THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

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Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year..... 5 00
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1 square	$8 00	1 column	$35 00
2 squares	15 00	1 column	70 00
3 squares	20 00	1 column	120 00

G. R. GOODLANDER,
NOEL D. LEE,
Publishers.

Cards.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn'a. 7by
jc26

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:30'74

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov1273

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-1273 Clearfield, Pa.

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office with John H. Fulford, opposite the Court House.
april 1-6m*

JOSEPH S. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1:74

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 2:14:72

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Court House, (Sheriff's Office). Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. ja11'73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
9:11:73. Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,66.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street, opp. Court House, Jan. 3, 1874.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28:73:tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. 7:pd

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n'71

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug18'76

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 8 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on Market st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Pennfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13 tf.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
late Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 17, 1875.

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ,
WOODLAND, PA.
Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov.19-73

D. M. DOHERTY,
FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop in room formerly occupied by Nangle
Market street.
July 14, 75-y

HARRY SNYDER,
(Formerly with Lew Schuler,)
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House, clean towel for every customer. may 19, '75.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.
At the end of the new bridge,
WEST CLEARFIELD, PA.
The proprietor of this establishment will buy liquors direct from distillers. Parties buying in this house will be sure to get a pure article with a small margin above cost. Hotel keepers can be furnished with liquors on reasonable terms. Fine wines and brandies direct from Seeley's winery, at Bath, New York.
GEORGE N. COLBURN.
Clearfield, June 16, 1875-tf.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES
We have printed a large number of the new BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 50—WHOLE NO. 2471. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1876. NEW SERIES—VOL. 17, NO. 20.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb27'71tf

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29,'76.

GEO. ALBERT. HENRY ALBERT. W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
e25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [*]y16'72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
8-7'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:10'72 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
je11'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr1'75-tf

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 10-75.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

MITCHELL WAGONS.
The Best in the Cheapest!
Thomas Reilly has received another large lot of "Mitchell Wagons," which are among the very best manufactured, and which he will sell at the most reasonable rates. His stock includes almost all descriptions of wagons—large and small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr5'74 THOMAS REILLY.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Blankets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
All kinds of hides taken in exchange for harness and repairing. All kinds of harness leather kept on hand, and for sale at a small profit.
The business will be under the immediate supervision of John C. Harwick.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

MAIZE & SCHWARTZ,
(late Geo. Evans & Co.,)
MILITARY UNIFORMS
AND
EQUIPMENTS,
NO. 1108 MARKET STREET, PHILA.
Bands, Companies, &c., furnished. Samples, photographs and self-measuring directions sent free.
MERCHANT TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
1108 MARKET STREET,
July 14, '75-1y Phila.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned are now fully prepared to carry on the business of
UNDERTAKING,
AT REASONABLE RATES,
And respectfully solicit the patronage of those needing such services.
JOHN TROUTMAN,
JAMES L. LEAVY.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 18, 1874.

DANIEL GOODLANDER,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.,
Dealer in
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
HOSIERY & GLOVES,
HATS & CAPS and BOOTS & SHOES,
Tobacco, Groceries and Fish, Nails, Hardware, Queensware and Glassware, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Drugs, Paints, Oils, School Books;
a large lot of Patent Medicines,
Candies, Nuts & Dried Fruits, Cheese and Crackers, Rock and Rifle Powder,
Flour, Grain and Potatoes,
Clover and Timothy Seed,
Sole Leather, Morocco, Linings, Bindings and Thread, Shoemakers' Tools and Shoe Findings.
No greater variety of goods in any store in the county. All for sale very low for cash or country produce at the Cheap Corner. May 1, 1875.

Miscellaneous.

