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THE CAPITOL

...THE...

WASHINGTON SKETCH BOOK

A SOCIETY SOUVENIR

BY

IDA HINMAN

CONTAINING OVER ONE HUNDRED PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PEOPLE,
AND FIFTY VIEWS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND STATUES.

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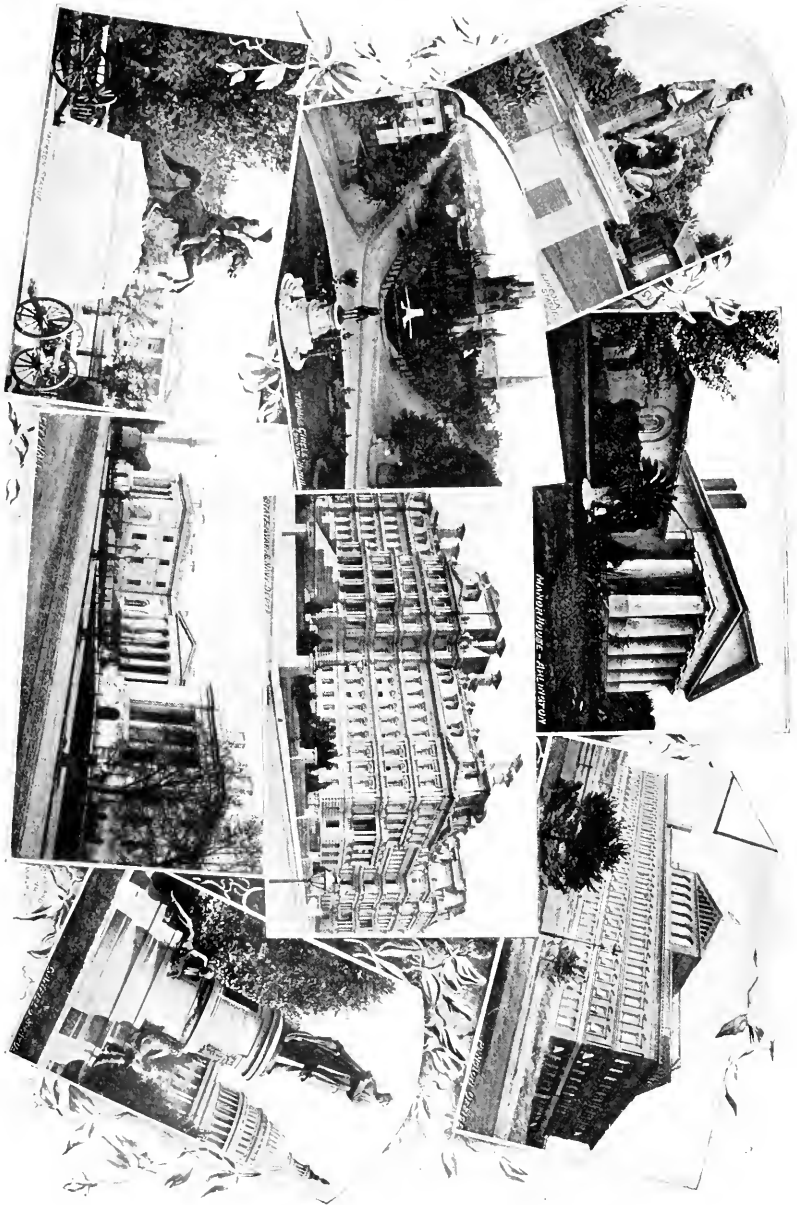


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WASHINGTON SKETCH BOOK.



TO MY PRECIOUS MOTHER ;

