

indemnity, Great Britain relinquished the custom-house, and things went well again.

The history of the legislation of this period must include a further reference to the income-tax law, which was passed by the Fifty-third Congress. According to this measure a tax of two per cent. was laid on incomes amounting to more than \$4,000 annually; that is, the *excess* of incomes over \$4,000 was to be taxed at the rate of two per cent. This law, if it had become effective, would have greatly increased the revenues of the Government, by compelling the rich to pay a reasonable proportion of the taxes of the people. But wealth does not readily assent to be taxed. A strong combination was made against the law, and a suit to test its validity was instituted and carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Before the judges of that tribunal the cause was argued with the greatest ability and persistency. At length a decision was rendered, upholding a *part* of the law and condemning the remainder; some clauses thereof were said to be constitutional and the others unconstitutional; but before this decision was fully and fairly promulgated, the court *reversed its own decision* and declared the whole income tax law to be unconstitutional! This was accomplished by the vote of a single justice, who changed from the affirmative to the negative side of the question, thus making a vote of five to four against the law — being a majority of one. The result was disappointing to the great mass of the people of the United States; and the disappointment found expression, as we shall see, in the platform of one of the leading parties in 1896.

The chronology of this period in our history may well include a notice of the consolidation of the great libraries of New York City. These were the Astor, the Lenox and the Tilden collections of books and manuscripts. For a long time the first two of these great libraries had been conducted as separate institutions. Samuel J. Tilden, near the end of his life, provided in his will for the institution of a new library in the city to bear his name; but the will of the great lawyer was assailed by some of the collateral heirs, and was set aside as invalid. The heirs, however, agreed that a considerable portion of the money bequeathed for that purpose should be given to the project which Mr. Tilden desired to promote.

This circumstance led to the combination of the three libraries under one management. A great library building had been erected on Fifth Avenue, looking into Central Park. This building was first intended for the Lenox Library; but the new scheme contemplated

the establishment therein of the Tilden Library as well, and of the removal thereto of the Astor Library from its old station in Lafayette Place. Thus the City of New York secured a Public Library of fully 300,000 volumes, with property estimated at about \$8,000,000. The final arrangement for this was effected on the 2d of March, 1895.

The prodigious growth of New York City, and its overwhelming influence in the affairs of the nation, suggests a notice of another incident in the local history of the metropolis. This was the opening of the Harlem Ship Canal, by which the Hudson River and the East River and Long Island Sound were connected with a channel sufficiently wide and deep for the passing of ships. The visitor to the scene of this great internal improvement can but be struck with the immense possibilities that are provided by nature and man for the future of Manhattan Island. So far as human foresight can discern, this island, bearing the City of New York, must be destined to hold a conspicuous place in the civilization of many centuries to come. Provision has now been made for the passage of ships of large burden entirely around Manhattan by way of the Hudson (or North) River, through the canal and the Hudson River, into East River, and thence into the harbor again. Fancy and patriotism can easily foresee a time when all this vast extent of much more than forty miles of shore will be occupied throughout with sea-washed and stone-paved docks and slips immutable as the ages — more elegant and commodious even than those of the Mersey — into which the ships of all nations shall go, and there be anchored in safety to the shore of what was once a forbidding and desolate island, which was sold by the Indians to the whites for twenty dollars! Such is the work of man on his way from barbarism to civilization and power.

The general effect of the panic of 1893, of the unparalled business disasters which followed in the wake of that event, and the natural dispositions of men to hold the party in power responsible for whatever is, combined to bring on a strong reaction against the Cleveland administration. This was shown in the elections of 1895, which resulted for the most part, in Republican success. All the disasters of the last two years were charged to the Cleveland policies, and the unpopularity of the administration increased as time went by. The Republicans were greatly encouraged in 1895. They were able to claim victories in New York, New Jersey, Iowa, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and even in Maryland and Kentucky. It was at this juncture that the first general election was held in the

In the further development of his policy, the President urged such modifications in the tariff schedule as would transfer coal and iron from the protected to the free list. He also favored the abolition of the so-called differential duties on refined sugar. He insisted on the increase of the gold reserve in the treasury by the issuance of gold-bearing bonds. The enormous expenditures which had been made by the Fifty-second Congress, and also by the Fifty-third, had threatened with depletion the gold reserve, which was kept without warrant of law in the Treasury of the United States.