CHEAP GROCERIES!
LUMBER CITY, PA.
The undersigned announces to his old friends and patrons that he has opened a good line of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS at the old stand of Kirk & Spencer, for which he solicits a liberal patronage. H. W. SPENCER.
Lumber City, Pa., March 29-tf

STEAM SAW MILL, ENGINE
AND BOILERS FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale on reasonable terms, their steam saw mill, located at Wallaceton, Clearfield Co., Pa. The engine and boilers are as good as new. The size of the engine is 14x24, and is in good running order. They will also sell their shingle and lath mill, and all the working machinery in the mill. Parties wishing to purchase can call on or address
GRAHAM, WALLACE & CO.
Clearfield, Pa., June 30, 1875.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.
JOSEPH H. DEERING, on Market street, in Shaw's Row, Clearfield, Pa., has just received a fine lot of French Calf Skins and Kips, the best in the market, and is now prepared to manufacture everything in his line. He will warrant his work to be as represented.
Also, all kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings for sale.
The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to give him a call.
Work done at short notice. 7:16'75y

1876. WHERE NOW? 1876.
To MICHIGAN, one of the foremost, flourishing and healthy States!
WHAT FOR?
To buy a FARM out of the
One Million Acres
of fine farming lands for sale by the GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.
Strong Soils. Ready Markets. Sure Crops. Good Schools. R. R. runs through centre of grant. Settlements all along. All kinds of Products raised. Plenty of water, timber and building materials. Price from $4 to $10 per acre; one-fourth down, balance on time.
Send for illustrated pamphlet, full of facts and figures, and be convinced. Address
WM. HOWARD, Comm'r.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
E. B. L. PIERCE, Sec'y Land Dep't.

H. A. KRATZER,
(SUCCESSOR TO)
KRATZER & LYTLE,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LEATHER,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC.
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Feb. 16, 1876.tf

JOHN TROUTMAN,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES,
AND
Improved Spring Beds,
MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c
MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES.
Looking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would be suitable for Holiday presents.
dec1073 JOHN TROUTMAN.

FARMERS, LOOK HERE!
F. M. CARDON & BRO.,
Would call the attention of Farmers to the fact that they are receiving
ONE CAR LOAD OF
Hebron's Patent Lock Level Tread Thresh Machines,
ONE CAR LOAD OF
CHAMPION MOWERS and REAPERS
COMBINED.
And two kinds of GRAIN DRILLS—FARMERS' FAVORITE & FARMERS' FRIEND.
All the above Machines will be sold CHEAP for CASH, or exchanged for good HORSES and FAT CATTLE.
They have also a lot of new
TWO-HORSE ROAD WAGONS,
Which they will dispose of in the same manner.
Our Threshers, Reapers and Drills are of the best makes in the country, and warranted first-class in every particular.
Call at our meat market in Pie's Opera House and examine these machines.
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., March 22, '76.

FULFORD & THOMPSON,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Represent all the leading Fire Insurance Companies of the country:

Queen	$10,000,000
Royal Canadian	6,000,000
Home, New York	5,754,214
Lycoming, Muncy, Pa.	3,559,452
Franklin, Philad'a	3,508,856
Phœnix, Hartford	1,853,402
Hanover, New York	1,426,955
Home, Col., O.	515,308
Atlas, Hartford	506,642
Providence, Washington	510,000

Persons about effecting an insurance on property of any kind, should call at our office, on Market street, opposite the Court House, and see our list of companies and rates before insuring.
JOHN H. FULFORD,
T. W. THOMPSON.
Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 27, '75-1y

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
WEST BRANCH
INSURANCE AGENCY
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa.
BRANCH OFFICES in different parts of the County.
The following Old and Reliable Fire, Accident, Stock and Life Insurance Companies represented.