THE INFLUENCE OF

WHOSE CHRISTIAN CHARACTER, WHOSE UNERRING COUNSEL, WHOSE DEVOTED

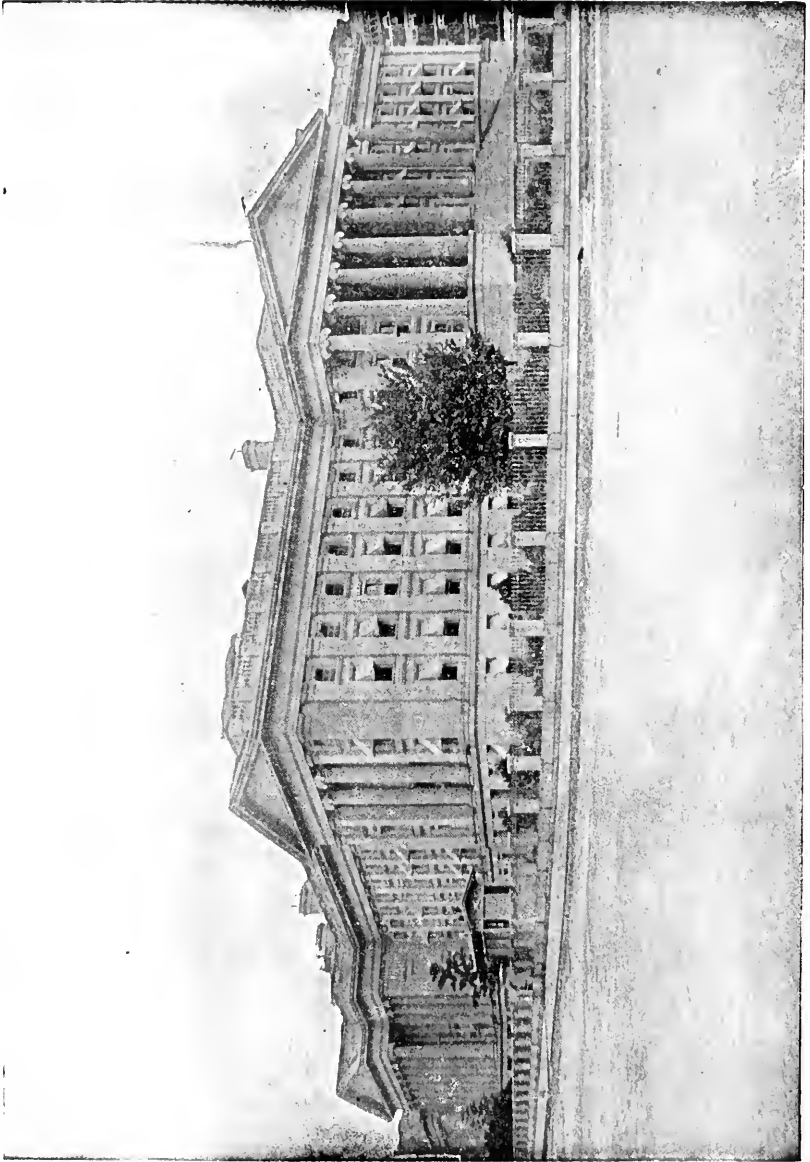
LOVE, AND WHOSE FERVENT PRAYERS

HAVE SUSTAINED ME IN THE LONG YEARS THAT IT HAS BEEN MY DUTY

TO STAND ALONE IN THE GREAT CITY

IS THIS LITTLE VOLUME

AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED.



U. S. TREASURY



INTRODUCTION.

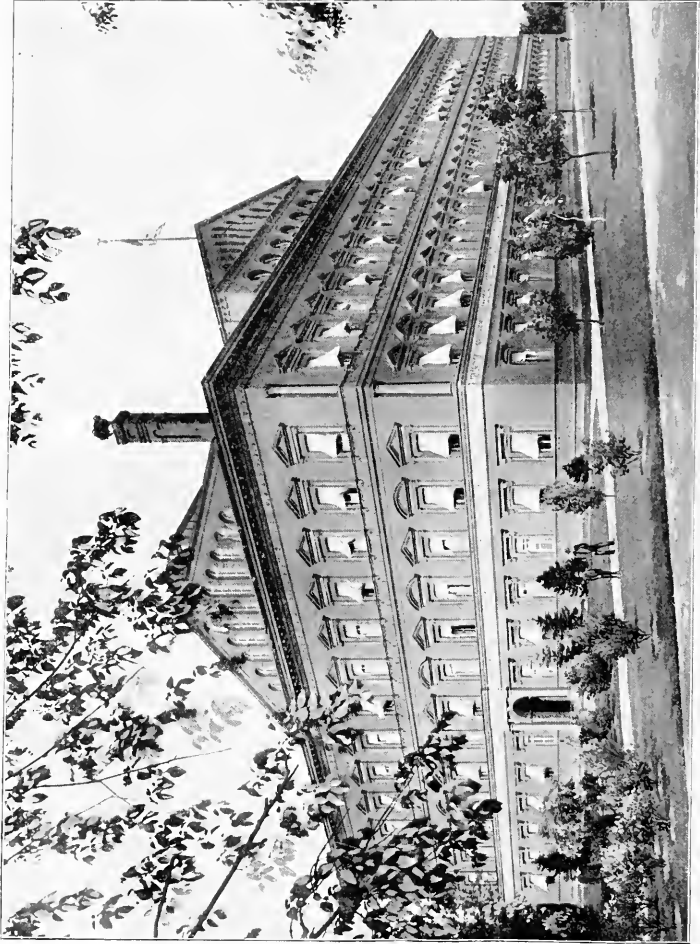
WASHINGTON—the most beautiful and historic city of the land of freedom and progress, the land to which the oppressed of all nations look with longing as the great world's highway of liberty.

Washington—the social centre of America, the home of the most charming and hospitable of people and the most gracious statesmen and diplomats. It is of this city, the epitome of American life, of her lawmakers, statesmen and diplomats, of Congressional proceedings and social events, that it has been my privilege to write for a number of years.

A few weeks ago the thought came to me that a souvenir of Washington society which would contain pictures of officials and ladies, of public buildings, and monuments, with brief sketches and descriptions, together with a chapter on the etiquette of Washington society and a review of a season's social events, as they passed in procession, arranged in order for convenient reference, would give a very practical and lucid idea of Washington society and its distinguished actors, and might be well received. As the history of our public men is so generally known, the sketches are mostly devoted to the ladies of the Capital.

The volume is partly a compilation from my letters which have appeared in journals of Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities, and bears all the evidences of hasty newspaper work. No one can be more painfully aware of its imperfections than the writer, but as the thought of publishing the souvenir did not present itself until the season was considerably advanced, there has not been time to prepare it on a more elegant model.

All the beautiful half tone pictures of individuals, were made expressly for this publication, and I comfort myself with the thought that if my book does not prove satisfactory as a literary production, it will charm the eye. If it is not readable, it certainly is beautiful.



