The Easton Star.

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NEW SERIES. | EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1889. | VOL. XXIV.—NO. 34.

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Stimulates the Liver,
Regulates the Kidneys and Bowels,
Gives Life and Vigor to every organ.

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Call and see them. If I can't suit you in price, you need not buy.

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"THE VOW OF WASHINGTON."

John G. Whittier's Centennial Poem Read to the People.

The sword was sheathed: in April's sun
Lay green the fields by Freedom won;
And severed sections, weary of debates,
Joined hands at last and were United States.

O City sitting by the Sea!
How proud the day that dawned on thee,
When the new era, long desired, began,
And, in its need, the hour had found the man!

One thought the cannon salvos spoke;
The resonant bell-tower's vibrant stroke,
The voiceful streets, the plaudit-echoing halls
And prayer and hymn borne heavenward from St. Paul's!

How felt the land in every part
The strong throb of a nation's heart,
As its great leader gave, with reverent awe,
His pledge to Union, Liberty and Law!

That pledge the heaven above him heard,
That vow the step of centuries stirred;
In world-wide wonder listening peoples hent
These game on Freedom's great experiment!

Could it succeed? Of honor sold
And hopes deceived all history told.
Above the wrecks that strewed the mournful past,
Was the long dream of age true at last?

Thank God! the people's choice was just,
The one man equal to his trust,
Wise beyond lore, and without weakness good,
Calm in the strength of flawless rectitude!

His rule of justice, order, peace,
Made possible the world's release;
Taught prince and serf that power is but a trust,
And rule, alone, which serves the ruled, is just.

That Freedom generous is, but strong
In hate of fraud and selfish wrong,
Pretense that turns her holy truth to lies,
And lawless license masking in her guise.

Land of his love! with one glad voice
Let thy great sisterhood rejoice;
A century's suns o'er thee have risen and set,
And, God be praised, we are one nation yet.

And still, we trust, the years to be
Shall prove his hope was destiny,
Leaving our flag with all its added stars
Unrent by faction and unstained by wars!

Lo! where with patient toil he nursed
And trained the new-set plant at first,
The widening branches of a stately tree
Stretch from the sunrise to the sunset sea.

And in its broad and sheltering shade,
Sitting with none to make afraid,
Were we now silent, through each mighty limb,
The winds of heaven would sing the praise of him.

Our first and best!—his ashes lie
Beneath his own Virginian sky.
Forgive, forget, O true and just and brave,
The storm that swept above thy sacred grave.

For, ever in the awful strife
And dark hours of the nation's life,
Through the fierce tumult pierced his warning word,
Their father's voice his erring children heard!

The change for which he prayed and sought
In that sharp agony was wrought;
No partial interest draws its alien line
'Twixt North and South, the cypress and the pine!

One people now, all doubt beyond,
Its name shall be our Union-bond;
Take on our lips the old Centennial vow,
For rule and trust must needs be ours,
Chosen and chosen both are powers
Equal in service as in rights; the claim
Of Duty rests on each and all the same.

Then let the sovereign millions, where
Our banner floats in sun and air,
From the warm palm-lands to Alaska's cold,
Repeat with us the pledge a century old!

THE FIRST INAUGURATION.

HOW NEW YORK CELEBRATED IT A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The Military and Civic Parades Were No Small Affairs—Picturesque Symbolical Features of the Procession of 1789—Features of the Inaugural Ball—Washington as a Dancer.

There were many festivities in New York previous to the reception of President Washington one hundred years ago. The adoption of the Federal Constitution was publicly announced on the 13th of September, 1788, and New York was chosen as the seat of the general Government. There were great rejoicings: banquets were given at the great clubs, and it was decided that the occasion should be made memorable by a public commemoration on a splendid scale. Fortunately, Col. Wm. L. Stone devoted himself to gathering up the scattered accounts of the festivities as recorded in the newspapers of the day, and to him we owe the best description of the events previous and subsequent to the arrival of Gen. Washington. The great procession in honor of the Constitution was a brilliant affair, the finest that had been seen in the United States up to that time, though only 5,000 people took part in it. Then, as should now be the case, "the whole population of the city gave themselves up to the enjoyment of the occasion, and gladness in all its fulness was depicted in every countenance, while a noble enthusiasm swelled every bosom."