Estab.		Assets.
1809	North British & Mercantile Fire Ins. Co., of England	$26,000,000
1865	Scottish Commercial Fire Ins. Co., of England (gold)	10,000,000
1794	North America Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia	4,700,000
1820	Fire Association, Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia	3,100,000
1853	Phœnix Fire Ins. Co., N. Y.	2,200,000
1847	Watertown Fire Ins. Co., of N. Y., insures farm buildings only	700,000
1871	Amazon Fire Insurance Co., of Cincinnati	1,000,000
1853	York Stock Insurance Co., of Penna. Insures horses, &c.	75,000
1874	Hartford Accident Insurance Co of Connecticut	200,000
1847	Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Pennsylvania	5,000,000
1868	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co of New York	2,000,000
	Total capital	57,000,000

Persons in the country desiring insurance, can have it promptly attended to by calling at the office or addressing us by letter. Insurances effected at the lowest possible rate, to be obtained in first-class companies. No Companies represented which are embarrassed.
The above two life Insurance Co.'s represented by T. H. Murray, have paid out in cash, between the dates of Aug. 1873 and Aug. 1874, to the friends of deceased policy holders in this county, the sum of $12,000.
Provide for the future by insuring your bodies and your lives in the West Branch Insurance Agency. MURRAY & GORDON,
Clearfield, May 26, 1875. Agents.

CENTENNIAL HYMN.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

[Sung at the the opening of the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 10th, 1876.]

Our father's God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here where of old, by Thy design,
The fathers spake that word of Thine
Whose echo is the glad refrain
Of rendered bolt and falling chain,
To grace our festal time from all
The zones of earth our guests we call!

Be with us while the New World greets
The Old World, thronging all its streets,
Unveiling all the triumphs won
By art or toil beneath the sun;
And unto common good ordain
This rivalship of hand and brain.

Thou who hast here in concord furled
The war flags of a gathered world,
Beneath our western skies fulfil
The Orient's mission of good will,
And, freighted with Love's golden fleece,
Send back the Argonauts of peace.

For art and labor met in trace,
For beauty made the bride of use,
We thank Thee, while withal we crave
The austere virtues strong to save,
The honor proof to place or gold,
The manhood never bought or sold!

Oh make Thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong,
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of thy righteous law,
And, cast in some diviner mould,
Let the new cycle shame the old!

CENTENNIAL READING!

SPEECH
—OF—
HON. L. A. MACKEY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
In the House of Representatives, at Washington, Saturday, April 29, 1876.

On the bill (H. R. 2338) to aid in the completion of the Washington Monument.

Mr. MACKEY, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on the 28th of February last I presented to the House a bill, which was appropriately referred, entitled "A bill to aid in the completion of the Washington Monument," and desire to say a few words upon the propriety and importance of favorable Congressional action on the subject, with faith and confidence that if the bill is enacted into a law the earnest desire of every American citizen to have that unfinished monument completed would be gratified, and in a few years it would cease to be a disgrace and dishonor to the Nation and a marked reflection upon the ingratitude of the Republic. By the provision of the act of Congress of the 14th of February, 1876, the sum of $1,500,000 is appropriated to the Centennial board of finance for the International Exhibition to be held in the city of Philadelphia, and in the act it is provided that in the distribution of any moneys that may remain after the payment of the debts of the Centennial board of finance the appropriation made by said act shall be paid in full into the Treasury of the United States before any dividends are paid to the stockholders of said board of finance. Under the provisions of the bill presented to the House the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is directed to pay out of any money that may be paid into the Treasury under the provisions of the act of Congress relating to the Centennial celebration of American Independence the sum of $300,000, to be used in the completion of the unfinished Washington Monument in the city of Washington in accordance with the plans that have been or may be adopted by the Washington National Monument Society, the money to be paid as the work progresses, upon requisitions of the President of the United States, after his approval of estimates made by the engineer in charge of the work. It is estimated that under the plans recently adopted by the Monument Society the sum named will be sufficient to complete the monument. As the Centennial Exhibition is an assured success, there can be no doubt that the receipts of the board of finance will be largely in excess of its debts, leaving a surplus in its Treasury more than sufficient to pay the amount proposed to be appropriated to aid in the completion of the Washington Monument.