U. S. PENSION BUREAU

CHAPTER I.

A GLIMPSE OF WASHINGTON, ITS PUBLIC EDIFICES, PARKS AND MONUMENTS.

WASHINGTON, the Capital of earth's greatest Republic, though less than one hundred years old, is one of the most beautiful Capitals and the most charming resident city of the world.

Her large reservations, broad avenues, blooming parks and circles, her magnificent public edifices, rare art galleries and libraries, her palatial residences and noble monuments, excite universal admiration. Here gather each winter the favored of wealth and fortune, travelers from foreign lands, the gifted in art and literature, patriots, statesmen, diplomats and heroes, forming a society that is cosmopolitan in character and has no counterpart in any city of the Western hemisphere and few in the old world.

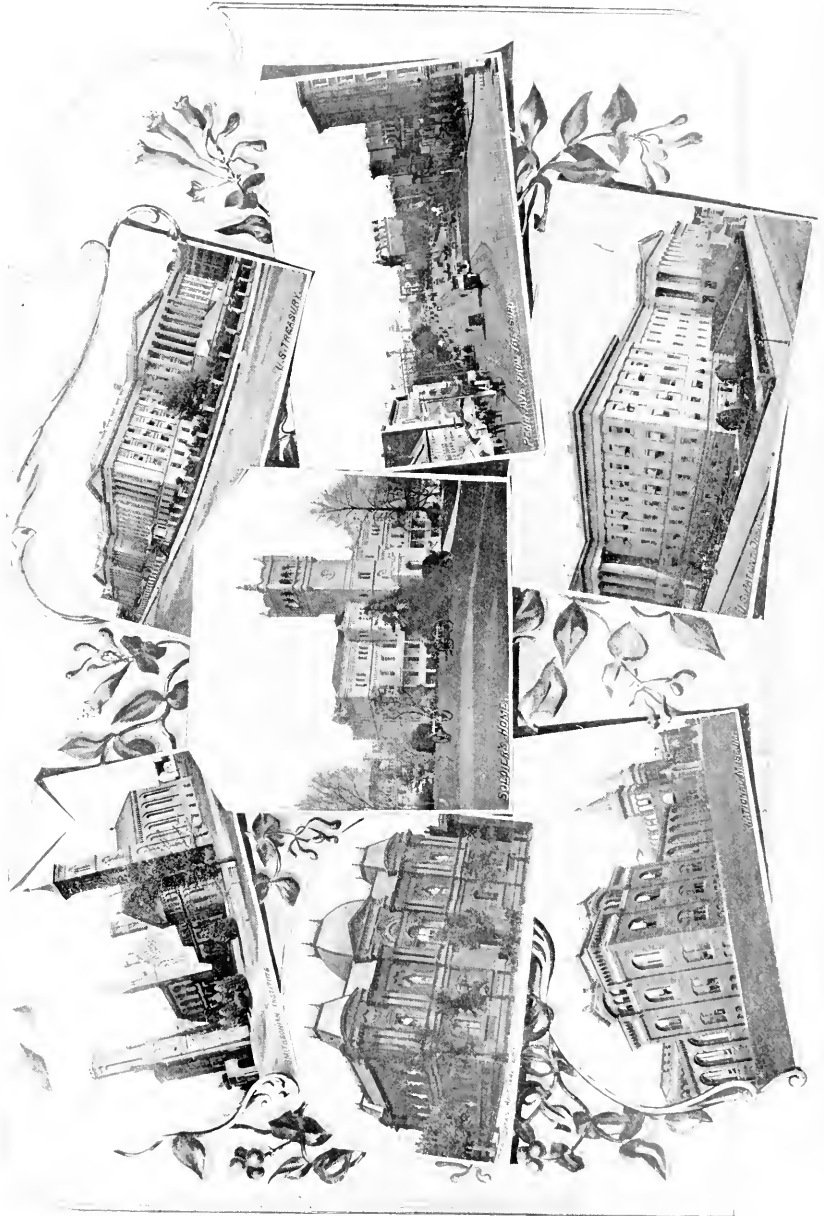
George Washington selected the site of the Capital of the United States. The city had the great advantage over all other Capitals of modern times, in that it was first founded and laid out expressly as the Capital of a great nation instead of being the outgrowth of accident. Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer, who gave his services to this country during the Revolutionary war, designed the plan, and Thomas Jefferson assisted with many valuable suggestions. An important object in this work was to select suitable sites for the various public buildings, squares, small parks and reservations. The Capitol building is made the centre from which the broad avenues radiate like the spokes of a wheel. The view from the dome and the west portico is most imposing. The city greets the beholder as a work of art, a gem among cities. It has been said to be a combination of gorgeous ancient Babylon, practical Philadelphia, with much of the grace and beauty of Versailles. Not the least among its attractions are the wide shaded avenues with their concrete pavements, the principal ones reaching for a distance of several miles, and commanding an extended prospect.

Pennsylvania Avenue is the most prominent, but its continuity is broken by the White House and Treasury, and again by the Capitol. Massachusetts is the longest unbroken avenue.

The Capitol of the United States is universally acknowledged to be the finest, most symmetrical, and largest edifice of the kind in the world. Whatever strides this country may make in the future in architecture, it certainly has made a most wonderful beginning, for it can boast, without fear of rivalry, of possessing the greatest Capitol and the largest and most handsome railroad station, as there is no other depot that equals the newly completed Broad Street Station at Philadelphia.

