 bu., 14.6 bu. to the acre; oats, 993,000 bu., 32.4 bu. to the acre.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$1,000
Sec. State. \$800 & fees	
Treasurer.....	1,800
Attorney Gen..	2,200
Supt. Pub. Ins..	2,000
3 R. R. Com- mission'rs }	2,000
Adjutant Gen..	1,000
Sec. Bd. Agr....	1,000
Librarian.....	800
Chief Justice...	2,900
6 Asso. Justices	2,700
Senators, } \$3 a day	
Represent- } and	
tatives. } mileage.	
District Judge.	3,500
Pension Agent.	4,000
Col. Int. Rev....	3,125



## Presidential P. O.

Claremont....	\$1,800
Concord.....	2,700
Dover.....	2,300
Exeter.....	1,600
Franklin Falls.	1,400
Great Falls...	1,700
Hanover.....	1,500
Keene.....	2,300
Laconia.....	1,700
Lancaster.....	1,500
Lebanon.....	1,700
Littleton.....	1,600
Manchester....	2,800
Milford.....	1,400
Nashua.....	2,500
Plymouth.....	1,500
Portsmouth....	2,400
Rochester.....	1,600
14 P. O..	\$1,300 to 1,000

Ranks third in manufacture of cotton goods, value, \$18,226,573; value woolen goods, \$8,113,839; worsted goods, \$2,694,232; sawed lumber, \$3,842,012; leather, \$4,477,350; paper, \$1,731,170; boots and shoes, \$7,230,804; flouring and grist mill products, \$2,542,784; hosiery and knit goods, \$2,362,779.

Mica is quarried at Grafton, and is very valuable; soapstone is found at Haverhill, Keene and Frankestown; granite of fine quality is quarried at Plymouth, Troy, Roxbury, Concord and elsewhere.

Population, 346,991; male, 170,526; female, 176,465; native, 300,697; foreign, 46,294; white, 346,229; colored, 685; Chinese, 14; Indians, 63.

State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 24; Representatives, 321; sessions of legislature biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting first Wednesday in June; limit of session, none; terms of Senators and Representatives, 2 years each.

Number electoral votes, 4; number voters, 105,138. Paupers are excluded from voting.

Dartmouth College, at Hanover, founded 1769; compulsory education law; common schools excellent; school age, 5-15.

Mount Washington, highest point east of the Mississippi excepting two or three peaks in North Carolina; a three-mile railroad extends to the summit.

No asylum for deaf, dumb or blind.

Legal interest, 6; usury forfeits thrice the excess.





# VERMONT. Ver-mont'. "Green Mountain State."

First settled by Massachusetts emigrants near Brattleboro, 1724; admitted 1791,—the first State to join the original thirteen.

Area, 9,565 square miles, a little larger than New Hampshire; length, 150 miles; breadth, 35 to 50 miles. Lake Champlain frontage, over 100 miles; Burlington the chief harbor. Number counties, 14.

Temperature at Burlington: winter, 18° to 33°; summer, 66° to 71°; rainfall, 34 inches. Death rate, only 1.07 per cent. per annum.

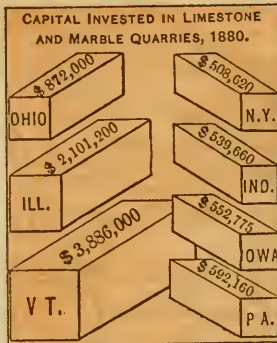
Burlington, seat of Vermont lumber trade; pop., 11,565. Montpelier, capital. Rutland, famous for its marble works; pop., 12,149. Pop. of Bennington, 6,333; of Saint Albans, 7,193.

First railroad, 1849, from Bellows Falls to Burlington by way of Rutland; present mileage, 937.

Number farms, 35,522. Average value per acre, cleared land, \$15.28; woodland, \$17.73. Corn crop, 1884, 1,998,700 bushels; wheat, 364,500 bushels; oats, 3,625,000 bushels. Latest report for hay, 1,148,100 tons; potatoes, 4,708,550 bushels; cheese, 6,121,130 lbs.; butter, 25,245,826 lbs.

## Salaries State Officers.

Governor.....	\$1,000
Lieut. Gov. \$6 a day	
Sec'y of State .	1,700
Treasurer.....	1,700
Auditor.....	2,000
Insp. Finances.	500
R. R. Com'r.....	500
Adjutant Gen..	750
Supt. Pub. Inst'n	1,400
Chief Justice...	2,500
6 Asso. Justices	2,500
Senators, }	
Representatives.. }	\$3 a day
Dist. Judge.....	3,500
Col. Int. Rev...	2,650
Col. of Cus- }	1,000
toms..... }	& fees



## Presidential P. O.

Barre.....	\$1,400
Bellows Falls...	1,800
Bennington.....	1,700
Bradford.....	1,600
Brandon.....	1,500
Brattleboro....	2,400
Burlington ...	2,600
Fair Haven.....	1,400
Middlebury.....	1,700
Montpelier.....	2,300
Poultney.....	1,400
Rutland.....	2,500
St. Albans.....	2,100
St. Johnsbury..	2,200
Springfield....	1,500
Vergennes.....	1,600
West Randolph	1,500
Woodstock....	1,500
11 P. O.	\$1,400 to 1,000

Mineral wealth of great value; manganese, copper pyrites, iron ore, and gold deposits have been found. Black, white, red and variegated marbles are abundant; annual value marble, over \$3,000,000, and of slate, about \$1,000,000.

Number different industries, 2,874, giving employment to 17,540 persons. Number butter and cheese establishments, 85; flour and grist, 227; furniture, 56; leather tanning, 53; lumber sawing, 688; marble and stone work, 69; wares of tin, sheet-iron and copper, 95.

Ranks fourth in copper, and seventh in hops and buckwheat.

Population: 332,286; male, 166,887; female, 165,399; native, 291,327; foreign, 40,959; white, 331,218; colored, 1,057; Indians, 11.

State elections biennial, first Tuesday in September; congressional and presidential, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 30; Representatives, 240; sessions of legislature biennial, in even-numbered years, meeting first Wednesday in October; limit of session, none; terms of Senators and Representatives, 2 years each.

Number electoral votes, 4; number voters, 95,621. Bribers excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 2; school population, 99,463; school age, 5-20.

Legal interest rate, 6; usury forfeits excess of interest.

MAP OF VERMONT.



# MASSACHUSETTS. *Mäs-sa-chü'sets.* "Old Bay State."

One of the thirteen original States; first permanent settlement made by English Puritans, at Plymouth, 1620.

Area, 8,315 square miles; length, northeast and southwest, 160 miles; breadth, 47 to 100 miles. Number counties, 14.

Temperature at Boston: winter, 27° to 38°; summer, 66° to 71°: rainfall, 45 inches.

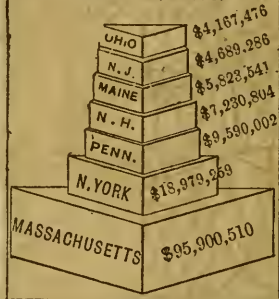
Boston, capital and metropolis; pop., 390,406. Lowell, Lawrence and Fall River famous for cotton manufactures; pops., 64,051, 38,845 and 56,868. Worcester, great railroad and manufacturing centre; pop., 68,383. Cambridge, seat of Harvard College, the oldest in America, pop., 59,660. Lynn, famous for manufacture of boots and shoes; pop., 45,861. New Bedford, greatest whaling port in the world; pop., 33,393. Springfield contains greatest arsenal in the United States; pop., 37,577.

Number of farms, 38,406; average value per acre, cleared land, \$85; woodland, \$43.25. Hay, the most valuable crop; wheat, 1884, 19,000 bushels; oats, 717,000; corn, 1,941,300 bu. Ranks first in cotton, woolen and worsted goods, and in cod and mackerel fisheries, owning over half of the fishing vessels of the United States;

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$5,000
Lt. Governor..	2,000
Sec'y of State.	3,000
Treasurer.....	4,000
Auditor.....	2,500
Attorney Gen.	4,000
Chief Justice..	6,500
6 Asso. Justices	6,000
District Judge.	4,000
Senators, } \$650 per	
Representatives, } year.	
Pension Ag't..	4,000
3 Collectors } 3,000	
Int. Rev.. } to 4,500	
Coll. of Customs, Bost'n } 8,000	
Naval Officer..	5,000

## ANNUAL VALUE OF MANUFACTURED BOOTS AND SHOES.



## Presidential P. O.

Boston.....	\$6,000
Brockton.....	2,500
Fall River.....	2,800
Fitchburg.....	2,600
Gloucester.....	2,500
Haverhill.....	2,600
Holyoke.....	2,700
Lawrence.....	2,700
Lowell.....	3,200
Lynn.....	3,100
New Bedford..	3,000
Northampton..	2,500
Pittsfield.....	2,700
Salem.....	2,700
Springfield....	3,200
Taunton.....	2,600
Worcester.....	3,300
101 Offices... }	2,400
	to 1,000

second in wealth and commerce; third in manufactures and in printing and publishing; fourth in silk goods; fifth in soap; sixth in iron and steel; ninth in agricultural implements.

Population 1,941,465; male, 932,429; female, 1,009,036; native, 1,459,982; foreign, 481,483; white, 1,920,498; colored, 20,361; Chinese, 229; Japanese, 8; Indians, 369.

State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November. Number Senators, 40; Representatives, 240; sessions annual, meeting first Wednesday in January; limit of session, none; terms of Senators and Representatives, one year each. Number electoral votes, 14; number voters, 544,192; native white, 853,347; foreign white, 184,439; colored, 6,406; Paupers, persons under guardians, non-taxpayers, and men unable to read and write excluded from voting.

Number quarries, 113; ports of entry, 9; customs districts, 11. First American newspaper, Boston, 1690; first freight railroad in United States, Quincy; first American library at Harvard College.

Number colleges, 7; education compulsory; schools excellent; school age, 5-15.

Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, any rate.



MAP OF MASSACHUSETTS.



# RHODE ISLAND. Röd I'land. "Little Rhody."

One of the thirteen original States and smallest in the Union; supposed temporary settlement by Icelanders as early as 1000; settled by Roger Williams at Providence, 1636; last of the thirteen colonies to ratify the Constitution, which it did in 1790.

Area, 1,250 square miles; extreme length, north and south, 47 miles; extreme width, 40 miles. Good harbors at Providence, Bristol, Warren and Newport, the latter one of the finest in the world. Number counties, 5.

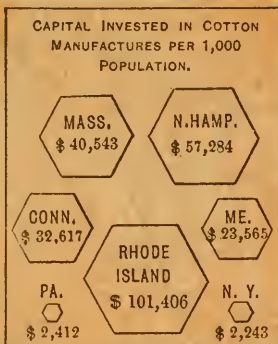
Temperature at Newport: Winter, 29° to 43°; summer, 64° to 71°; rainfall, 43 inches.

United States customs districts at Newport, Providence, Bristol and Warren; two capitals, Providence and Newport; populations, 117,628 and 19,552. Population of Lincoln, 17,269; of Pawtucket, 22,894; of Warwick, 13,284; of Woonsocket, 16,145.

Number farms, 6,216. Hay the most valuable crop; yield of 1883, 81,708 tons; potato crop, 845,185 bushels; corn crop, 1884, 390,000 bushels; oats, 161,000 bushels. Latest reported dairy products: milk, 3,831,706 gallons; butter, 1,007,103 lbs.; cheese, 67,171 lbs.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$1,000
Lieut. Gov.....	500
Sec'y of State..	2,500
Gen. Treasurer	2,500
State Auditor }	2,500
Ins. Com'r . . . }	
Railroad Com'r	500
Attorney Gen .	2,500
Adjutant Gen .	600
Com. Pub. Schs	2,500
Chief Justice .	4,500
4 Asso. Justices	4,000
Senators, } \$1 pr. day	8 cents.
Representatives }	
District Judge.	\$3,500
Apr. of Cust'ms	3,000
Clerk.....	1,200
3 Collectors....	Fees.



4 Dep. Colls. }	\$1,000
Col. Int. Rev. . .	to 2,000
5 Dep. Colls. }	1,200
Supt. Life	to 1,400
Saving Ser. }	1,800
Asst. Supt.....	1,000
36 Keepers.....	700

Presidential P. O.

Bristol.....	\$1,700
Central Falls..	1,700
E. Greenwich }	1,600
Lonsdale.....	1,300
Newport .....	2,700
Olneyville.....	1,700
Pawtucket. . .	2,600
Providence....	3,500
Warren .....	1,300
Westerly.....	2,100
Woonsocket....	2,300

Outranks, in proportion to its size, all other States in value of manufactures. Number looms, 30,274; spindles, 1,649,295, using 161,694 bales of cotton, and giving employment to 22,228 persons. Ranks second in cotton, flax and linen goods.

Value of cotton goods manufactured, \$24,609,461; woolen goods, \$15,410,450; worsted goods, \$6,177,754; boots and shoes, rubber, \$1,455,420; dyeing and finishing textiles, \$6,874,254; foundry and machine-shop products, \$6,281,707; jewelry, \$5,650,133.

Population, 303,816; male, 146,135; female, 157,681; native, 222,697; foreign, 81,119; white, 296,585; colored, 7,127; Chinese, 27; Indians, 77.

State elections, first Wednesday in April; congressional and presidential, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 36; Representatives, 72; sessions annual; meeting last Tuesday in May, at Newport, and an adjourned session annually at Providence; limit of session, none; terms of Senators and Representatives, 1 year each.

Number electoral votes, 4; number voters, 84,460; persons without property to the value of \$134 excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 1; Brown's University, at Providence, founded 1764; common school system excellent; school age, 5-15.

Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, any rate.

MAP OF RHODE ISLAND.





# CONNECTICUT. Kon-net'e-kut. "Nutmeg State."

Name of Indian origin, signifying Long River.

One of the thirteen original States; first permanent settlement made by English at Hartford, 1635.

Area, 4,990 square miles; average length, 86 miles; average breadth, 55 miles; seacoast, over 100 miles. Principal river valleys: Thames, Connecticut and Housatonic. Most important harbors: Bridgeport, New Haven, New London, Saybrook and Stonington. Number counties, 8.

Temperature at New Haven: winter, 27° to 40°; summer, 68° to 74°; rainfall, 44 inch. s.

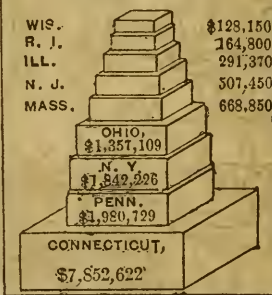
Hartford the capital, and noted for banking and insurance business; population, 42,015. New Haven, "City of Elms," the metropolis, and noted for educational institutions; population, 62,882. Bridgeport, noted for manufacture of fire-arms and sewing machines; population, 27,343. Waterbury, an important manufacturing city; population, 17,806. Fairfield, Middletown, New Haven, New London and Stonington are ports of entry.

Number farms, 30,598. Average value per acre, cleared land, \$29; woodland, \$24.50. Corn crop of 1884, 1,767,790 bu.; wheat, 36,200 bu.; oats, 1,112,000 bu. Latest reported dairy products: milk, 12,289,893 gals.; butter, 8,292,360 lbs.; cheese, 1,028,015 lbs.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor .....	\$4,000
Lieut. Gov.....	500
Sec'y of State..	1,500
Treasurer .....	1,500
Comptroller....	1,500
Sec.StateBd.Ed.	3,000
Adjutant Gen..	1,200
Ins. Com'r.....	3,500
3 R. R. Com'rs..	3,000
Chief Justice..	4,500
4 Asso. Justices	4,000
Senators,	
Representatives,	\$300 and
District Judge.	mileage. 3,500
2 Colls. In. Rev.	3,000
13 Deputy	800
Collectors } to	1,775
Stmpd. En. Agt.	2,500

## CAPITAL INVESTED IN MANUFACTURE OF HARDWARE.



## Presidential P. O.

Ansonia .....	\$2,100
Birmingham...	2,200
Bridgeport ....	3,100
Bristol.....	1,900
Danbury.....	2,400
Hartford .....	3,400
Meriden.....	2,700
Middletown....	2,600
New Britain....	2,500
New Haven.....	3,400
New London....	2,600
Norwalk.....	2,000
Norwich.....	2,700
South Norwalk	2,000
Stamford.....	2,400
Waterbury.....	2,700
Willimantic....	2,100
38 Offices } to	1,800

Number different industries, 4,488. Capital invested in manufacture: rubber goods, \$1,681,600; carpets, other than rag, \$3,085,000; clocks, \$1,816,400; cotton goods, \$21,104,200; woolen goods, \$7,907,452; sewing machines and attachments, \$6,490,650.

Ranks first in clocks, third in silk goods, fourth in cotton goods, eighth in tobacco.

Population, 622,700: male, 305,782; female, 316,918; native, 492,708; foreign, 129,992; white, 610,769; colored, 11,547; Chinese, 123; Japanese, 6; Indians, 255.

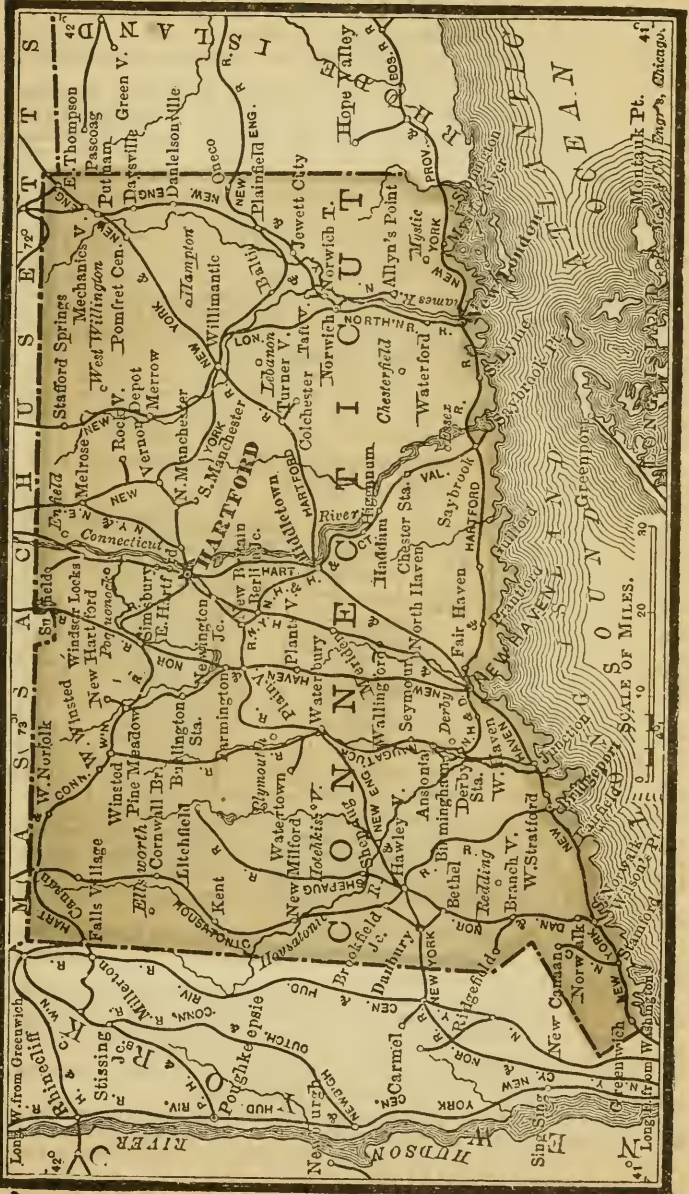
State elections, annual, at same date as congressional and presidential; number Senators, 24; Representatives, 249; meeting of legislature, Wednesday after first Monday in January; limit, none; term of Senators, 2 years; of Representatives, 1 year.

Number electoral votes, 6; number voters, 177,291. Convicts and those unable to read are excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 3, having about 160,000 volumes in libraries; Yale College, at New Haven, founded, 1701. School age, 4-16.

Legal interest rate, 6; no penalty for usury, but more than 6 per cent. can not be collected by law.

MAP OF CONNECTICUT.



# NEW YORK. "Empire or Excelsior State."

One of the thirteen original States; named in honor of the Duke of York, to whom the patent was granted; first settled by Dutch, on Manhattan Island, 1614.

Area, 49,170 square miles; extreme length, east and west, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 311 miles; two-thirds of boundaries formed by navigable rivers; total water frontage, 880 miles. Number counties, 60. Temperature at Albany: winter, 22° to 36°; summer, 67° to 73°. Rainfall at Buffalo, 34 inches, and at Penn Yan, 28 inches.

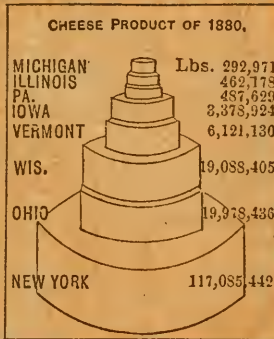
New York City, chief commercial point of United States, ranking 1st in exports and imports; pop., 1,206,299,—greater by nearly three-fifths than that of the Territories. Brooklyn is 2d in size; pop., 566,663. Buffalo, "Queen City of the Lakes," is, next to Chicago, most important shipping point for grain on the lakes; pop., 155,134. Rochester, noted for manufactures and extensive nurseries; pop., 89,366. Syracuse has extensive salt works; pop., 51,792. Albany, the capital; pop., 90,758; customs districts, 10.

First railroad, from Albany to Schenectady, 1831; present railroad mileage, 7,349; artificial waterways, 907 miles.

Number farms, 241,058; average value per acre, cleared land, \$58.48; woodland, \$40.88.

### Salaries of State Officers.

Gov'r	\$10,000	& house
Lieut. Gov.	5,000	
Sec'y of State	5,000	
Treasurer	5,000	
Comptroller	6,000	
Attorney Gen.	5,000	
Chief Justice	7,500	
Senators & Representa-	1,500	m'l'ge
tives	10 cts.	
3 Dist. Judges	4,000	
Pension Agt.	4,000	
Pos. Stamp Agt.	2,500	
D. Supt. R'y Ser.	2,500	
12 Colls. Int.	2,750	
Revenue	to 4,500	
Col. Customs	12,000	
New York	12,000	
Supt. Assay O.	4,500	



### Presidential P.O.

Albany	\$3,500
Auburn	2,900
Binghamton	3,000
Brooklyn	3,800
Buffalo	3,800
Elmira	3,000
Lockport	2,700
Newburgh	2,700
New York	8,000
Oswego	2,700
Poughkeepsie	2,900
Rochester	3,600
Saratoga Spr.	2,700
Syracuse	3,400
Troy	3,300
Utica	3,200
Watertown	2,700
204 Post	2,600
Offices	to 1,000

Corn crop, 1884, 22,674,300 bu; wheat, 12,729,000 bu. Latest reported dairy products: milk, 231,965,533 gallons; butter, 116,119,847 lbs.; cheese, 117,085,442 lbs. Ranks first in value of manufactures, soap, printing and publishing, hops, hay, potatoes, buckwheat and milch cows; second in salt, silk goods, malt and distilled liquors, miles railway and barley; third in agricultural implements, iron ore, iron and steel, oats and rye.

Population, 5,082,871: male, 2,505,322; female, 2,577,549; native, 3,871,492; foreign, 1,211,379; white, 5,016,022; colored, 65,104; Chinese, 909; Indians, 819. Governor and State officers elected quadrennially, and legislature every two years; State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 32; Representatives, 128; sessions of legislature annual, meeting first Tuesday in January; limit of session, none; term of Senators, 2 years; of Representatives, 1 year.

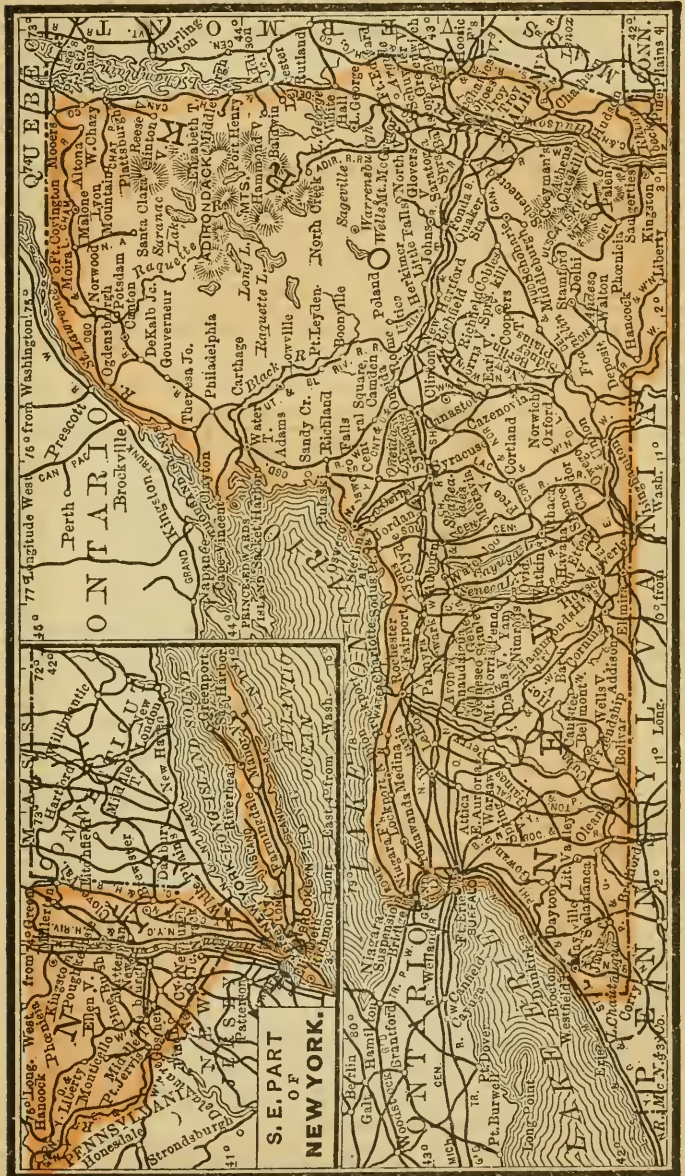
Number electoral votes, 36; number voters, 1,408,751; native white, 852,094; foreign white, 536,598. Election betters or bribers, and convicts, excluded from voting.

Number of colleges, 28; school pop., 1,681,101; school age, 5-21.

Legal interest rate, 6; usury forfeits principal and interest.



MAP OF NEW YORK.



S. E. PART  
OF  
NEW YORK.

# NEW JERSEY. *Jer'zee.* "Jersey Blue."

Named in honor of a grantee, Sir George Carteret, at one time Governor of the Island of Jersey. One of the thirteen original States. Settled by Dutch, at Bergen, 1620. Area, 7,815 square miles; extreme length, 157 mls.; breadth, 37 to 70 mls.; frontage on Atlantic and Delaware Bay, about 120 miles each. Number counties, 21.

Temperature at Atlantic City: winter, 32° to 42°; summer, 66° to 73°. Rainfall at Newark, 45 inches.

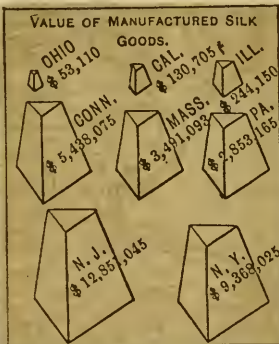
Newark, Perth Amboy, Great Egg Harbor, Tuckerton, Bridgeton and Lumberton are ports of entry. Newark, metropolis; population, 152,988. Jersey City, a suburb of New York; population, 153,513. Trenton, capital; pop., 34,386. Paterson, manufacturing city; pop., 63,273. Extensive zinc works at Newark and Jersey City. Pop. Elizabeth, 32,119; Hoboken, 37,721; Camden, 52,884.

Number farms, 34,307. Average value per acre, cleared land, \$82.52; woodland, \$56.82. Number engaged in agriculture, 59,214.

Hay the most valuable crop; potato yield, 1883, 4,275,857 bu.; wheat, 1884, 2,022,000 bu.; corn, 10,992,032 bu.; cranberry growing a specialty, Burlington, Ocean and Atlantic counties being especially adapted to this industry. Central region a vast market garden.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$5,000
Sec'y of State..	6,000
Treasurer.....	4,000
Comptroller...	4,000
Attorney Gen..	7,000
Supt. Pub. Inst.	3,000
Adjutant Gen..	1,200
Librarian.....	1,500
Chief Justice..	7,500
8 Asso. Justice's.	7,000
Chancellor....	10,000
Senators, }	
Representatives, }	500
District Judge..	3,500
Supt. Life Sav- ing Service. }	1,800
39 Keepers.....	700



3 Collectors } \$2,375  
Int. Rev.... } to 4,500

## Presidential P. O.

Asbury Park..	\$2,300
Atlantic City..	2,400
Bridgeton....	2,100
Camden.....	2,800
Elizabeth...	2,700
Hoboken.....	2,400
Jersey City...	3,200
Morristown...	2,400
Newark.....	3,400
New Brunswick	2,500
Orange.....	2,300
Paterson.....	2,800
Plainfield...	2,500
Rahway.....	2,200
Trenton.....	3,100
Washington...	3,100
46 P. O., 2,000 to 1,100	

Latest reports give, for cotton used, 20,569 bales; 108 factories for silk and silk goods, and number hands employed, 12,549; 2,234 hands employed in jewelry factories; number of flour and grist mills, 481; brick and tile factories, 107.

Latest figures received for iron ore, 757,372; value sea fisheries, \$1,115,154; oysters sold, \$2,080,625; marl dug in 1882, 1,080,000 tons.

Ranks first in fertilizing marl, zinc and silk goods; fourth in iron ore; fifth in iron and steel; sixth in buckwheat and soap; seventh in rye.