But it has been argued that the proviso of the act of February 14, 1876, that no dividend shall be paid to the holders of stock until after the reimbursement of the amount of the appropriation made to the Treasury of the United States, warrants the construction that the stockholders shall be paid the par value of their stock before the surplus of receipts after payment of debts is paid to the Treasurer of the United States toward a re-imbursement of the appropriation made by Congress. I do not so understand it. The proviso in the bill appropriating one and a half millions of dollars was not so intended, not so understood, and not so received by those who voted for it, and I do not believe the stockholders will make the claim, if the patriotism of the Nation is invoked in favor of a construction of the proviso in the act referred to in accordance with the true intent, spirit, and meaning of the same, which wiser men than myself have said was a clear provision against any division of capital, profits, or assets, after payment of debts until the money appropriated shall have been repaid to the United States. But it is not my province nor desire here to discuss that question. It must be determined at another time and before a proper tribunal whether, in the ordinary legal acceptation of the term, stock in a corporation is a debt entitled to a preference over other accepted liabilities. I desire briefly to review the history of the National enterprise which it is the design of the bill I had the privilege of introducing to aid and encourage.

As early as 1799 it was resolved by Congress, on the 24th of December of that year, "that a marble monument to be erected by the United States at the city of Washington, and that the family of General Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it, and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life." In complying with the request embraced in this resolution the widow, full of the tenderest affection for the memory of the great man for whose loss a whole Nation mourned with her, replied in these touching and impressive words:

Taught by the great example which I have so long had before me never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I need not, I cannot say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty.

But to this day the resolution remains unexecuted. Washington's remains rest sacred at Mount Vernon, and the monument is not erected. In 1801 a resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives appropriating $200,000 for the erection of a monument to Washington, but I believe it failed to pass the Senate. Despairing of receiving any aid from Congress, and its resolution remaining unexecuted as late as 1833, a voluntary association was formed by prominent citizens of Washington city to carry out the original idea of Congress, to erect "a great National Monument to the memory of George Washington at the seat of the Federal Government," and this association appealed to the patriotism and invoked the aid of the people of the whole Republic "to redeem the plighted faith of their representatives."

The association, few, if any, of its original members now remain, was composed of some of the purest men and noblest statesmen of their times, and was headed by Chief Justice Marshall as its first President. At his death, two years later, in 1835, James Madison was called upon to accept the office of President of the association. This illustrious man and honored statesman, then eighty-four years of age, and tottering on the very brink of the grave, expressed his sense of the high honor conferred upon him in a few eloquent words, in which he said:

A monument worthy the memory of Washington, reared by the means proposed, will commemorate at the same time a virtue, a patriotism, and a gratitude true to National, with which the friends of liberty everywhere will sympathize, and of which our country may always feel proud.

The original design of the society was to allow every one an opportunity to contribute, and to carry out this idea the amount to be received from any one individual was limited to one dollar. The project was a grand one, and their faith in the patriotism of the people unflinching; but the progress of the society, in a pecuniary sense, was discouragingly slow, and in 1826 the subscriptions had reached the sum of only $28,000. The financial storm of 1837 which swept over the land left the society's prospects for the time prostrate. But, not discouraged, in 1845 they removed the restriction as to the amount to be received from any one person, and in 1847, having about $87,000 in their treasury, the members of the society believed themselves warranted in making preparations for the laying of the corner-stone on the Fourth of July, 1848. John Quincy Adams was chosen to deliver the oration, but, in the fullness of a ripe old age, death removed him before the event was inaugurated, and Robert C. Winthrop, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, was selected to perform this honorable duty.