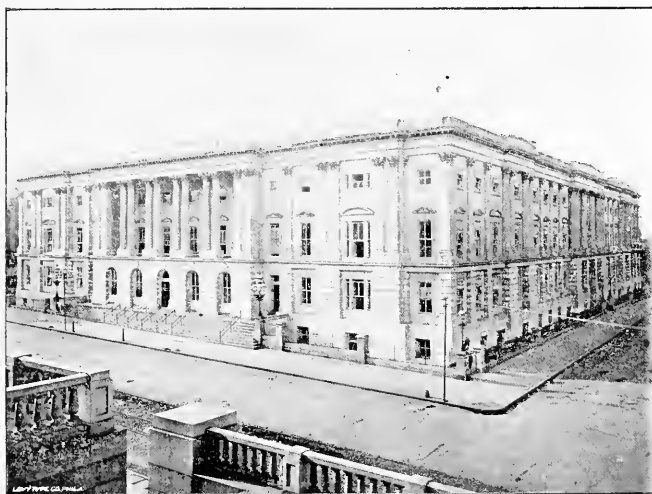
American architecture combines usefulness and durability with beauty in a most harmonious manner.

The Capitol building, like that of ancient Rome, occupies a commanding position on a hill; the site is most picturesque and beautiful. The structure covers an area of three and a half acres. It is seven hundred and fifty-one feet in length, and the greatest breadth, including the steps of the extension, is three hundred and twenty feet. Its cost has been over thirty million dollars. The original building is of sandstone, and the extensions, with their one hundred monolith columns, are of white marble. The north wing contains the Senate Chamber and the south the Hall of Representatives. Each extension is adorned with a highly ornamental portico a hundred and forty feet wide, with a pediment of seventy-two feet span, and columns and pilasters of the Corinthian style of architecture. Rising far above the Capitol in majestic grandeur is the great dome, which embodies the most beautiful and correct forms of architecture. No other structure in the world possesses a dome equal to this in beautiful classic, symmetry, and its size is equaled only by the domes of St. Paul's, in London, St. Pe-



ter's, in Rome, and the Hotel Des Invalids, in Paris. It rises with imposing fluted columns from a colossal peristyle above which is a balustrade, and above this is another, while on its top is a lantern fifteen feet in diameter, which, when Congress has night sessions, illumines the edifice and grounds. Crowning all this stands the Statue of Liberty, over three hundred and seventy-seven feet above the Potomac River. The view of the Capitol from the Soldiers' Home, which is designated as "the Vista," resembles the view of St. Peter's as seen from the Campagna in Rome, and is one of the most attractive glimpses of the dome, the city and the silver thread of the Potomac. The Capitol is surrounded by a spacious park containing a

America weeping and History holding a tablet on which she has written, "They Died that their Country Might Live." Below these is a statue portraying Victory with small images at her feet of Mars and Neptune. At the back of the monument is a portrayal of Peace bearing an olive branch, surrounded by models of agricultural implements. Near the Maryland Avenue entrance to the Capitol grounds stands the Garfield Monument, erected by his comrades of the Army of the Cumberland, in 1887. The pedestal with the recumbent figures representing the student, warrior and statesman, was erected by Congress. There is also in the waiting-room of the Pennsylvania railroad station, where President Garfield



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

great variety of luxuriant trees and foliage. Near the grounds on the West are the National Botanical Gardens. Facing the central portico in the eastern court is the Statue of Washington, by Horatio Greenough. This colossal statue was ordered by Congress in 1832, and was executed in Italy. Facing the Western entrance, near the foot of Capitol Hill, is the imposing Peace Monument. It is of pure Italian marble, resting on a granite pedestal, and rises to a height of forty-four feet. On it is inscribed, "In Memory of the Officers, Seamen and Marines of the United States Navy, who fell in the defense of the Union and Liberty of their Country, in 1861-1865." At the summit are two graceful female figures, representing

was shot on July 21, 1881, a marble memorial tablet, erected directly over the spot where he fell.

The numerous squares, circles and triangular reservations of Washington, are exceedingly attractive. Many of them are adorned with the statues of military heroes. Judiciary Square, containing nineteen acres, is one of the largest in the city. In it are located the Pension Building and the District Court House. Fronting the Court House is a full length statue of Lincoln, on the summit of a tall marble column.

Directly opposite the White House, on Pennsylvania Avenue, is Lafayette Square, containing the celebrated Lafayette statue and group. The equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson, by Clark Mills, is



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

also in this park. It was partly constructed of brass guns and mortars captured by this gallant officer in battle, and is of colossal size, weighing fifteen tons, and cost \$50,000. It stands on a marble pedestal surrounded by field pieces and cannon balls. General Jackson is represented in complete military uniform, mounted on a rearing horse which is poised high in the air, without the aid of rods, as are the celebrated statues of George III at London, and Peter the Great at St. Petersburg.

At the intersection of Massachusetts and Rhode

Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and cost over \$23,000. The pedestal is composed of massive blocks of granite appropriately decorated, and cost \$25,000. This amount was appropriated by Congress.