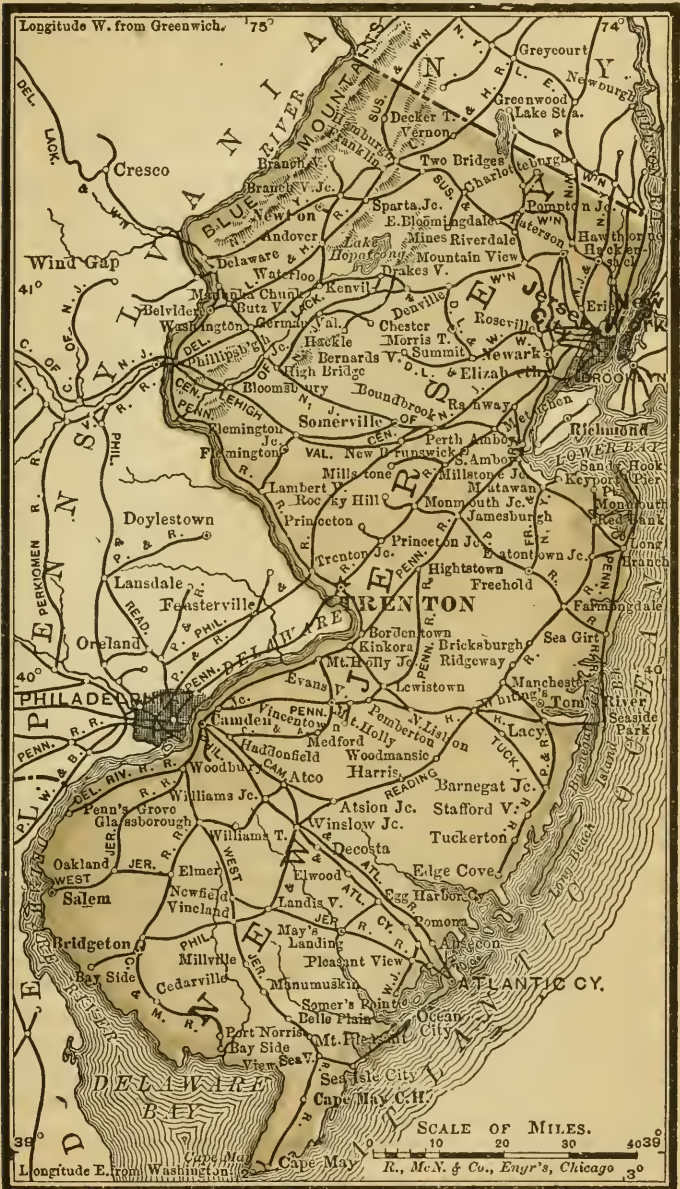
Population, 1,131,116: male, 559,922; female, 571,194; native, 909,416; foreign, 221,700: white, 1,092,017; colored, 88,853; Chinese, 172; Indians, 74.

State elections annual; same date as congressional and presidential; number of Senators 21, of Representatives, 60; meeting of legislature, 2d Tuesday in January; limit of session, none; term of Senators, 3 years; of Representatives, 1 year. Number electoral votes, 9; number voters, 300,635. Paupers, idiots, insane and convicts excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 4; number enrolled in public schools, 209,526; school age, 5-18.

Legal interest rate, 6; usury forfeits entire interest.

MAP OF NEW JERSEY.



SCALE OF MILES.

0 10 20 30 40 39

R., Mc.N. & Co., Engr's, Chicago



# PENNSYLVANIA. *Pen-sil-va'ne-ah.* "Keystone State."

Named in honor of William Penn, the grantee. One of the thirteen original States. First permanent settlement made by Swedes at Chester, 1638.

Area, 45,215 square miles; extreme length, 303 miles; greatest breadth, 176 miles. Largest rivers, Delaware, Susquehanna, Alleghany, Monongahela, Ohio. Number counties, 67. Temp. at Philadelphia: winter, 31° to 42°; summer, 70° to 75°; rainfall, 44 in.

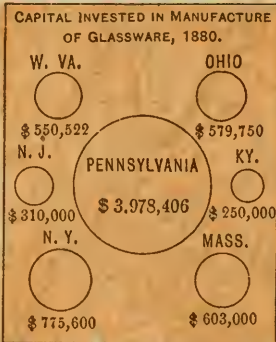
Philadelphia founded 1682; chief city of State, and second in U. S.; contains U. S. mint and navy yard; pop., 846,984. Pittsburg, extensive manufacturing city; pop., 156,389. Harrisburg is capital; pop., 30,762. Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Erie are ports of entry.

Number farms, 156,357, averaging about 100 acres each. Average value per acre, cleared land, \$45.75; woodland, \$29.75. Corn crop, 1884, 43,466,000 bushels; wheat, 20,820,000 bushels; annual value butter, milk and cheese, over \$35,000,000.

Manufacture of pig iron the great industry; total production in U. S., 1880, 4,295,414 tons, of which Penn. produced 2,083,121 tons. Number manufacturing establishments, 10,381; flour and grist, 2,873; iron and steel, 321; sawed lumber, 2,836; paper, 78; woolen goods, 324.

### Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$10,000
Lieut. Gov.....	3,000
Sec'y of State..	4,000
Treasurer.....	5,000
Auditor Gen...	3,000
Attorney Gen..	3,500
Chief Justice..	8,500
6 Asso. Justices	8,000
Senators, } \$1,000 for	
Representatives, } 100 days.	
} \$10 per d.	
} Milage	
} 5 cents.	
2 Dist. Judges..	4,000
2 Pension Agts.	4,000
10 Colls. Int. } 4,500	
Revenue.. } to 2,375	
Col. Customs, } 8,000	
Philadelphia }	



### Presidential P. O.

Alleghany.....	\$2,900
Allentown.....	2,600
Altoona.....	2,500
Bradford.....	2,700
Easton.....	2,600
Erie.....	3,000
Harrisburg...	3,100
Lancaster.....	2,900
Meadville.....	2,500
Philadelphia..	6,000
Pittsburg.....	3,800
Reading.....	3,000
Seranton.....	2,900
Titusville.....	2,500
Wilkesbarre..	2,700
Williamsport..	2,800
York.....	2,700
149 Offices. }	2,400
} to 1,000	

Anthracite coal field in central division; bituminous in west and southwest. Produces all the anthracite and more than half the bituminous coal of the United States.

Ranks first in rye, iron and steel, petroleum and coal; second in buckwheat, potatoes and printing and publishing; third in milch cows, hay, soap and miles railway; fourth in oats and tobacco; fifth in silk goods, malt and distilled liquors; sixth in salt, copper, and agricultural implements; eighth in horses and sheep.

Population, 4,282,891; male, 2,136,655; female, 2,146,236; native, 3,695,062; foreign, 587,829; white, 4,197,016; colored, 85,535; Chinese, 148; Japanese, 8; Indians, 184.

State elections annual, same date as congressional and presidential; number Senators, 50; of Representatives, 201; sessions biennial, meeting first Tuesday in January; limit of session, 150 days; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years. Number electoral votes, 30; number voters, 1,094,284. Non-taxpayers and political bribers excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 26; enrolled in public schools, 945,345; school age, 6-21.

Legal interest rate, 6; usury forfeits excess of interest.

MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA.



# DELAWARE. Del'a-war. "The Diamond State."

One of the thirteen original States; named in honor of Lord Delaware, Governor of Virginia, who entered the bay, 1610. First permanent settlement made by Swedes, near present city of Wilmington, 1638. First to ratify Federal constitution, 1787.

Area, 2,050 square miles; extreme length, 96 miles; breadth, about 36 miles on south, and 10 miles on north. Number counties, 8. Temperature at Delaware breakwater: winter, 30° to 38°; summer, 69° to 74°; rainfall, about 50 inches.

Wilmington, metropolis, and has important coasting trade; population, 42,478. Dover is capital. Breakwater protecting Delaware Bay at Cape Henlopen greatest work of its kind in America, cost the United States \$2,127,400, and was over 40 years in course of construction.

Number farms, 6,658, of which 5,041 are occupied by owners. Average value per acre, cleared land, \$19; woodland, \$15.

Corn crop of 1884, 3,975,000 bushels; wheat, 1,007,000 bushels; peaches, berries and garden products find ready market. Value peach crop, over \$1,500,000 annually. The growing of sweet potatoes a valuable industry.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor .....	\$2,000
Sec'y of State..	1,000
Treasurer .....	1,450
Auditor .....	700
Adjutant Gen..	200
Attorney Gen..	2,000
Supt. Pub. Ins..	1,500
State Librarian	450
Chief Justice...	2,500
Chancellor.....	2,500
3 Asso. Justices	2,200
Senators, } \$3 pr. day	
Representatives } and	
tatives. } mileage.	
District Judge..	3,500
Dist. Att..	\$200 & fees
Col. Inter. Rev.	2,875

VALUE OF ORCHARD PRODUCTS PER 1,000 POPULATION.	
MASS.	\$ 564
CONN.	\$ 733
N. J.	\$ 760
VERMONT	
	\$ 1,929
N. HAMP.	
	\$ 2,802
DELAWARE	
	\$ 5,775

6 Deputy Collectors	} \$ 900
Clerk.....	to 1,600
Collector of Customs.	500
2 Deputy Collectors	} & fees. 500
5 Boatmen.....	to 1,600 300

## Presidential P. O.

Dover .....	\$1,700
Middletown....	1,300
Milford.....	1,400
Newark.....	1,200
New Castle.....	1,100
Smyrna .....	1,400
Wilmington ...	3,100

Number different industries, 746; flour and grist mills, 81; canning and preserving, 33; shipbuilding, 18; lumber sawing, 86.

Canning and preserving fruits and vegetables an important industry; capital invested, \$396,379; value of products, \$634,940.

Capital invested in fisheries, \$268,231; persons employed, 1,979. Value products general fisheries, \$309,020; menhaden, \$941; oysters, \$687,725; total, \$997,695.

Value manufactured cotton goods, \$1,057,257; iron and steel, \$2,347,177; iron pipe, wrought, \$2,000,000; leather, dressed skins, \$1,886,597; shipbuilding, \$2,162,503. Products of all manufacturing and mechanical industries, \$20,514,438.

Pop., 146,608; male, 74,108; female, 72,500; native, 137,140; foreign, 9,468; white, 120,166; colored, 26,442; slaves, 1860, 1,798.

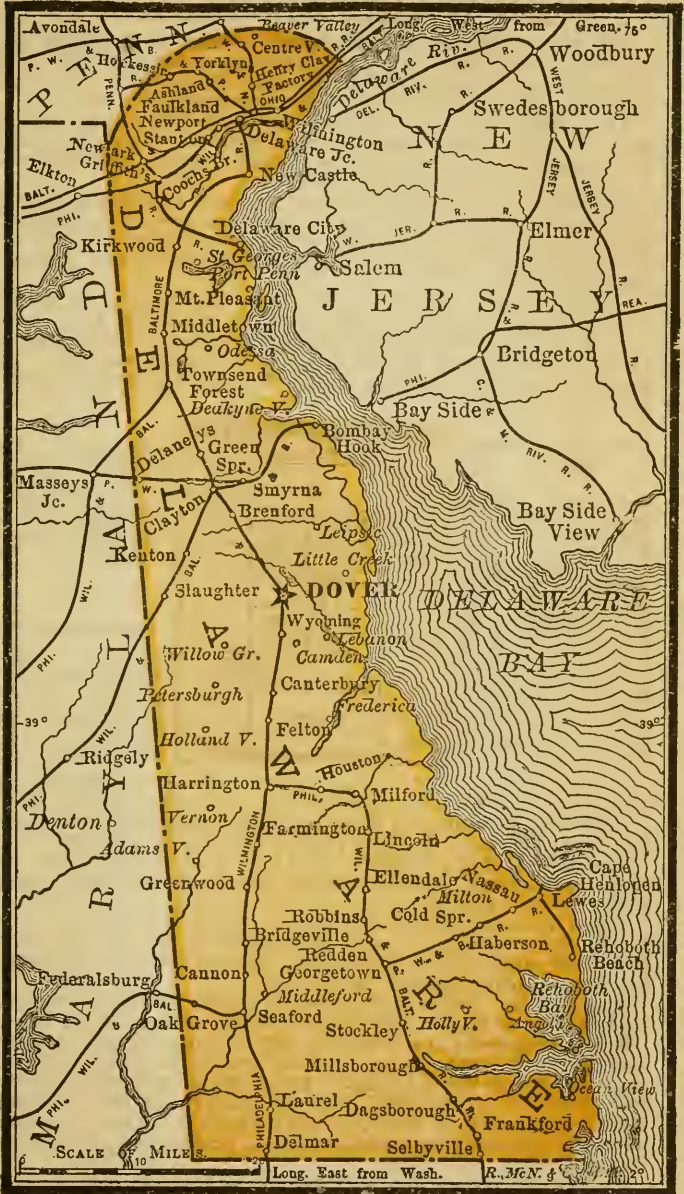
State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 9; Representatives, 21; sessions of legislature biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting first Tuesday in January; limit of session, 21 days; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years. Number electoral votes, 3; number voters, 38,298. Idiots, insane, paupers and criminals excluded from voting.

Colleges at Newark and Wilmington; school age, 6-21.

Legal interest rate, 6; usury forfeits the principal.



MAP OF DELAWARE.



# MARYLAND. *Mā're-land.*

One of the thirteen original States; named in honor of Maria, wife of Charles II., King of England; first permanent settlement made by English Roman Catholics at St. Mary's, 1634.

Area, 12,210 square miles; greatest length, east and west, 196 miles; seacoast, 83 miles, or, including the tidewater region of Chesapeake Bay, 411 miles, and, with shores of islands, 509 miles. Number counties, 23. Temperature at Baltimore: winter, 33° to 41°; summer, 73° to 79°; rainfall, 41 inches.

Baltimore, the metropolis; laid out 1730; port of entry and commercial centre; has regular lines European steamers; pop., 332,313. Annapolis, capital; contains United States Naval Academy; pop., 5,744. Cumberland, depot of western mining region; pop., 10,693.

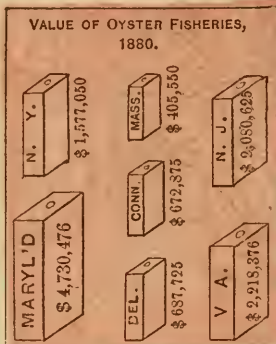
Number farms, 1860, 25,494; 1880, 40,517. Average value per acre, cleared land, \$24.65; woodland, \$35.50.

Value principal orchard products,—peaches, pears, plums and apples,—nearly \$2,000,000; canned and preserved fruits and vegetables, over \$2,000,000; oyster fisheries, nearly \$5,000,000.

Wheat crop, 1884, 8,260,000 bu.; corn, 15,237,000 bu.; oats, 1,980,000 bu.; buckwheat, 1883, 117,800 bu.; tobacco, 31,570,793 lbs.

### Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$4,500
Sec'y of State..	2,000
Treasurer.....	2,500
Comptroller..	2,500
Attorney Gen..	3,000
Chief Justice..	3,500
7 Asso. Justices	3,500
District Judge.	4,000
Senators. } \$5 pr. day	
Repres'n- and	
tatives. } and	
} mileage.	
2 Colls. Int. }	2,625
Revenue... }	to 4,500
Col. of Customs	7,000
2 Colls.. }	250 and
} 1,200 fees.	
Auditor.....	2,500
Naval Officer..	5,000
Surveyor.....	4,500



### Presidential P. O.

Annapolis.....	\$2,400
Baltimore.....	5,000
Bel Air.....	1,200
Cambridge....	1,400
Centerville....	1,300
Chestertown...	1,300
Cumberland...	2,300
Easton.....	1,700
Elkton.....	1,500
Ellicott City...	300
Emmitsburgh.	1,300
Frederick.....	2,200
Frostburgh....	1,300
Hagerstown...	2,300
Havre de Grace	1,300
Port Deposit...	1,100
Salisbury.....	1,400
Towson.....	1,100
Westminster...	1,500

Number manufacturing establishments, 6,787; capital invested, \$58,742,384; hands employed, 74,945; bales cotton used, 46,947; pig iron produced, 61,437 tons; flour and grist mills, 546; tons coal mined, 2,227,844.

Ranks fourth in coal, seventh in tobacco, eighth in copper, ninth in iron ore. Copper is found in Frederick and Carroll counties; iron ore, in Alleghany, Anne Arundel, Carroll, Baltimore, Frederick and Prince George's counties.

Population, 934,943: male, 462,187; female, 472,756; native, 852,137; foreign, 82,806—white, 724,693; colored, 210,230; Chinese, 5; Indians, 15. Slaves, 1860, 87,189.

State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 26; Representatives, 91; sessions biennial, in even-numbered years; meeting of legislature, first Wednesday in January; limit of session, 90 days; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years.

Number electoral votes, 8; number voters, 232,106; native white, 144,586; foreign white, 38,936; colored, 48,584. Insane, convicts and bribers excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 11; school population, 319,201; school age, 5-20. Legal interest rate, 6; usury forfeits excess of interest.

MAP OF MARYLAND.





# VIRGINIA. Ver-jin'e-ah. "Old Dominion."

Named in honor of Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen. One of the thirteen original States. Settled by English at Jamestown, 1607. Slavery introduced 1619. Seceded May, 1861; re-admitted Jan., 1870.

Area, 42,450 square miles; greatest length, east and west, 440 miles; greatest breadth, 190 miles. Coast line, about 120 miles, or tidal frontage, 1,500 miles. Number counties, 100. Temperature at Norfolk: winter, 40° to 48°; summer, 75° to 80°. Rainfall at White Sulphur Spring, 38 inches.

Richmond, capital and metropolis; pop., 63,600. Pop. of Norfolk, 21,966; of Petersburg, 21,656. Hampton Roads is one of the best harbors on Atlantic coast. Seven ports of entry.

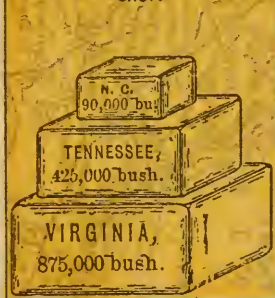
Number farms, 118,517; 51 per cent. of laborers are engaged in agriculture. Average value per acre, cleared lands, \$9.42; woodland, \$7.48.

Marble quarried on Potomac. Number sandstone quarries, 10; shipbuilding establishments, 65; saw-mills, 907; sawed lumber, \$3,434,193; flour and grist mills, 1,385; value products, \$12,210,272; foundry and machine-shop, \$1,361,231; iron and steel, \$2,585,999; cotton goods, \$1,040,962; leather tanned, \$1,011,830; slaughtering and meat packing, \$1,054,500. Total number industries, 5,710; capital invested, \$26,968,990; value products, \$51,780,992.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor .....	\$5,000
Lieut. Gov.....	900
Sec'y of State..	2,000
Treasurer.....	2,000
Auditor.....	3,000
Sec. Auditor...	2,000
Attorney Gen..	2,500
Supt. Pub. Ins..	2,500
Adjutant. Gen.	600
Com'r of Agr..	1,500
Supt. of Land O.	1,300
Pres. Sup. Ct...	3,250
4 J'dg's Sup. Ct.	3,000
2 Dist. Judges.	3,500
Senators,	} \$540 per representatives } year.
5 Colls. Int. }	
Revenue. }	to 4,500

## PEANUTS—ANNUAL AMOUNT OF CROP.



## Presidential P.O.

Abingdon.....	\$1,500
Alexandria.....	2,400
Charlottesville	1,900
Danville.....	2,400
Freder'cksb'gh	1,800
Hampton.....	1,600
Harrisonbu'gh	1,600
Lexington.....	1,600
Liberty.....	1,600
Lynchburgh...	2,800
Norfolk.....	3,100
Petersburgh...	2,600
Portsmouth...	1,900
Richmond.....	3,400
Roanoke.....	2,100
Staunton.....	2,400
Winchester...	1,900
5 Post Offices..	1,500
10 P.O.,	\$1,400 to 1,000

Gold produced, 1882, \$15,000; latest reported iron ore product, 182,326 tons; zinc, 10,448 tons; lead, 11,200 tons.

Ranks first in peanuts, second in tobacco, eighth in salt and iron ore.

Population, 1,512,565; male, 745,589; female, 766,976; native, 1,497,869; foreign, 14,696; white, 880,858; colored, 631,616; Chinese, 6; Indians, 85; slaves, 1860, 490,865.

State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 40; Representatives, 100; sessions of legislature biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting first Wednesday in December; limit of session, 90 days; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years.

Number electoral votes, 12; number voters, 334,505; colored, 128,257; native white, 198,277; foreign white, 7,971. Lunatics, idiots, convicts, duelists, United States army, and non-taxpayers of capitation tax excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 7; school population, 555,807; school age, 5-21.

Legal interest, 6; by contract, 8; usury forfeits excess over 6 per c.



# WEST VIRGINIA. *Ver-jin'e-ah.* "Pan-Handle State."

Composed of northern and western counties of the original State of Virginia; denounced passage of secession ordinance, April 22d, 1861; became a State, 1863.

Area, 24,780 square miles; greatest length north and south, about 240 miles; greatest breadth, 160 miles. Big Sandy, Great and Little Kanawha, Guyandotte and Monongahela are navigable rivers. Number counties, 54. Temperature at Morgantown: winter, 34° to 42°; summer, 70° to 75°. Rainfall at Romney, 45 inches.

Charleston, capital; pop. 4,192. Wheeling metropolis, principal seat of manufactures, and port of delivery; pop. 30,737. Parkersburg, port of delivery; pop. 6,582. Pop. of Martinsburg, 6,335.

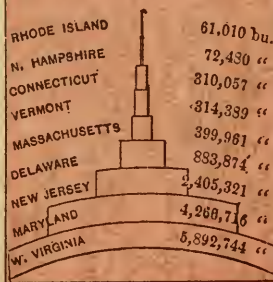
Number farms, 1870, 39,778; 1880, 62,674. Average value per acre, cleared land, \$21.05; woodland, \$9.39. A rich agricultural tract; 61 per cent. of laborers engaged in agriculture; staples are tobacco, wheat and corn, the last being the most valuable crop; number bu. grown 1884, being 11,900,000; wheat, 3,318,000; oats, 2,212,000; tobacco, 1883, 1,952,872 lbs.

On farms, Jan., 1884: Sheep, 671,226; swine, 424,626; annual wool clip, 2,000,000 lbs. The yield of butter, 1880, was 9,315,895 lbs; of fruit, over \$1,000,000. Wine made 1880, 71,026 gallons; total value lumber products, \$2,431,857.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$2,700
Secretary of State } and fees.	1,000
Treasurer.....	1,400
Auditor.....	2,000
Supt. of Free Schools.....	1,500
Attorney Gen.....	1,000
Presiding Jdg. Supm. Court.....	2,250
Asso. Judges.....	2,250
Senators.....	\$4 per d.
Representatives.....	10 cents.
District Judge.....	3,500
2 Colls. Int. R.....	2,875

INCREASE IN CORN CROP, 1870 TO 1880.



30 Deputy } \$ 700  
Colls. ... } to 1,600

## Presidential P. O.

Charleston.....	\$2,100
Charlestown..	1,500
Clarksburg....	1,600
Fairmont.....	1,200
Grafton.....	1,400
Huntington...	1,700
Lewisburgh....	1,000
Martinsburg..	1,800
Morgantown...	1,000
Moundsville..	1,200
Parkersburg...	2,300
Piedmont.....	1,300
Pt. Pleasant...	1,000
Wellsburgh....	1,300
Weston.....	1,200
Wheeling.....	3,000

Iron ore yields 50 to 80 per cent. pure metal, latest amount reported, 61,216 tons; coal, 1,792,570 tons; salt, 2,679,433 bu.; petroleum is extensively produced in Ritchie, Pleasants, Wood and Wirt counties. Ranks fifth in salt and coal; eighth in buckwheat, iron and steel.

Population, 618,457; male, 314,495; female, 303,962; native, 600,192; foreign, 18,265; white, 592,537; colored, 25,886; Indians, 29; 40 per cent. increase in pop. 1870 to 1880; number slaves, 1860, 18,371. Governor and State officers elected quadrennially, and legislature every two years; State elections, second Tuesday in October; congressional and presidential, Tuesday after the first Monday in November; number Senators, 26; Representatives, 65; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; limit of session, 45 days; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years. Number electoral votes, 6; number voters, 139,161; native white, 123,569; foreign white, 9,208; colored, 6,384. Insane, paupers and convicts excluded from voting.

Flourishing free school system; school population, 216,605; school age, 6-21.

Legal interest, 6; by contract, 6; usury forfeits excess of interest.





# NORTH CAROLINA. "Old North State," "Tar State."

One of the thirteen original States; discovered by Lord Raleigh, 1584; settled by English at Albemarle, 1650; seceded May, 1861; re-admitted June, 1868.

Area, 52,250 square miles; length, 450 miles; breadth, 185 miles; coast line, over 400 miles; area dismal swamp, 150,000 acres; number counties, 96.

Temperature at Wilmington: winter, 46° to 51°; summer, 76° to 80°. Frost seldom occurs before November. Rainfall at Gaston, 43 inches. Deaths by consumption, 1.5 per 1,000 of population.

Wilmington, principal seaport and chief city; pop., 13,446. Raleigh, capital, and contains the State institutions; pop., 7,790. Charlotte contains assay office; pop., 4,473; pop. New Bern, 5,849.

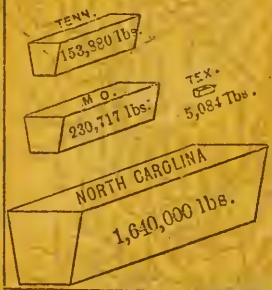
Farms in 1860, 75,203, increased to 157,609 in 1880; average value per acre, cleared land, \$9.77; woodland, \$5.53.

Agriculture the leading industry; corn the most valuable crop; tobacco the leading product; value orchard products over \$900,000. Latest reports give 4,576,148 bu. sweet potatoes; 5,609,191 lbs. rice; value tar and turpentine products, \$1,758,488; tobacco crop, 1883, 29,048,213 lbs.; wheat crop, 1884, 4,650,000 bu.; oats, 4,632,000 bu.; corn, 31,499,000 bu.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$3,000
Sec'y of State..	2,000
Treasurer.....	3,000
Auditor.....	1,500
Attorney Gen..	2,000
Supt. Pub. Inst.	1,500
Adjutant Gen..	600
Com'r of Agr...	1,200
State Librarian	750
Chief Justice...	2,500
2 Asso. Justices	2,500
Senators, } \$4 a day,	
Representa- } mileage	
tatives.. } 10c.	
4 Collectors } 2,500	
Int. Rev... } to 3,750	
6½ Deputy } 300	
Collectors } to 1,700	

## AMOUNT OF COPPER INGOTS PRODUCED IN SOUTHERN STATES.



2 Dist. Judges.. \$3,500

## Presidential P. O.

Asheville.....	\$1,900
Charlotte....	2,400
Durham.....	1,600
Elizabeth City..	1,200
Fayetteville...	1,600
Goldsborough..	1,800
Greensborough	1,800
New Bern.....	1,900
Oxford.....	1,200
Raleigh.....	2,600
Reidsville.....	1,200
Salisbury.....	1,500
Statesville.....	1,400
Tarborough....	1,500
Wilmington...	2,600
Wilson.....	1,400
Winston.....	1,800
10 P. O..	1,200 to 1,000

Ranks first in tar and turpentine, second in copper, third in peanuts and tobacco, fourth in rice, ninth in cotton.

Number of different industries, 3,802; flour and grist mills, 1,313; saw mills, 776; latest reported value oyster fisheries, \$60,000; number boats engaged in general fisheries, about 3,000; copper mined, 1,640,000 lbs.

State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 50; Representatives, 120; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting Wednesday after first Monday in January; limit of session, 60 days; terms of Senators and Representatives, two years each. Number electoral votes, 11; number voters, 294,750; native white, 187,637; foreign white, 2,095; colored, 105,018. Convicts are excluded from voting.

Population, 1,399,750: male, 687,908; female, 711,842; native, 1,396,008; foreign, 3,742; white, 867,242; colored, 531,278; Indians, 1,230. Slaves, 1860, 331,059.

Public school system adopted 1840; at present over 2,000 public schools in operation; school age, 6-21.

Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 8; usury forfeits interest.





# SOUTH CAROLINA. South Kar-o-li'na. "Palmetto State."

Named in honor of Charles II. of England, by whom the province was created in 1663. One of the thirteen original States. First permanent settlement made by English at Port Royal, 1670. Famous nullification troubles occurred 1832-33; led by J. C. Calhoun, and opposed vigorously by Pres. Jackson, during which his famous expression "by the Eternal" was first used. Seceded November, 1860; re-admitted June, 1868.

Area, 30,170 square miles; extreme length, 275 miles; greatest breadth, 210 miles; coast line, 200 miles. Largest rivers, Savannah, Great Pee Dee, Santee and Edisto. Number counties, 34.

Temperature at Charleston: summer, 79° to 83°; winter, 50° to 54°; rainfall, 43 inches; frosts seldom occur. Aiken, noted winter resort for consumptives. Deaths, consumption, 1.5 per 1,000 population.

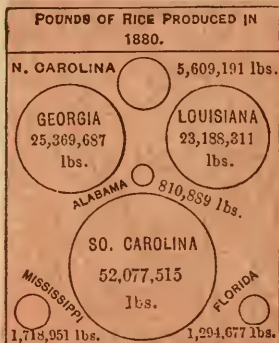
Charleston, largest city; laid out 1680; population, 49,984; port of entry; seat of a Catholic bishop. United States customs districts at Beaufort, Charleston and Georgetown.

First railroad to use American locomotives, the South Carolina, built 1830-33; number miles railroad January 1, 1886, 1,693.

Number farms, 1860, 33,171; 1870, 51,889; 1880, 93,864. Average value per acre, cleared land, \$6.24; woodland, \$8.64.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$3,500
Lieut. Gov.....	1,000
Sec'y of State..	2,100
Treasurer.....	2,100
Compt'ler Gên	2,100
Attorney Gen..	2,100
Supt. Pub. Inst.	2,100
Com'r Agricult.	2,100
Adj. & Insp. Gen.	1,500
Chief Justice..	4,000
Asso. Justices.	3,500
Clerk of Supreme Court.	1,000
Senators, } \$5 pr. day	
Representatives, } mileage	
tatives. } 10 cents.	
District Judge.	3,500
Col. Int. Rev...	3,250



## Presidential P. O.

Aiken.....	\$1,600
Anderson C. H.	1,400
Beaufort.....	1,400
Camden.....	1,300
Charleston ...	3,200
Chester C. H..	1,400
Columbia.....	2,500
Florence.....	1,200
Georgetown ...	1,100
Greenville C.H.	2,000
Marion.....	1,100
Newberry C. H.	1,500
Orange'h C.H.	1,300
Rock Hill.....	1,000
Spart'n'b'h C.H.	1,800
Sumter C. H....	1,600
Union.....	1,000
Winnsborough	1,200
Yorkville.....	1,000

Number of flour and grist mills, 720; value of lumber products, \$2,031,507; tar and turpentine, \$1,893,206; oyster fishery, \$20,000; sea, river and lake fisheries, \$193,482. Ranks first in phosphates; production, 332,077 tons; value, \$1,992,462.