Plans having been adopted, the society prosecuted the work vigorously, and at the expiration of six years, in 1854, the monument had reached the height of one hundred and seventy feet, a little less than one-third the height originally designed, and the society, having expended $230,000, found itself without funds; and the monument stands to-day substantially as it was left in 1854. A memorial having been presented to Congress in that year by the board of managers stating that they were unable to collect any more funds and asking Congress to take such action as it seemed proper, a select committee was appointed by the House to whom the subject was referred, and on the 22d of February, 1855, a most appropriate time, the Chairman of the committee, it is said, "made a most able and eloquent report, in which, after a careful examination of the whole subject, the proceedings of the society were reviewed and strongly approved, and an appropriation by Congress of $200,000 recommended." "Unfortunately," it is claimed, "on the very day the recommendation was presented the managers of the society were superseded by an unlawful election." To obviate further difficulties of a like character and to overcome the obstacles presenting themselves in the way of a voluntary association, a charter was asked for and granted by Congress on the 22d of February, 1859, incorporating "The Washington National Monument Society." Among its wisest provisions is that which makes the President of the United States *ex officio* its President, and the Governors of the States *ex officio*, respectively, its Vice-Presidents.

The original plans for the monument have been materially modified by the society, and while when completed it may not be the highest structure of art in the world, it will nevertheless exceed the height of any other monument now erected, and thus, like the character and virtues of the distinguished man whose memory and deeds it is designed to commemorate, "it o'ertops the tallest of them all." Having thus briefly sketched the history of the unfinished shaft as it now stands and of the varied experience of the society whose laudable and patriotic ambition it has been to erect this monument to the man to whom more than any other, or perhaps all others, we are indebted for the growth, power, and prosperity which we have been permitted to enjoy under our republican form of Government, it is fitting that a few words should be said of him whose memory we thus attempt to revere. But it is not my purpose here to attempt a lengthy eulogium on Washington. He needs none; and a hundred others have presented his character and virtues to the world in far more fitting terms than I could. Among all the names that have graced the pages of history, that of George Washington stands preeminent as being the only one against which there has never been cast a word of censure or reproach. His is the only name which even the enemies of his country have learned to reverence and respect. It was of him and to him that Erskine wrote when he said:

I have a large acquaintance among the most valuable and exalted classes of men, but you are the only being for whom I ever felt an awful reverence.

And it was of him that the great Napoleon, the brilliant meteor that flashed along the French horizon in the early days of the nineteenth century, when he learned of our hero's death, proclaimed:

Washington is dead! This great man fought against tyranny; he established the liberty of his country. His memory will always be dear to the French people, as it will be to all freemen of the two worlds.

The brave and brilliant Frenchman spoke more wisely than he knew. Napoleon's was a brilliant career, but its brilliancy was that of a flitting meteor, that dashes impetuously across the heavens and leaves the world in greater darkness; while that of Washington's was the steady, glowing light of the star that never pales and never sets. From boyhood to youth, from youth to manhood, from manhood till the snows of almost seventy winters had silvered his locks with age, he is the same wise, intrepid, and dignified counselor. His exploits are not those of a brilliant genius, his deeds are not those of a dashing cavalier, but caution, wisdom, prudence, and dignity characterize and mark every step and every action of his life. From the time when but a boy of sixteen he explored the wilds of the Alleghenies to that memorable 24th of December, 1799, when his weary couch became his death-bed, his career was one without a parallel in the world's history. His life seemed to be a charmed one; Indian bullets and Indian arrows, British lead and British steel, were alike turned from their course when aimed at him, by an invisible hand.

In the light of the future history of Washington as the Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in the Revolution, as the President of the Convention that formed the Constitution, as the first President of the United States, as the bright and shining example of manhood that would not accept the kingly crown of royalty in our new-born country, but preferred rather that such a Government should be instituted as would make every man at once both sovereign and citizen, and in the light of the whole history of this Republic, who shall say that there was not a divine guardianship which made this man the humble instrument in the hands of Providence to establish here a Government the wisest and most perfect the world has ever known?

Washington was not a genius, as the term goes. He was not quick-flashing and brilliant. His career was not that of the fiery-rushing rocket that for a moment brightens the heavens with its bright glare, then dies away and goes out forever. But he was true as the needle to the pole. His was rather the steady course of the planet in its orbit, never fluctuating, never varying. But if genius be that intelligence which enlightens the judgment, and that judgment which energized and strengthened by intelligence is directed to sound conclusions then was Washington, indeed, a man of genius, and a genius such as the world has seldom known. His was a genius which searched for the philosophy of events, and, finding this philosophy, wisely based his action for the future on the certainties of the past. His was a genius based on moral principles. No public man ever lived in closer conformity with his conscientious and well-established principles of right. His moral character was the out-growth of his moral principles rather that a superstructure reared upon them.