The colossal statue of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut stands in the square that bears his name. The Admiral is portrayed in naval uniform with telescope in hand. The figure is ten feet in height and stands on a pedestal twenty feet high. It was modeled by Mrs. Vinnie Ream-Hoxie, and cast at the



Farragut
Thomas

Peace
Washington

Dupont
McPherson

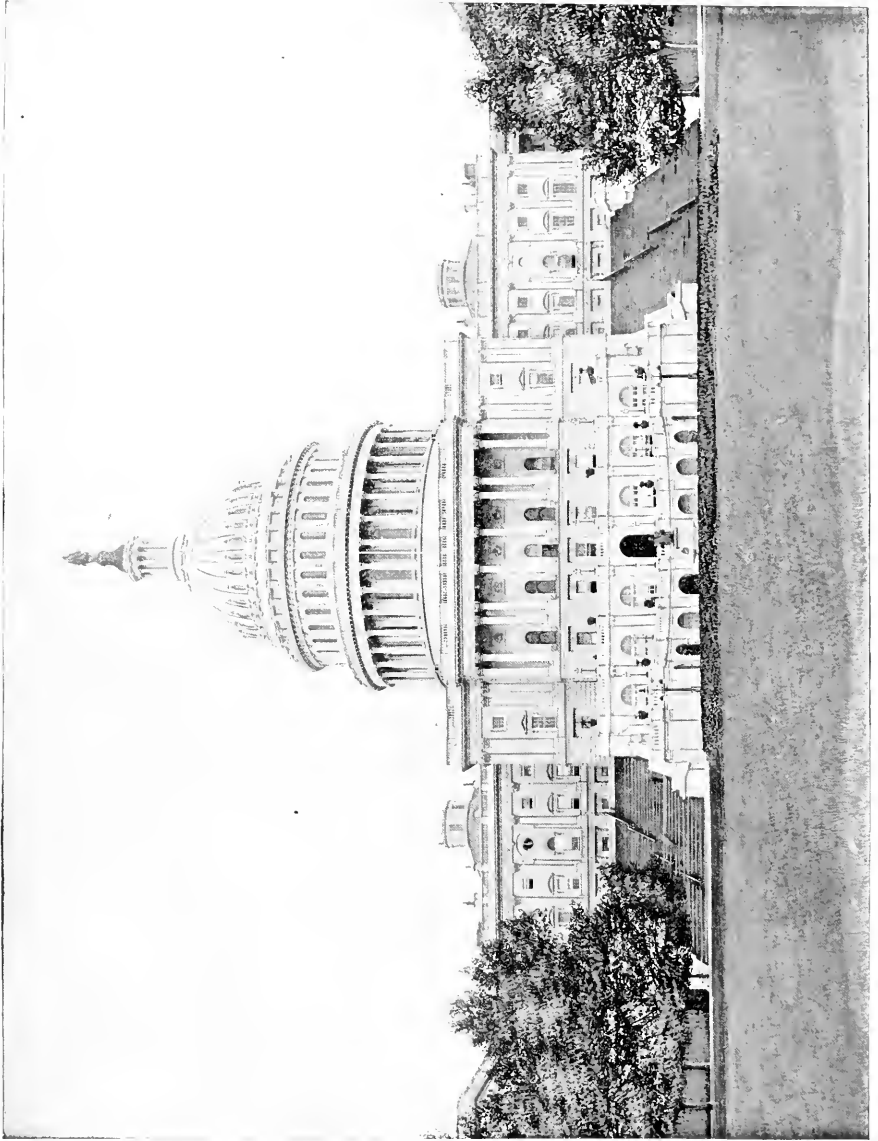
Island avenues and Sixteenth and N streets is the beautiful reservation of Scott Circle, in the centre of which is an equestrian statue of Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott. General Scott is represented in full military uniform seated on his favorite war horse. The statue was erected by Congress in 1874 at a cost of \$45,000.

McPherson Square on Vermont avenue contains the equestrian statue of Major-General James B. McPherson by James T. Robisso, representing this hero reviewing the field of battle. It was erected by the

Washington Navy Yard of metal taken from Farragut's flagship, the "Hartford."

A statue of Rear-Admiral Samuel F. Dupont stands in the circle that bears his name at the intersection of Massachusetts and Connecticut avenues. It represents the Admiral in full uniform standing with marine glass in his hand.

The equestrian statue of General George H. Thomas occupies the centre of Thomas Circle at the intersection of Fourteenth street and Massachusetts and Vermont avenues. It was erected by the Society of the



WEST FRONT OF CAPITOL

Army of the Cumberland, and cost \$50,000. The pedestal is of Virginia granite, and bears bronze tablets representing the badge of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. General Thomas is portrayed in full dress, observing the tide of battle.



STATUE OF COLUMBUS

Lincoln Square, one mile east of the Capitol, contains the Statue of Emancipation. A bronze group represents Lincoln holding the Proclamation of Emancipation in one hand, while the other is extended protectingly over the crouching form of a negro, whose broken fetters indicate that he is a slave no longer. This expressive memorial was erected from contributions received from the freed race, and was unveiled April 14, 1876, with imposing ceremonies, when Frederick Douglass was the orator of the occasion.

In a small triangular park near the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street northwest, is a bronze statue of Major-General John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War in 1869.

Among other noted statues and monuments are those of Franklin and Sheridan, the equestrian statue of General Greene, of the Continental Army, and the Daguerre Memorial at the National Museum.