Gold mines in Abbeville, Edgefield and Union counties; first mint deposits, \$3,500 in 1827; aggregate to June 30, 1883, \$1,468,854. White and variegated marbles found in Spartanburgh and Laurens counties.

Population, 995,577; male, 490,408; female, 505,169; native, 987,891; foreign, 7,686; white, 391,105; colored, 604,332; Chinese, 9; Indians, 131. Number persons per square mile, 33. Slaves, 1860, 402,406.

State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; State Senators, 35; Representatives, 124; sessions annual, meeting fourth Tuesday in November; limit of session, none; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years.

Number electoral votes, 9; number voters, 205,789; colored, 118,889; native white, 82,910; foreign white, 3,990. Insane, inmates of asylums, alms-houses and prisons, U. S. army and duelists excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 9; school population, 262,279; school age, 6-16.

Legal interest rate, 7; by contract, any rate.







MAP OF GEORGIA.



# FLORIDA. Flor'e-dah. "Peninsula State."

Discoverer landed on Easter Sunday, or "Flowery Easter;" hence the name.

Settled by Spaniards at St. Augustine, 1565; organized as a Territory, 1822; admitted as a State, 1845; seceded 1861; re-admitted, 1868.

Area, 58,680 square miles; coast line, 1,146 miles, 472 being on Atlantic; length, north and south, 350 miles; length, east and west, 340 miles; mean width of peninsula, 100 miles; greatest elevation, 250 feet. Number counties, 39.

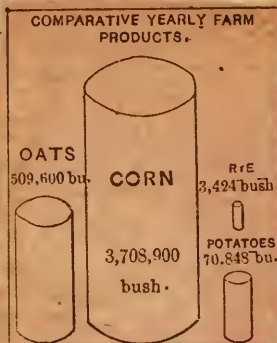
Temperature at Jacksonville: winter, 55° to 61°; summer, 80° to 83°. Rainfall at Fort Myers, 57 inches.

Key West, the metropolis, and has good harbor and naval station; pop., 9,890. Jacksonville, an important commercial point; pop., 7,650. St. Augustine, oldest town in United States. Tallahassee, the capital. Pop. Pensacola, 6,845.

Number farms, 23,438; owned by State, 15,000,000 acres; value per acre, cleared land, \$9.48; woodland, \$3.03; swamp, \$1; school lands, \$1.25.

### Salaries of State Officers.

Governor .....	\$3,500
Lieut. Gov.....	500
Sec'y of State..	2,000
Treasurer.....	2,000
Comptroller...	2,000
Attorney Gen..	2,000
Supt. Pub. Ins..	2,000
Adjutant Gen...	2,000
Land Com'r ...	1,200
Chief Justice ..	3,500
2 Asso. Justices	3,000
Senators, } \$6 a day	
Represent- } and 10c.	
tatives.. } a mile.	
2 Dist. Judges..	3,500
Col. Int. Rev...	3,000
Surveyor Gen..	1,800
Chief Clerk....	1,600



Draftsman.....	\$1,200
38 Lighthouse } 370	
Keepers.... }	to 820

### Presidential P. O.

Cedar Keys....	\$1,300
De Land .....	1,300
Eustis .....	1,000
Fernandina ...	1,600
Gainesville ...	1,600
Jacksonville ...	2,800
Key West .....	1,600
Ocala .....	1,500
Orlando .....	1,500
Palatka .....	1,800
Pensacola .....	2,200
St. Augustine..	1,700
Sanford.....	1,600
Tallahassee ...	1,700
Tampa .....	1,400

Corn most valuable crop, returns of 1884, 3,837,200 bushels; oats, 494,000 bu.; cotton, 60,000 bales; latest reported tobacco, 24,239 pounds; rice, 1,294,677 pounds; peaches, 89,028 bushels; sugar, 1,273 hogsheads; honey, 210,357 pounds; molasses, 1,029,868 gallons. Over 3,000,000 orange trees planted since 1870, and millions of oranges exported yearly.

Latest reported fisheries, \$78,408; lumber products, \$3,060,291; oysters, 20,000 bushels.

Ranks third in sugar and molasses, sixth in rice, tenth in cotton.

Population, 269,493: male, 136,444; female, 133,049; native, 259,584; foreign, 9,909; white, 142,605; colored, 126,690; Indians, 180; slaves, 1860, 61,745.

State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 32; Representatives, 76; sessions of legislature biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting Tuesday after first Monday in January; limit of session, 60 days; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years.

Number electoral votes, 4; number voters, 61,699; colored, 27,489; native white, 30,351; foreign white, 3,859. Idiots, insane, criminals, betters on elections and duelists excluded from voting.

School population, 88,677; enrolled in public schools, 39,315; school age, 4-21.—Legal interest rate, 8; by contract, any rate.

MAP OF FLORIDA.





# ALABAMA. Al-a-bah'mah.

Name derived from an Indian word signifying, "Here we rest."

Settled near Mobile Bay by French, 1702; admitted as a State, 1819; seceded 1861; re-admitted 1868.

Area, 52,250 square miles, same as North Carolina; length, 330 miles; average breadth, 154 miles; seacoast, about 60 miles. Inland steam navigation about 1,500 miles; Mobile the only seaport. Number counties, 66.

Temperature at Augusta: winter, 46° to 52°; summer, 79° to 83°. Rainfall at Huntsville, 55 inches. July the hottest month. Fruit trees blossom February 1st to March 1st.

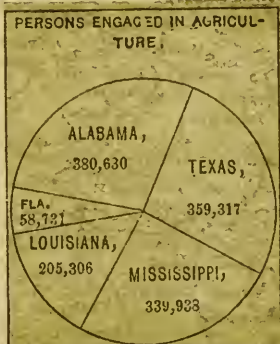
Montgomery, capital; pop., 16,713. Huntsville, the northern trade centre; pop., 4,977. Selma, an important railroad centre; pop., 7,529. Mobile, metropolis; pop., 29,132.

Number farms, 135,864. Average value per acre, cleared land, \$6.53; woodland, \$4.08. Sugar product, 94 hogsheads; molasses, 735,199 gallons; tobacco crop, 1882, 475,456 lbs.; hay, 10,882 acres, or 12,513 tons; oats, 1884, 405,830 acres, or 5,015,000 bu.; corn, 30,197,000 bu.; cotton, 661,000 bales.

Number industries, 2,070; flour and grist mills, 807; saw mills, 354. Total capital invested, \$9,668,008; value products, \$13,565,504.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$3,000
Sec'y of State..	1,800
Treasurer.....	2,150
Auditor.....	1,800
Attorney Gen..	1,500
Supt. Pub. Inst.	2,250
Librarian.....	1,500
3 R. R. Com- missioners }	2,000 to 3,500
Chief Justice..	3,000
2 Asso. Justices	3,000
Senators, } \$± pr. day	
Representatives } and 20c	
	mileage.
3 Dist. Judges..	3,500
2 Colls. Int. Rev.	2,500
16 Colls. Int. }	1,000
Revenue.. }	to 1,400



## Presidential P. O.

Anniston.....	\$1,400
Birmingham...	2,500
Eufaula.....	1,800
Florence.....	1,200
Gadsden.....	1,300
Greenville.....	1,400
Huntsville.....	1,800
Marion.....	1,500
Mobile.....	3,100
Montgomery...	2,700
Opelika.....	1,500
Selma.....	2,500
Talladega.....	1,500
Troy.....	1,300
Tuscaloosa.....	1,700
Union Springs.	1,400
Uniontown....	1,100
6 Postoffices....	1,000

Mineral region in northeast corner, extending southwest, about 160 miles, with average width of about 80 miles; contains three distinct coal fields, area over 5,000 square miles, and beds, 1 to 8 feet thick; limestone, sandstone, and iron ore near the coal.

Ranks fourth in cotton, fifth in mules and molasses, sixth in sugar, seventh in rice and iron ore.

Population, 1,262,505; male, 622,629; female, 639,876; native, 1,252,771; foreign, 9,734; white, 662,185; colored, 600,107; Indians, 213; slaves, 1860, 435,080.

State elections biennial, first Monday in August; congressional and presidential, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 33; Representatives, 100; sessions of legislature biennial, in even-numbered years, meeting Tuesday after second Monday in November; limit of session, 50 days; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years.

Number of electoral votes, 10; number of voters, 262,737; colored, 118,423; native white, 136,058; foreign white, 8,256. Indians, idiots and persons convicted of crime excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 4; school population, 401,002; school age, 7-21. Legal interest rate, 8; usury forfeits entire interest.

MAP OF ALABAMA.



# MISSISSIPPI. *Mis'sis-sip'pl.* "The Bayou State."

Name of Indian origin, signifying "Father of Waters."

First permanent settlement at Natchez, 1716; admitted 1817; seceded 1861; re-admitted 1870.

Area, 46,810 square miles; extreme length, 332 miles; extreme breadth, 189 miles; mean breadth, 142 miles; gulf frontage, including irregularities and islands, 287 miles; harbors at Pascagoula, Biloxi, Mississippi City and Shieldsborough. Number counties, 74.

Temperature at Vicksburg: winter, 47° to 56°; summer, 80° to 83°. Rainfall, Natchez, 54 inches.

Jackson, the capital; pop., 5,204. Natchez, an important shipping point; pop., 7,058. Vicksburg, an extensive cotton market; pop., 11,814.

Railroad mileage, 1844, 26; Jan. 1, 1886, 1,947.

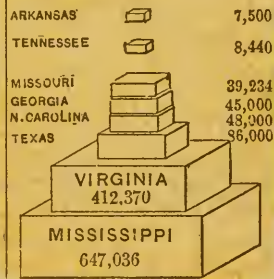
Number farms, 101,772. Average value per acre: cleared land, \$7.88; woodland, \$3.78.

Latest reports give 3,501 acres in rice; sugar cane, 4,555 acres; tobacco, 1,595 acres; corn, 1,889,600 acres; cotton, 847,000 bales; sweet potatoes, 3,610,660 bu.; wine, 209,845 gals.; molasses, 536,625 gals.; bales cotton used, 6,411; looms, 704; spindles, 26,172.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor	....	\$4,000
Lieut. Gov.	.....	800
Sec'y of State	..	2,500
Treasurer	.....	2,500
Auditor	.....	2,500
Atty. General	..	2,500
Supt. Pub. Edu.	.....	2,000
Com'r Agricult.	.....	1,000
Land Com'r	....	1,000
Adjutant Gen.	..	500
Librarian	.....	800
Chief Justice	...	3,500
2 Asso. Justices	.....	3,500
Senators,		
Representatives	} \$400 a year	
2 Dist. Judges	...	3,500
Col. Int. Rev.	...	2,750

## NO. OF YDS. OF CLOTH MANUFACTURED IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.



## Presidential P. O.

Aberdeen	.....	\$1,500
Brookhaven	....	1,300
Canton	.....	1,500
Columbus	.....	1,800
Corinth	.....	1,500
Greenville	....	1,600
Grenada	.....	1,400
Holly Springs	..	1,500
Jackson	.....	2,300
Kosciusko	.....	1,200
Meridian	.....	2,100
Natchez	.....	2,100
Okolona	.....	1,300
Oxford	.....	1,600
Vicksburgh	...	2,500
West Point	....	1,300
Yazoo	.....	1,200
Yazoo City	....	1,400
5 P. O.	.....	\$1,100 and 1,000

Forest area very large; pine, oak, chestnut, walnut and magnolia trees grow on uplands and bluffs, and long-leaved pine on islands and in sandy regions of the south; cotton lands mostly in Yazoo and Mississippi bottoms.

Ranks second in cotton, fifth in rice, sixth in mules and molasses, seventh in sugar.

Population, 1,131,597: male, 567,177; female, 564,420; native, 1,122,388; foreign, 9,209; white, 479,398; colored, 650,291; Chinese, 51; Indians, 1,257; slaves, 1860, 436,631.

Governor and State officers elected quadrennially, and legislature every two years; State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov.; sessions of legislature biennial, in even-numbered years, meeting Tuesday after first Monday in January; limit of session, none; number Senators, 37; Representatives, 120; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years.

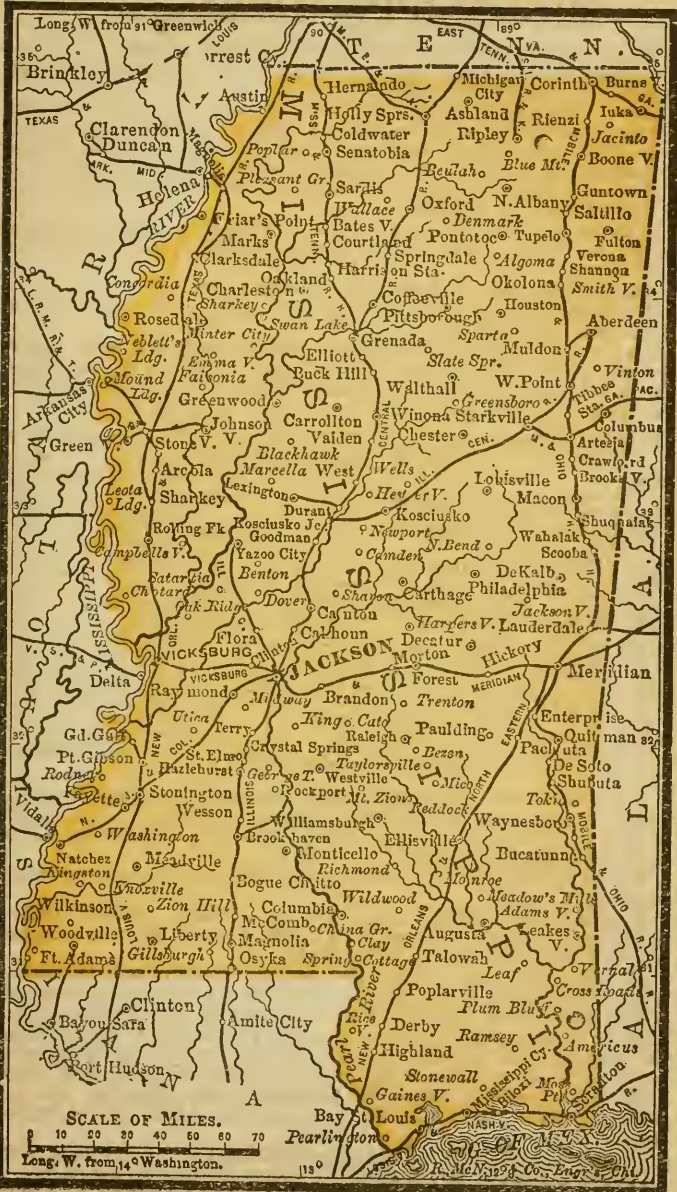
Number electoral votes, 9; number voters, 238,532; colored, 130,278; native white, 102,530; foreign white, 5,674. Idiots, insane and criminals excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 3; school population, 444,131; school age, 5-21.

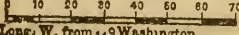
Legal interest, 6; by contract, 10; usury forfeits excess of int.



MAP OF MISSISSIPPI.



SCALE OF MILES.



Long. W. from 14° Washington.

115°

R. McJ. 1278 Co. Eng. & Cht.

# LOUISIANA.

Loo-ee-ze-ah'na.  
"Creole State."

Named in honor of Louis XIV., King of France, when Louisiana was first colonized; first permanent settlement made by French at New Orleans, 1718; admitted 1812; seceded January, 1861; re-admitted June, 1868.

Area, 48,720 square miles; greatest length, east and west, 800 miles; breadth, 240 miles; coast line, 1,256 miles; internal water communication, 2,500 miles; number counties, 58.

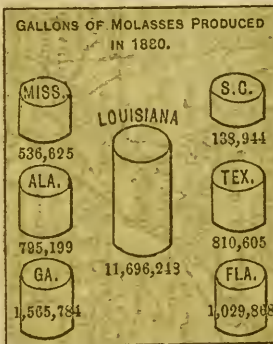
Temperature at New Orleans: winter, 53° to 61°; summer, 81° to 83°; rainfall, 51 inches.

New Orleans, metropolis, port of entry and largest cotton market in the world; pop., 216,090; capital until 1847, and again from 1868 to 1881. Baton Rouge, capital; pop., 7,197. Pop. Shreveport, 8,009. Morgan City, port of entry. State institution for insane at Jackson; for deaf mutes and blind, Baton Rouge.

Number farms, 1860, 17,323; 1876, 28,481; 1880, 48,292. Average value per acre, cleared land, \$14.36; woodland, \$3.53; 57 per cent. of laborers are engaged in agriculture; rural income, per capita, \$209. Latest statistics give 312,000 bu. salt; 1,318,110 bu. sweet potatoes; 175,000 acres sugar cane; 122,983 hhd. sugar; 11,696,243 gals. molasses; 23,188,311 lbs. rice; corn crop, 1884, 11,007,000 bu.; acreage of oats, 35,119, producing 404,000 bu.; cotton, 995,000 bales.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$4,000
Lieut. Gov. \$8 pr day	
Treasurer.....	2,000
Sec'y of State .	1,800
Auditor.....	2,500
Attorney Gen..	3,000
Adjutant Gen.	2,000
Supt. Pub. Inst	2,000
Com'r of Agr. } and Immig. }	2,000
Chief Justice...	5,000
4 Asso. Justices	5,000
Senators, } \$4 pr day Representatives } and } mileage	
2 District	3,500
Judges.....	4,500
Col. of Cus- toms, N. O. }	7,000



Col. Inter. Rev	\$3,875
Surveyor Gen..	1,800
Chf. Draftsman	1,500
Supt. of Mint...	3,500
Chief Clerk....	2,000
Cashier.....	2,000

## Presidential P. O.

Alexandria....	\$1,300
Baton Rouge....	1,700
Donaldsonville	1,400
Franklin.....	1,100
Lake Charles..	1,300
Monroe.....	1,400
New Iberia....	1,500
New Orleans...	3,700
Opelousas....	1,100
Plaquemine....	1,200
Shreveport....	2,200
Thibodeaux...	1,300

Ranks first in sugar and molasses, third in rice, seventh in cotton, ninth in salt. Total number industries, 1,553; capital invested, \$11,462,468; value products, \$24,205,183.

Population, 939,946; male, 468,754; female, 471,192; native, 885,800; foreign, 54,146; white, 454,954; colored, 483,655; Chinese, 489; Indians, 848; slaves, 1860, 331,726. Legislature and State officers elected quadrennially; members Congress, biennially. State elections, Tuesday after third Monday in April; number Senators, 36; Representatives, 98; sessions biennial, in even-numbered years, meeting second Monday in May; limit of session, 60 days; terms of Senators and Representatives, 4 years each.

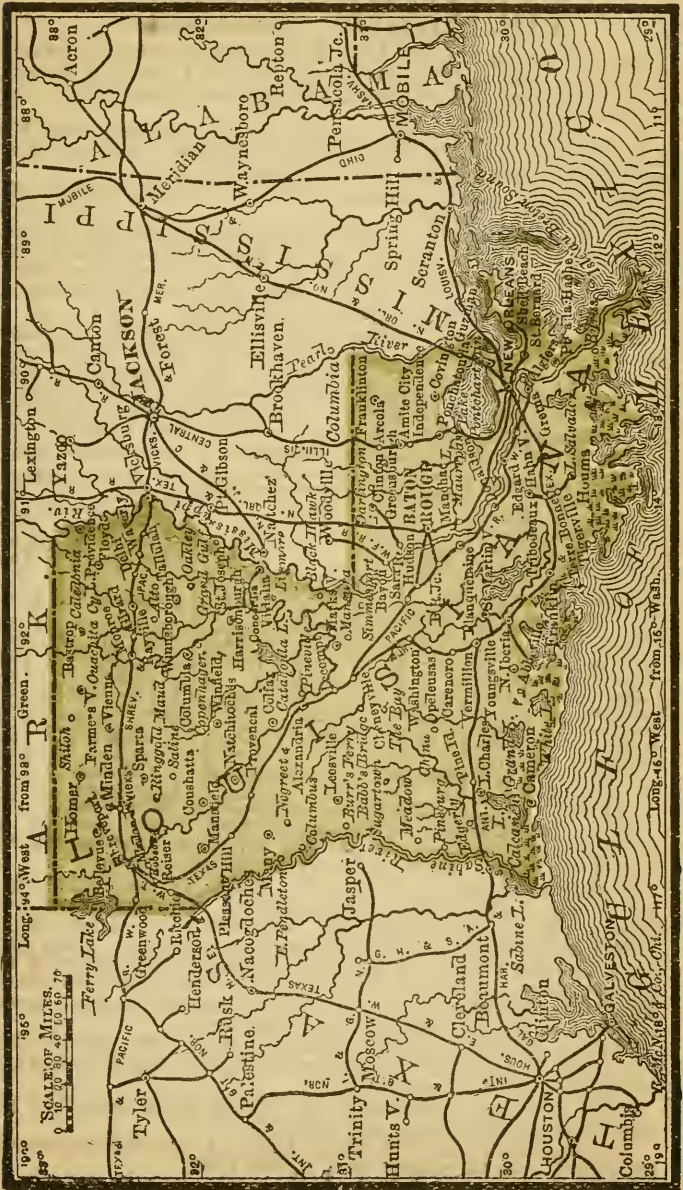
Number electoral votes, 8; number voters, 216,787; colored, 107,977; native white, 81,777; foreign white, 27,033. Idiots, insane and criminals excluded from voting.

Sugar cane first cultivated in the United States, near New Orleans, 1751, and first sugar mill used 1758.

Exports, 1882, \$90,238,503; imports, \$10,611,353; duties collected, \$2,046,804; railroad mileage, Jan. 1, 1886, 1,397.

Legal interest, 5; by contract, 8; usury forfeits entire interest.

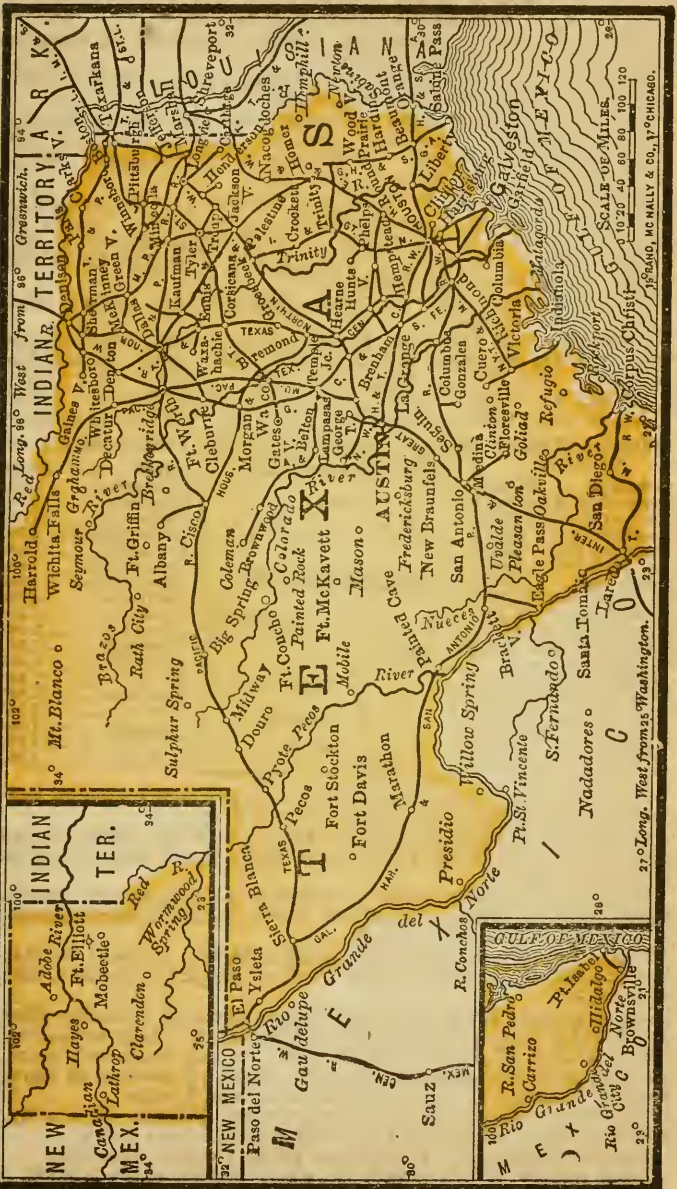
MAP OF LOUISIANA.







MAP OF TEXAS.



# ARKANSAS.

Ar'kan-saw.  
"Bear State."

Name of Indian origin, signifying "Smoky Water," with prefix from French meaning "Bow."

Settled at Arkansas Post by French, 1685; became a Territory, 1819; admitted as a State, 1836; seceded March 4, 1861; re-admitted 1868.

Area, 53,850 square miles; length, north and south, 240 miles; breadth, from 170 to 250 miles; Mississippi river frontage, about 400 miles. Number counties, 75.

Temperature at Little Rock: winter, 42° to 51°; summer, 79° to 82°. Rainfall, at Fort Smith, 40 in.; and at Washington, 55 in.

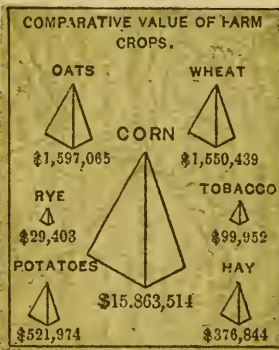
Hot Springs, in Garland county, famous for valuable medicinal springs; temperature of water, over 140°. Little Rock, the capital and metropolis; population, 13,138.

Number farms, 94,433. Average value per acre, cleared land, \$11.78; woodland, \$3.48.

Corn crop, 1884, 32,465,000 bushels; wheat, 1,885,000 bushels; cotton, 513,000 bales. Latest reported tobacco crop, 1,952,872 pounds; oats, 3,542,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 881,260 bushels. Ranks sixth in cotton, and ninth in mules.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$3,500
Sec'y of State..	1,800
Treasurer.....	2,250
Auditor.....	2,250
Attorney Gen..	1,500
Supt. Pub. Inst'n	1,600
Land Com'r....	1,800
Chief Justice..	3,000
2 Asso. Justices	3,000
Senators,	
Representatives.	\$6 a day.
2 Dist. Judges..	3,500
Dist. Atty. \$200& fees	
2 Asst. Dist. } \$1,200	
Attys.....	1,000
Col. Int. Rev..	2,750
10 Deputy } 1,200	
Collectors } to 1,500	



## Presidential P. O.

Arkadelphia...	\$1,200
Batesville.....	2,200
Camden.....	1,200
Dardanelle ....	1,000
Eureka Springs	1,700
Fayetteville....	1,500
Forest City....	1,000
Fort Smith....	2,000
Helena.....	1,800
Hope.....	1,400
Hot Springs....	2,400
Jonesborough..	1,100
Little Rock....	2,800
Newport.....	1,400
Pine Bluff.....	1,800
Prescott.....	1,100
Texarkana.....	2,000
Van Buren.....	1,300

Number different industries, 2,070; for tar and turpentine, 26; sawing lumber, 354; flour and grist, 807.

Coal along Arkansas river; iron ores in Ozark Mountains; salt springs near Ouachita; oilstone near Hot Springs; kaolin in Pulaski county.

Population, 802,525; male, 416,279; female, 386,246; native, 792,175; foreign, 10,350; white, 591,531; colored, 210,666; Chinese, 133; Indians, 195; slaves, 1860, 111,115.

State elections biennial, in even-numbered years, meeting first Monday in September; congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 31; Representatives, 94; sessions of legislature biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting second Monday in January; limit of session, 60 days; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years.

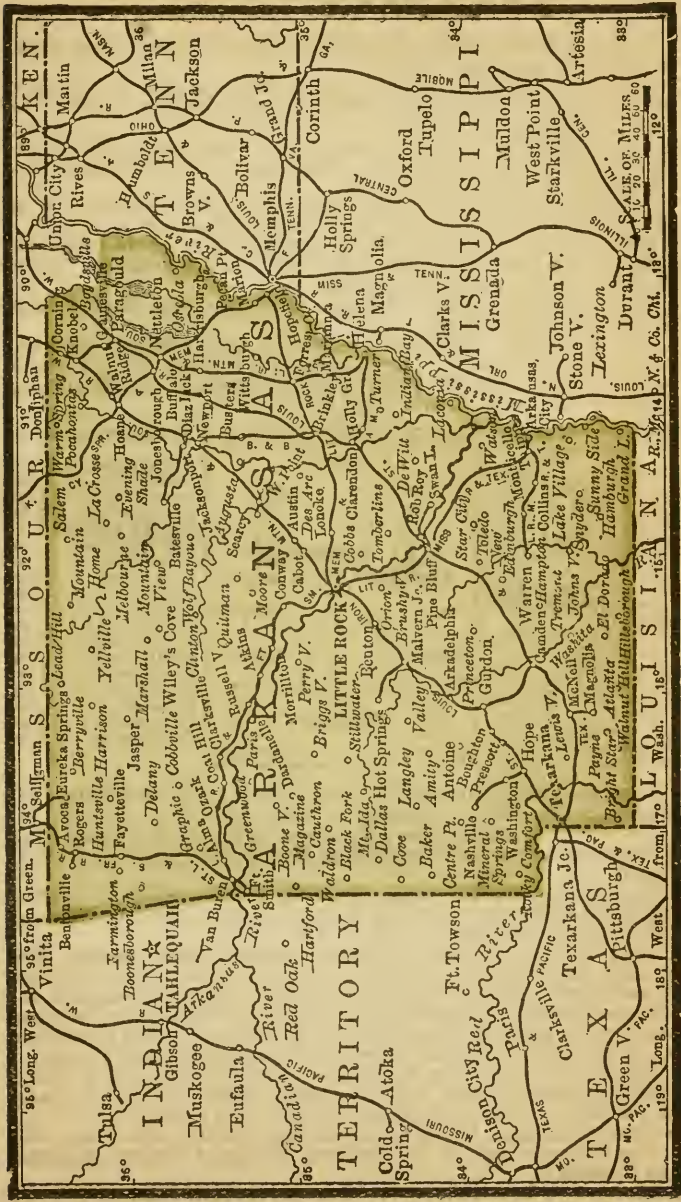
Number electoral votes, 7; number voters, 182,977; native white, 129,675; foreign white, 6,475; colored, 46,827. Idiots, Indians, and persons convicted of crime excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 5; school population, 289,617; school age, 6-31.

Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 10; usury forfeits principal and interest.



MAP OF ARKANSAS.



# MISSOURI. Mis-soo'ree. "The Pennsylvania of the West."

Name signifies "Mud River," and was taken from that of the river of same name. First settled at Ste. Genevieve by the French, 1755; organized as a Territory, 1812; admitted 1821.