That procession is worth redescribing. It occurred July 23, 1788. After a brilliant military escort Captain Moore appeared in the costume of Christopher Columbus, followed by a band of pioneers armed with axes. Then came specimens of the original farmers, among them Nicholas Cruger, driving a team drawn by six oxen, "venerable John Watts" holding a plow, while the Baron Poelnitz attended a threshing machine. All the implements of husbandry and gardening were there, on cars drawn by horses handsomely caparisoned and led by boys in white uniforms. The trades were well represented, and each strove to give symbolical significance to the turn-out. Thus the baker boys with roses in their hands were clad in dresses representing the several States. The journeymen bakers carried a loaf ten feet long and three wide, on which the names of the several States were inscribed. The brewers paraded with hogsheads and tuns decorated with festoons of hopvines intertwined with handfuls of barley.

UNIQUE SYMBOLICAL EMBLEMS.

Butchers, shoemakers, tanners curriers, perukemakers and furriers followed. The former had a car with a big roasted ox upon it, which was afterwards distributed in portions to the people. The display of the furriers was picturesque. Their marshal was followed by an Indian in native garb and weapons, laden with furs for the market, while a procession of journeymen followed, each bearing a dressed, or manufactured skin or garment. Following them came a horse, led by an Indian, bearing two packs of furs, a huge bear sitting upon each. Stonemasons, bricklayers, painters and glaziers, cabinet and chair makers, musical instrument makers and upholsterers followed, each society striving to outdo the other in taste and variety of decorations and symbols. In the upholsterers' division the Federal chair of state was borne upon a car superbly carpeted. Above it was a rich canopy nineteen feet high, overlaid with deep-blue satin, hung with festoons and fringes, and "glittering in the sun as with barbaric pearl and gold"—gorgeous enough to have filled the eye of a Persian emperor." Succeeding these came printers, bookbinders and stationers, led by the veterans of type and quill, Hugh Gaine (he whose politics changed with British or American victories, in the New York *Gazette* and *Weekly Mercury*, printed at the sign of the Bible and Crown, Hanover Square) and Samuel Landon, preceding and following a car on which a hand printing-press was worked, making impressions of a patriotic ode distributed to the multitude.

"The most imposing part of the pageant was a perfectly constructed model of the famous Federal frigate Hamilton, with her thirty-two guns. She had a 27-foot keel and a 10-foot beam, with galleries, hull and rigging complete and in proportion. She was manned by thirty seamen and mariners, officers all in uniform, and was commanded by the Revolutionary veteran, Commodore Nicholson. "The ship," we are told, "was drawn by ten horses, and in the progress of the procession went through every nautical preparation and movement for storms, calms and squalls and for the sudden shifting of winds. In passing Liberty street she made signal for a pilot, and a boat came off and put one on board. On arriving before Constable's house Mrs. Edgar came to the window and presented the ship with a suit of rich silk colors. The yards were instantly manned and the sailors gave three hearty cheers. When passing Old ship a Spanish Government ship gave her a salute of thirteen guns, which was returned by the Hamilton with as much promptness as though she had actually been a ship-of-war upon the wide ocean."

After the ship came the pilots and the Marine Society. Prominent in the procession were the lawyers, preceded by John Lawrence, and supported by John Cozine and Robert Troup; the members of the Philological Society, headed by Josiah Ogden Hoffman, the President, while Noah Webster, LL. D., the great dictionary maker, walked in line, the banner being borne by William Dunlap. Officers and members of the University came next, then the Chamber of Commerce and merchants, headed by Jno. Broome, President; Wm. Maxwell, Vice-President, and William Laight, the Secretary, was mounted upon a noble steed. Physicians, strangers and gentlemen who were members of Congress, then in session in New York, closed the civic procession, and the whole was brought up by a detachment of artillery.

THE OLD LINE OF MARCH.

The route of the procession was as follows: It was organized "in the fields" above the city—that is, above the present City Hall—thence it moved down Broadway to Great Dock street, thence through Hanover Square and Queen (now Pearl) street to Chatham, through Chatham to Division, and thence across through Bullock street to the grounds surrounded by the country seat of Nicholas Bayard, near the present junction of Broadway and Grand streets.