The Washington Monument, the most imposing and notable monument of the nation and the loftiest artificial structure in the world, rises to the magnificent height of five hundred and fifty-two feet from its base and five hundred and seventy-two above the surface of the surrounding country. It occupies a conspicuous site on a small plateau near the bank of the Potomac, which was designated by act of Congress in

1848, and is said to have been originally selected by George Washington. This beautiful, white pyramidal shaft seems to rest in quiet grandeur against the sky. Sometimes it is merged in the clouds, but in clear weather it stands out in clear cut beauty pointing to Heaven. The lower portion is of blue granite faced with large crystal marble, and the upper part is entirely of marble. In the interior lining are set many blocks of marble presented by States and cities of this Nation, by foreign countries, and by various organizations. The interior of the shaft is fitted with a spiral stair case and an elevator runs to the top.

The prospect from its summit is sublime beyond description. On the north and east the range of vision extends over the beautiful city, and far beyond over the district and green hills of Maryland.

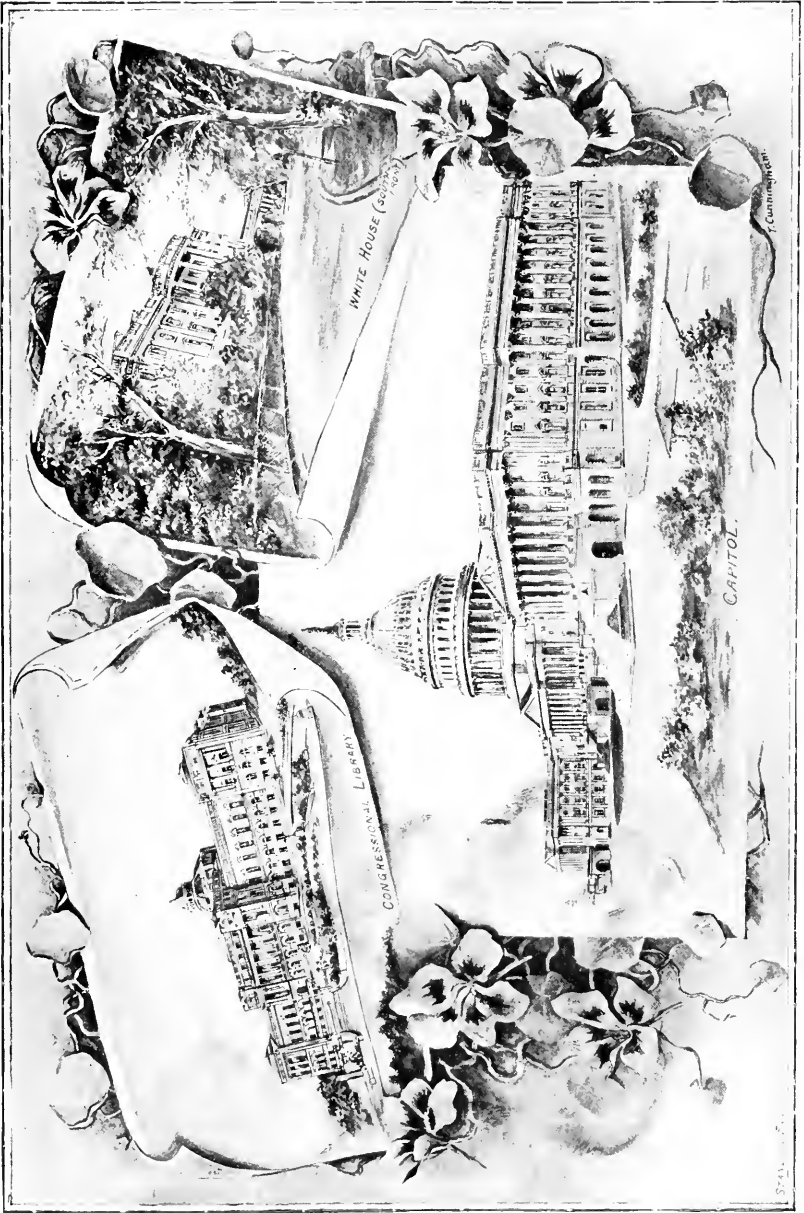
This magnificent monument is universally acknowledged to be the most suitable and appropriate memorial to him who was called "The pride of our land and glory of our race." For as this monument stands above other artificial structures of earth, so his character rises in grandeur above that of ordinary men.

The city has built in the opposite direction from what was expected, and to-day the Capitol stands with its back to the populous and fashionable portion. Property on Capitol Hill was held so exorbitantly