The guidance of a noble mother and the companionship of a true and faithful wife were his constant support and stay in his bearing before the world, and those added their influence in presenting to the future this noble specimen of man. His moral sentiments showed themselves not in speech but in action. No man of so much prominence ever said less and did more to impress the greatness and goodness of his character upon the present for an example for the youth of the future. Your school-boy orator could prate more loudly of freedom than he, as your chronic office-seeker could speak more glowingly of patriotism; but both lights would wane and grow dim in the presence of the shining character of this great man whose very silence would smother their flickering flame. The quiet eloquence of the character of Washington carried with it more force than the impassioned oratory of his most eloquent compeers.

With this great man, duty always took precedence of inclination. Private considerations were always subordinated to the public weltare. Public life had for him no charms. Nothing can excel the modesty with which he was wont to receive the compliments of his friends and of the Nation. So great was his embarrassment when he arose to reply to the resolution of the Virginia House of Burgesses, to which he was elected at the close of the French war, thanking him for his military services to the Colony, that he felt himself unable to utter a word, and the Speaker only relieved the embarrassment by saying to him, "Sit down, Mr. Washington; your modesty equals your valor, and that surpasses the power of any language I possess." And when he found at the opening of Revolution that events seemed to indicate that he would be made Commander-in-Chief of the American forces, so great was his agitation when his name was proposed to the Convention that he immediately withdrew from the room, that no one might be intimidated by his presence from interposing any objections. Said Thomas Jefferson, in speaking of him:

He was the only man in the United States who possessed the confidence of all; there was no other on e who was considered anything more than a party leader.

At no time was Washington's disinterested patriotism more fully shown than when at the ratification of the Constitution the question rose to every lip, and was agitated in every circle, "Who shall be placed at the head of the Government? Who shall be made protector of the Constitution?" The name of Washington was uppermost in every mind, but the quiet life of Mount Vernon had more charms for him than the Presidential chair. "The Great Searcher of human hearts is my witness," said he, "that I have no wish which aspires beyond the humble and happy lot of living and dying a private citizen on my own farm." What a grand man was this! What an example for the youth of America!

But volumes would fail to portray in fitting colors the greatness of the man whom not only our own Republic but the Republics and Monarchies of the world alike delight to honor. It is beyond the power of language to express fully the admiration which every true American bears in his heart for the character of this great man "first in war, first in peace," but above all "first in the hearts of his countrymen." To the memory of Washington, loved and revered by our whole people, loved and revered by the wise and great and good of the whole world, it is the design of the bill introduced to pay a fitting tribute.

The founders of the Washington Monument Society in their life-time did what they could. Their successors, with no less public spirit and with a patriotism no less ardent, have nobly seconded their example, but their funds are exhausted and it is now the privilege of this House as the representatives of the people, and I cannot but feel that it is also their duty, to come to the relief of the society which has given its time and its energies to this great work as a matter of love and patriotism, for its managers, the best and purest men of Washington city, have always served without pay, and aid in the completion of the monument. It has ever been the pride of our people to do honor to this great man. A triumphal march like that which witnessed his journey to New York to accept the honor of being the first President of the new Government which he had done so much to establish is nowhere on record. The people, ever ready to pay grateful tribute to the man to whom they felt they owed their rights as freemen in the new Republic, overwhelmed him everywhere with their blessings and congratulations. Can you imagine a more tender and touching sight than that which greeted him on Trenton bridge, when in the darkness of a lowering night, as he passed under an illuminated arch-way on which was inscribed in golden letters, "The defender of our mothers will be the protector of the daughters," he was met by the matrons of the city leading their little daughters bedecked with garlands of flowers, and singing the praises of the Chieftain as they strewed their floral tributes in his pathway. No scene in this great man's career was to him more touching and impressive than this manifestation of the gratitude which the mothers of the land felt it their privilege to bestow upon him for the gallant defense he had made of the rights of the Colonies.