Area, 69,415 square miles, nearly that of combined area of New England States; length, north and south, 275 miles; average breadth, 245 miles; Mississippi river frontage, nearly 500 miles; number counties, 115.

Temperature at St. Louis: winter, 30° to 43°; summer, 75° to 80°; rainfall, 42 inches.

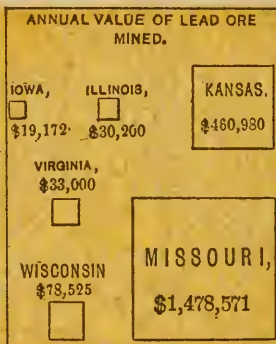
St. Louis, largest city west of the Mississippi, port of entry and great commercial and manufacturing point; pop., 350,518. Capital, Jefferson City; pop., 5,271. Pop. St. Joseph, 32,431; of Kansas City,—Chicago of the West,—55,787.

Number farms, 215,575; average value per acre, cleared land, \$14.52; woodland, \$8.25.

Corn crop, 1884, 197,850,000 bu.; wheat, 27,500,000 bu.; oats, 80,774,000 bu.; potatoes, 1883, 6,535,570 bu.; tobacco, 10,540,000 lbs.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$5,000
Sec'y of State..	3,000
Treasurer.....	3,000
Auditor.....	3,000
Attorney Gen..	3,000
Adjutant Gen..	2,000
Supt. Pub. Sch'ls	3,000
Register Lands	3,000
3 Rail'd Com'rs	3,000
Supt. Ins. Dep't	4,000
Chief Justice...	4,500
Senators, } \$5 a day &	
Representatives, } mileage	
	and \$30
2 Dist. Judges..	3,500
5 Collectors }	2,250
Int. Rev. }	to 4,500
Surveyor of } 5,000	
Cust., St. L. }	



## Presidential P. O.

Carthage.....	\$2,300
Chillicothe.....	1,800
Clinton.....	1,800
Columbia.....	1,900
Hannibal.....	2,500
Jefferson City..	2,100
Joplin.....	1,800
Kansas City....	3,600
Louisiana.....	1,800
Maryville.....	1,800
Mexico.....	1,900
Moberly.....	1,900
Nevada.....	1,800
Saint Joseph...	3,200
Saint Louis....	6,000
Sedalia.....	2,600
Springfield....	2,400
Warrensburgh	1,800
60 P. O...	1,700 to 1,000

Latest reports give 543,990 tons coal; iron ore, 386,197 tons, valued at \$1,674,875; marble and limestone, 4,419,300 cubic feet. Lead is found in southwest, centre and southeast, having area of over 5,000 square miles.

Latest reported stock on farms: horses, 701,702; milch cows, 674,565; cattle other than cows and oxen, 1,410,507; sheep, 1,429,580; swine, 4,087,566. Hogs packed winter 1881-82, 804,239.

Ranks first in mules; third in oxen, hogs, corn and copper; sixth in iron ore, milch cows and horses; seventh in oats; eighth in wheat and tobacco; ninth in railroad mileage, sheep and potatoes.

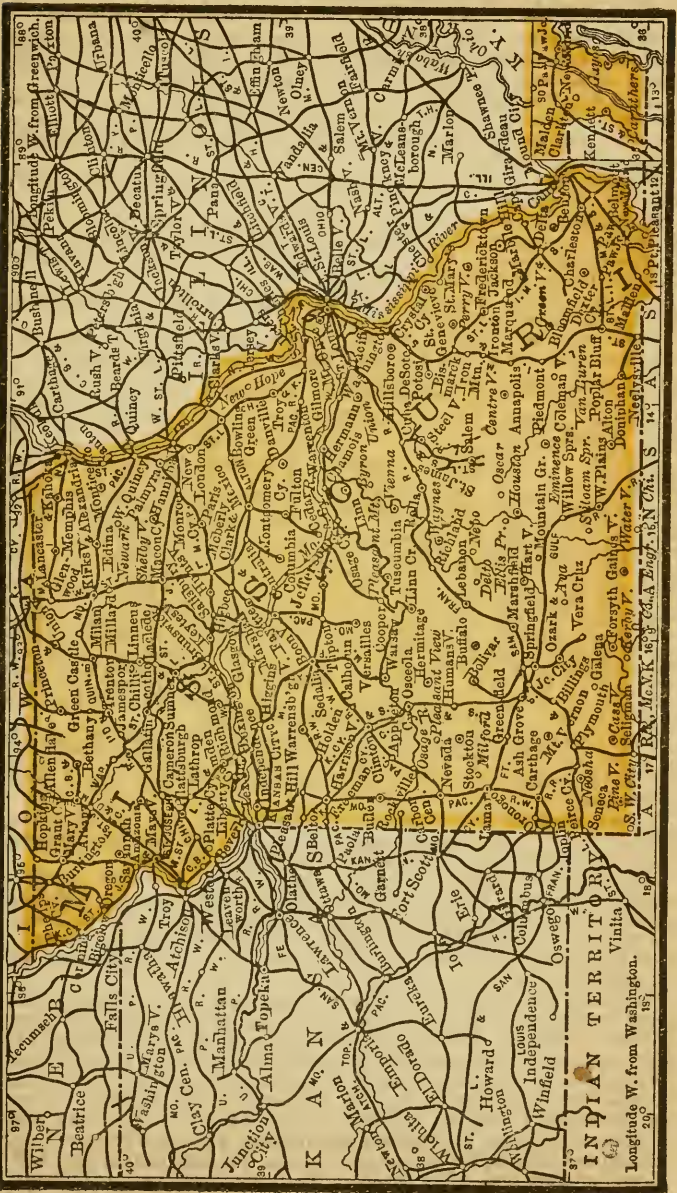
Population, 2,168,380; male, 1,127,187; female, 1,041,193; native, 1,956,802; foreign, 211,578; white, 2,022,826; colored, 145,350; Chinese, 91; Indians, 113.

Governor and State officers elected quadrennially, and legislature every two years. State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after 1st Monday in November; number Senators, 34; Representatives, 141; sessions of legislature biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting Wednesday after January 1st; limit of session, 70 days; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number electoral votes, 16; number voters, 541,207. U. S. army and inmates of asylums, poorhouses and prisons, excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 17; school population, 741,632; school age, 6-20.

Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 10; usury forfeits entire interest.

MAP OF MISSOURI.





# TENNESSEE. *Těn-nê-see'.* "Big Bend State."

Name derived from "Tannassee," Indian name for Little Tennessee river. First permanent settlement, 1756, on Tennessee river, about 80 miles from present site of Knoxville; first Anglo-American settlement west of the Alleghanies and south of Pennsylvania; admitted 1845; seceded February, 1861; re-admitted 1868.

Area, 42,050 square miles, nearly that of Virginia; greatest length, east and west, 432 miles; greatest breadth, 109 miles. Number counties, 96.

Temperature at Nashville: winter, 37° to 48°; summer, 75° to 81°. Rainfall at Memphis, 45 inches.

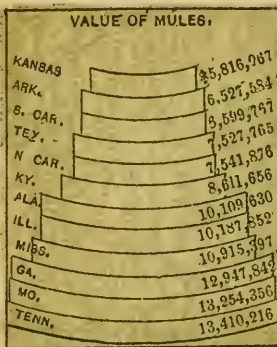
Nashville, capital and metropolis, also most wealthy and prosperous city; population, 43,350. Memphis, principal grain and cotton market between St. Louis and New Orleans; pop., 33,592. Population Chattanooga, 12,892; of Jackson, 8,377; of Knoxville, 9,693.

First railroad, a portion of the Nashville & Chattanooga, between Nashville and Bridgeport, 1853; mileage, Jan. 1, 1886, 2,178.

Number farms, 165,650. Value per acre, cleared land, \$13; woodland, \$7.28. Corn crop of 1884, 65,723,000 bu.; wheat, 9,320,000 bu.; cotton, 314,000 bales; potatoes, 1883, 2,404,647 bu.

### Salaries of State Officers.

Governor	\$4,000
Secretary of State	1,800
Treasurer	2,750
Comptroller	2,750
Attorney Gen.	3,000
Supt. Pub. Inst'n	1,800
Adjutant Gen.	1,200
Com'r Agr.	3,000
3 RR. Comm'rs	2,000
Librarian	1,000
Chief Justice	4,000
Senators	\$4 a day
Representatives	& 16c. a mile.
3 Dist. Judges	3,500
Pension Agent	4,000
3 Colls. Int.	4,375
Rev.	to 2,250



### Presidential P. O.

Bristol	\$1,700
Brownsville	1,300
Chattanooga	2,800
Clarksville	2,000
Columbia	1,800
Dyersburgh	1,000
Gallatin	1,400
Jackson	1,900
Jonesborough	1,000
Knoxville	2,900
Lebanon	1,500
Memphis	3,300
Murfr'sborough	1,600
Nashville	3,300
Pulaski	1,500
Shelbyville	1,400
Union City	1,500
6 Post Offices	1,200
4 Post Offices	1,100

Most valuable minerals are iron, copper and coal; area coal fields, over 5,000 square miles; product of pig iron, 70,873 tons; copper region in southwest, producing, from 1870 to 1880, nearly 13,000,000 lbs. ingot copper; excellent marbles and limestones, \$131,700 being invested in quarries.

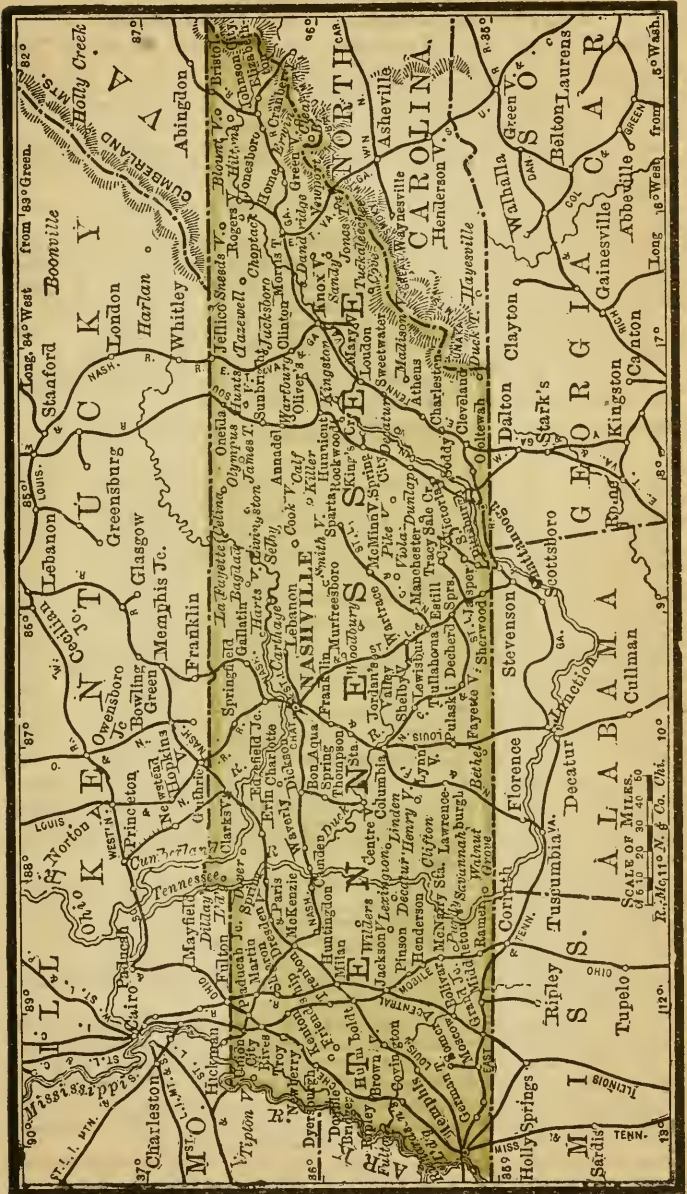
Ranks second in peanuts, average yield being 40 bu. per acre; third in mules; sixth in tobacco, yield being 707 lbs. per acre; seventh in copper; seventh in hogs; ninth in corn and cotton. Hemp, broom corn and flax are also valuable products.

Population, 1,542,359: male, 769,277; female, 773,082; native, 1,525,657; foreign, 16,702; white, 1,138,831; colored, 403,151; Chinese, 25; Indians, 352. Slaves, 1860, 275,719.

State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 33; Representatives, 99; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting first Monday in January; limit of session, 75 days; terms of Senators and Representatives, 2 years each. Number electoral votes, 12; number voters, 571,244; native white, 240,939; foreign white, 250,055; colored, 80,250. Non-payers of poll-tax excluded from voting.

Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, any rate; usury forfeits excess of interest and \$100 fine.

MAP OF TENNESSEE.



# KENTUCKY. "Corn Cracker State."

Name signifies "Dark and Bloody Ground," the country being the ancient hunting grounds of the Indians.

Earliest explorations made by John Finley and others, 1767; Daniel Boone established himself there, 1769; admitted as a State, 1792. Area, 40,400 square miles; greatest length, 350 miles; greatest breadth, 178 miles; river frontage, 812 miles; navigable waters, about 4,000 miles. Number counties, 118.

Temperature at Louisville: winter, 31° to 44°; summer, 75° to 80°. Rainfall at Springdale, 49 inches.

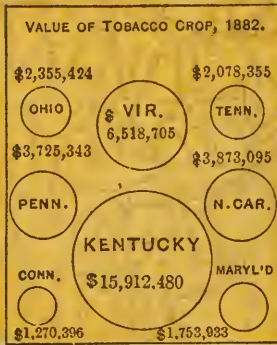
Louisville, the commercial emporium of the State, has large tobacco warehouses and pork-packing establishments; population, 123,758. Frankfort, the capital; population, 6,958. Population of Covington, 29,720. Lexington, former capital, founded 1776; population, 16,656. Newport connected with Covington by suspension bridge; population, 20,433. Louisville and Paducah, ports of entry.

Number farms, 166,453. Average value per acre, cleared land, \$18.86; woodland, \$12.82.

Ranks high as an agricultural State. Corn crop, 1884, 71,880,000 bu.; wheat, 13,425,000 bu.; oats, 7,865,000 bu.; tobacco, 1882, 198,905,994 lbs.

### Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$5,000
Sec'y of State..	1,500
Treasurer.....	2,400
Auditor.....	2,500
Atty. Gen. \$500 & fees	
Reg. Ld. Office.	2,400
Com'r of Agr..	2,000
Ins. Com'r.....	4,000
3 R. R. Com'rs..	2,000
Chief Justice .	5,000
3 Asso. Justices	5,000
Senators, } \$5 pr. day	
Representatives, } mileage	
} 15 cents.	
District Judge.	3,500
Pension Agent.	4,000
6 Cols. Int. Rev.	4,500
60 Deputy	300
Collectors.. } to 2,000	



### Presidential P. O.

Bowling Green	\$1,800
Covington.....	2,600
Danville.....	1,800
Frankfort.....	2,300
Georgetown....	1,600
Henderson....	1,800
Hopkinsville..	1,800
Lexington.....	2,700
Louisville.....	3,700
Maysville.....	2,000
Mt. Sterling...	1,700
Newport.....	2,100
Owensborough	2,000
Paducah.....	2,300
Paris.....	1,800
Richmond....	1,600
Shelbyville....	1,600
22 Offices... }	1,500
} to 1,000	

Has a world-wide reputation for thoroughbred horses and cattle. Latest reports give for stock on farms, horses, 370,028; milch cows, 304,720; cattle other than cows and oxen, 505,746; sheep, 980,166; swine, 1,954,919. Ranks first in tobacco; fourth in malt and distilled liquors; sixth in hogs; seventh in corn; eighth in rye, coal and mules.

Population, 1,648,690; male, 832,590; female, 816,100; native, 1,589,173; foreign, 59,517; white, 1,377,179; colored, 271,451; Chinese, 10; Indians, 50; slaves, 1867, 225,483.

State elections biennial, first Monday in August. in odd-numbered years; congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 38; Representatives, 100; sessions of legislature biennial, in even-numbered years, meeting last day of December; limit of session, 60 days, unless extended by vote; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years.

Number electoral votes, 13; number voters, 376,221. Bribers, robbers and forgers excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 15; public school system framed, 1838; school age, 6-20.

Legal int., 6; by contract, 10; usury forfeits excess over 10 per cent.





# OHIO. <sup>O-hi'o.</sup> "Buckeye State."

Name of Indian origin, signifying "Beautiful River."

First permanent settlement at Marietta, 1788; admitted as a State, 1802.

Area, 41,060 square miles; greatest length east and west, 225 miles; extreme breadth, 200 miles; Ohio river frontage, 430 miles; lake frontage, 230 miles; number counties, 88.

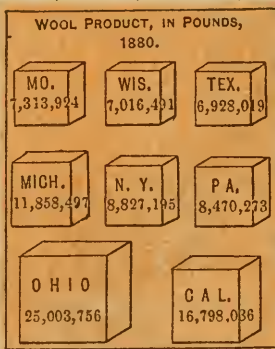
Temperature at Cleveland: winter, 27° to 38°; summer, 68° to 73°. At Cincinnati: winter, 34° to 45°; summer, 74° to 79°. Rainfall at Cleveland, 38 inches.

Cincinnati, "Queen City of the West," founded 1789, the metropolis; pop., 255,139. Cleveland has one of the best harbors on the lake; pop., 160,146. Columbus, capital and great railroad centre; pop., 51,647. Chillicothe, capital, 1800 to 1810; Zanesville, 1810 to 1812; Chillicothe, 1812 to 1816; Columbus, 1816. Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland and Cincinnati ports of entry.

Number farms, 247,189, of which 199,562 are occupied by owners; average value per acre, cleared land, \$47.53; woodland, \$41.37; wheat crop, 1884, 41,186,000 bu.; corn, 85,393,000 bu.; oats, 23,419,000 bu.; potatoes, 1883, 16,452,315 bu.; tobacco, 29,947,536 lbs. Average value corn, 1884, 41 cents; wheat, 75 cents; oats, 29 cents.

### Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$4,000
Sec'y of State..	3,000
Treasurer.....	3,000
Auditor.....	3,000
Attorney Gen...	2,000
School Comm'r	2,000
Supt. Ins. Dep't	1,800
Railroad Com'r	2,000
Sec'y Board Ag.	1,800
Com. Lab. Stati.	2,000
Chief Justice..	3,500
Senators, } \$600 a y'r	
Representatives, } and 12c.	
} mileage.	
2 District } 3,500	
Judges... }	4,000
Pension Agt... }	4,000
8 Collectors }	2,500
Int. Rev... }	to 4,500



### Presidential P. O.

Akron.....	\$2,800
Canton.....	2,700
Chillicothe....	2,400
Cincinnati....	6,000
Cleveland.....	3,700
Columbus.....	3,400
Dayton.....	3,200
Delaware.....	2,400
Hamilton.....	2,400
Lima.....	2,400
Mansfield.....	2,700
Newark.....	2,400
Portsmouth...	2,400
Sandusky.....	2,500
Springfield...	3,100
Steubenville...	2,400
Toledo.....	3,400
Youngstown...	2,600
Zanesville....	2,700
118 P.O....	2,300 to 1,000

Latest reported dairy products give: milk, 46,801,537 gallons; butter, 67,869,604 lbs.; cheese, 19,978,436 lbs. Pork packing extensively carried on; hogs packed winter 1881-82, 618,348.

Ranks first in agricultural implements and wool; second in petroleum, iron and steel; third in wheat, sheep, coal, malt and distilled liquors; fourth in printing and publishing, salt, miles railway and soap; fifth in milch cows, hogs, horses, hay, tobacco and iron ore.

Population, 3,198,062; male, 1,613,931; female, 1,584,126; native, 2,803,119; foreign, 394,943; white, 3,117,920; colored, 79,900; Chinese, 109; Indians, 130.

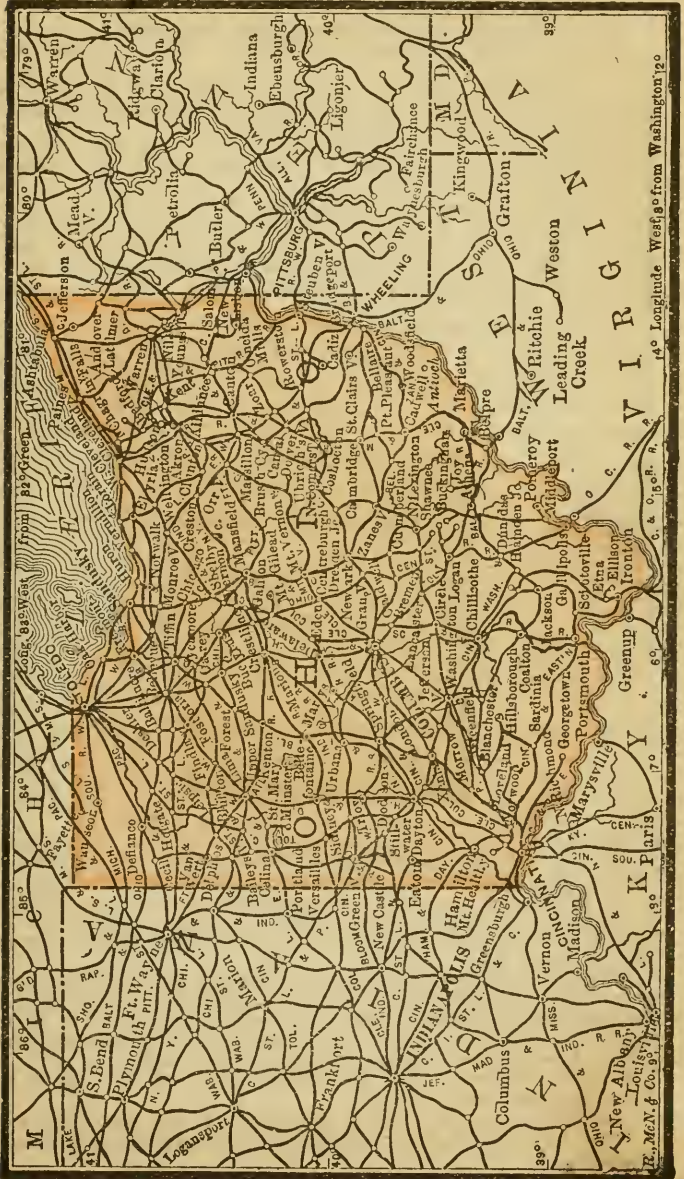
State and congressional elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 33; Representatives, 105; sessions biennial, but "adjourned sessions" practically amount to annual meetings; time, first Monday in January; limit of session, none: terms of Senators and Representatives, 2 years each.

Number electoral votes, 23; number voters, 826,577; insane and idiots excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 35; school population, 1,081,321; school age, 6-21.

Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 8; usury forfeits excess above 6 per cent.

MAP OF OHIO.



Longitude West, 90° from Washington '20



# INDIANA. In-de-ah'nah. "Hoosier State."

First settled by Canadian voyagers at Vincennes, 1702; organized as a Territory, 1800; admitted 1816.

Area, 36,350 square miles; extreme length, 276 miles; average breadth, 140 miles; shore line on Lake Michigan, 40 miles. Michigan City the lake port. Number counties, 92.

Temperature at Indianapolis: winter, 29° to 41°; summer, 73° to 78°. Rainfall at Richmond, 43 inches.

Indianapolis is the capital and most flourishing city, and contains deaf and dumb, blind, and insane asylums; pop., 75,056. Terre Haute, extensive iron, whisky and pork market; pop., 26,043. Evansville, commercial centre of the southwest; pop., 29,280. Fort Wayne, emporium of the northeast; pop., 26,880.

Number farms, 194,013; average value, per acre, cleared land, \$30.46; woodland, \$26.90. Corn the most valuable crop; yield of 1884, 104,757,000 bu.; wheat, 31,270,000 bu.; oats, 78,650,000 bu. Dairy interest large and increasing; also the business of pork packing. Latest reports give 37,659,029 lbs. butter, and 1,521,275 lbs. cheese. Number hogs packed, winter 1881-82, 349,261.

Coal fields, about 6,500 square miles, extending from Warren county south to the Ohio; varieties are coking coal, Indiana block and cannel.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$5,000
Lieut. Gov..	\$8 a day
Sec'y of State..	2,000
Treasurer.....	3,000
Auditor.....	1,500
Attorney Gen..	2,500
Supt. Pub. Inst.	2,500
Sec. Bd. of Agr	1,200
Librarian.....	1,200
5 Judges.....	4,000
Senators, } \$6 a day	
Representatives.. } and 20c.	
tatives.. } per mile.	
District Judge..	3,500
Pension Agent.	4,000
6 Colls. Int. }	2,375
Rev. }	to 1,500
Surveyor Cus-	
toms..	\$1,000 & fees

PLATE GLASS MANUFACTURE, 1880.		
STATES.	MATERIALS.	PRODUCTS.
MASS.	\$ 24,049	\$ 45,843
MO.	\$ 112,925	\$ 322,550
IND.	\$ 298,733	\$ 496,400

## Presidential P. O.

Crawfordsville	\$2,100
Elkhart.....	2,400
Evansville.....	2,900
Fort Wayne....	2,900
Goshen.....	2,200
Indianapolis...	3,500
La Fayette.....	2,700
La Porte.....	2,200
Logansport....	2,400
Madison.....	2,000
New Albany....	2,300
Peru.....	2,000
Richmond.....	2,700
South Bend....	2,600
Terre Haute....	2,800
Valparaiso....	2,200
Vincennes.....	2,200
36 Offices	1,900 to 1,500
40 Offices	1,400 to 1,000

Ranks second in wheat; fourth in corn, hogs and agricultural implements; sixth in coal; seventh in horses, oxen and other cattle, malt and distilled liquors, and miles of railway; ninth in hay and milch cows.

Pop., 1,978,301: male, 1,010,361; female, 967,940; native, 1,834,123: foreign, 144,178; white, 1,938,793; colored, 39,228; Chinese, 29; Indians, 246.

State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 50; Representatives, 100; sessions of legislature biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting Thursday after first Monday in January; limit of session, 60 days; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years.

Number electoral votes, 15; number voters, 498,437. Fraudulent voters and bribers excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 15; State University at Bloomington; medical school at Indianapolis; university at Notre Dame; flourishing common-school system; school population, 708,596; school age, 6-21.

Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 8; usury forfeits excess of interest.

MAP OF INDIANA.



# ILLINOIS. *Il-lin-oi.* "Prairie or Sucker State."

From a tribe of Indians, signifying "a superior class of men." First permanent settlement by French at Kaskaskia, 1682; organized as a Territory, 1809; admitted as a State, 1818.

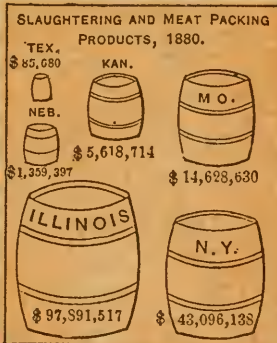
Area, 56,650 square miles; greatest length, 385 miles; greatest breadth, 218 miles; highest land, 1,150 feet. Number of counties, 102. Has 4,000 miles navigable streams. Temperature at Chicago: winter, 25° to 37°; summer, 68° to 73°. At Cairo: winter, 35° to 54°; summer, 76° to 80°. Rainfall at Peoria, 35 inches.

Kaskaskia, first capital, which was removed to Vandalia, 1818, and to Springfield, 1836. Chicago, "Garden City of the West;" pop., 503,185. Peoria ranks second; pop., 29,259. Quincy, third; pop., 27,268. Springfield, capital; pop., 19,743.

Number of farms, 255,741, of which 175,497 are occupied by owners. Value per acre, cleared land, \$33.03; woodland, \$23.68; 8,151,463 acres in corn, 1884, producing 244,544,000 bu.; wheat, 2,790,900 acres, producing 32,374,000 bu.; oats, 2,990,983 acres, producing 98,153,000 bu.

### Salaries of State Officers.

Governor .....	\$6,000
Sec'y of State..	3,500
Treasurer.....	3,500
Auditor .....	3,500
Attorney Gen..	3,500
Chief Justice..	5,000
Senators, } \$5 pr. day	
Representatives, } mileage	
tatives. } 10 c. & \$50	
2 Dist. Judges {	4,000
{	3,500
Pension Agent.	4,000
8 Colls. Int. }	2,125
Revenue. } to	4,500
Col. of Customs	7,000
Auditor.....	2,200
Appraiser.....	3,000
Examiner.....	2,000



### Presidential P. O.

Aurora.....	\$2,500
Bloomington...	2,900
Cairo.....	2,400
Chicago.....	6,000
Decatur.....	2,700
Elgin.....	3,200
Freeport.....	2,600
Galesburgh ...	2,600
Jacksonville...	2,500
Joliet.....	2,600
Moline.....	2,500
Ottawa.....	2,400
Peoria.....	3,200
Quincy.....	3,000
Rockford.....	3,000
Rock Island...	2,500
Springfield...	2,800
173 Offices.. }	2,400
{	to 1,000

First recorded coal mine in America located near Ottawa, 1669. Coal area, over three-fourths of entire State; estimated to contain one-seventh of all known coal in North America; product, 1882, 9,000,000 tons.

Superior quality limestone on Fox and Desplaines rivers; lead, most important mineral; Galena in centre of richest diggings of the Northwest. Rich salt wells in Saline and Gallatin counties, 75 gallons brine making 50 pounds salt.

Ranks first in corn, wheat, oats, meat packing, lumber traffic, malt and distilled liquors and miles railway; second in rye, coal, agricultural implements, soap and hogs; fourth in hay, potatoes, iron and steel, mules, milch cows and other cattle.

Population, 3,077,871: male, 1,586,523; female, 1,491,348; native, 2,494,295; foreign, 583,576; white, 3,031,151; colored, 46,368; Chinese, 209; Japanese, 3; Indians, 140.

State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 51; Representatives, 153; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting first Monday in January; limit of session, none; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number electoral votes, 22; number voters, 796,847; convicts are excluded from voting.

School system excellent; number colleges, 28; school age, 6-21.

Legal interest, 6; by contract, 8; usury forfeits entire interest.



MAP OF ILLINOIS.



Long. W. 14° from Washington. 119°

K. & E. Mc.N. & Co., Engrs. Chi.

# MICHIGAN. Mish'e-gan. "Wolverine or Lake State."

Name of Indian origin, signifying Lake country.

First-white settlement within limits of State, Sault Ste. Marie, 1668; organized as Territory, 1805; admitted 1837.