In accordance with this policy, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 20th of February, 1895, issued \$62,500,000 of thirty-year bonds at four per cent. These were taken by a syndicate of New York bankers, who secured the bonds at the rate of about four and one-half per cent above par, and succeeded in selling them at about twelve and one-quarter per cent above par. The loss to the Government from this nefarious transaction was very great, but it was only the beginning of the process by which the bonded debt of the United States was, in the period which we are here considering, increased by \$262,000,000 — this in a time of profound peace, and at a time when the people of the nation were deeply concerned to have the national debt extinguished, rather than augmented and perpetuated.

The Fifty-third Congress, which came to an end on the 4th of March, was notable for several important policies which it had promoted, and which it had enacted into law. The principal measures which had been carried into effect by the body were first, the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman Silver Law; secondly, the amendment of the McKinley Tariff Bill by the substitution therefor of the Wilson-Gorman Bill, which included a tax of two per cent. on the excess of incomes above \$4,000 annually; thirdly, the restoration of the duties on sugar, with a bounty of five millions to the sugar-growers. Negatively, this Congress refused to pay the sum awarded by the arbitration of Paris in favor of the British North American sealers — though the Secretary of State had agreed to the award, and though the agreement had received the indorsement of the administration.

Now it was, namely, in the spring of 1895, that those difficulties long pending in the island of Cuba with the provincial government of Spain came to a crisis. With the disturbances in that island the American people were constantly involved. The proximity of Cuba to our shores made such entanglement inevitable, and this natural influence was aggravated by many special causes which were at

work, both in Cuba and in the United States. On the 8th of March the American merchant steamer *Allianca* was fired on off the east coast of Cuba by the Spanish cruiser *Conde de Venadido*. An insurrection gathered head in the island, and the patriots, who were the insurgents, found a great leader in General Antonio Maceo.

Spain, for her part, sent additional troops to Cuba, and the local government was assigned to the Provincial Governor-General, Weyler, between whose administration and the Cubans the utmost animosity began to prevail.

The Cuban rebellion assumed revolutionary proportions. A provincial war broke out between the patriots and their oppressors. The leaders of the revolutionary party were Jose Marti and General Maceo, together with other popular agitators and insurgents. On the 12th of June, 1895, President Cleveland issued a proclamation forbidding citizens of the United States to aid the Cuban patriots, but the proclamation was little regarded. The rebellion continued and gathered head until it portended the overthrow of the Spanish authority.

The remainder of 1895 and the early part of 1896 were occupied with the vicissitudes of the contest. Neither were the Spaniards able to put down the insurgents, nor were the insurgents able to achieve independence. The latter held their ground in certain districts which were most defensible. But the Spanish Government was able to maintain itself in Havana, in all the leading cities, and in the open parts of the country. Late in 1896 General Maceo was killed in an ambush, and the Cuban cause seemed about to perish with him; but the sympathy of the United States, the secret aid given to the Cubans, and their own unconquerable spirit in contending with their oppressors, led to a continuance of the struggle for independence.

Meanwhile the political affairs of Central America tended to a complete transformation of the isolated States of that region into the Central Republic. A difficulty arose between the Nicaraguans and Great Britain. The pro-consul of the latter power, representing the British Government at Bluefields, was illegally expelled from his place, and for this Great Britain demanded reparation, including an indemnity of \$77,500. This demand being refused by the Nicaraguans, a body of English marines seized the custom-house at Corinto, and held it with a threat of further retaliation.

At this juncture the Government of San Salvador offered to mediate, and this offer being re-enforced with a guarantee of the

State of Utah, and this also resulted in a Republican victory; though Republicanism in that region meant the free coinage of silver, together with the re-institution of protective duties — this against the sentiment of the Republicans in the commercial centers of the East.

President Cleveland was not the man to recede from any position which he had once taken in national affairs. His message at the opening of Congress, in December of 1895, was well calculated to intensify the strain and hardship of the country. He recommended that the treasury notes issued by the Government years ago, and long used as currency, be retired by means of an issue of bonds bearing interest at a low rate. He would also have the tax on the National Banks reduced to a nominal rate — this in the hope of stimulating these institutions to a greater liberality toward their customers and the people at large.