STATUE OF CIVILIZATION

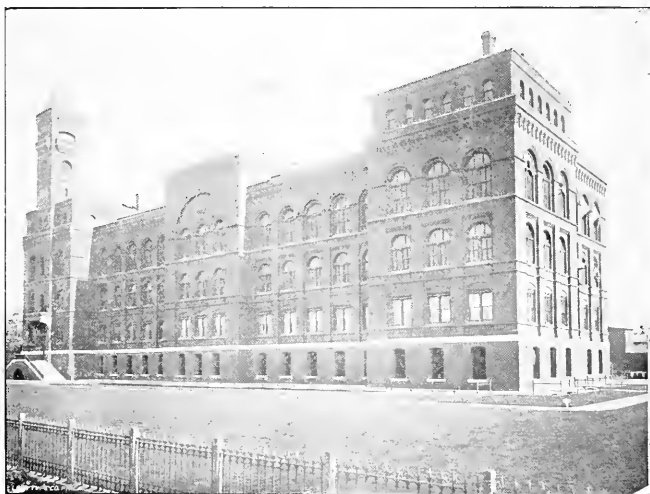
high that the people were forced to go to the Northwest. The growth and improvements have been most marked in this portion during the last fifteen years. Formerly the Northwest part of the city was occupied by the poorer classes and real estate here had little



value. Now it is the aristocratic portion. I recollect of a prominent Senator's wife during Cleveland's first administration, at one of her receptions, in speaking of the recent remarkable growth of the more distant Northwest, saying that some years previous a certain Senator had offered her husband a lot here for a cow-patch, but that he would not accept it even for that. But, she added with a smile, he would be very glad to get that cow-patch now, for it was located near where the most costly residences have since been erected.

There is no residence to which the eye of the American public turns with more interest than to the White House, or Executive Mansion. It stands in

structure is built of sandstone painted white, and is severely plain in its exterior. The general plan was copied from the Duke of Leinster's mansion at Dublin. It is two stories high with a basement and is of the Grecian style of architecture. The portico with its Ionic columns was built during President Jackson's administration in 1859. Adjoining the building on the west is a conservatory. The large ornamental doors in the centre of the house open into a spacious corridor. From this the inner corridor is reached and the East Room. This is the largest apartment of the White House. The prevailing style is Grecian, and its handsome decorations are in pure Grecian style. Three large beautifully decorated panels compose its



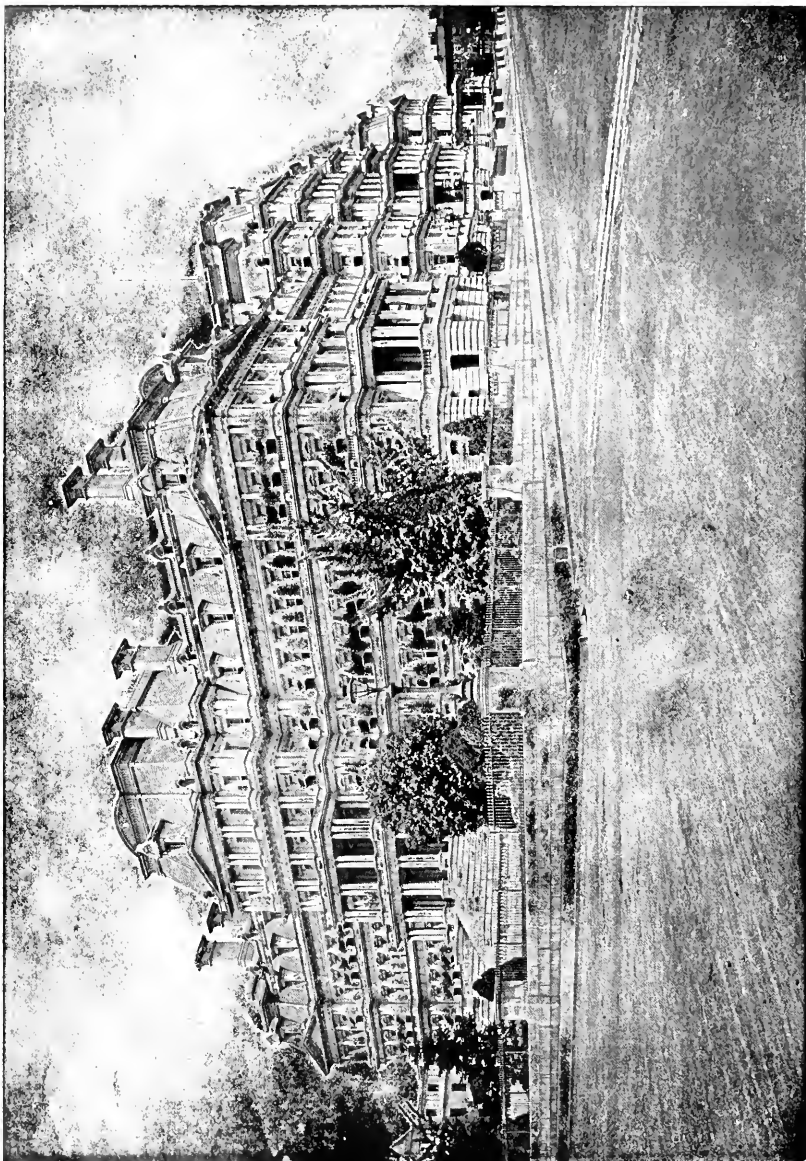
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

an inclosed plot of twenty acres, called the President's grounds, between the Treasury and the State, War and Navy buildings, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue and Lafayette Square. It has sheltered all the Presidents of the United States except George Washington, who selected its site and personally supervised its erection. The grounds are adorned with fountains and in summer with luxuriant flower beds, while stately oaks, poplars and sycamores give a beautiful sylvan effect and contrast well with the white of the Executive Mansion, which is partly hidden by their expansive foliage. From the south side of the building the park gradually slopes to the river bank and commands a far reaching prospect of the Potomac and the blue hills of Virginia. The

lofty ceilings, and from the centre of each panel hang massive crystal chandeliers. Paintings of Washington and Martha Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, adorn the wall.