Area, 58,915 square miles; length of lower peninsula, from north to south, 277 miles; greatest breadth, 259 miles. Length of upper peninsula, east to west, 318 miles; width, 30 to 161 miles. Length lake shore line, 1,620 miles. Number counties, 82.

Temperature at Detroit, winter, 24° to 36°; summer, 67° to 72°; rainfall, 30 inches.

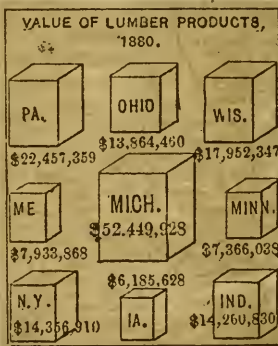
Detroit the metropolis; pop., 133,269. Grand Rapids, manufacturing city; pop., 41,934. Lansing, the capital; pop., 9,776. Pop. Bay City, 29,413; East Saginaw, 29,100; Jackson, 19,136; Muskegon, 17,845; Saginaw, 13,767. Detroit, Marquette, Port Huron and Grand Haven are ports of entry.

Number farms, 151,008. Value per acre, cleared land, \$34.39; woodland, \$20.27. Corn crop, 1884, 26,022,000 bu.; wheat, 29,772,000 bu.; oats, 19,990,000 bu. Fruit raising an important industry.

Copper mines in Houghton, Ontonagon, and Keweenaw counties; valuable iron ores in Marquette and Delta counties; coal in Shiawassee, Eaton, Ingham and Jackson counties. Salt manufactured in year ending November 30, 1884, 3,252,175 bar. els.

## Salaries State Officers.

Governor.....	\$1,000
Lieut. Gov..	\$3 a day
Sec'y of State..	800
Treasurer . . .	1 000
Auditor Gen..	2,000
Supt. Pub. Inst'n	1,000
Adjutant Gen..	1,000
Secy Bd. Agr...	1,500
Insur. Com'r...	2,000
R. R. Com'r...	2,500
Immig. Com'r...	2,000
Chief Justice...	4,000
Senators, } \$3 a day	
Representatives, } and 10c	
tatives. } per mile	
2 Dist. Judges..	3,500
Pension Agt....	4,000
4 Colls. Int. } 3,875	
Revenue. } to 2,625	



## Presidential P. O.

Adrian.....	\$2,400
Ann Arbor.....	2,600
Battle Creek....	2,600
Bay City.....	2,700
Big Rapids.....	2,300
Detroit.....	3,700
East Saginaw..	2,700
Flint.....	2,400
Grand Rapids..	3,200
Jackson.....	2,700
Kalamazoo.....	2,700
Lansing.....	2 700
Marshall.....	2,300
Muskegon.....	2,500
Port Huron.....	2,400
Saginaw.....	2,300
52 P. O.	\$2,200 to 1,500
38 P. O.	1,400 to 1,100
9 P. O.....	1,000

Ranks first in copper, lumber and salt; second in iron ore; third in buckwheat; fifth in sheep, hops and potatoes; sixth in wheat and barley; seventh in agricultural implements; eighth in miles railway; ninth in oats.

Grand Haven, Au Sable and Detroit are centres of valuable fishing interests; principal catch is trout and whitefish.

Population, 1,843,369: male, 958,551; female, 884,818: native, 1,419,395; foreign, 423,974: white, 1,817,562; colored, 17,548; Indians, 8,259.

State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 32; Representatives, 100; sessions of legislature biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting first Wednesday in January; limit of session, none; terms of Senators and Representatives, 2 years each.

Number electoral votes, 13; number voters, 467,687. Duelists are excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 9; efficient public schools; school age, 5-20.

Legal interest, 7; by contract, 10; usury forfeits excess of interest.

MAP OF MICHIGAN.





# WISCONSIN. Wis-kōn'sin. "Badger State."

From river of same name; an Indian word signifying "Wild-rushing River." First settled by French, at Green Bay, 1669; organized as a Territory, 1836; first Territorial legislature at Belmont, Sept. 1, 1836; admitted as a State, 1847.

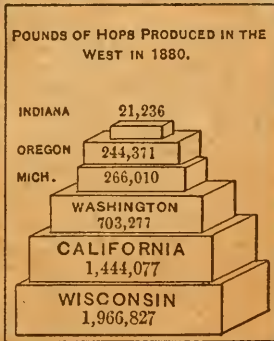
Area, 56,040 square miles; greatest length, 300 miles; greatest breadth, 260 miles; Mississippi river navigable throughout south-west boundary; excellent harbors in Lake Superior on north, and Lake Michigan on east. Port Washington, one of the finest natural harbors in the world. Number counties, 67. Temperature at Milwaukee: winter, 19° to 31°; summer, 63° to 70°; rainfall, 30 inches.

Milwaukee, port of entry, great pork packing and beer brewing centre; also grain and wheat market; pop., 158,509. Madison, capital: pop., 12,064. Population Eau Claire, 21,668; Fond du Lac, 12,726.

Number farms, 102,904; average value per acre, cleared land, \$26.27; woodland, \$19.55. Wheat most valuable crop; cultivation of flax increasing; many acres devoted to culture of cranberries; buckwheat crop, 1883, 177,792 bu.; hay, 2,354,835 tons; corn, 1884, 26,200,000 bu.; oats, 45,940,000 bu.; wheat, 20,083,000 bu. Latest reported dairy products: milk, 25,156,977 gals.; butter, 33,739,055 lbs.; cheese, 19,088,405 lbs.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$5,000
Sec'y of State..	5,000
Treasurer.....	5,000
Attorney Gen..	3,000
Rail'r'd Com'r.	3,000
Chief Justice..	5,000
4 Asso. Justices	5,000
2 Dist. Judges.	3,500
Senators, } \$500 per	
Representatives.. } y'r, mile-	
} age 10c.	
Pension Agent.	4,000
Indian Agent..	1,500
4 Colls. Int. }	4,500
Revenue. } to	2,750
23 Deputy } 1,800	
Collect'rs } to	300
Collect'r of }	1,000
Customs. } & fees.	



## Presidential P. O.

Appleton.....	\$2,400
Beloit.....	2,300
Chippewa Falls	2,100
Eau Claire.....	2,600
Fond du Lac...	2,500
Green Bay.....	2,200
Janesville.....	2,500
La Crosse.....	2,600
Madison.....	2,700
Milwaukee.....	3,600
Oshkosh.....	2,600
Racine.....	2,700
Sheboygan.....	2,100
Watertown....	2,000
Waukesha.....	2,000
Wausau.....	2,000
Whitewater....	1,900
66 Offices. } to	1,800
} & 1,000	

Extensive lead mines in Grant, Lafayette and Iowa counties; native copper in the north, in Crawford and Iowa counties. Milwaukee clay famous for making cream-colored brick. Iron ores in Dodge, Sauk, Jackson and Ashland counties.

Ranks second in hops, third in barley and potatoes, fourth in rye and buckwheat, fifth in oats and agricultural implements, seventh in iron and steel, eighth in hay and milch cows, and ninth in copper.

Population, 1,563,423: male, 811,051; female, 752,372: native, 1,069,433; foreign, 493,990: white, 1,555,152; colored, 5,576; Indians, 2,695.

State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 33; Representatives, 100; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting second Wednesday in January; limit of session, none; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years. Number electoral votes, 11; number voters, 340,482; insane, idiots, convicts, bribers, betters and duelists excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 7; number public schools, 6,588; school population, 495,233; school age, 4-20.

Legal interest, 7; by contract, 10; usury forfeits entire interest.

MAP OF WISCONSIN.



# IOWA. <sup>I'o-wah.</sup> "Hawkeye State."

Name is of Indian origin, and means "The Beautiful Land."

Part of the Louisiana purchase; merged into Missouri Territory, 1812; into Michigan, 1834; into Wisconsin, 1836. First white settlement at Dubuque, 1788. Admitted as a State, 1846.

Area, 56,025 square miles, about that of Illinois; extent north and south, 208 miles; east and west, about 300 miles. Principal rivers within the State: Des Moines, Iowa and Little Sioux. Number counties, 99. Temperature at Davenport: winter, 21° to 37°; summer, 70° to 76°. Rainfall at Muscatine, 43 inches.

Des Moines, metropolis and capital; pop., 32,469. Pop. of Dubuque, 26,330; of Davenport, 23,830; of Burlington, 23,459; of Council Bluffs, 21,557. Keokuk, Burlington and Dubuque are United States ports of delivery.

Number farms, 185,351; average value per acre, cleared land, \$27.36; woodland, \$39.36. Corn crop, 1884, 252,600,000 bu.; wheat, 31,270,000 bu.; oats, 78,650,000 bu.; potatoes, 1883, 13,216,868 bu.; barley, 4,658,348 bu.; sorghum syrup, 2,640,000 gals.

Dairy interest growing in importance, creamery and factory products bringing high prices. There were 60,940,553 lbs. of butter and 3,378,924 lbs. cheese made in 1880.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor .....	\$3,000
Lieut. Gov. . . . .	1,100
Sec'y of State..	2,200
Treasurer .....	2,200
Auditor .....	2,200
Attorney } \$1,500 and	
Gen.... } \$5 a day.	
Supt. Pub. Inst.	2,200
3 R. R. Comm'rs	3,000
Librarian... ..	1,500
Chief Justice ..	4,000
4 Asso. Justices	4,000
Senators, } \$550 per	
Representatives.. } year.	
2 Dist. Judges...	3,500
Pension Agent.	4,000
4 Colls. Int. } 2,500	
Rev..... } to 4,500	

NUMBER OF HOGS ON FARMS.	
TEX.	1,954,948
TENN.	2,158,169
KY.	2,225,225
OHIO	3,141,333
IND.	3,186,413
MO.	4,553,123
ILL.	5,170,266
IOWA	6,034,316

## Presidential P. O.

Burlington ....	\$3,000
Cedar Rapids..	2,900
Clinton .....	2,400
Council Bluffs.	2,800
Creston.....	2,300
Davenport.....	2,900
Des Moines.....	3,300
Dubuque ... ..	3,000
Iowa City .....	2,400
Keokuk.....	2,600
Le Mars.....	2,100
Marshalltown..	2,500
Muscatine .....	2,400
Oskaloosa .....	2,400
Ottumwa .....	2,500
Sioux City.....	2,700
Waterloo.....	2,400
63 Offices, 2,000 to 1,500	
52 Offices, 1,400 to 1,000	

Manufacturing establishments are numerous, including canning factories, stove and other foundries, engine-building, paper and woolen mills, lumber and saw mills, etc.

Ranks first in hogs; second in milch cows, oxen and other cattle, corn, hay and oats; third in horses; fifth in barley and miles of railway; sixth in potatoes and rye; seventh in wheat and coal.

Pop., 1,753,980: male, 911,759; female, 842,221: native, 1,443,576; foreign, 310,404: white, 1,753,980; colored, 9,310; Chinese, 33; Indians, 466.

State elections annual, Tuesday after second Monday in October, excepting years of presidential elections, when State congressional and presidential elections occur together; number Senators, 50; Representatives, 100; sessions of legislature biennial, in even-numbered years, meeting second Monday in January; limit of session, none; term of Senators, 4 yrs.; of Representatives, 2 yrs.

Number electoral votes, 13; number voters, 416,658. Idiots, insane and criminals excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 19; school pop., 604,739; school age, 5-21.

Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 10; usury forfeits 10 per cent. per year on amount. State has adopted prohibition.



MAP OF IOWA.



# MINNESOTA. Min'ne-sō'ta. "Gopher State."

Named from the river; term of Indian origin, signifying "whitish or sky-colored water."

Explored by Hennepin and La Salle, 1680; Fort Snelling built 1819; organized as a Territory, 1849; admitted 1858.

Area, 83,365 square miles, extreme length, 380 miles; breadth near north line, 337 miles; near middle, 183 miles; and on the south line, 262 miles. Number counties, 80.

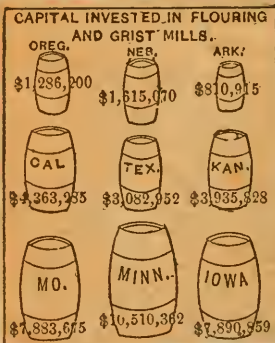
Temperature at St. Paul: winter, 11° to 30°; summer, 67° to 74. Rainfall at Fort Snelling, 25 inches.

Pombina, port of entry on Red river. St. Paul, port of delivery and capital; population, 148,074. Minneapolis, metropolis and great commercial centre for lumber, wheat and flour; population, 147,810. Land offices at Taylor's Falls, Fergus Falls, Worthington, Redwood Falls, Benson and Duluth.

Number farms, 140,000; value per acre, cleared land, \$20; woodland, \$15. Total acreage of the State, 53,353,600; in farms, 16,000,000; in forests, 1,800,000.

### Salaries of State Officers.

Governor	..	\$3,800
Lieut. Gov.	.....	600
Sec'y of State..		1,800
Treasurer.....		3,500
Auditor.....		3,000
Attorney Gen..		2,500
Supt. Pub. Ins..		2,500
Adjutant Gen..		1,500
Pub. Examiner		3,000
Ins. Comm'r...		2,000
Com. Statistics		2,000
R.R. Commis'nr		3,000
State Librarian		2,000
Chief Justice..		4,500
Senators, } \$5 a day		
Representatives.. } and 15c.		
} mileage.		
Dist. Judge.....		3,500



### Presidential P. O.

Brainerd.....	\$2,000
Crookston....	1,800
Duluth.....	2,500
Faribault....	2,100
Fergus Falls..	2,000
Mankato.....	2,200
Minneapolis..	3,500
Morehead....	1,800
Northfield....	1,800
Red Wing....	2,300
Rochester....	2,200
Saint Cloud...	1,900
Saint Paul....	3,500
Stillwater....	2,400
Winona.....	2,500
9 P. O....	1,700 to 1,500
14 ".....	1,400 to 1,200
10 ".....	1,100
4 ".....	1,000

Wheat the staple, and milling the great industry, giving employment to nearly 4,000 people. Capital invested in flour and grist mills, \$21,000,000; value of products, \$45,000,000. Corn crop, 1884, 23,630,000 bu., valued at \$7,797,900; wheat, 50,117,481 bu., valued at \$25,000,000; oats, 36,100,000 bu., valued at \$7,220,000. Average value of corn, 1884, 33 cents; of wheat, 50 cents; of oats, 20 cents.

Ranks fourth in wheat and barley, sixth in hay, eighth in oats.

Dairy interest increasing in value; production of butter and cheese becoming one of great industries; latest reports give 19,223,835 lbs. butter; cheese, 975,329 lbs.

Population, 1,118,486: male, 605,551; female, 512,935: native, 733,320; foreign, 381,340: white, 1,115,358; colored, 1,814; Chinese, 99; Indians, 1,215.

State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 47; Representatives, 103; sessions of legislature biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting Tuesday after first Monday in January; limit of session, 60 days; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years.

Number electoral votes, 7; number voters, 306,435; idiots, insane and convicts excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 5; school population, 400,000; school age, 5-21.

Legal interest rate, 7; by contract, 10; usury forfeits excess over 10 per cent.





# DAKOTA. Da-kō'ta.

So called from a tribe of Indians of the same name.

First permanent white settlements made by Lord Selkirk at Pembina, 1812; organized as a Territory, 1861; first legislature at Yankton, March, 1862.

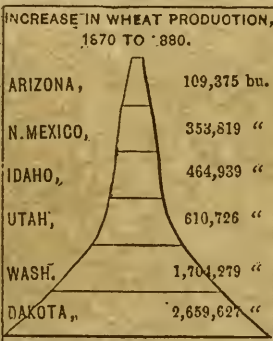
Area, 149,100 square miles; average length, 450 miles; breadth, 350 miles; ranks in size next to Texas and California. General elevation, 1,000 to 2,500 feet; Red river frontage, about 250 miles; the Missouri navigable throughout the Territory. Number counties, 136.

Temperature at Bismarck: winter, 4° to 27°; summer, 63° to 71°. Climate dry, and cold not so penetrating as in moister regions further east. Rainfall at Fort Randall, 17 inches; 73 per cent. of year's rain falls in spring and summer.

Fargo, the metropolis of Northern Dakota, an enterprising city, does a large business; has gas, electric lights, and street railways. Bismarck, capital, rapidly developing into an important business centre. Yankton, chief town of the south. Land offices at Fargo, Bismarck, Huron, Deadwood, Yankton, Mitchell, Aberdeen, Watertown and Grand Forks. Railway mileage, 1870, 65; 1884, 2,494. The Northern Pacific has a mileage of 375, crossing the northern central portion from Fargo through Bismarck in an almost direct westerly line through the Territory.

### Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$2,600
Sec'y of Terri'y	1,800
Treasurer.....	2,000
Auditor.....	1,000
Supt. Pub. Inst.	1,500
Chief Justice...	3,000
5 Asso. Justices	3,000
Senators, } \$4 a day;	
Representatives, } mileage,	
tatives. } 20c.	
10 Indian } 1,000	
Agents.... } to 2,200	
Surveyor Gen...	2,500
Chief Clerk....	1,800
Chf. Draftsman	1,500
Assistant " "	1,200
Col. Int. Rev....	2,750
4 Dep. Colls....	1,600



### Presidential P. O.

Aberdeen.....	\$1,900
Bismarck.....	2,200
Deadwood.....	1,800
Fargo.....	2,700
Grafton.....	1,600
Grand Forks...	2,300
Huron.....	2,300
Jamestown....	2,000
Mitchell.....	1,700
Pierre.....	1,800
Sioux Falls....	2,200
Wahpeton.....	1,600
Watertown....	1,700
Yankton.....	1,900
5 Post Offices...	1,500
5 " " " " " "	1,400
3 " " " " " "	1,300
16 " " " " " "	1,200
	{ to 1,000

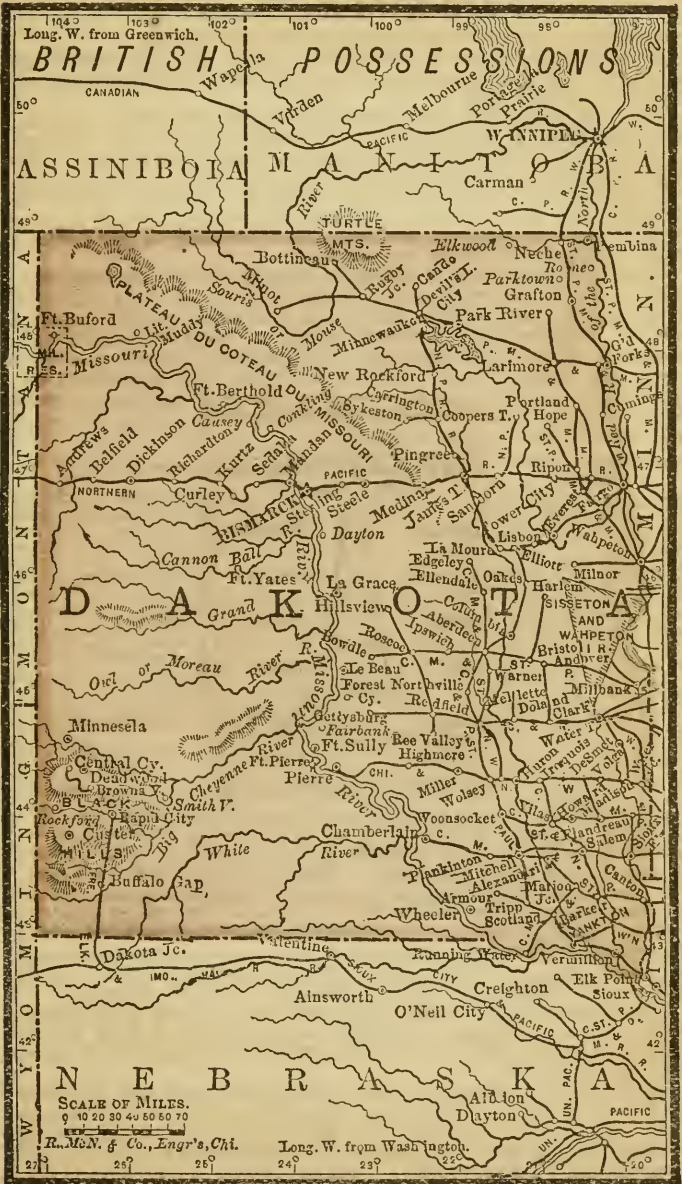
Finest wheat-growing country on the continent; corn crop, 1884, 13,950,000 bu.; oats, 11,812,000; wheat, 22,330,000 bu.; 2,800,000 bu. reported as freighted over Northern Pacific in four months of 1883, 76 per cent. being of best grade. Oats yield 50 to 75 bu. per acre; potatoes yield well and are of great size. Nutritious grasses at all seasons and abundant water offer remarkable advantages for stock raising; wool growing an important industry; climate especially favorable for sheep. Ranks fourth in gold, and ninth in silver; latest reported gold product, \$4,123,081; mineral wealth centred in Black Hills; coal found in workable quantities west of the Missouri.

Population, 135,177 in 1880, with sufficient increase since then to entitle her to admission as a State: male, 82,296; female, 52,881; native, 83,382; foreign, 51,795; white, 133,147; colored, 401; Chinese, 238; Indians, 1,391.

Territorial, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 12; Representatives, 24; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting 2d Tuesday in January; limit session, 60 days; terms of Senators and Representatives, 2 years each. Number voters, census 1880, 51,603.

Legal interest rate, 7; by contract, 12; usury forfeits excess.

MAP OF DAKOTA.



# NEBRASKA. Ne-bras'ka.

Name first applied to the river, and is of Indian origin, signifying "Shallow Water." Organized as a Territory, 1854; admitted 1867.

Area, 76,855 square miles; width, north and south, about 210 miles; greatest length in centre, about 420 miles. Platte, the principal river, extending through the State east and west. Number counties, 80.

Temperature at Omaha: winter, 20° to 34°; summer, 72° to 78°. Rainfall, Fort Kearney, 25 inches.

Omaha, U. S. port of denvery, principal city and commercial centre; population, 61,835. Lincoln, a thriving city, containing State University; population, 1870, 2,441, and 1885, 20,004. Population Plattsmouth, 5,796; of Nebraska City, 5,597.

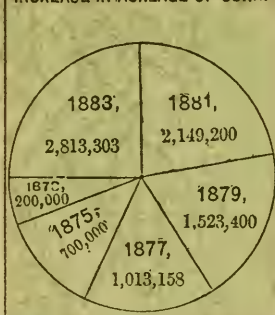
Number farms, 63,387. Average value per acre, cleared land, \$8.93; woodland, \$25.85.

Corn crop, 1884, 122,100,000 bushels; wheat, 28,325,000 bushels; oats, 21,630,000 bushels. Rye, buckwheat, barley, flax and hemp yield abundant crops. Apples, pears, plums, grapes and berries are plentiful. Ranks eighth in corn and barley, and ninth in rye.

### Salaries of State Officers.

Governor .....	\$2,500
Lieut. Gov....	\$6 a day
Sec'y of State ..	2,000
Treasurer .....	2,500
Aud'r Pub. Ac'ts	2,500
Attorney Gen...	2,000
Supt. Pub. Ins. .	2,000
Sec'y Bd. Agr. . .	1,000
Com'r Pub. L'ds	2,000
Chief Justice...	2,500
Senators, } \$3 a day;	
Representatives.. }	10 cents.
District Judge .	3,500
Col. Int. Rev....	4,500
Surveyor Gen.. .	2,000
3 Indian Agents ..	1,200
Agents ..	to 1,600

INCREASE IN ACREAGE OF CORN.



### Presidential P. O.

Beatrice.....	\$2,100
Columbus .....	1,700
Crete.....	1,700
Falls City .....	1,600
Fremont.....	2,200
Grand Island...	1,900
Hastings .....	2,100
Kearney.....	2,000
Lincoln.....	2,900
Nebraska City.	2,100
Norfolk.....	1,300
Omaha.....	3,300
Plattsmouth. . .	1,800
Seward.....	1,700
Tecumseh .....	1,600
Wahoo.....	1,600
York.....	1,700
10 P. O. .	\$1,500 & 1,400
24 P. O. .	1,200 to 1,000

Herd law excellent, and grazing land good. Cattle raising the great industry of the State, next to agriculture.

Manufacturing establishments show a wonderful increase of from 670 in 1870 to 1,403 in 1880. Capital invested, \$4,831,150; number hands employed, 4,773.

Homesteads obtained under timber claims or by pre-emptions; cash expense of first, \$18 to \$26; of second, \$14. U. S. land offices at Dakota City, Norfolk, Grand Island, Lincoln, Beatrice, Bloomington and North Platte.

Population, 452,402; male, 249,241; female, 203,161; native, 354,988; foreign, 97,414; white, 449,764; colored, 2,385; Chinese, 18; Indians, 235.

State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 33; Representatives, 100; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting first Tuesday in January; limit of session, 40 days; terms of Senators and Representatives, 2 years each. Number electoral votes, 5; number voters, 129,042. U. S. army, idiots and convicts excluded from voting.

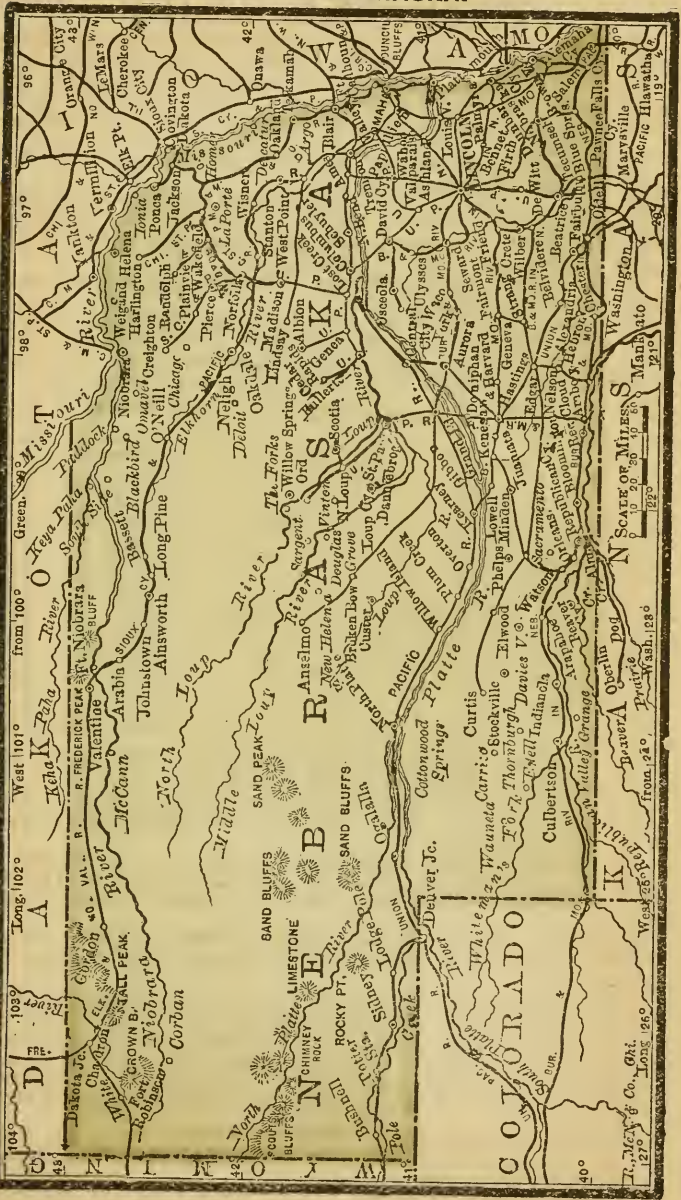
Number colleges, 9; school population, 135,511; school age, 5-21.

Legal interest, 7; by contract, 10; usury forfeits interest and cost.

Railroad mileage, 1865, 122; 1885, 2,891.



MAP OF NEBRASKA.



# KANSAS. *Kän'zas.* "Garden of the West."

From Kansas river. Indian name, signifying "Smoky Water." Visited by Spaniards, 1541, and by French, 1719. Part of Louisiana purchase, and afterward of Indian Territory. Organized as a Territory, 1854. Admitted as a State, January, 1861.

Area, 82,080 square miles. Length, 400 miles; breadth, 200 miles. Geographical centre of United States, exclusive of Alaska. Missouri river frontage, 150 miles; largest rivers, Solomon, Neosho, Saline, Arkansas, Republican and Kansas. Number counties, 100.

Temperature at Leavenworth: summer, 74° to 79°; winter, 25° to 35°; rainfall, 31 inches.

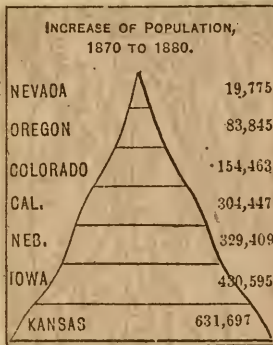
Metropolis, Leavenworth; population, 29,268. Capital, Topeka; population, 23,499. State University at Lawrence; State asylums for insane and feeble-minded at Topeka and Osawatomie; institution for education of the blind, Wyandotte; for deaf-mutes, Olathe.

First railroad built, 1865; length, 40 miles. Railroad mileage, 1875, 2,150; Jan. 1, 1886, 4,888.

Number farms, 1860, 10,400; 1880, 133,561. Average value per acre, cultivated land, \$11.82; woodland, \$19.12. Peculiarly adapted for stock raising. Gain, per cent., in horses, for ten years, 138; cows, 149; mules, 1,040; other cattle, 203; sheep, 210; hogs, 132.

### Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$3,000
Sec'y of State..	2,000
Treasurer.....	2,500
Auditor.....	2,000
Attorney Gen..	1,500
Supt. Pub. Inst.	2,000
Sec. Bd. of Agr.	2,000
Insurance Com.	2,500
3 R. R. Coms....	3,000
State Librarian	1,500
Chief Justice..	3,000
2 Asso. Justices	3,000
Senator, } \$3 pr. day	
Representen }	mileage
tatives. }	15 cents.
District Judge.	3,500
Pension Agent.	4,000
Col. Int. Rev...	2,750



9 Deputy Col-lectors.....	\$1,650
Indian Agent..	1,000

### Presidential P. O.

Atchison.....	\$2,700
Emporia.....	2,500
Fort Scott.....	2,400
Lawrence.....	2,600
Leavenworth..	2,800
Newton.....	2,000
Ottawa.....	2,100
Parsons.....	2,100
Salina.....	2,000
Topeka.....	3,100
Wellington...	2,000
Wichita.....	2,400
Winfield.....	2,100
Wyandotte....	2,400
78 Offices....	{ 1,900
	{ to 1,000

Latest reported crop: castor beans, 766,143 bu.; cotton, 33,589 lbs.; flax, 622,256 bu.; hemp, 537,879 bu.; corn, 1884, 168,500,000 bu.; wheat, 34,990,000 bu.; oats, 27,419,000 bu.