Soon after the beginning of the session, the President sent another message to Congress, calling attention to the fact that the Government of Great Britain had refused to submit to arbitration her dispute with Venezuela relative to the so-called Schomburgk line, which was claimed by Great Britain as the boundary of her possessions in that country. This claim, if admitted, would include many of the Venezuelan gold-fields with the British possessions. It was the policy of Great Britain at this time—or at least of her subjects—to get possession of nearly all the gold mines of the world, with a view to putting herself in a position where she might sell her gold to all those nations using that metal as a basis of their currency.

In following this policy of fastening the gold corner with immovable anchors, she thought to secure from Venezuela the largest possible extent of territory. The United States interfered and proposed arbitration. This was refused, and the President referred the matter to Congress. There seemed to impend an international crisis; but the Government of Great Britain, on the urgent representations of the United States, finally conceded to the propriety and right of arbitration as the means of settling the dispute.

A commission was accordingly constituted, and the President appointed Justice David J. Brewer, of the Supreme Court; Robert H. Alvey, Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Andrew D. White, Ex-President of Cornell University; Hon. Frederick R. Coudert; and President Daniel C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, to act as a Commission on the part of the United States in determining the Venezuelan boundary; that is, in determining from the historical antecedents what the boundary

justly is. In order to promote this work, the two Houses of Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the expenses of the Commission while prosecuting the investigation.

By the beginning of 1896 the distress of the country had become so acute that the President, following the financial policy which he had adopted, ordered an additional sale of one hundred millions of thirty-year Government bonds, which was said to be necessary in order to protect the gold reserve in the Treasury. There had been accumulated, at this time, a vast amount of idle, uninvested funds in the banks in the money centers, and these funds sought investment. Enterprises had failed in all parts of the country, and money no longer offered itself to legitimate manufacturing or commercial investments. The industries of the country were at a stand-still, and the necessity existed—according to the policy of the great financiers and bankers—to get their accumulated funds into some form of investment. The National Bond was the form selected, and the Treasury of the United States, acting in conjunction with the powerful money interest of the metropolis, and under the ostensible motive of replenishing the gold reserve, which had been seriously reduced by the exportation of gold coin, ordered the sale of another one hundred millions of four-per-cent bonds. This sum was a part of the total two hundred and sixty-two millions referred to in a preceding paragraph.

The relation of the United States to the Cuban rebellion now brought in an incident which, for the time, produced considerable excitement and portended danger. A British steamship, called the *Bermuda*, lying in the harbor of New York, was boarded by the officers of our Government on the ground that the managers of the vessel were fitting out a filibustering expedition to Cuba. Such use of an American harbor was in violation of international law. A large amount of munitions of war, which had been accumulated and put on board of the *Bermuda*, was seized. It was ascertained that General Calixto Garcia, of Cuba, was the promoter of the proposed expedition. He was arrested by the officers of the United States, but was subsequently released. On the 15th of March he succeeded in sailing from the harbor of New York with the *Bermuda*, which had again been well supplied with munitions of war, and in reaching the Cuban insurgents without serious difficulty—a thing that could hardly have been accomplished but for the secret friendship of the United States for the patriots of Cuba.

Three days after the incident here referred to, the Senate of the

United States passed resolutions, offering the recognition by our Government of the Cuban insurgents to the extent of their rights as belligerents. Similar resolutions were carried in the House. The effect of this action was to arouse profound indignation in Spain. In that country hostile demonstrations were made against the United States, and it was with difficulty that the Spanish Government could protect the American consulates from the violence of the angry mobs. So great was the excitement in Spain that the universities had to be closed in order to prevent the violence of rioting students.

It was at this juncture that the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador of the United States at the Court of St. James, aroused the animosity of his countrymen by certain speeches which he made at Edinburgh and at Boston, England. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Bayard dwelt upon the common interests of Great Britain and the United States, and indicated the usefulness and expediency of an Anglo-American alliance—such as was, within two years, openly advocated by the so-called Imperialist party in the United States. For these utterances the House of Representatives passed resolutions of censure against Ambassador Bayard, condemning him for misrepresenting the purposes and sentiments of the American people.