At the Bayard residence a "noble banquet was found already spread for the whole assemblage beneath a grand pavilion temple, covering a surface of 860 by 600 feet, with plates for 6,000 people." On the dome of the central pavilion was Fame, with her trumpet proclaiming a new era and holding in her left hand the Standard of the United States and a roll of parchment on which was inscribed in large characters the three remarkable epochs of the War of the Revolution—the Declaration of Independence, the Alliance with France and the Peace of 1783. At her side was the American eagle with extended wings. Over six of the principle pillars of one of the colonnade escutcheons were placed, inscribed with the ciphers of the several powers in alliance with the United States—France, Spain, Sweden, Prussia, Holland, Morocco—and over these were displayed the colors of these respective nations, which added greatly to the brilliancy of the entablature. The banquet over, the procession was reorganized, marched again into the city and were dismissed at Bowling Green, where the Federal ship fired a closing salute. This occurred on July 23, 1788, on which occasion "all narrow and bigoted distinctions were lost and abandoned in that noblest of passions—the love of country and the determination to secure and preserve the blessings of civil and religious liberty."

The festivities continued through the following Winter, but in March these gave way to public business when the members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate came tardily in. Then Washington was elected President, John Adams Vice-President, and Charles Thompson, the Secretary of the old Congress, was despatched to Mount Vernon as a commissioner of notification; while the new Senate began its interesting discussion as to what title should belong to the office and to the man. The Senate finally determined that the address should be "His Highness the President of the United States and the Protector of their Liberties," but the House of Representatives refused to sanction any title whatever, declaring that the constitutional address "To the President" was the only one it could sanction. The Senate thought that some method of respectful address should be adopted, but gave in to the Representatives, "for the sake of harmony"; and the matter has rested to this day. Washington then started for New York, his journey being a triumphant procession all along the route.

INCIDENTS OF THE INAUGURATION.

As Elizabeth the New York reception which we are about to commemorate began, and it will be interesting to recall some of the incidents of it gathered from the excellent Centennial History, by William L. Stone, published in 1876. The New York authorities had caused a splendid barge to be built. This was rowed by thirteen masters of vessels. Thomas Randall acted as coxswain, and Commodore Nicholson commanding. It bore a deputation from the two Houses, together with the Chancellor of the State, the Adjutant-General and the City Recorder. Two other boats accompanied the barge, one being occupied by the Board of the Treasury, and the other by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of War.

The morning of April 30 was a clear and beautiful day. A salvo of artillery announced the departure. The spectacle, as the flotilla left the Jersey shore and passed down the waters of the Kills into the bay, followed by a countless fleet of small boats, was very striking. A thousand boats, flagged and gallanded, danced lightly upon the blue waters, and the many thousands of oars, briskly plied, flashed in the sunbeams as with every stroke they were lifted from the foam. A good story is told about a Spanish man-o'-war, the Galveston, which was in the harbor at the time. She was the only vessel that displayed nothing but her own proper colors, while all the others were covered with streamers and flags. The neglect of the Spaniard to pay honor to the occasion was beginning to cause unpleasant remarks to be made, when, as the barge of the General came abreast, in an instant, as if by magic, the Spaniard displayed every flag and signal known among nations. This handsome compliment was accompanied by a salute of thirteen guns. Salutes were also fired from the North Carolina and the Battery of thirteen guns each. Consequently the Galveston was the first war vessel that fired a salute in honor of Washington as the first President of the United States. The proposition that Spain should be represented by a war ship at the present celebration is therefore a timely one.

The President landed from the barge at Murray's wharf at the foot of Wall street, where, after an artillery salute by Capt. Van Dyck, he was received by Gov. Clinton, who made the address of welcome, the principal officers of the State, the Mayor and Corporation of the city. There were several thousand people present, but "there was a crowding for rank or struggle for places, all being respectful and decorous in demeanor." From the landing the Chief was conducted by a numerous procession, civil and military, through Queen street to the quarters of Gov. Clinton, which is now the United States Hotel. The military portion of the procession consisted of the Fourth Regiment, the Light Dragoons, Duane's artillery, the German Guards of Capt. Scribe, a detachment of artillery under Capts. Swartwouth and Stedditford and the artillery of Capt. Bauman. Next came the Corporation, with the public officers, and the President walked with Gov. Clinton, his old companion in arms. Next came the foreign ambassadors in their carriages, and citizens promiscuously brought up the rear. The city was brilliantly illuminated in the evening. A week afterwards, on April 30, the ceremony of inaugurating the first President took place.

HOW THE DAY WAS CELEBRATED.