Number hands employed in manufactories, 1860, 1,735; in 1870, 6,844; in 1880, 12,064. Net value of manufactured products increased 67 per cent. in first period, 95 per cent. in second.

Ranks fifth in cattle, corn and rye; seventh in hay, and ninth in hogs, horses, wheat and coal. Coal area, 17,500 square miles.

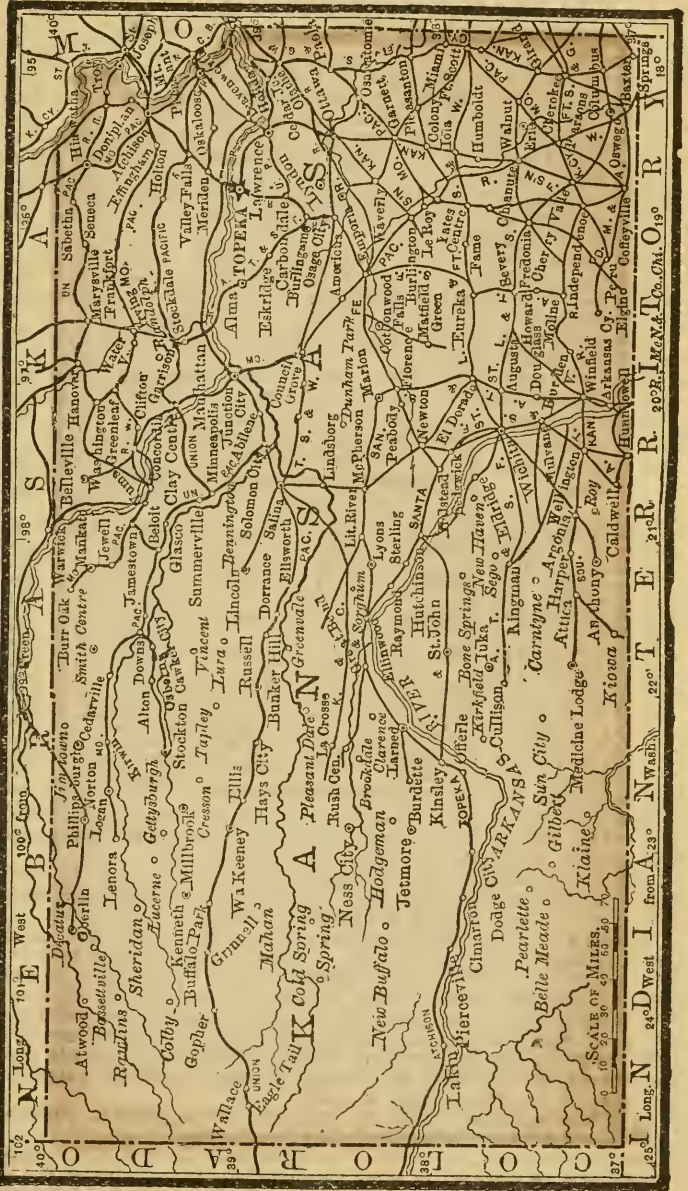
Population, 996,096; male, 536,667; female, 459,429; native, 886,010; foreign, 110,086; white, 952,155; colored, 43,107; Chinese, 19; Indians, 815. State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov.; Senators, 40; Representatives, 125; sessions biennial, meeting second Tuesday in January in odd-numbered years; limit of session, 50 days; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years.

Number electoral votes, 9; number voters, 265,714. Idiots, insane, convicts and rebels excluded from voting.

Number colleges, 8; number schoolhouses, over 5,000; school attendance, 69 per cent. of school population; school age, 5-21.

Legal interest, 7; by contract, 12; usury forfeits excess of interest.

MAP OF KANSAS.





# INDIAN TERRITORY.

Portion of great Louisiana purchase set apart for home of peaceable Indian tribes; organized 1834.

Cut down to form States and Territories, leaving but 64,690 square miles, or 41,401,600 acres; nearly 26,000,000 acres being Indian reservations.











Length east and west on the north, 470 miles; breadth west of 100th meridian, 35 miles, and east of that line, about 210 miles. Reservations of Cherokees, 5,000,000 acres in north and northeast; Seminoles, 200,000 in east central; Creeks, 3,215,495 in east; Chickasaws, 4,377,600 in south; the Oklahoma country near centre. Principal rivers, Arkansas and Red. Number nations, agencies and reservations, 22.

Temperature at Fort Gibson: winter, 35° to 48°; summer, 77° to 82°. Rainfall in extreme northwest, 20 inches, and at Fort Gibson, 36 inches.

Most important town, and capital of Cherokees, Tablequah. Railroad mileage, 372. Capital of Chickasaws, Tishomingo; of Choctaws, Tushkahoma; of Creeks, Muscogee; of Osages, Pawhuska; of Seminoles, Seminole Agency; of Pawnees, Pawnee Agency; of Kiowas and Comanches, Kiowa and Comanche Agency.

## Indian Agencies.

<b>ARAPAHOE.</b>	
Agent.....	\$900
<b>CHEYENNE.</b>	
Agent....	\$2,200
Physician.....	1,200
<b>KAW.</b>	
Superintend't..	\$1,600
Physician.....	1,200
<b>KIOWA AND COMANCHE.</b>	
Agent.....	\$1,000
Physician.....	2,000
<b>OAKLAND.</b>	
Superintend't.	\$1,000
8 Teachers.....	600

WHEAT AND CORN, YEARLY BY DIFFERENT NATIONS,		AM'T RAISED
TOTAL NO ACRES CULTIVATED	NATIONS.	NO. BUSHELS WHEAT AND CORN
13,000 	SEMINOLES	200,400 
30,000 	CHICKASAWS	430,000 
60,000 	CREEKS	160,000 
80,000 	CHEROKEES	1,050,000 
90,000 	CHOCTAWS	740,000 

<b>OSAGE.</b>	
Agent.....	\$1,600
Physician.....	1,200
<b>OTOE.</b>	
Agent.....	\$1,500
Physician.....	1,000
<b>PAWNEE.</b>	
Clerk.....	\$1,200
Physician.....	1,000
<b>PONCA.</b>	
Superintend't.	\$1,200
Clerk.....	720
<b>QUAPAW.</b>	
Agent.....	\$1,500
Physician.....	1,200
<b>SAC AND FOX.</b>	
Agent.....	\$1,200
2 Physicians....	1,000

Corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton and potatoes yield luxuriantly. Number horses, January, 1883, 125 per cent. of previous year; mules, 110 per cent.; hogs, 80 per cent.; milch cows, 85 per cent.; number sheep, 55,000, at average value of \$2; oxen and other cattle, January, 1884, 520,000, valued at \$8,840,000.

Stringent laws to protect from encroachments by whites. They can hold land only by marrying into one of the tribes. Recent official reports give Indian population about 80,000: Cherokees, 20,000; Choctaws, 16,500; Creeks, 14,500; Chickasaws, 7,000; Seminoles, 2,500; Osages, 2,390; Cheyennes, 3,298; Arapahoes, 2,676; Kiowas, 1,120; Pawnees, 1,438; Comanches, 1,475.

No Territorial government has as yet been organized, owing to differences in the views of Congress and the tribes. For each agency, a deputy is appointed by the President to represent the United States, but each tribe manages its own internal affairs. Most of the tribes governed by chiefs.

Of first five tribes, 83,650 can read, and have 16,200 houses, 195 schools, and 6,250 pupils. Expended from tribal funds for educational purposes, \$156,856; from government appropriation for freedmen, \$3,500.



# COLORADO. Kol-o-rah'do. "Centennial State."

Part of Louisiana purchase of 1803. First explored by Vasquez Coronado under the Spanish, 1540. First expedition sent out by United States Government, under Major Pike, 1806; a second under command of Col. S. H. Long, 1820, and in 1842-44, Gen. John C. Fremont made his celebrated trip across the Rocky Mountains. First settlements made by miners, 1858-9; formed from parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and New Mexico; organized as a Territory, February, 1861; admitted August 1, 1876.

Area, 103,925 square miles; length, 380 miles; breadth, 280 miles; principal rivers, North and South Platte, Arkansas, Snake, White and Green. Number counties, 40. Temperature at Denver: winter, 25° to 37°; summer, 72° to 74°. Rainfall of the State from 15 to 20 inches, falling mostly between May and July.

Five United States land districts, with offices at Denver, Pueblo, Fairplay, Lake City and Central City. Denver, capital and metropolis, and contains assay office; pop., 54,308; Leadville, 10,925; Silver Cliffs, 900; Colorado Springs, 4,563. State University at Boulder; Agricultural College at Fort Collins; School of Mines at Golden City.

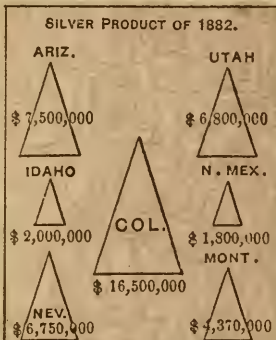
Richest State in the Union in mineral productions, ranking first in silver, and fourth in gold.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$5,000
Lieut. Gov.....	1,000
Sec'y of State..	3,000
Treasurer .....	3,000
Auditor.....	2,500
Attorney Gen..	2,000
Chief Justice...	5,000
2 Asso. Justices	5,000
Senators, } \$4 pr. day	
Representatives, } mileage	
tatives. } 15 cents.	
District Judge.	3,500
Col. Int. Rev...	2,875
Surveyor Gen..	2,500
Ute Indian Agt.	1,400

## DENVER MINT.

Assay'r in Chg. \$2,500



## Presidential P. O.

Boulder.....	\$1,900
Canon City.....	1,600
Central City....	1,700
Colorado Spgs.	2,400
Denver .....	3,400
Durango .....	1,700
Fort Collins....	1,700
Georgetown ...	1,700
Golden.....	1,600
Greeley.....	1,800
Gunnison.....	1,900
Leadville.....	2,800
Pueblo .....	2,400
Salida.....	1,600
Silverton.....	1,800
South Pueblo...	2,200
Trinidad.....	1,800
17 Offices... }	1,600
	to 1,000

Corn crop, 1884, 710,000 bushels; wheat, 2,348,000 bushels; oats, 1,516,000 bushels; 1,209,000 bushels produced 1883, the yield being 29.3 bushels per acre; hay, 114,505 tons, valued at \$1,545,818. Cattle raising a safe and profitable business; sheep husbandry still more profitable; latest reported estimate gives 815,674 cattle, 1,248,360 sheep and 12,342 swine.

Population, 243,910: male, 144,781; female, 99,129: native, 192,568; foreign, 51,342: white, 239,585; colored, 3,262; Chinese, 861; Indians, 202.

State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 26: Representatives, 49; sessions biennial in odd-numbered years, meeting first Monday in January; limit of session, 40 days; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years.

Number electoral votes, 3; number voters, 93,608; native white, 65,215; foreign white, 26,873; colored, 1,520. Persons in prison excluded from voting.

Not a mile of railroad in use in 1870; mileage, January, 1, 1886, 2,857. Number colleges, 3; school population, 40,208; school age, 6-21.

Legal interest rate, 10; by contract, any rate.



MAP OF COLORADO.



ATLANTIC PACIFIC  
 DENVER & GARDEN CITY  
 DENVER & GARDEN CITY  
 DENVER & GARDEN CITY

SCALE OF MILES.  
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

WASH. D. C. 37°  
 DENVER 39°  
 WASH. D. C. 37°

WASH. D. C. 37°  
 DENVER 39°  
 WASH. D. C. 37°

WASH. D. C. 37°  
 DENVER 39°  
 WASH. D. C. 37°

WASH. D. C. 37°  
 DENVER 39°  
 WASH. D. C. 37°

WASH. D. C. 37°  
 DENVER 39°  
 WASH. D. C. 37°

# NEW MEXICO.

Named in honor of one of the gods of the Aztecs, the ancient inhabitants of Mexico.

Colonized by Spaniards, 1582; Santa Fé being oldest town in United States, next to St. Augustine; organized 1850.

Area, 122,580 square miles; length eastern boundary, 345 miles; western, 390 miles; average breadth north of 32°, 335 miles; altitude, 3,000 to 4,000 feet. Number counties, 13.

Temperature at Santa Fé, winter, 27° to 37°; summer, 66° to 70°. Rainfall, Fort Marcy, 17 inches.

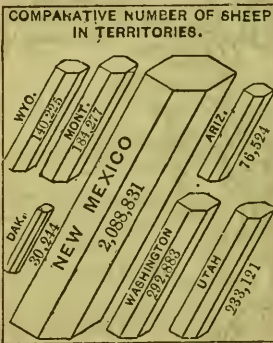
Santa Fé is capital and principal city; pop., 6,635. Las Vegas, Silver City and Albuquerque are growing in importance.

But 8 miles railroad in operation in 1878, having increased to 1,140, January 1, 1884.

Crops abundant wherever water can be obtained, and corn will ripen almost anywhere; 6,060 square miles irrigable land; number farms, 5,053; corn crop, 1884, 950,000 bu.; wheat, 930,000 bu.; oats, 252,000 bu. Total acreage of the Territory, 78,451,200; in farms, 631,131; in forests, 219,224; unoccupied, 77,820,069; proportion woodland area in the farm lands, 35 per cent. Average value corn, 1884, 68 cents; wheat, 90 cents; oats, 40 cents.

### Salaries Territor'l Officers.

Governor.....	\$2,600
Secretary.....	1,800
Treasurer.....	1,000
Auditor.....	1,000
Com'r Immig'n	900
Librarian.....	600
Chief Justice..	3,000
2 Asso. Justices	3,000
Senators, } \$4 a day	
Representatives.. } & 20c.	
	mileage.
Col. Int. Rev....	2,500
2 Dep Colls. ....	1,200
Int. Rev. .... }	to 1,700
Surveyor Gen..	2,500
Translator and	
Chief Clerk...	2,000



2 Spec'l Drafts.	
men.....	\$1,500
Clerk.....	1,500
Messenger.....	500

### Indian Agents.

Jicarilla.....	\$1,200
Mescalero.....	1,500
Navajo.....	1,500
Pueblo.....	2,000

### Presidential P. O.

Albuquerque...	\$2,300
Deming.....	1,500
Las Vegas.....	2,100
Raton.....	1,200
Santa Fe.....	2,000
Silver City.....	1,800
Socorro.....	1,600

Grazing interest extensive and valuable. Recent reports give, mules, 10,183; sheep, 4,435,200, valued at \$7,539,840; hogs, 23,353, valued at \$187,758.

Mineral wealth is rapidly developing. Gold is found in Grant, Lincoln, Colfax and Bernalillo counties; rich copper mines on the San Pedro Grant, in Bernalillo county, and in the Pinos Altos region. Zinc, quicksilver, lead, manganese, and large deposits of coal have been found. Gold production, 1882, was \$150,000; silver, \$1,800,000.

Population, 119,565; male, 64,496; female, 55,069; native, 111,514; foreign, 8,051; white, 108,721; colored, 1,015; Chinese, 57; Indians, 9,772.

Territorial and congressional elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 12; Representatives, 24; sessions of legislature biennial, in even-numbered years, meeting first Monday in January; limit of session, 60 days; terms of Senators and Representatives, 2 years each. Voting population, 34,076; native white, 26,423; foreign white, 4,558; colored, 3,095.

School population, 20,255; school age, 7-18.

Legal interest rate, 6; by contract, 12.

MAP OF NEW MEXICO.



SCALE OF MILES.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

82° Long. 81° West from 30° Wash. 29° R. Mc N. 28 of Co., Chi. 27°



# ARIZONA. Ar-i-zō'na.

First visited by Spanish explorers as early as 1526; set off from New Mexico and became a Territory, 1863.

Area, 113,020 square miles; greatest length, 375 miles; greatest breadth, 340 miles. Country drained by Colorado and Gila, with their tributaries; number counties, 11.

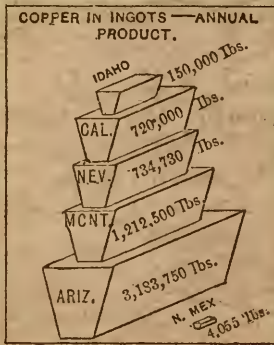
Temperature at Prescott: winter, 34° to 42°; summer, 71° to 73°. Rainfall at Fort Defiance, 14 inches.

Tucson, the largest town; population, 7,007. Prescott, the capital. Railroad mileage, 865; Southern Pacific crosses from east to west near southern boundary, and Atlantic & Pacific north of the central portion, making ready communication with East and West.

Crop reports, 1883: wheat, 222,200 bu.; barley, 330,775 bu.; potatoes, 52,936 bu.; hay, 10,710 tons; corn acreage, 1884, 2,850, producing 60,300 bu. Soil fertile in river bottoms and among valleys of Middle and Eastern Arizona, corn planting following wheat or barley harvest, giving two crops yearly: oranges and other fruits and potatoes produce well wherever there is water; principal portion of irrigable land lies in valley of Gila and its northern branches; rich and abundant grasses, together with mild climate, make much of the Territory well adapted to stock raising; valuable timber on the mountains and along the streams.

### Salaries Territorial Officers.

Governor.....	\$2,600
Secretary.....	1,800
Treasurer.....	1,000
Auditor.....	1,000
Supt. Pub. Inst.	2,000
Librarian.....	600
Chief Justice....	3,000
2 Asso. Justices	3,000
Senators, } \$4 a day	
Representatives.. } and 20c.	
} mileage.	
3 Dist. Judges .	3,000
Col. Int. Rev ...	2,250
2 Deputy } 1,600	
Collectors } to 1,700	
Clerk .....	1,100



Surveyor Gen.....	\$2,500
Chief Clerk.....	2,400
Land Clerk.....	1,600
Land Copyist..	1,200
Spanish Trans'r	2,500

### Indian Agents.

Colorado River	\$1,500
Pima & Mari- } 1,800	
copa.....	
San Carlos.....	2,000

### Presidential P. O.

Clifton.....	\$1,000
Globe.....	1,100
Phenix.....	1,500
Prescott.....	1,800
Tombstone.....	1,900
Tucson.....	2,300

Abundant mineral wealth, which can now be developed with profit, owing to completion of railways; nearly all mountain ranges contain gold, silver, copper and lead; gold production, 1882, \$1,065,000; silver, \$7,500,000.

Ranks second in silver, and ninth in gold.

Superior quality of lime found near Prescott and Tucson; beds of gypsum in San Pedro valley; remarkable deposits of pure, transparent salt near Callville.

Population, 40,440: male, 23,202; female, 12,238; native, 24,391; foreign, 16,049; white, 35,160; colored, 155; Chinese, 1,630; Indians, 3,493.

Territorial and congressional elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 12; Representatives, 24; sessions of legislature biennial, in even-numbered years, meeting first Monday in January; limit of session, 60 days; terms of Senators and Representatives, 2 years each. Voting population, 20,398; native white, 9,790; foreign white, 8,256; colored, 2,352.

School population, 10,283; school age, 6-21.

Legal interest rate, 10; by contract, any rate; no penalty for usury.

MAP OF ARIZONA.



# UTAH. Yoo'tah.

Settled by Mormons under the leadership of Brigham Young, Salt Lake, 1847. Territorial government formed 1850.

Area, 84,900 square miles, very nearly same as Idaho; average length, 350 miles; breadth, 260 miles. Largest rivers, Grand and Green, together with the Colorado, which they unite to form. Number counties, 24.

Temperature at Salt Lake City: winter, 29° to 40°; summer, 69° to 77°: rainfall, 24 inches.

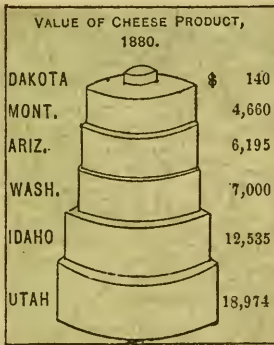
Salt Lake City, capital and metropolis; pop., 20,768. Ogden, at junction of Union and Central Pacific, pop., 2,069. Railroad mileage, 1,134; Union and Central Pacific through the north.

Number farms, 9,452; land under cultivation, over 400,000 acres; value farm products, \$10,000,000. Valleys of the Cache, Salt Lake, Jordan, Sevier and Rio Virgin, are irrigable, and produce fine crops of cereals and vegetables. Wheat crop of 1884, 1,675,000 bushels.

Annual income from stock raising, about \$2,000,000, though grazing interest perhaps not so important as in neighboring States and Territories.

### Salaries of Territorial Officers.

Governor .....	\$2,600
Secretary .....	1,800
Treasurer .....	600
Auditor.....	1,500
Supt. Pub. Ins..	1,500
Librarian.....	250
Chief Justice ..	3,000
2 Asso. Justices	3,000
Senators, } \$4 a day,	
Representatives..	mileage.
Dist. Attor-ney	} 20 cents.
ney .....	} & fees.
11 U. S. Commissioners..	} Fees.
Col. Int. Rev....	2,500
2 Dep'y Col-lectors ...	} 1,600
	} to 1,800



Surveyor Gen..	\$2,500
Chief Clerk....	1,800
Chief Drafts-man.....	} 1,500

### Indian Agents.

Ouray.....	\$1,500
Clerk .....	1,000
Uintah Valley..	1,500
Clerk.....	1,000

### Presidential P. O.

Logan.....	\$1,200
Ogden City ....	2,400
Park City .....	1,500
Provo City . . .	1,100
Salt Lake City..	2,900

Gold, copper and silver found in Wahsatch Mountains, the metal found being mostly silver. Gold production, 1882, \$190,000; silver, \$6,800,000.

Production coal, 1882, 250,000 tons; principal source of supply in valley of Weber river.

Ranks third in silver, and seventh in salt, an inexhaustible supply of the latter being furnished by the lake.

Population, 143,963: male, 74,509; female, 69,454; native, 99,969; foreign, 43,994; white, 142,423; colored, 232; Chinese, 501; Indians, 807.

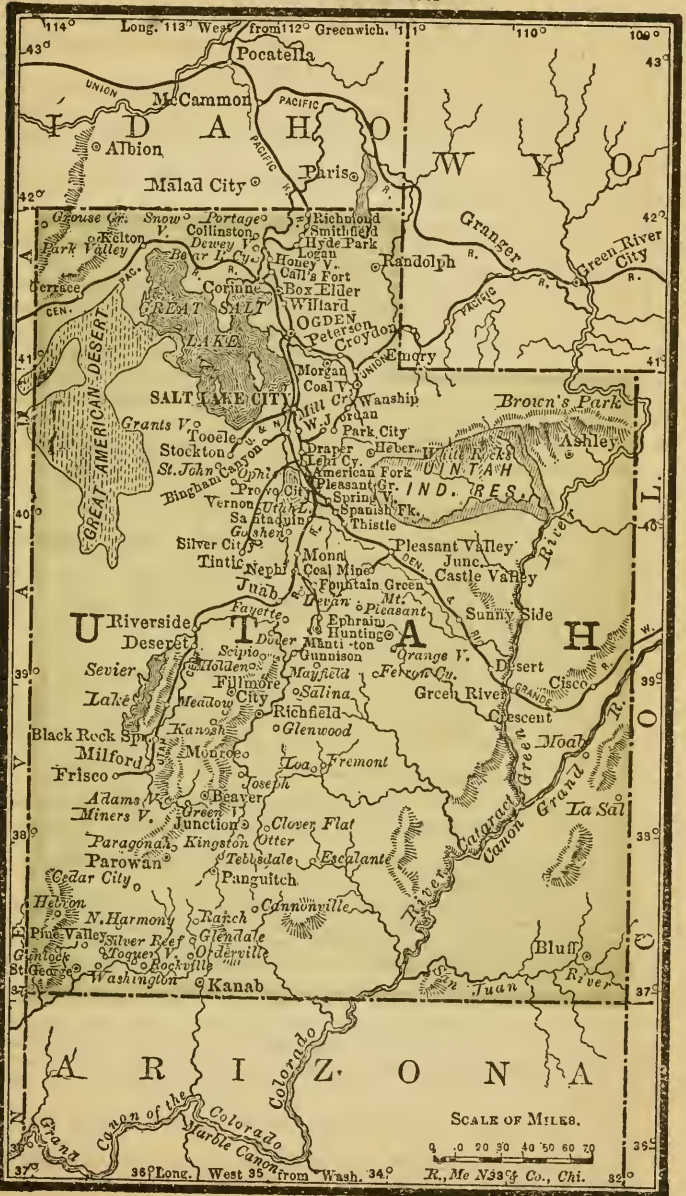
Territorial elections annual, first Monday in August; congressional elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 12; Representatives, 24; sessions of legislature, biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting second Monday in January; limit of session, 60 days; terms of Senators and Representatives, 2 years each.

Voting population, 32,773: native white, 13,795; foreign white, 18,283; colored, 695.

School population, 43,303; school age, 6-18; number colleges, 1. Legal interest rate, 10; by contract, any rate.



MAP OF UTAH.



R. Mc Nair & Co., Chi.

# WYOMING. Wi-ŏ'ming.

First settlements, trading posts of Forts Laramie and Bridger; organized 1869.

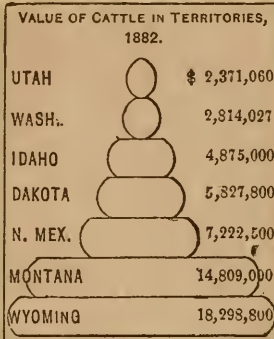
Area, 97,890 square miles; very nearly a rectangle, and about the same area as Oregon; length, 350 miles; breadth, 275 miles. Largest rivers, Green, Snake, Big Horn, Powder, Big Cheyenne and North Platte. Number counties, 9. Temperature at Cheyenne: winter, 23° to 33°; summer, 63° to 69°. Rainfall at Fort Laramie, 15 inches.

Cheyenne is the capital and principal distributing point. Railroad mileage, 625; Union Pacific runs through extreme south from east to west, and connects Cheyenne with Denver.

Wheat, rye, oats and barley flourish, but frosts too frequent for corn. Big Horn country, in northwest, has area 15,000 square miles; fine agricultural country; water plentiful; game and fur-bearing animals numerous, rendering it one of most desirable hunting grounds of America. Grazing interest important, and increasing rapidly, more than half the area being rich grazing land. Mountains covered with forests of coniferæ, which will prove very useful for lumber.

### Salaries of Territorial Officers.

Governor.....	\$2,600
Secretary.....	1,800
Treas., \$800 and com.	
Auditor.....	1,000
Supt. Pub. Inst.	400
Librarian.....	400
Chief Justice....	3,000
2 Asso. Justices	3,000
Senators, } \$4 a day	
Representatives, } and 20c.	
} mileage.	
Col. Int. Rev....	2,000
2 Dept. Colls. }	1,400
Inter. Rev. }	1,500
Surveyor Gen..	2,500
Chief Clerk....	2,000
Chief Drafts-	
man.....	1,800



8 Asst. Drafts-	\$1,400
men.....	
6 Asst. Drafts-	1,200
men.....	
2 Transcribing	
Clerks.....	1,400
6 Transcribing	
Clerks.....	1,200
Messenger.....	600
Supt. Yellow-	
stone Nat.Pk. }	2,000
10 Assistants...	900

### Presidential P. O.

Cheyenne City.	\$2,400
Evanston.....	1,500
Laramie City..	1,800
Rawlins.....	1,400

Mineral resources extensive; iron ore abundant; copper, lead, plumbago and petroleum found; gold, in the Sweetwater country and near Laramie City; valuable deposits of soda in valley of the Sweetwater. Coal abundant and of good quality at Evanston, Carbon, Rock Springs and other points; these deposits extensively worked, and furnish nearly all the coal used by the railroads and by settlements hundreds of miles east and west.

But little attention has as yet been given to mechanical and manufacturing industries. Capital, as last reported, \$364,673, of which \$212,603 is invested in manufacture of iron and steel. Value of products of the latter is \$491,345; total value of products, \$898,494. Number hands employed, 391.

Population, 20,789: male, 14,152; female, 6,637; native, 14,939; foreign, 5,850; white, 19,437; colored, 298; Chinese, 914; Indians, 140.

Territorial and congressional elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 12; Representatives, 24; sessions of legislature biennial, in even-numbered years, meeting second Tuesday in January; limit of session, 60 days; terms of Senators and Representatives, 2 years each. Voting population, 10,180; native white, 6,042; foreign white, 3,199; colored, 939.

Good school system started; school pop., 4,112; school age, 7-21. Legal interest rate, 12; by contract, any rate.

MAP OF WYOMING.





# MONTANA. Mōn-ta'nah.

Formerly a part of Idaho; became a Territory, 1864; received about 2,000 square miles from Dakota, 1873.

Area, 146,080 square miles; length, east and west, 460 to 540 miles; average breadth, 275 miles. Drained by the Missouri and its tributaries and the tributaries of the Colorado. Number counties, 14.

Temperature at Virginia City, winter, 17° to 30°; summer, 55° to 65°; rainfall seldom exceeds 12 inches per annum.

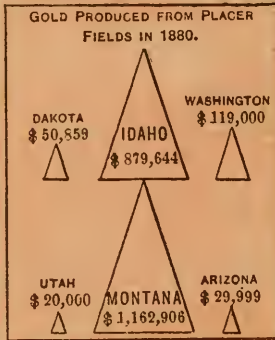
Three U. S. districts; court held twice a year at Helena, twice at Virginia City, and three times at Deer Lodge. Helena, the capital and most important town. Railroad mileage, 1,032; Northern Pacific extends through the Territory from east to west.

Immense areas cultivable land; cereal productions, 1882, were 1,857,540 bu., of which 1,100,000 were oats; potatoes yielded 300,000 bu., and hay 93,000 tons. Wheat crop in 1884, 1,372,000 bu.; oats, 1,740,000 bu. Some varieties of corn grown in portions of Territory, but generally too cold.

Grazing interest of value; estimated area valuable grazing land, 100,000 square miles; great extent of plains and mountain valleys yet untouched by herdsmen. Latest returns give 686,839 cattle, 465,750 sheep, and 17,544 swine.