In April of this year occurred an international episode of considerable interest. Some idealist had proposed that the ancient Olympian games be revived, and that representatives of the European and American nations should repair to Athens to participate in the celebration of the 766th Olympiad. The project excited the imaginations of many peoples, and athletes from several countries in Europe and America repaired to the scene of the contest. The games were celebrated in the ancient classical manner. One of the principal features was racing. It remained for the year 1896 of our era to witness the repetition of the old foot-race made from the field of Marathon to the Acropolis in Athens. The race was won by an American! Indeed, our Americans showed themselves to great advantage in these games. Eleven of the so-called "points" of excellence were awarded to American athletes. The Greeks won ten points; the Germans seven; the French five; the English three; the Hungarians two; the Australians two; the Danes one, and the Swiss one.

President Cleveland was an advocate and promoter of Civil Service reform. While his popularity declined as his administration wore on, he nevertheless endeared himself to many reformers by his

persistence in attempting to improve the Civil Service. During his second term he placed fully 30,000 employees of the National Government under the Civil Service rules. This was the largest practical movement ever made in the direction of a general reform of the Civil Service in the United States. The sincerity of Mr. Cleveland in promoting this great work, which had been begun nominally as far back as the administration of Grant, cannot be doubted, and this fact will probably remain as the principal thing to be commended in his administrative policy.

Another incident of the year 1896 related to the metropolis of the nation. On the 11th of May, Levi P. Morton signed a bill for the institution of what, in the phraseology of the times, is called "Greater New York." The policy of enlarging cities so as to include much and exclude little had already been begun in Chicago. About fifteen years previously that city had widened her borders until she had become of greater territorial extent than any other city in the world. Her Halsted Street, straight as an arrow, had been extended within the corporate limits to the unparallel length of twenty-eight miles! The project of a like enlargement was agitated in New York, and the sentiment in favor thereof grew till at length it prevailed, and "Greater New York" became a fact. By this means Long Island City, as well as Brooklyn, and all of Richmond County, with many surrounding cities and suburbs, were included under a single municipal government, thus advancing New York to the second rank among the cities of the world. Only London remained at the close of the century superior in population and resources to the American metropolis.

The continuance of the hard times, involving almost universal distress in the industrial life of the American people, tended constantly in the last two years of Cleveland's administration to disintegrate the political parties. There was distraction in party management, and cross-purposes prevailed in every convention that was held. No such serious upheaval had been known since the rise of the Republican party, in 1856. The National Convention of that party was called to meet at St. Louis on the 18th of June. It was with the greatest difficulty that the body could be held together in tolerable solidarity until a nomination of candidates could be made. A considerable faction, under the leadership of Senator Teller, of Colorado, and Senator Stewart, of Nevada, withdrew from the Convention hall; but the principal body remained intact, and William McKinley, of Ohio, was nominated for President of the United

States. For Vice-President, Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, was nominated.

The platform declared for the maintenance of the gold standard of values; for bimetallism by international agreement; for the re-establishment of a protective tariff: for the control of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States; for the ownership of the Nicaraguan Canal by our Government; for an increase of the army and navy; for the purchase of the Danish Islands in the West Indies to be used as a coaling station; for the protection of American citizens in Armenia and Turkey; for the development of reciprocity in trade with the Central and South American Republics; for the admission to Statehood of the Territories; for the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to adjust the disputes between capital and labor.

On the 7th of July, the Democratic National Convention was called at Chicago. This body, also, was threatened with disruption. The one vital issue between that body was the question of the restoration of the silver coinage to the position which it held before the act of 1873. The sentiment in favor of the free coinage of silver was overwhelmingly predominant in the Democratic Convention; but the opposite opinion was stubbornly upheld by the minority, under the leadership of Senator David B. Hill, of New York.

As champion of the free silver cause, at length appeared in the Convention William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, who, in a brilliant speech, carried the convention with overwhelming enthusiasm to the standard of free silver. He was then himself nominated for the Presidency. For the Vice-Presidency, the nomination was given to Arthur Sewall, of Maine. The platform declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; for a tax on incomes; for a repeal of the protective tariff laws; for the prohibition of immigration in competition with American labor; for an increase in the powers in the Inter-State Commerce Commission, etc. The Convention also uttered a severe criticism on the Supreme Court relative to the abrogation of the income tax, and on the National banking system of the United States. Rotation in office was favored, as was also the early admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union.