The day was begun with prayer in all the churches, and the great event of the day ended at Federal Hall. This has been so often described that a repetition is not necessary here. The military display was, however, very interesting. A troop of horse, uniformed and equipped much after the manner of Lee's and Sheffield's dragoons (as seen in Dunlap's picture of Jack Laughton, the hero of Cooper's "Spy"), were prominent figures. Of the foot soldiers the most conspicuous were two companies of grenadiers, one of which was composed of the tallest youths of the city, and the other was the company of Germans commanded by Capt. Scribe, "many of whom had been the slaves of the Prince of Hesse Cassel and other petty sovereigns in the German States, but who now gloried in the liberty purchased for them and secured to them by those whom they had been forced from their own country to assist in subduing."

The first were dressed in blue, with red facings and gold-lace ornaments, cocked hats with white feathers, with waistcoats and breeches, and black gaiters or splatterdashes, close buttoned from the shoe to the knee, and covering the shoe-buckle. The second, or German company, wore blue coats with yellow waistcoats and breeches, black gaiters, similar to those already described, with towering caps, cone-shaped, and faced with black bearskin. A company "in full uniform of Scotch Highlanders, with the national music of the bagpipe, was among the military party of the day."

Washington himself made his appearance that day in a plain suit of brown cloth—coat, waistcoat and breeches—white silk stockings and buckles of the simplest fashion on his shoes, and every article of his dress was of American manufacture. His head was uncovered and his hair powdered and dressed in the prevailing fashion of that day, completing the costume in which his tall, fine figure was presented to view at the moment which formed that epoch in the history of nations. Vice-President John Adams, a short, athletic figure, was in a similar garb, but with the old-fashioned Massachusetts wig, dressed and powdered. The festivities of the day closed with an illumination of unparalleled splendor. The transparencies were appropriate and interesting. At the foot of Broadway a splendid painting was exhibited, representing Fortitude, Justice and Wisdom, emblematic of the President, of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. The Federal Hall was splendidly illuminated, as was the theatre at the corner of Fly-Market Slip, while the North Carolina, lying off the battery, displayed a "glorious pyramid of stars, lustrous and beautiful as the lamps of Heaven."

WHO WORE PANNIER.

Fetes of different descriptions followed, the Inauguration Ball being the most brilliant. Mrs. Washington had in the meantime arrived and, accompanied by the lady of Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, a member of the Senate, had been met at Elizabethtown Point by the famous barge, and rowed by thirteen eminent pilots in handsome white costumes, to the city, where she was welcomed by crowds of citizens. The ball took place at the City Assembly Rooms, a large wooden building standing upon the site of the present City Hotel.

Everybody of distinction was there—the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House, members of both houses, Gov. Clinton, Chancellor Livingston, Chief Justice Yates, of New York; Hon. John Jay, Gen. Knox, the Commissioners of the Treasury, Baron Steuben, Gen. Hamilton and the French and Spanish Ambassadors. Among the leading circle were the ladies of His Excellency Gov. Clinton, Lady Sterling, Lady Mary Watts, Lady Kitty Duer, La Marchioness de Brehan, Mrs. Langdon, Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Duane (the Mayoress), Mrs. Peter Van Brook Livingston, Mrs. Livingston, of Clermont; Mrs. Chancellor Livingston, the Misses Livingston, Lady Temple, Mme. de la Forest, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. McComb, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Provost, the Misses Bayard. The whole number of ladies and gentlemen at the fete exceeded three hundred. Col. Humphries and Col. Wm. S. Smith were masters of ceremonies. Their arrangements were reported by Col. Stone in substance as follows:

At the head of the room a damask-covered sofa was placed upon a raised dias. On this the President and Lady Washington were to be seated. The costume of the gentlemen was prescribed: their hair was to be dressed in bags, with two long curls on the sides, with powder, and all were to appear and dance with small swords. Each gentleman on taking a partner to dance was to lead her to the sofa and make a low obeisance to the President and his lady and repeat the ceremony of respect before taking seats after the figure was concluded. The decorations of the assembly room were splendid. The ladies were dressed richly yet quietly. One favorite dress was a plain celestial-blue satin gown with a white satin petticoat. On the neck was worn a very large Italian gauze handkerchief with border stripes of satin. The head-dress was a *pouf* of gauze in the form of a globe, the *crenecrue* or headpiece of which was composed of white satin having a double wing in large plaits and trimmed with a wreath of artificial flowers. The hair was dressed all over in detached curls, four of which in two ranks fell on each side of the neck, and was relieved behind by a floating chignon.

A BALL DRESS OF THE TIME.