The warm-hearted Virginians, as they ever have been, delighted to honor their favorite citizen, and as early as 1784 the Legislature of that State passed a resolution ordering a statue of Washington of the "finest marble and the best workmanship" as a monument of affection and gratitude to the man who had with combined heroism and patriotism rendered his name dear to all his fellow-citizens. The statue was executed by Houdon, and now stands in the Capitol grounds at Richmond. But the Mother of the Presidents, not satisfied with one statue of her gallant son, on the 22d of February, 1858, inaugurated with imposing ceremonies a second one, executed by Crawford, a native artist, in the same city.

But Virginia was not alone in her zeal to do him honor. Her patriotic sister States, Maryland and North Carolina, both vied with her in perpetuating the memory and achievements of Washington. And, indeed, all through the Union the same patriotic spirit made itself manifest in erecting monuments as memorials of gratitude and respect to his memory.

Mr. Speaker, I am unwilling to believe that the Centennial Congress of 1876 is any less patriotic than those of its predecessors who have recommended appropriations for the completion of this National Monument to the memory of Washington. I am unwilling to believe that the patriotism which led our fathers to deeds of glory and victory has departed, and that we are but the degenerate sons of noble sires. God forbid that the day shall ever come when we shall forget the noble band that laid their lives upon the altar of their country's safety as a sacrificial offering in the hour of danger and peril. I will admit that in our busy age we have done too little to perpetuate their glory, but there is no more fitting time and no more fitting occasion than this to kindle anew the half smouldering fires of patriotism whose embers with a single favoring breath will kindle into a new flame that will dazzle with its effulgent glow all the patriotic ardor of past ages. I have too much faith in the American people, too much faith in American patriotism, too much faith in the patriotism of the members of this House, the representatives of the American people and of American patriotism, to think that they will permit our Centennial year to pass without taking such steps in favor of the completion of this National Monument to Washington as will change it from a monument of our disgrace, as it now stands in its unfinished condition, to a monument representing that patriotism and public spirit which shall ever preserve our free institutions and perpetuate to the remotest ages the benefits of our free Government.

The patriotism of the nation is not dead. The year 1876 will yet witness such an outburst of this sentiment among the American people as the world has never before seen. The same sprit that animated the heroes of a hundred years ago on the battlefields of Monmouth and Princeton and Yorktown is as strong in the breasts of our people to-day as it was a century ago. But this is essentially a time of peace, and the world witnesses a sight in the celebration of our Centennial Anniversary in this coming together and fraternal mingling of all nations to join with us in our jubilee such as the most sanguine of us never dared to dream of. And now that France and England and Japan join with us, now that the nations of the earth come together and foes are lost and forgotten in the kindly feeling which brings all to our land to unite with us in our rejoicing, shall we forget to arouse anew the love and veneration for our country and for the noble men who established the nation? Dare we forget that we this year enter upon the beginning of a new century, and that our institutions are safe only when the spirit of love for our country is instilled into the heart of every American youth? Dare we forget that the youth of to-day will take our places in the generations to come, and that they will be the conservators of the future interest and future welfare of our common country? Let it ever be our pleasant duty to hold before them those brilliant examples which in our own boyhood and youth filled our hearts with a patriotic fervor as we read the records of our early governmental history.

In the design for the National Monument in this city it was provided that contributions of blocks of marble should be received from the respective States and from such societies and institutions as were favorably inclined to the project, each block to bear a suitable inscription or device. These were to be placed in niches designed for their reception in the monument. The Congressional committee of 1855 reported that each State and two of the Territories had already contributed their quota, and the same was true of a number of institutions and societies