The National Convention of the Populist party was held in St. Louis on the 22d of June. By this body the Democratic nomination of William Jennings Bryan, for the Presidency, was indorsed, and for Vice-President, Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, was nominated. The platform declared for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of

16 to 1; for the ownership by Government of the railway and telegraph lines of the United States; for free homes to settlers; for a tax on incomes; for postal savings banks; for an increase in the volume of currency. The Convention declared against the issuance of National bonds; declared in favor of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, and insisted on immediate foreclosure of the liens held by the Government of the United States on the Pacific railways. All three of the leading Conventions declared the sympathy of the American people for the patriots of Cuba.

On the 2d of September, 1896, a wing of the Democratic party, calling itself "the *National Democratic party*," convened in the City of Indianapolis, and went through the form of nominating for the Presidency, Ex-Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and General Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, for the Vice-Presidency. The principal item in the platform was the declaration for the establishment and perpetuation of the gold standard of values. It also declared for a tariff for revenue only. The members of this Convention issued mostly from the capitalistic centers of the country, and came together for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the election of the regular Democratic candidates.

The result of the election was in favor of the Republicans. McKinley and Hobart were chosen by a popular majority of 601,854. The vote of the Republican candidate showed a majority *over all* of 286,452. The electoral vote was, for William McKinley, 271; for William Jennings Bryan, 176. This result had been proclaimed in advance, as the fact from which a revival of prosperity was to come to the American people. During the months of November and December a symptom of such revival was seen, but it proved to be only superficial and factitious. The end of the year saw business prostrated as before, and the elections occurring in April of 1897, indicated the disappointment of the people, even in the great cities, and their discontent with the policy of the victorious party.

In the meantime — that is, in the summer of 1896 — a wave of interest passed over the nation, originating in the far North. Another Polar Expedition was added to the long list of those that had preceded it. The Norwegian explorer, Fridtjof Nansen, conducting an Arctic expedition, arrived at Vårdo, Norway, on the 13th of August, with the announcement that he had succeeded in reaching a higher latitude than ever before attained by man. His farthest point towards the Polar spot was registered as 86° 14' N. Nansen had prosecuted his voyage in the belief that a constant current flows

from the Siberian Sea into that of Greenland. He had noted the driftwood on the coast of Greenland, and had found traces in the ice-masses and mud and dust of that region, leading him to believe that these vestigia were of Siberian origin. Acting on this belief, he constructed a vessel able to withstand the impact of ice, and undertook to float with the ice-pack from the new Siberian Islands to Spitzbergen. The explorer was endowed, to the extent of \$100,000, by the Norwegian Storting and by private contributions. His ship was called the *Fram*.

Nansen departed on his voyage on the 24th of June, 1893. The explorer ascertained, for the first time, the correct outline of the Siberian coast. It was in $78^{\circ} 50' N.$ that the *Fram* was anchored to an iceberg. This was in $133^{\circ} 34'$ east longitude. For six weeks the *Fram* drifted to the south. Then the northward tide set in, and continued through the winter and spring of 1893 and 1894. The cold was appalling. For weeks together the mercury was frozen. The desolation of the ice-fields was terrible to witness. But the *Fram* withstood all assaults. At length the deep Polar Sea was found. At $70^{\circ} N.$ the line showed ninety fathoms. From this point, voyaging northward, the measurement ranged first to 1,600 and then to 1,900 fathoms. In June, of 1894, the vessel reached $81^{\circ} 52' N.$, and about New Year's Day, 1895, the point of $82^{\circ} 24' N.$ was passed. This marked the ultimate excursion northward of former explorers. Passing this line, Nansen entered a sea never before traversed by a ship.

For a season the *Fram* was frozen fast in an ice-floe, thirty feet in thickness, but the stout ship at length broke loose and emerged from the situation, wholly uninjured. Satisfied that the vessel would drift safely toward Greenland, Nansen, on the 14th of March, 1895, accompanied by Lieutenant Johansen, with dog-sledges and small boats, started north on the ice-floe. On the 7th of April, 1895, he arrived, after indescribable toil and peril, in latitude $86^{\circ} 14' N.$, which was the highest point of his venture towards the Pole.