### Salaries Territorial Officers.

Governor.....	\$2,600
Secretary.....	1,800
Treasurer.....	1,500
Auditor.....	1,500
Supt. Public In-	
struction.....	1,200
Chief Justice...	3,000
2 Asso. Justices	3,000
Senators, } \$4 pr. day	
Repres'n- } and 20 c.	
tatives. } mileage.	
Surveyor Gen....	2,500
Chief Clerk....	1,800
Chf. Draftsman	1,600
Col. Int. Rev....	2,500
5 Deputy Colls.	
Internal Rev.	1,600
Assayer.....	2,500
Melter.....	2,250



### Indian Agents.

Blackfeet.....	\$1,800
Crow.....	2,000
Flathead.....	1,500

### Presidential P. O.

Billings.....	\$1,500
Bozeman.....	1,900
Butte City....	2,500
DeerLodge City	1,500
Dillon.....	1,400
Fort Benton...	1,600
Glendive.....	1,100
Helena.....	2,500
Livingston....	1,600
Miles City.....	1,600
Missoula.....	1,700
Virginia City..	1,000

One of richest mining countries in the world; mineral wealth almost inexhaustible. Product for 1879 was \$3,629,000, of which 2/3 was gold and 1/3 silver; product, 1880, was \$3,822,379, of which 2/3 was silver and 1/3 gold; production, 1882, \$6,920,000, of which 2/3 was silver and 1/3 gold.

Manufacturing interests mainly smelting works, and flour and lumber mills. Ranks fifth in silver and in gold.

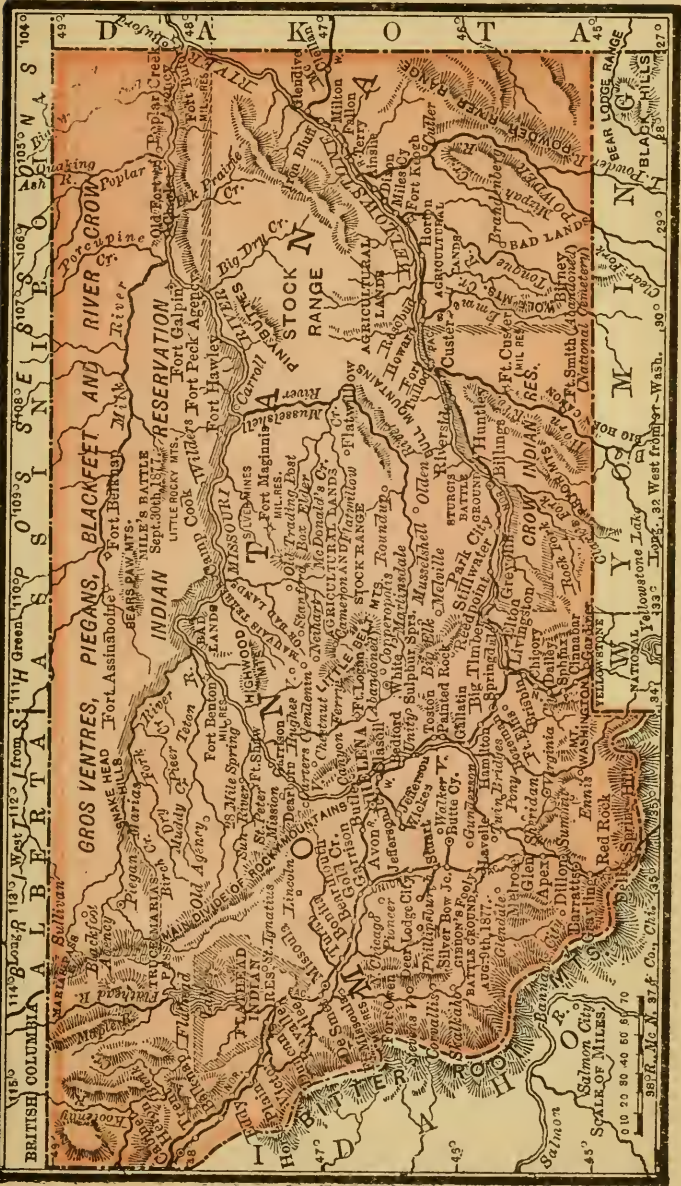
Population, 89,139; male, 28,177; female, 10,982; native, 27,638; foreign, 11,521; white, 35,385; colored, 346; Chinese, 1,765; Indians, 1,663.

Territorial and congressional elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 12; Representatives, 24; sessions of legislature, biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting second Monday in January; limit of session, 60 days; terms of Senators and Representatives, 2 years each. Voting population, 21,544; native white, 12,162; foreign white, 7,474; colored, 1,908.

School population, 10,482; school age, 4-21; graded schools in Deer Lodge City, Virginia City and Helena.

Legal interest rate, 10; by contract, any rate.

MAP OF MONTANA.



# IDAHO. I'dah-ho.

White population previous to 1850, mainly trappers, prospectors and missionaries; permanent settlement began with discovery of gold, 1860; organized as Territory, 1863.

Area, 84,800 square miles; length in west, 485 miles, and on Wyoming boundary, 140 miles; width, 45 miles in north, and nearly 300 miles in south. Drainage mainly by Salmon and Snake rivers and their tributaries. Number counties, 15.

Temperature at Boisé City: winter, 30° to 40°; summer, 68° to 75°.

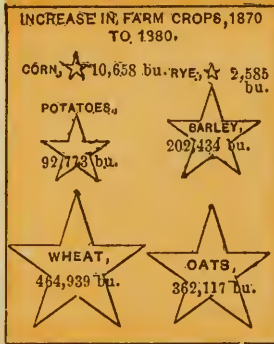
Boisé City, the capital, and contains national bank and penitentiary. Florence and Silver City are flourishing mining towns. Railroad mileage, 777; Northern Pacific crosses northern part.

Extreme north well timbered and much fertile land; extreme southeast populated almost entirely by Mormons, chiefly farmers; 4,480,000 acres suitable for agriculture, and 5,000,000 for grazing, most of the ranges being as yet unoccupied. Latest reports give, cattle, 220,612; sheep, 187,500; swine, 24,780.

Cash value per acre of corn in 1883, \$18; wheat, \$13.77; rye, \$11.79; oats, \$21.31; barley, \$21.30; potatoes, \$73.44; hay, \$10.40.

### Salaries Territorial Officers.

Governor.....	\$2,600
Secretary.....	1,800
Treasurer.....	1,000
Auditor.....	1,800
Librarian.....	250
Chief Justice...	3,000
2 Asso. Justices	3,000
Senators, } \$4 a day	
Representatives, } and 20c.	
tatives, } mileage.	
2 Dist. Attor- }	250
neys..... } & fees.	
Col. Int. Rev....	2,250
3 Dep. Col-lectors }	1,400
to }	1,600
Assayer.....	2,000
Asst. Assayer..	1,440



Clerk.....	\$1,000
Asst. Melter....	1,200
Surveyor Gen'l.	2,500
Chief Clerk.....	1,800
Draftsman.....	1,500
Messenger.....	600

### Indian Agents.

Fort Hall.....	\$1,500
Lemhi.....	1,100
Nez Percés.....	1,600

### Presidential P. O.

Bellevue.....	\$1,200
Boisé City.....	1,800
Hailey.....	1,200
Ketchum.....	1,000
Lewiston.....	1,200

Most of the gold is found in Idaho, Boisé and Alturas counties; silver, in Owyhee county; some of the mines being very rich. Gold production, 1883, \$1,500,000; silver, \$2,000,000. Wood River District on southern slope of Salmon River Mountains, at headwaters of Wood or Malade river, gives promise of valuable mining operations. Coal in vicinity of Boisé City. Ranks sixth in gold and silver.

Manufactures, chiefly production of flour and lumber, and smelting of ores.

Population, 32,610: males, 21,818; female, 10,792; native, 23,636; foreign, 9,974; white, 29,013; colored, 53; Chinese, 3,379; Indians, 165.

Territorial and congressional elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 12; Representatives, 24; sessions of legislature biennial, in even-numbered years, meeting second Monday in December; limit of session, 60 days; terms of Senators and Representatives, 2 years each.

Voting population, 14,795; native white, 7,331; foreign white, 4,338; colored, 3,126.

School population, 9,650; school age, 521.

Legal interest rate, 10; by contract, 18; usury forfeits three times excess of interest.



MAP OF IDAHO.



117° Long. 118° West from 115° Green. 114° 113° 112° 111°

BRITISH POSSESSIONS

49° 48° 47° 46° 45° 44° 43° 42°

COBLALLA Hangtown  
 Lake Pend d'Oreille  
 COEUR D'ALENE  
 Coeur d'Alene Lake  
 Pine Creek  
 Pelouse  
 Canias Cr.  
 MISSOULA  
 Flathead Lake  
 HELENA  
 WICKES  
 BUTTE CITY  
 GARRISON DEER LODGE CITY  
 LEWISTON  
 COTTONWOOD  
 KAMAT  
 MT. IDAHO  
 MANUEL RANCH  
 DIXIE  
 GIBBONS V.  
 PIERCE CY.  
 SALMON CY.  
 DILLON  
 TITUSBURG LANDING  
 FREEDOM  
 FLORENCE  
 WASHINGTON & TAYLOR  
 TALLYHO  
 JOHNSONS  
 CAPE HORN  
 MOSE CREEK  
 CHALLIS  
 BONANZA CY.  
 CRISTAL CITY  
 PLEASANT VALLEY  
 GREAT RUTHERFURD  
 FAYETTE LAKE  
 INDIAN VALLEY  
 DEADWOOD  
 ROBINSON BAR  
 GOLD HILL  
 BANNER  
 OSTER'S BR.  
 SAWTOOTH  
 KETCHUM  
 STAGE STATION  
 KENNEDY  
 WELSER BR.  
 GARDEN VAL.  
 WASHOE  
 RIVERSIDE  
 IDAHO CITY  
 BOISE CITY  
 HAILEY  
 BELLEVUE  
 PICABO  
 PAGO PAGO  
 SHUMAN  
 EAGLE ROCK  
 BASALT  
 FT. HALL  
 POCATELLO  
 INCOM  
 SQUAY CR.  
 KEENAN  
 REYNOLDS CR.  
 FAIRVIEW  
 SILVER CITY  
 FLINT  
 TRIESTE  
 NEPIXIA  
 BRUNEAU VALLEY  
 SHOSHONE JO.  
 OWINZMA  
 KIMMANA  
 ROCK CREEK  
 ALBION  
 COSSIER CR.  
 BASINO  
 OAKLEY  
 MALAD CY.  
 PARIS  
 GEORGE

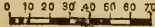
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

NEVADA

UTAH

FRANKLIN

SCALE OF MILES.



40° Long. 99° West from 99° Wash. 87° R. Mc N. 36 & Co., Chi. 84°



MAP OF NEVADA.



SCALE OF MILES.  
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

R. McN. & Co., Chi.

42° Long: 119° West 118° from 117° Green 116° 115° 114°

42° 41° 40° 39° 38° 37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22° 21° 20° 19° 18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12° 11° 10° 9° 8° 7° 6° 5° 4° 3° 2° 1° 0°



# CALIFORNIA. Kal-e-for'ne-ah. "The Golden State."

Name of Spanish origin, signifying "Hot Furnace."

First settlement by Spaniards at San Diego, 1768; admitted 1850.

Area, 158,360 square miles, the second largest State; extreme length, 770 miles; extreme breadth, 330 miles; least breadth, 150 miles; coast line, over 700 miles; San Francisco Bay, best harbor on western coast. Number counties, 52.

Temperature at San Francisco: winter, 50° to 55°; summer, 58° to 69°. Rainfall, Sacramento, 20 inches.

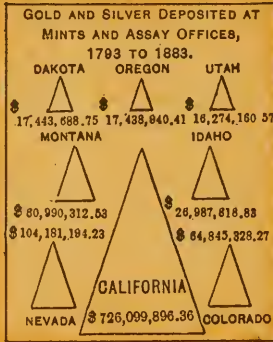
San Francisco, metropolis and only port of entry. Regular line of steamers to Australia, Panama, Mexico, China and Japan; pop., 233,959. Sacramento, capital; pop., 21,420. Population Oakland, 84,555; San José, 12,567; Stockton, 10,282; Los Angeles, 11,183; U. S. navy yard at San Pablo Bay.

Number farms, 35,934. Average value per acre, cleared land, \$27.16; woodland, \$8.55.

One of the richest agricultural tracts in the Union; rich soil and favorable climate, often insuring two crops per year on same field; wheat the most valuable crop; crop of 1884, 44,320,000 bu.; corn, 8,800,000 bu.; oats, 2,149,000 bu.

### Salaries of State Officers.

Governor .....	\$6,000
Sec'y of State..	3,000
Treasurer.....	3,000
Comptroller....	3,000
Supt. Pub. Inst.	3,000
Attorney Gen..	3,000
Surveyor Gen..	3,000
State Librarian	3,000
District Judge.	5,000
Senators, } \$8 a day,	
Representatives.. } mileage	
} 10c. & \$25	
2 Colls. Int. } 3,125	
Revenue.. } to 4,500	
Col. Customs } 7,000	
San Francisco }	
Pension Agent.	4,000
Supt. Mint.....	4,500
Assayer.....	3,000



M't'r & Refinr. \$3,000

### Presidential P. O.

Chico.....	\$1,800
Fresno City....	1,900
Los Angeles....	3,000
Marysville.....	1,900
Napa City.....	2,000
Oakland.....	3,100
Petaluma.....	1,900
Red Bluff.....	1,800
Sacramento....	3,000
San Bernardino	1,800
San Diego.....	1,800
San Francisco..	5,000
San Jose.....	2,700
Santa Barbara.	1,900
Santa Cruz.....	1,900
Santa Rosa.....	1,900
Stockton.....	2,500
40 P. O.....	1,700 to 1,000

Ranks very high as a fruit-growing State; fruits of temperate climates, about 4,000,000 trees; sub-tropical fruits and nuts, 250,000 trees; grape region north to 41°, with an average breadth of 100 miles, and contains over 21,000,000 vines.

Fine sheep-raising country. Cashmere goats have been introduced and are doing well.

Ranks first in barley, grape culture, sheep, gold and quicksilver; third in hops; fifth in wheat and salt; seventh in silk goods; eighth in soap and silver.

Population, 864,694: male, 518,176; female, 346,518; native, 571,820; foreign, 292,874; white, 767,181; colored, 6,018; Chinese, 75,132; Japanese, 86; Indians, 16,277.

Governor and State officers elected quadrennially, and legislature every two years; number Senators, 40; Representatives, 80; sessions of legislature biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting first Monday after January 1st; limit of session, 60 days; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years.

Number electoral votes, 8; number white voters, 262,583. Idiots, Indians, convicts and Chinese excluded from voting.

School population, 216,330; school age, 5-17.

Legal interest rate, 7; by contract, any rate.

MAP OF CALIFORNIA.



Long. 47° West from 46° Washington. 49°

Wm. H. Moore & Co., Engrs., Chi.

# OREGON. Or'e-gon.

Name derived from Spanish word signifying "Wild Thyme," so called on account of the abundance of the herb found by early explorers. Credit of discovery generally given to Captain Gray, of Boston, 1792; Fur Company's trading post at Astoria, 1811; organized as a Territory, 1848; admitted 1859.

Area, 96,030 square miles; average length, 360 miles; breadth, 260 miles; coast line, 300 miles; Columbia river frontage, 300 miles. Number counties, 27. Temperature at Portland: winter, 38° to 46°; summer, 62° to 68°; rainfall at Dalles, 22 inches, and at Fort Hoskins, 67 inches.

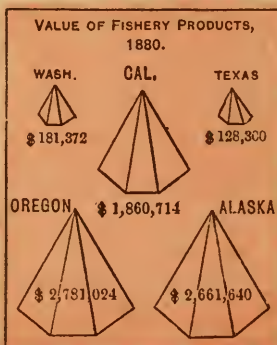
Portland, Astoria and Coos Bay are ports of entry; Oregon City, Roseburgh and La Grande are land offices. Portland, the metropolis; population, 33,400. Salem is capital.

Number farms, 16,217; about 25,000,000 acres arable land, and same of grazing land; forest, 10,000,000 acres. Average value per acre, cleared land, \$31.71; woodland, \$4.50.

Wheat the staple; noted for superiority of its flour and for weight, often reaching 65 pounds per bu. Wheat crop, 1881, 15,462,000 bu.; oats, 5,470,000 bu.

## Salaries of State Officers.

Governor.....	\$1,500
Sec. of State, }	1,500
Aud. & Comp. }	
Treasurer .....	800
Supt. of Pub. In.	1,500
State Librarian.	500
Chief Justice...	2,000
2 Asso. Justices	2,000
Senators, }	\$3 a day
Representatives.. }	and 15c. permile.
District Judge..	3,500
District Attorney.. }	200 & fees.
Col. Int. Rev...	2,500
Col. Customs, }	3,000
Astoria..... }	
Appraiser.....	3,000
Surveyor Gen..	2,500



Chief Clerk ...	\$1,800
Draftsman.....	1,500
5 Ind. Agents. }	1,000
	to
	1,200

## Presidential P. O.

Albany.....	\$1,500
Ashland .....	1,000
Astoria.....	1,900
Baker City.....	1,400
Corvallis.....	1,300
East Portland ..	1,500
Eugene City...	1,400
Jacksonville...	1,200
Oregon City....	1,200
Pendleton.....	1,600
Portland .....	3,200
Roseburgh .....	1,100
Salem.....	2,100
The Dalles.....	1,700

Cattle raising ranks 2d only to agriculture; wool is of fine quality.

Extremely rich in minerals; gold found in Jackson, Josephine, Baker and Grant counties; copper, in Josephine, Douglas and Jackson counties; iron ore, throughout the State; coal, along Coast Range.

Principal exports are wheat, flour, lumber and canned salmon. Over 10,000,000 feet lumber cut annually, and over 600,000 cases salmon packed.

Population, 174,768; male, 103,381; female, 71,387; native, 144,265; foreign, 30,503; white, 163,075; colored, 487; Chinese, 9,510; Indians, 1,694.

Governor and State officers elected quadrennially, and legislature every two years; number of Senators, 30; Representatives, 60; sessions of legislature biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting first Monday in January; limit of session, 40 days; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years.

Number of electoral votes, 3; voting population, 59,629. U. S. army, idiots, insane, convicts, and Chinese excluded from voting.

Number of colleges, 7; school population, 65,216; school age, 4-20.

Legal interest rate, 8; by contract, 10; usury forfeits principal and interest.





# WASHINGTON. Wōsh-ing-ton.

First settlement of white Americans at Tumwater, 1845, though trading posts had before been established by fur traders; organized 1853.

Area, 69,180 square miles, nearly same as Missouri; greatest length, 340 miles; greatest breadth, 240 miles; Pacific coast line, about 180 miles. Number counties, 33.

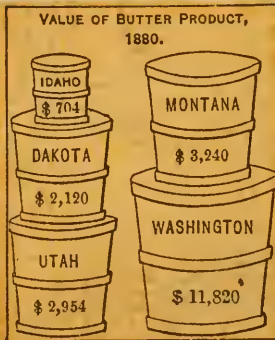
Temperature at Olympia: winter, 37° to 44°; summer, 59° to 62°. Rainfall, Ft. Colville, 10 inches; at Ft. Vancouver, 39 inches, and at Neah Bay, 123 inches.

Olympia is the capital, and Walla Walla and Seattle the largest towns. Harbors of Puget Sound numerous and excellent. Railroad mileage, 716; Northern Pacific from Wallula Junction to Idaho line, and from Kalama to New Tacoma, which is connected by railway with Seattle.

About 25 per cent. of area well fitted for agriculture; cereals all thrive, but generally too cold for corn; wheat crop, 1884, 4,118,000 bushels; oats, 2,623,000. Fruits of temperate zone, excepting peaches, attain perfection. Considerable attention paid to hop culture, latest reports giving 703,277 pounds; also 1,003,530 bushels potatoes.

## Salaries Territorial Officers.

Governor .....	\$2,600
Secretary.....	1,800
Treasurer.....	1,200
Auditor.....	1,200
Supt. Pub. Ins'n.	1,000
Librarian.....	400
Chief Justice...	3,000
3 Asso. Justices	3,000
Senators, } \$4 a day	
Representatives, } and 20c	
tatives, } mileage	
Surveyor Gen....	2,500
Chief Clerk....	1,800
Chief Drftsm'n	1,700
Col. of Cus... } \$1,000	
toms... } & fees	
Col. Int. Rev... }	2,250
3 Dep. Colls. } 1,200	
Int. Rev... }	to 1,600



## Indian Agents.

Colville.....	\$1,500
Neah Bay.....	1,000
Nisqually.....	1,200
Quinaielt.....	1,000
Skokomish.....	1,200
Tulalip.....	1,000
Yakama.....	2,000

## Presidential P. O.

Cheney.....	\$1,100
Colfax.....	1,500
Dayton.....	1,500
Olympia.....	1,600
Port Townsend.	1,200
Seattle.....	2,500
Spokane Falls..	1,700
Sprague.....	1,200
Tacoma.....	1,600
Vancouver.....	1,200
Walla Walla....	2,300

Grazing interest valuable and rapidly increasing; grazing region east of Cascade Range, the bunch grass furnishing an inexhaustible food supply.

Coal mined at Bellingham Bay and Seattle; area coal-bearing strata, 20,000 square miles. Gold-bearing quartz and silver lodes exist in Cascade and Coast ranges; copper, cinnabar, lead and other minerals are found.

Lumber resources almost inexhaustible; amount lumber cut annually, 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 feet, 150,000,000 being exported.

Population, 75,116: male, 45,973; female, 29,143; native, 59,313; foreign, 15,803; white, 67,199; colored, 325; Chinese, 3,186; Indians, 4,405.

Territorial and congressional elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November; number Senators, 12; Representatives, 24; sessions of legislature biennial, in odd-numbered years, meeting first Monday in October; terms of Senators and Representatives, 2 years each; limit of session, 60 days. Voting population, 27,670; native white, 15,858; foreign white, 8,393; colored, 3,419.

Number colleges, 2; school population, 23,890; school age, 4-21.

Legal interest rate, 10; by contract, any rate.





# CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

Central America is an irregular mass of land in southern part of North America, and lies about midway between the two great continental masses of the New World. It includes the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, together with British Honduras.

The West Indies, an extensive system of islands lying southeast of North America, contain the large islands of Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica and Porto Rico, and are arranged mostly in three groups; viz., Greater Antilles, Lesser Antilles and the Bahamas.

	Area, Sq. Miles	Pop.	Capital.	Pop.
British Honduras.....	7,562	27,452	Belize.....	5,767
Costa Rica.....	26,040	190,000	San Jose.....	20,000
Guatemala.....	41,830	1,278,311	New Guatemala....	55,728
Honduras.....	39,600	458,000	Tegucigalpa.....	12,000
Nicaragua.....	49,500	400,000	Managua.....	12,000
San Salvador.....	7,225	554,785	San Salvador.....	18,500
Cuba.....	43,220	1,521,684	Havana.....	25,000
Hayti { Hayti.....	10,204	572,000	Port-au-Prince.....	35,000
{ San Domingo... ..	18,045	400,000	San Domingo.....	10,000
Jamaica.....	4,362	585,536	Kingston.....	38,566
Porto Rico.....	3,550	754,313	San Juan.....	27,000

## Statement of Exports and Imports at Belize for the year ending Dec. 31, 1882.

### EXPORTS.

Bananas.....	\$ 10,980
Cocoanuts.....	25,132
Sarsaparilla.....	14,278
Logwood.....	306,072
Mahogany.....	215,807
Rubber.....	18,064
Raw Sugar.....	218,913

### IMPORTS.

Boots and Shoes.....	\$ 13,918
Butter.....	14,783
Cotton Goods.....	190,436
Beef and Pork.....	59,405
Hardware and Cutlery..	88,234
Flour.....	71,200
Fancy Goods.....	24,844

## Exports of Cuba, 1882-83.

### BARACOA—1883.

Cocoanuts, hundreds.....	9,083,305
Bananas, bunches, hundred.....	628,916
Value.....	\$ 671,925
Cocoanut Oil.....	98,930

### SANTA CRUZ—1882.

Mah'any and cedar logs.....	\$166,577
Palm Leaf.....	8,453
Mahogany Crutches.....	1,490

### SAGUA AND CARDENAS—1882.

Sugar.....	\$17,484,884
Molasses.....	3,941,522
Melada.....	262,233

## Exports of Porto Rico, 1882-83

### MAYAGUEZ—1883.

Sugar.....	\$1,141,784
Coffee.....	1,566,327
Molasses.....	326,690

### AQUADILLA AND ARECIBO—1882.

Sugar.....	\$1,409,972
Coffee.....	567,073
Tobacco.....	104,173

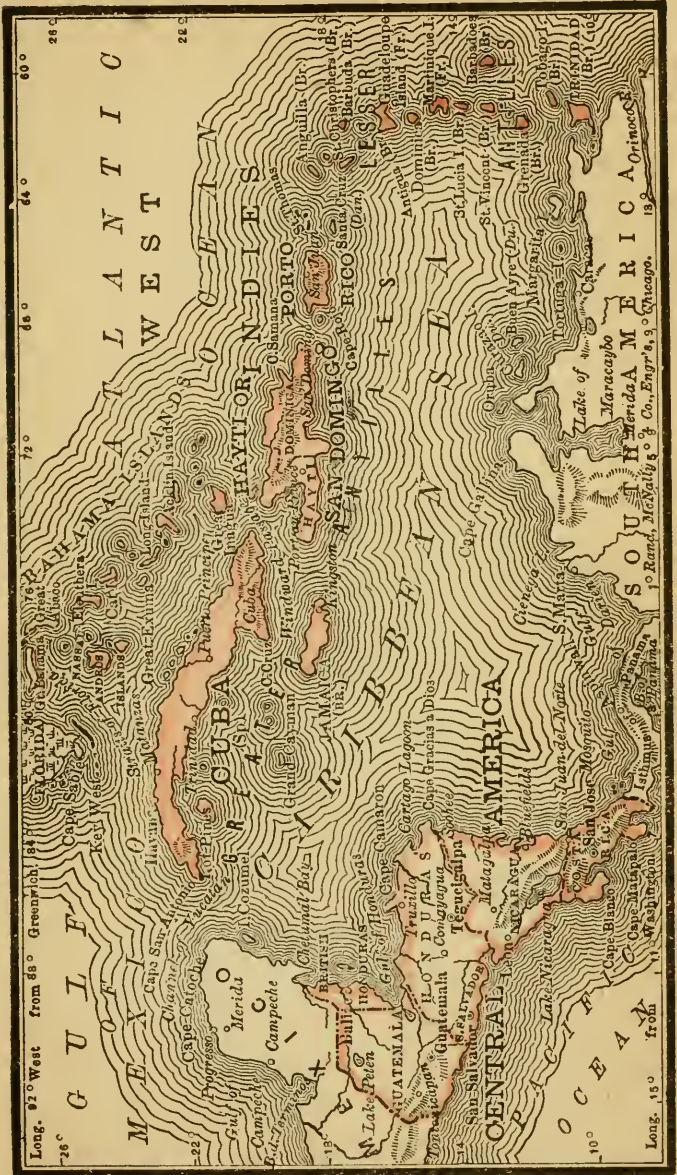
## Exports of Hayti, 1883.

Coffee.....	\$ 57,341,162	Orange Peels.....	\$ 459,917
Logwood.....	264,135,490	Crude Sugar.....	561,479
Cocoa.....	2,735,555	Mahogany.....	245,999
Cotton.....	1,619,891	Lignum-vitæ.....	1,062,000

## Exports of Jamaica, 1881-82.

Sugar.....	38,392 hhds.	Oranges.....	\$163,923
Rum.....	22,742 puncheons	Coffee.....	649,848
Bananas.....	\$431,838	Dye-woods.....	501,415

MAP OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.



## COSTA RICA. Kos'ta Ree'ka.

The most southern republic of Central America. Area, 26,040 square miles. Population, 190,000. There are many volcanic peaks: Turrialba, 12,500 feet high; Chiriqui, 11,265 feet high; Los Votos, 9,840 feet high.

The chief executive, the President, elected for a term of 4 years, is assisted by 5 ministers. Legislative power is vested in a Congress of Deputies, chosen for 4 years. Capital, San José; pop., 20,000.

The principal products of the soil are coffee, sugar, maize, cocoa, sarsaparilla and fruits. The principal export is coffee. Value of exports, 1883, \$2,431,625; of which coffee amounted to \$2,000,590. Imports chiefly manufactures from England, \$2,081,805. Revenue for fiscal year of 1885, \$2,867,170, mainly derived from customs duties and the monopoly on spirits; expenditure, \$2,961,110. In 1884, \$341,440 were expended for public works. There are about 104 miles of railway; telegraph, 451 miles.

The state religion is the Roman Catholic; constitution guarantees religious liberty. There are 341 national schools and 584 private schools; total number of pupils, 13,924.

## NICARAGUA. Nik-ar-a'gwa.

Largest of the Central American states. Area, 49,500 square miles. Population, 400,000. Fifty-five per cent. of inhabitants are Indians. Climate is healthy; mean annual temperature about 80°; rainfall about 100 inches. Constitution adopted 1858. Presidential term, 4 years. Legislative power rests with a Senate and a House of Representatives. Capital, Managua; population, 12,000.

Through want of peace and industry the great natural resources are undeveloped. Lead, iron, zinc, antimony, tin, quicksilver and gold are found. The vegetable products are cotton, coffee, indigo, rice, tobacco and corn. There are about 400,000 cattle in the country. Leading exports in 1882: coffee, \$659,550; India rubber, \$638,010; gold, \$150,000. Imports for the same year, \$1,477,340; exports, \$1,895,760.

Army, 703 regulars and 9,600 militiamen. Number of schools, 178; pupils, 8,330. Vessels entered, 1882, 213; tonnage, 256,000. Telegraph, 1882, 800 miles; railway, 33 miles.

## SAN SALVADOR. Säl-vä-dör'.

In area the smallest, in population the second, of the Central American republics. It extends along the Pacific coast 170 miles. Average breadth, 43 miles; area, 7,225 square miles. Population, 554,785.

Constitution adopted 1864; amended 1883. Government administered by a President, elected for 4 years, and a ministry of 4 members. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives. Capital, San Salvador; population, 18,500.

The temperature varies greatly; but the climate is generally considered healthful. This is the most advanced and best cultivated of the republics. Principal agricultural products, indigo, coffee, sugar and balsam. Minerals are not abundant, though there are some rich veins of silver. Value of silver ores, 1882, \$700,000.