Another beautiful dress was a perriot made of gray Indian taffeta, with dark stripes of the same color, having two collars, the one yellow the other white, both trimmed with a blue silk fringe, and a reverse trimmed in the same manner. Under the perriott they wore a yellow corset or bodice with cross stripes of blue. Some of the ladies with this dress wore hats *a l'Espagnole* of white satin, with a band of the same material placed on the crown like the wreath of flowers on the head-dress above mentioned. This hat, which, with a plume, was a very popular article of dress, was relieved on the left side, having two handsome cockades, one of which was at the top, and the other at the bottom. On the neck was worn a very large plain gauze handkerchief, the ends of which were hid under the bodice, after the manner represented in Trumbull's and Stuart's portraits of Lady Washington. Round the bosom of the perriott a frill of gauze *a la Henri IV.* was attached, cut in points around the edge. The shoes were celestial blue with rose-colored rosettes.

This curious incident is reported by the chroniclers: "The President and Mrs. Washington were conducted through the rooms to the seat provided for them by Col. Humphries. Gen. Knox, who had just been appointed Secretary of War, and his lady, had been charged with so far resembling Cæsar as to have been somewhat ambitious. Be that as it may, it was said in those days that she so arranged her own movements as to enter the saloon with the President and his lady, following him to their station and ascending the steps, with the evident design of obtaining an invitation from the President to a seat upon the honored sofa. Unluckily, however, the seat was too narrow for the accommodation of the three persons, and the lady of the War Minister, with deep and apparent mortification, was compelled to descend to the level of those who had shown themselves to be less openly aspiring."

A Familiar Plan.

Familiar Fellow—(tapping a dignified old gentleman on the shoulder)—"Ain't my face familiar to you?"

Old gentleman (brushing him off)—"It's not alone your face that's familiar. You are altogether the most familiar man I ever saw!"—*Siftings.*

The tallest smoke chimney in the world is probably one that can be seen from trains crossing the Newark (N. J.) meadows. It is being erected in East Newark. Its diameter at the base is twenty-eight feet. It is solid brick to an altitude of 310 feet. At its top it is nine feet in diameter. A cast-iron rim, twenty feet in diameter, and a bell, surmount the whole, and make the total altitude of the structure 335 feet. One million seven hundred thousand bricks were used in its construction, and it cost $35,000.

"Tommy, do you know that your Uncle Robert has found a little baby boy on his doorstep, and he is going to adopt him?" "Yes, mamma; and he'll be Uncle Bob's stepson, won't he?"

PRESIDENTS AT SCHOOL.

The Manner in Which Our Chief Executives Were Educated.

Washington's early education extended only to the elementary English branches and the higher mathematics, of which he was very fond. He was not especially studious, but excelled in feats of agility and strength, and was fond of military exercises. He followed the calling of a surveyor from sixteen until nineteen, when he entered the military service.

John Adams enjoyed the best facilities of his day for education, graduating from Harvard College at nineteen. He then engaged in teaching, and at the same time studied law. He was admitted to the bar at twenty-three, and his success was made certain by the eloquent manner in which he conducted his first case.

Thomas Jefferson entered an elementary school at five years of age, and began the study of Latin, Greek and French at nine. At seventeen he entered William and Mary College, where he remained two years only. After leaving college he studied law and was admitted to the bar at twenty-four.

James Madison's early life was a constant struggle with ill-health, which seriously interfered with his desire to gain an education. He nevertheless graduated from Princeton College at twenty-one, after which he studied law. He was devoted to mental improvement, was a thorough Bible student and of a religious turn of mind.

James Monroe entered William and Mary College at sixteen, but left it at eighteen to join the Continental army, where he soon rose to the rank of Colonel. Leaving the army, he studied law and was elected to the Legislature when only twenty-three years of age.

John Quincy Adams's education was conducted in good measure abroad during his father's residence in Paris, Leyden, Amsterdam and other European cities. At fourteen he was private secretary to the United States Minister to Russia. Returning home he graduated from Harvard College at twenty-one. He then studied law and practised it in Boston.

Andrew Jackson studied literature and the dead languages at Waxhaws Academy. At eighteen he abandoned the idea of entering the ministry, for which he was intended by his mother, and studied law. He was admitted to the bar at nineteen, and chosen Representative to Congress at twenty-nine.

Martin Van Buren received a good academic education, and early showed great mental vigor and quickness of comprehension. He was especially fond of composition and public speaking. He began the study of law at fourteen, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-one.

William Henry Harrison was educated at Hampden Sidney College, and afterwards began the study of medicine. He was diverted from this to join the army, serving against the savages on the Western frontier.