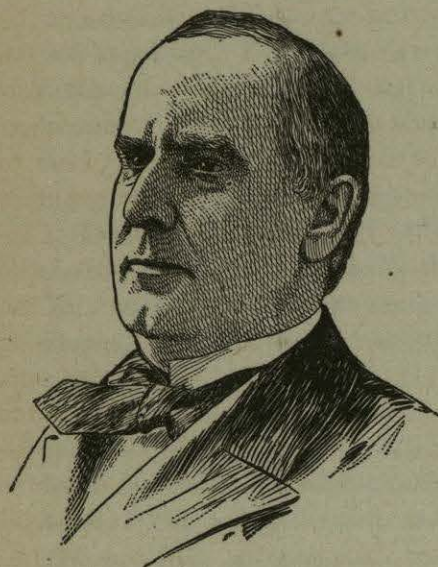
The return journey was of incredible hardship. On the 22d of June, 1895, a seal was shot, and by this means the explorers were saved from starvation. The journey was resumed, and on the 24th of July land was seen; but the ice had not been broken up, and two weeks passed before the shore was reached. The point of land was the hitherto unknown projection of Franz Joseph Land. Here Nansen and his companions dwelt during the winter of 1895-96. They

lived on bear and walrus meat, in a hut roofed with skins and warmed with burning oil. With the coming of spring, the explorers proceeded down the coast, where they were met by Captain Jackson, leader of an English expedition, which had been sent to Franz Joseph Land on the day of Nansen's arrival. At Vardo the *Fram* entered open water a little northwest of Spitzbergen. The crew had been obliged to blast their way through one hundred and fifty miles of the ice-pack. On August 20th the *Fram* was anchored safely in the harbor of Skarvo, Finmark. Such had been the good fortune of the expedition that not a single life was lost during the more than three years of exposure to the perils of the Polar seas.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

MCKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION.

ON the 4th of March, 1897, William McKinley was inaugurated as twenty-third President of the United States. The event was brilliant and spectacular. In the new Cabinet the place of Secretary of State was given to John Sherman, of Ohio. The other appointments were: Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury; Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, Secretary of War; John D. Long, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy; Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, Secretary of the Interior; Joseph McKenna, of California, Attorney-General; James A. Gary, of Maryland, Postmaster-General; James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture.



The restoration of the Republican party to power was outwardly auspicious. The new administration began with a powerful majority behind it. The great organized powers of the country were almost unanimous in its support. The populous cities, with their tremendous corporate interests, were strongly devoted to the new President, and strongly influential in determining the policy of the incoming administration. The political history of the country, reviewed for the last twenty years, thus showed a series of remarkable oscillations. The Democratic victory of 1884 succeeded the long-unbroken Republican ascendancy which had gone before. The election of 1888 brought a revulsion, and put the Republican party into power under Harrison. The

result in 1892 showed another striking reaction in the restoration to power of the Democratic party during the second administration of Cleveland. The election of 1896 still again reversed the public judgment, and brought back the Republican ascendancy under McKinley.

By this period in our country's history, nearly all of the great actors in the heroic epoch of the Civil War had either passed away or subsided into the inaction of old age. But the heroes of the great conflict might, in the language of Byron, still be said to

"Rule our spirits from their urns."

The 27th of April, 1897, was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. The occasion was celebrated with a remarkable memorial service and parade in New York City. Then was dedicated and delivered to the custody of the city the great marble tomb of General Grant, at Riverside Park, on the Hudson. In a preceding part of this work we have already narrated the circumstances of the death of the hero at Appomattox, and of the preparations for building an appropriate monument to his memory. This work was undertaken soon after the general's decease, but for some time the enterprise, under insufficient management, lagged. At length, however, Gen. Horace Porter, who had been a member of Grant's staff during the large part of the Civil War, was appointed at the head of a Monument Commission to prosecute the work of completion. Books were opened, and subscriptions to the number of more than ninety thousand were made to finish the monument. A suitable site was selected a short distance south of the temporary tomb in which General Grant's remains had lain for more than a half-score of years, and there the splendid mausoleum was built. No other such tomb exists in the New World. The structure is of plain marble, in the severest simplicity of the Doric style.

The monument was completed by the beginning of 1897, but the dedication was postponed until the recurrence of the anniversary of the birth of the hero, April 27, 1897. The event was memorable. The parade was the finest ever witnessed in America. Great interest was shown by the people in all parts of the United States. The ceremonies were more elaborate than those attending the first funeral of the general, nearly twelve years previously. In spite of the chilly air and high wind which prevailed, the great city put on her memorial garb, and the long course of the procession was through