Latest reports give value of imports as \$2,327,765; exports, \$5,638,080. Value of coffee exported, \$3,416,100; indigo, \$1,812,590; sugar, \$93,230. In the same year 265 vessels entered the ports.

The army consists of 1,200 men and 2,500 militia.



## GUATEMALA. Gaw-te-mah'la.

The most populous of the five Central American republics. Area, 41,830 square miles. Population, 1884, 1,278,311. Climate healthful; snow never falls; frequent violent earthquakes occur. Watered by numerous rivers.

Constitution adopted 1859; amended 1879. President is chief executive; legislative power in the hands of National Assembly; President and members of Assembly elected for 6 years; suffrage universal. Capital, New Guatemala; pop., 55,728.

The soil is fertile; cotton, sugar cane, coffee and tobacco are grown. Roads are poor. Coffee crop, 1884, over 42,000,000 lbs. Sugar, wool and fruit trade recently developed. In 1882, number of land-owners 5,334.

Imports, 1884, valued at \$2,630,100; exports, \$3,716,240. Miles of railway, 105. Miles of telegraph, 2,880; 1,100 miles controlled by the state.

Army consists of 2,180 men, rank and file; 33,000 militiamen. There is no navy.

In 1882, sum spent on education, \$434,753; state contributed \$323,360; in 1883 there were 844 primary government schools; number night schools, 48; pupils attending all schools, 42,021.

## HONDURAS. Hon-doo'ras.

Republic established November 5, 1838. Area, 39,600 square miles. Population, 458,000. Capital, Tegucigalpa; pop., 12,000. Numerous mountains; between them fertile valleys. Coast line on the Pacific, 40 miles; Atlantic, 400 miles. Many excellent harbors; many rivers, some of them navigable.

Government consists of President, 6 ministers, and an Assembly of 37 Representatives. Finances badly disordered; foreign debt, \$26,125,106; interest unpaid, \$24,308,846. Standing army, 830 men; militia, 31,500. Navy, 2 steam corvettes, with 8 guns.

The products are mahogany, fruit, cotton, cattle, coffee, tobacco, indigo, India rubber and rosewood. Exports from Truxillo, 1883, \$804,550; 26,000 head of cattle; mahogany valued at \$88,000; hides and deer skins, \$40,000. Total exports, 1883, \$2,193,149; imports, \$1,749,146.

Railway, 29 miles. Telegraph, 1,800 miles; offices, 23; messages, 107,730. Universities, 2; several colleges; 573 schools, with attendance of 20,518.

## BRITISH HONDURAS. Hon-doo'ras.

A British colony in Central America. Area, 7,562 square miles. Population, 27,452. Coast low and swampy; land gradually rises; on the inland boundary are hills of from 800 to 1,000 feet high; mountains 4,000 feet high. Sixteen rivers descend from elevated lands. Climate hot and damp; temperature, 1878-79, 75°; rainfall, 105.49 inches, unusually heavy.

Government in the hands of Lieutenant Governor, an executive and a Legislative Council. Capital, Belize; pop., 5,767. Soil fertile. Sugar cane is grown; fruits flourish; the staple products, however, are the natural woods of the colony. Annual export of mahogany, 3,000,000 feet; logwood, 15,000 tons; estimated value of fruit exports, \$100,000. Total imports, 1883, \$1,344,865; exports, \$1,514,345. Large trade with neighboring republics.

## JAMAICA. Ja-mā'ka.

An island of the West Indies; formally ceded to Great Britain, in 1670, by the treaty of Madrid; most valuable possession of the British Crown in the West Indies. Area, including the Turks and Caicos Islands, annexed in 1873, 4,362 square miles. Population, 585,536. Surface mountainous. There is a great variety of climate. Temperature in lowlands, 95° at night, 85° in the day; in highlands, 40° to 50°. Produces most of the tropical staples; the rosewood, mahogany and ebony of the island are well known.

Latest reports give 121,457 acres under crops; 120,264 in guinea grass, and 318,549 in pasture. Principal exports: coffee, 9,572,714 lbs.; ginger, 908,603 lbs.; pimento, 6,195,109 lbs.; 29,000 hhd. of sugar; 18,115 puncheons of rum, and 35,157 tons of logwood. Value of fruit exported in same year, \$197,255. Total value of imports, 1882, \$6,609,810; exports, \$7,745,290.

Governor is assisted by a Privy Council and Legislative Council. Kingston, the chief city and port, is the capital; pop., 38,566.

Miles of railway, 25; 50 miles in process of construction. Telegraph stations and postoffices in every town and village.

## SAN DOMINGO. San Do-meeng'go.

A republic occupying the eastern and larger portion of the island of Hayti. Area, 18,045 square miles. Country first settled by Spaniards under Columbus in 1492. Republic founded 1844. President elected for a term of 4 years; legislative power in the hands of a National Congress. Capital, San Domingo, founded 1494; population, 10,000.

The country is very fertile. Principal products, sugar, molasses, tobacco, cotton, coffee, cacao, fruits, mahogany and live stock. The production of sugar and molasses is largely on the increase. Latest reports give \$5,000,000 capital invested in sugar factories; amount of product, 10,000 tons.

Value of imports, 1883, \$3,142,100; exports, \$2,129,265. At the two most important ports, San Domingo and Puerto Plata, there entered, in 1883, 297 vessels, of 192,042 tons.

## HAYTI. Hā'tee.

A republic, occupying the west part of the Island of Hayti. Area, 10,204 square miles. Population, 572,000. Capital, Port au Prince; pop., 35,000. Nine-tenths of total population are negroes. Essentially mountainous. In plains, temperature rises to 96° and 100°; on high lands, ranges between 60° and 76°. Constitution was adopted 1867. President is elected for 4 years; National Assembly consists of Senate and House of Commons. Mountains cultivable almost to their summits; covered with valuable timber. Agriculture is backward, though the soil is probably the most fertile in the West Indies. Business of the country transacted by foreigners.

Finances badly deranged; foreign debt, \$6,409,970; no interest paid on debt for years. Revenue, \$4,500,000; expenditures, \$7,000,000. Three-fourths of revenue derived from duties on imports and exports. Imports, 1881, \$7,283,620; exports, \$6,240,460. In same year, 792 vessels entered, and 768 vessels cleared, the ports of Hayti.

By a law of 1878, army consists of 6,828 men; the Guard of the Government, 650 men.

Language of the country, French; religion, Roman Catholic.

## CUBA. Kū'ba.

A Spanish colony in the West Indies. Area, 43,220 square miles. Population, 1,521,684; 50 per cent. of the inhabitants are blacks and enfranchised slaves. The greatest length of the island is 760 miles; width varies from 20 to 135 miles; coast line about 2,000 miles. Surface is broken by a mountain chain running through its centre from east to west; average altitude of summit is between 5,000 and 6,000 feet. Pico de Turquino, 7,670 feet, is the highest peak. There are over 260 rivers, all valueless for navigation purposes, except the Cauto. Mineral springs abound.

But little attention has been paid to the development of the mineral wealth. Gold was obtained by the early colonists, but for two centuries comparatively none has been found. There are extensive copper mines, and coal is abundant. Copperas and alum have also been obtained.

Rainfall at Havana: in the wet season, 27.8 inches; dry season, 12.7 inches. Average temperature: at Havana, 77°; at Santiago de Cuba, 80°. Yellow fever and earthquakes are frequent.

Thirteen million acres of Cuban territory are uncleared forests; 7,000,000 wild and uncultivated. Principal woods grown and exported are mahogany, rosewood, Cuban ebony, and cedar.

Tobacco and sugar raising principal occupation of the people. Many sugar plantations comprise 10,000 acres each.

Two crops of Indian corn grown per year; rice, cotton, cacao and indigo also produced; most tropical fruits are abundant. Sugar product averages 520,000 tons per year; molasses, 79,365 hogsheads. Total value of agricultural products over \$90,000,000. United States receives 80 per cent. of Cuban sugar. No manufactures deserving mention.

Latest reports give exports of cigars 225,000,000 per annum; leaf tobacco, 13,500,000 pounds. There are about 900 miles of railway. Marine cable connects Cuba with Florida.

Roman Catholicism is the only religion tolerated. Education compulsory; school attendance, 34,813.

Havana is the capital; pop., 25,000. Government administered by a Captain General, appointed by the Spanish Crown. The island is now represented in the Spanish Cortes, Madrid.

## PORTO RICO. Pōr'to Ree'ko.

The smallest of the Greater Antilles. Area, including dependencies, 3,550 square miles. Population, 754,313. Rectangular in shape; length, 100 miles; breadth, 40 miles. A range of mountains extends across the island from east to west; highest peak, 3,678 feet.

The island is very fertile; its principal products are sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, cotton, rice and Indian corn. In proportion to its area, it produces more sugar than any other West India island.

Government is administered under a constitution granted by the Spanish Cortes, 1869. Slavery was abolished in 1873. Capital, San Juan; pop. about 27,000. Climate warm; more healthful than that of the other Antilles. Destructive hurricanes are frequent. The natural productions are very numerous; medicinal plants and many valuable woods, as mahogany, ebony, logwood, and cedar, abound in the forests. Business in the hands of foreigners. Imports, 1871, \$17,500,000; exports, \$15,500,000. Export of sugar, 111,084 tons; molasses, 7,590,915 gallons.

Telegraphic cable connects Porto Rico with other West Indies; telegraph lines connect the principal towns; there are no railroads.





# SOUTH AMERICA.

A vast, compact, triangular peninsula, forming southern portion of Western Continent. Area, 6,827,230 square miles; extreme length, 4,550 miles; extreme breadth, about 3,300 miles. Number political divisions, 11.

Divisions.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.	Capitals.	Pop.
Argentine Republic	1,125,086	3,026,000	Buenos Ayres.	295,000
Bolivia.....	842,729	2,300,000	La Paz.....	76,372
Brazil.....	3,288,963	9,883,622	Rio de Janeiro	274,972
Chili.....	256,399	2,271,949	Santiago.....	200,000
Colombia.....	504,773	4,000,000	Bogota.....	100,000
Ecuador.....	248,370	946,033	Quito.....	80,000
Guiana, British...	76,000	248,110	Georgetown..	36,562
Guiana, French...	48,000	36,760	Cayenne.....	10,000
Guiana, Dutch....	46,060	68,255	Paramaribo..	27,416
Paraguay.....	91,970	346,048	Asuncion.....	16,000
Peru.....	503,718	2,699,945	Lima.....	101,488
Uruguay.....	73,538	438,245	Montevideo...	115,500
Venezuela.....	632,695	2,121,988	Caracas.....	55,638

## PRINCIPAL LAKES.

Maracaybo, area 4,900 sq. miles. | Titicaca, area....4,000 sq. miles.

## LENGTHS OF RIVERS.

	Miles.		Miles.
Amazon.....	3,750	Parana.....	2,000
Caroni.....	400	Pilcomayo.....	1,000
Cauca.....	600	Purus.....	2,000
Guaviare.....	450	San Francisco.....	1,550
Madeira.....	2,000	Tocantins.....	1,000
Magdalena.....	900	Uruguay.....	800
Meta.....	500	Xingu.....	1,300

## LATEST REPORTED VALUE EXPORTS.

Cotton:		Diamonds:	
Brazil *.....	\$4,063,650	Brazil.....	\$ 370,316
Colombia.....	32,560	Tobacco:	
Venezuela.....	36,449	Brazil.....	5,344,500
Sugar:		Paraguay.....	658,650
Brazil.....	16,250,000	Venezuela.....	58,778
Peru.....	2,354,095	Rubber:	
Coffee:		Brazil.....	5,965,000
Brazil.....	52,720,000	Ecuador.....	428,800
Colombia.....	2,396,337	Hides:	
Venezuela.....	9,930,430	Brazil.....	4,040,750
British Guiana.....	3,019	Colombia.....	1,000,608
Cocoa:		Venezuela.....	395,915
Colombia.....	15,575	British Guiana.....	11,703
Venezuela.....	1,602,443	Indigo:	
Ecuador.....	2,768,670	Colombia.....	8,360
		Venezuela.....	23,290

MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.





## UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

A federal republic in the northwestern part of South America, composed of 9 States. Area, 504,773 square miles. The country is traversed by three ranges of the Andes Mountains. There are numerous large, navigable rivers, tributaries of the Orinoco and Amazon.

The constitution was adopted in 1863. Government in the hands of a President, elected for 2 years, a ministry of 7 members, and a Congress composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. Capital, Bogota; population, 100,000. Strength of the Federal Army determined by Congress. Peace footing for 1882-83, 4,000 men.

The climate varies according to the elevation: the coast lands are usually hot and sickly; but the high table lands, as a rule, possess a genial climate; that of Bogota is unusually fine.

The mineral wealth of Colombia is very great; one-sixth of the exports consist of precious metals. Agriculture and stock raising are the leading pursuits. Value of imports, 1883, \$11,504,028; exports, \$14,857,170. Two-thirds of the exports consist of cinchona and coffee. The transit trade through the ports of Panama and Aspinwall is of far greater importance than the direct commerce; its value is estimated as not less than \$85,000,000 per annum.

There are many native products, among which are fine woods, cacao, India rubber, ipecac, calisaya bark, cochineal, sarsaparilla and logwood. These, and tobacco, cinchona, coffee, sugar, indigo, rice, cotton, hides, ores and Panama hats, form the chief exports.

In 1883, 1,513 vessels, of 709,175 tons, entered the ports of Colombia. Number of miles of railway in the republic, 140. It is expected that the ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama will be opened in 1888. The company have a subscribed capital of \$125,000,000.

## VENEZUELA. Vĕn'ez-wee'la.

A republic of South America, formed in 1830. The republic was, in 1881, subdivided into 8 States, 1 Federal District, 8 Territories and 2 national settlements. Area, according to an official statement of 1884, 632,695 square miles; population, 2,121,988. The Andes Mountains cross the northern part from west to east; the Orinoco and other important rivers pass through the southern part.

Executive power is in the hands of a President, who exercises his authority through a ministry of 6 and a Federal Council of 16 members; legislative, in a Congress of two Houses, the Senate and House of Representatives. Vice-President chosen by the Council. Capital, Carácas; population, 55,638. Chief towns, Valencia (population, 36,145) and Barquisimeto (population, 28,918). Army: peace footing, 2,545 officers and men; war footing, 350,000.

Mineral resources very great. Venezuela gold fields among the richest in the world; iron and copper abundant. Value of mineral products, 1884, \$4,452,050; gold, \$3,243,380. Latest reports give value of imports as \$17,253,130; exports, \$19,720,225.

Agriculture the most important industry. Number engaged in it, 1884, 375,820; number of acres cultivated, 852,500. Coffee the most important product; total value of product, 1884, \$11,255,000; value, of sugar product, \$7,686,000; corn, \$6,000,000; cocoa, \$2,998,000. Latest reports give number of cattle as 2,926,733; goats and sheep, 3,490,563; horses, 291,603; mules, 906,467; swine, 976,500.

State religion, Roman Catholic; all others tolerated. In 1883 the government spent \$500,000 in public instruction. Number universities, 2; colleges, 33; normal schools, 5; other schools, 1,794. Number of miles of railway, 1884, 102; telegraphs, 1,145 miles.

MAP OF U. S. OF COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA AND GUIANA



## BRITISH GUIANA. Ghe-a'na.

A territory in northeast part of South America. First settled by the Dutch, 1580. Acquired by the British in 1803; formally ceded in 1814. Estimated area, 76,000 square miles. Population, 248,110. Crossed by two great mountain systems. Contains many rivers; largest, Essequibo, 600 miles long, noted for magnificent cataracts. Thermometer rises to 90° in warm weather; falls to 75° in winter season; mean annual average at Georgetown, 81°. Rainfall per year, about 72 inches.

Vegetation is luxuriant. Large sections are covered with valuable forests, which furnish exhaustless supplies of timber, largely used for shipbuilding. Number sugar plantations, 120; coffee estates, 12. Sugar forms 92 per cent. of exports; latest reports give 111,156 hhds. Rum exported, 32,531 puncheons; rum issued for home consumption, 330,392 gals. Export of molasses, 17,084 casks; timber export, 464,436 cubic feet. Total imports, 1882, \$10,498,160; exports, \$16,043,155.

Government administered by a Governor appointed by British Crown, and a Court of Policy.

Georgetown the capital; pop., 36,562. Number of schools sanctioned by Board of Education, 177; Church of England, 81.

## DUTCH GUIANA. Ghe-a'na.

Lies east of British Guiana, often called Surinam from the river of that name. Coast line, 220 miles. Dutch first visited the country about 1580; but the first settlement in Surinam was made by an Englishman, in 1630. Area, 46,060 square miles. Population, 68,255; 54,602 negroes.

Local government consists of a Governor and Colonial Assembly. Capital, Paramaribo; population, 27,416.

Mean annual temperature, 80.4°; coldest month mercury falls to 78°; warmest, mercury rises to 99°. Rainfall, 99 inches; at Paramaribo the average of eight years was 101 inches.

Large tracts of territory covered with primeval forests. Great staple of Guiana is sugar; average yearly export, about 10,645 tons. First cocoa sent to Amsterdam, 1733; the average yearly production is now more than 13,000 tons. Cotton and coffee rank next. Gold-mining is a growing industry. Latest reported value of exports, \$1,151,070; imports, \$1,316,355.

## FRENCH GUIANA. Ghe-a'na.

East of Dutch Guiana. Area, 48,000 square miles. Population, 36,760. Coast line low and swampy. Large portion of the territory is covered with dense forests. Rainy season from November to June. Rainfall at Cayenne, 10 feet per year; heavier in the interior. Temperature: in summer, 86°; winter, mean, 79°, and seldom sinks so low as 70°. In this century there have been three earthquakes.

Administration in the hands of Governor and Military Commandant.

Capital, Cayenne; pop., 10,000.

Coffee, introduced in 1716, is extensively grown. Guiana cocoa, bread-fruit, arrow-root, bananas, yams, oil, and date palm are among the products; but the principal source of food is manioc. Contains valuable gold deposits. French criminal penitentiaries located in this country.



## BRAZIL. Bra-zil'.

This is the largest of the South American countries, and the only empire in the New World. Contains many rivers. Amazon, the longest, drains 800,000 square miles of Brazilian territory. Temperature in the valley of the Amazon ranges from 68° to 95°, while at Rio Janeiro the average is 75°. Area, 3,288,963. Population, 9,883,622. Capital, Rio de Janeiro; pop., 274,972.

Executive power is vested in the Emperor, ministers and Secretaries of State; legislative authority rests with the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The empire is divided into 20 Provinces.

Country rich in minerals and precious stones. Total value of diamond washings for the first 100 years was about \$20,000,000. Diamond mines are now owned by private individuals. Manufactures in late years improved by the introduction of American machinery.

During the last 16 years the increase in exports has been 20 per cent.; in imports, 22 per cent. The value of coffee exported in 1882-83 was \$52,720,000; sugar, \$16,250,000; raw cotton, \$4,063,650; tobacco, \$5,344,500; India rubber, \$5,965,000. Total imports, 1882-83, \$111,434,300; exports, \$134,945,100. In 1883, 2,989 vessels, of 2,367,296 tons, entered, and 2,522, of 2,095,237 tons, cleared, Brazilian ports.

Number miles railway, January, 1884, 3,500; 1,500 in process of construction. Telegraph system under the control of the government; miles of wire in 1883, 4,900. Army, on peace footing, 13,500 strong; in time of war, 32,000. Naval force consists of 35 steam vessels, with 123 guns and 5,704 seamen.

Established religion, Roman Catholic. Clergy are supported by the state. Compulsory education exists in several Provinces; 84 per cent. of population is illiterate. Total number of schools, 5,685.

## BOLIVIA. Bo-liv'e-a.

A republic of South America, named in honor of Simon Bolivar; formed, in 1825, from provinces of Upper Peru; ceded all coast territory to Chili in 1880. Area, 842,729 square miles. Population, 2,300,000. Surface broken by two mountain ranges. Highest peak, Sahama, 22,350 feet; many volcanoes. Lake Titicaca is the largest inland body of water in South America; area, 4,000 square miles. Madeira river, with tributaries, navigable for 3,000 miles in Bolivia. La Paz chief city; pop., 76,372. Capital, Sucre or Chuquisaca.

President elected for 4 years. Legislative power rests with a Congress of 2 chambers,—Senate and House of Representatives. Universal suffrage prevails; Vice-President is appointed by the President.

The climate embraces all degrees of heat and cold. The products of two zones are found in Bolivia. Ebony, rosewood, mahogany, cinchona, and other valuable trees abound. Manufactures limited to coarse cotton cloth, hats, cordage, leather and alpaca. Tin, copper, gold, and vast quantities of India rubber of the finest quality abound. Silver mines almost inexhaustible; annual yield of the Cerro de Potosi mines, \$2,250,000. Two-thirds of exports are silver. Imports average \$6,150,000; exports, \$9,000,000.

Standing army, 2,421 men; generals and other officers, 1,021; two-thirds of revenue goes to support the army.

Roman Catholic the prevailing religion; other creeds tolerated; 4 universities. In 1884 but 12,000 pupils and students at schools and colleges. Three railroads open for traffic.



## ECUADOR. Ek-wa-dōr'.

A republic of South America, constituted 1830; situated on the equator, from which it takes its name. Extremely mountainous; traversed from north to south by three ranges of the Andes. Most lofty peaks: Cotopaxi, 18,880 feet; Chimborazo, 21,424; Cayambe, 19,831. Climate, on the coast, hot; on the high table lands, cold and bleak; valleys are free from extremes of temperature. Area, 248,370 square miles. Population, 946,033. Quito, the capital, has 80,000 inhabitants; Guayaquil, the principal seaport, 26,000. Quito is the highest inhabited city, being 9,500 feet above sea-level.

Ecuador was formed from the American Free State, founded by Simon Bolivar. Executive power rests with a President, elected for 4 years; legislative, with a Congress of two houses. President and Vice-President are nominated by 900 chosen electors. Vice-President is President of the Council of State. Hereditary rights or privileges prohibited by law. Belief in the Roman Catholic church, qualification for suffrage.

The soil of Ecuador will grow the products of every zone. There is a copious growth of the cinchona tree, sarsaparilla, vanilla, copaiba, balsam of Tolu, etc. Many fibrous plants, suitable for the manufacture of paper and cordage, are found in profusion. The immense mineral wealth is untouched; agriculture is neglected; manufactures are insignificant. The roads afford no facilities for commerce, being mostly mule tracks. Miles of railway number but 75.

Export of cocoa, 1883, valued at \$3,372,200; India rubber, \$428,800. Total value of exports, \$4,923,300; imports, about \$6,000,000. In 1883, 151 vessels, of 155,283 tons, entered, and 160 vessels, of 158,970 tons, cleared the port of Guayaquil.

Only 7.5 per cent. of population can read or write. In 1884, standing army fixed at 1,600 men.

## PERU. Pe-roo'.

A republic of South America. Area, previous to the war with Chili, 503,718 square miles. Population, 2,699,945. Since the war about 70,000 square miles of Peruvian territory are occupied by Chili. Traversed by two systems of the Andes Mountains; highest point is the volcano of Misti, 20,300 feet above sea-level. Temperature at Callao about 60°; Lima about 70°.

Independence declared in 1821. The government is administered by the President, Senate and House of Representatives. The Peruvian constitution is planned after that of the United States. Lima, the capital, has a population of about 100,000.

The chief occupations are sheep raising, agriculture and mining; manufactures unimportant. Mountain valleys are very fertile; mountains are rich in minerals. Between 1853 and 1872, 8,000,000 tons of guano were taken from the Chincha Islands. Latest reliable reports give: imports, \$24,000,000; exports (exclusive of guano and nitre), \$31,000,000. Principal exports are guano, nitrate of soda, wool, sugar, silver and cinchona.

State finances deranged by the late war with Chili; foreign debt, \$164,765,000; arrears in interest, \$65,964,970. Railway system projected in 1852; miles of line, 1878, 2,030. Telegraph lines, 1878, 1,382 miles. The merchant marine, 1877, consisted of 147 vessels, with a combined capacity of 49,860 tons. Army and navy were almost annihilated in the war with Chili; army now consists of 13,200 men; navy, of 18 steam vessels, with 66 guns.



# ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. *Ar'jen-tīne.*

A republic of South America. Total area, 1,125,086 square miles. Total population, 1882, 3,026,000. Foreigners: Italians, 123,641; French, 55,432; Spaniards, 59,022; Germans, 8,616; English, 17,950. Population of Buenos Ayres, the capital, was, in 1882, 295,000; Rosario has a population of 32,204; Cordova, 39,651; ten towns have over 10,000 inhabitants. Population rapidly increasing from immigration. In 1877 immigrants numbered 28,708; 1880, 41,615; 1882, 59,843; during first nine months of 1883, 73,210. The country is divided into 14 Provinces. Executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of 6 years; legislative power is vested in a Congress, composed of a Senate and House of Deputies. President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics. Constitution almost identical with that of the United States.

Public revenue derived from heavy customs duties. Income for 1884, \$32,460,000; import dues, \$21,115,000; export dues, \$3,010,000; total expenditure, \$32,460,000. Annual exports: wool, \$28,250,000; hides, \$14,000,000; sheep skins, \$4,250,000; tallow, \$6,000,000; live animals, \$1,750,000; maize, \$2,100,000.

The area devoted to agriculture is yearly increasing. In 1882 the confederation possessed 14,206,499 horned cattle, 72,683,045 sheep, 4,856,808 horses. Total value of live stock, \$210,000,000. In 1882 the wheat product of the province of Santa Fé was 2,250,000 bushels.

Miles of railway, 2,500, and 651 miles are being constructed. In 1884 there were 9,800 miles of telegraph line, 8,060 miles owned by the state.

Many navigable rivers afford excellent facilities for transportation. The Uruguay river is navigable for 200 miles; the Rio Negro, for 500; and the Colorado, for 150.

There are universities at Buenos Ayres and Cordova; professors, 66; students, 923; there are also 28 middle class and normal schools, and 1,985 primary.

The army in 1884 consisted of 7,312 officers and men; militia and National Guard, 350,000. Service in National Guard compulsory; regular army supplied by recruitment.

# URUGUAY. *Oo-roo-gwī'.*

This South American republic formed a Brazilian Province until 1825. Independence recognized by treaty of Montevideo, 1828; constitution proclaimed 1831. Area estimated at 73,538 square miles. Population, 438,245. Government in the hands of a President, elected for four years, assisted by 5 ministers, and a Parliament composed of two houses. Capital, Montevideo; population, 115,500.

The country forms a vast rolling plain, abounding in natural pastures. The chief industry is the rearing of cattle and sheep. It is estimated that 25,000,000 acres are used for pastoral purposes, on which are 6,711,778 cattle and 20,000,000 sheep. Chief agricultural products, wheat and Indian corn. Climate is generally humid, but temperate and healthful.

Revenue derived from customs duties. Commerce active. Value of imports, 1883, \$21,634,475; exports, \$26,831,555. Principal articles of export, cattle, hides, tallow, and dried and preserved meats.

Permanent army numbers 3,494 men, besides an armed police force of 3,200, and a national guard of 20,000 men. State religion, Roman Catholic. Number of children in all schools, 40,000. Miles of railway, 1884, 271; of telegraph, 1,405.

## CHILI. Chil'lee.

A republic of South America. Area, 256,399 square miles. Population, 2,271,949. This country is long and narrow, embracing extremes of temperature. Mean annual temperature at Santiago, 55°; at Valparaiso, 58°. Spring begins in September; winter, in June. Lakes and rivers are few; both are fed by the snow melting in the Andes; they are worthless for navigation, but valuable for irrigation purposes. Surface is mountainous; mean elevation of Andes, 11,830 feet; Aconcagua, the highest peak, 22,420 feet.

Chili is divided into 18 Provinces and 4 Territories. The constitution of 1833 vests the legislative power in a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Executive power rests with a President, a Council of State, and a Cabinet of 5 ministers. Capital, Santiago; pop., 200,000. The potato is indigenous. Olive trees, mulberries and vines flourish. Cedar is the most important tree in Chili. Fruit is plentiful. This republic is rich in gold and silver, and especially in copper. Wheat the most important cereal product; value of wheat exported in 1882, \$6,649,345. Value of chief exports in 1883: iodine, \$2,987,490; bar copper, \$14,339,460; silver, \$4,624,110. Revenue for 1884, \$49,900,000, one-half of which was derived from customs duties and monopolies; expenditure, \$46,536,550. Total exports in 1883 were valued at \$79,732,550; imports, \$54,447,060.

The Chilean commercial marine consisted, 1883, of 131 vessels, of 53,071 tons. In 1882, 1,482, of 1,367,849 tons, entered, and 1,428, of 1,431,028 tons, cleared, the various ports of Chili.

One of the first states in South America to construct railways; length of line in 1883, 1,378 miles, of which 600 miles belonged to the state; cost of state lines, \$42,141,686. In 1883 there were 6,840 miles of telegraph line, property of the state. By a law of 1884 the strength of the army can not exceed 12,410; at the same date the National Guard numbered 51,826, of whom 17,408 were on duty. Navy consists of over 20 war vessels.

State religion is the Roman Catholic; all creeds are protected; clergy is subsidized by the state; civil marriage is acknowledged by law. Besides the National Institute at Santiago, there are many colleges of different kinds; many agricultural and other special schools. There were, in 1883, 5,042 students attending universities and colleges. The attendance at the 724 public primary schools was 60,541.

## PARAGUAY. Pa-ra-gwā'.

A republic of South America, entirely inland. Area, 91,970 square miles. Population, 346,048. Became independent in 1811; was ruled by Dr. Francia for 25 years. The government is entrusted to a President and Congress. Capital, Asuncion; pop., 16,000.

Soil and forests are very great sources of wealth. Manufactures are few and crude. The country is well watered by numerous streams and lakes. Three crops of tobacco per year are grown; home consumption, 15,000,000 lbs.; export, about 7,500,000 lbs. Sugar cane yields well; in 1882 there were 37,500,000 pounds of sugar produced. Maize returns one hundred and forty fold; rice, two hundred and fifty fold. Maté, or Paraguayan tea, the most important product. Imports, 1881, \$1,278,000; exports, \$1,928,500. The state owes Brazil and allies \$236,000,000; Foreign debt, \$17,315,000.

Army numbers 607 men, lately reduced in order to diminish expenses. Railway, 45 miles; telegraph, 45 miles.

MAP OF CHILI, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.



Long. W 73°

Longitude East from Washington. 27°

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