John Tyler was a brilliant student, and graduated at William and Mary College at seventeen with the reputation of having delivered the best commencement oration ever heard by the Faculty. He then read law, and began to practise it at nineteen, meeting with unusual success.

James K. Polk, though reared on a backwoods farm, at an early age manifested decided literary tastes. His father desired him to be a merchant, but finally consented to his entering the University of North Carolina, from which he graduated with the highest honors at twenty-three. He then studied law and began to practice at Columbia.

Zachary Taylor's boyhood was spent in a wilderness, surrounded by hostile Indians and with decidedly limited educational advantages. He early entered the army, and was commissioned a lieutenant at twenty-four.

Millard Fillmore's father was a poor farmer, unable to educate him. At fourteen he was apprenticed to a clothier, but found time to gratify his thirst for knowledge by spending his evenings in reading and study. His studious habits attracted the attention of a neighboring lawyer, who assisted him to study law and general literature. At twenty-three he was admitted to the bar, and rapidly rose to distinction.

Franklin Pierce graduated at Bowdoin College at sixteen, being a classmate of Hawthorne. He was a tolerable scholar only. After leaving college he studied law, and was soon sent to the legislature.

James Buchanan graduated from Dickinson College at eighteen. He was a good student, but fell into bad company and narrowly escaped expulsion. His tastes were for logic and metaphysics. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar at twenty-one.

Abraham Lincoln had but little schooling, and that of the poorest quality. He gained most of his education by his own efforts, reading and studying in his spare moments. It was not until after serving as captain in the Black Hawk war, acting as Government surveyor for several years and serving one term in the Legislature that he studied law and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-five.

Andrew Johnson received no schooling, but was apprenticed to a tailor when but ten years of age. He was able to read a little, but did not learn to write and cipher until after he was married, when he was taught by his wife. In spite of these disadvantages he early served as Mayor of Greenville, N. C., and at twenty-seven was elected to a seat in the Legislature.

Ulysses S. Grant graduated from the Military Academy at West Point at twenty-one years of age, ranking twenty-first in a class of twenty-nine. He never displayed any brilliancy of intellect, but was gifted in a high degree with the genius of accomplishment.

Rutherford B. Hayes was educated in the common schools, in an academy at Norwalk, O., a preparatory school at Middletown, Conn., and at Kenyon College, which he entered at sixteen. He excelled in logic, mental and moral philosophy, mathematics and debating. He was assigned the valedictory in graduating. He entered the Law School at Harvard and was graduated and admitted to the bar in 1845, at twenty-three years of age.

James A. Garfield was educated in the common schools of the Western Reserve, at Geauga Academy and Hiram Eclectic Institute in Ohio, and at Williams College, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-five. He taught school before and during his attendance at college, and after his graduation became principal of the school at Hiram. He often preached from the Disciples' pulpit and lectured on various subjects. He was elected to the State Senate at twenty-nine. During his legislative career he studied law and was admitted to the bar at thirty.

Chester Alan Arthur was fitted for college by his father. He entered Union College at sixteen, and took "maximum honors" every year. During the Winters he earned money to help support himself by teaching school. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar at twenty-three years of age.

Grover Cleveland was educated at a preparatory school, with the intention of entering college, but this plan was rendered impossible by the death of his father. He then studied law at Buffalo and was admitted to the Bar at twenty-two.

Of the twenty-two Presidents, eleven received a collegiate education, although not all took the complete course. All but five of the whole number were lawyers. Ten were soldiers at some portions of their lives, and the majority of these gained the reputation which made them Presidents very largely by their military successes.

Building a House in Samoa.

From a profusely illustrated series in the May *Century* we quote the following: "The negotiations between the skilled and wily carpenter and the prospective house owner would amuse, but hardly meet the approval of, the business man of today. Under the propitiating influence of kava, the necessary presents are produced to induce the carpenter to undertake the construction of a house. It is begun at once, without any terms of agreement, and the work advances until the carpenter thinks more presents necessary, and he ceases work. Additional gifts being made, the carpenter continues the construction until he thinks it necessary to demand another contribution, when he again stops work. If the contribution is not forthcoming, labor is suspended on the incompleted house, never to be undertaken for completion by another of the craft, and forever afterwards it remains unfinished and a public reproach to the proud name of the owner. Knowing what may be the ideas of the carpenter as to the cost of its construction, must either call upon the community for aid, which is generally freely extended, or suffer the humiliation of this unfinished monument."

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