Leading from the East Room is the Green Room, so called because this is the dominant color of the furnishings and decorations. This room contains the painting of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, which was presented to the Government by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, because Mrs. Hayes was the living exponent of the principles of this powerful organization and was the first President's wife to turn the wine glass upside down in the White House.

The beautiful Blue Room, the next in the suite of state parlors, is artistically furnished and decorated



WAR, STATE AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

in blue and gold, and the walls are hung in delicate blue silk. The room is oval in form, and when the lights of the massive crystal and gilt chandeliers are lighted the scene is one of exquisite beauty.

Opening from the Blue Room is the Red room, where the prevailing color is red. It is cheerful and cosy in appearance, with an atmosphere of home life about it. Its furnishings resemble that of a family drawing room. Here are bric-a-brac, periodicals, books and a mahogany table over one hundred years old. From this room there is access to the State dining room, and both open into the inner corridor, which is separated from the outer corridor or vestibule by a handsome glass screen. Portraits of

office extends from north to south, including projections, five hundred and sixty feet, and from east to west three hundred and forty-two feet, and rises to the height of one hundred and twenty-eight feet. Over a sub-basement and basement are four stories, surmounted by an artistic mansard roof. The State Department occupies the south pavilion, the War Department the northern portion, and the Navy, the southern portion of the east wing. In the State Department are kept the great seal of the United States and the first draft of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution. In the War Department are portraits of famous soldiers and former Secretaries of War. The quarters of the Army are here also, and



INTERIOR OF PENSION OFFICE

many of the Presidents adorn the wall of the inner corridor.

The State, War and Navy Building, erected for the accommodation of these important Governmental Departments, stands protectingly on the west side of the White House. This vast structure is in Italian Renaissance style originally treated, and in massive proportions, architectural beauty and execution, is the finest edifice of its kind in the world. All the parts are in beautiful proportion and form a striking combination of classic and modern methods, harmonious as a whole, and giving an almost perfect specimen of architecture. It was designed by A. B. Mullett, and constructed of Virginia and Maine granite. The ed-

ifice extends from north to south, including projections, five hundred and sixty feet, and from east to west three hundred and forty-two feet, and rises to the height of one hundred and twenty-eight feet. Over a sub-basement and basement are four stories, surmounted by an artistic mansard roof. The State Department occupies the south pavilion, the War Department the northern portion, and the Navy, the southern portion of the east wing. In the State Department are kept the great seal of the United States and the first draft of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution. In the War Department are portraits of famous soldiers and former Secretaries of War. The quarters of the Army are here also, and

portraits of all the Commanders-in-Chief, from Washington to Sherman. The United States has had seventeen Commanders-in-Chief, but Congress has conferred the full title of General on only five of them—Washington, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield. The Treasury Building, on the east side of the White House, is another edifice of majestic proportions and superb architectural design. It is in the Grecian style of architecture, with various modifications. Over a rustic basement are three stories, surrounded by an ornamental balustrade. It is constructed of Virginia freestone and Maine granite. On its eastern façade is a lofty colonnade of thirty Ionic columns. The façades on the northwest and



THE PATENT OFFICE.

south have massive porticos of Ionic columns. It has a frontage of two hundred and sixty-four feet on Pennsylvania avenue, and extends four hundred and sixty feet on Fifteenth street. There are two hundred rooms exclusive of the vaults in the basement, but vast as is the building, it is inadequate to the needs of the Treasury Department, and the army of officials, clerks and employees required to transact the Nation's business.

The Patent Office occupies two squares, covering an area of two and three-fourths acres, between Seventh and Ninth and F and G streets. This colossal structure is in the Doric style of architecture. Above the rustic basement are two stories seventy-five feet in height. An interesting feature of this building is a magnificent portico of two rows of massive Doric columns, designed after that of the Parthenon in Athens, and which is of exactly the same dimensions. The building contains, beside the extensive halls of the museum of models, nearly two hundred apartments.

The Pension Office is located on the northern end of Judiciary Square near G street. It is built of pressed brick, in the Renaissance style of architecture, and is four hundred feet in length and two hundred in width. The walls are seventy-five feet high. The great hall or court of the Pension Office is three hundred and sixteen feet long and a hundred and fifteen feet wide. It occupies the centre of the building and is covered with a lofty roof of glass and iron, crowned with a dome. Two galleries extend along the sides of the court, one above the other, supported by Ionic and Doric columns. This immense hall is used for

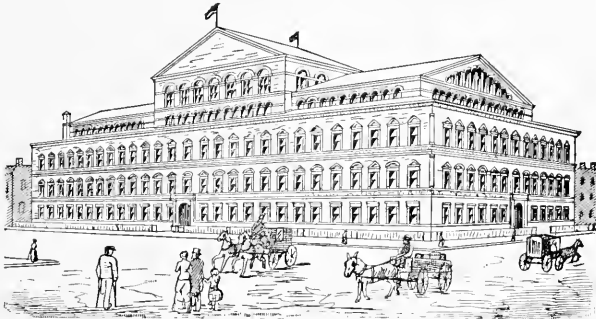
Inauguration balls, and will accommodate eighteen hundred people, allowing room for dancing and promenading. When closely packed it will hold fifty-eight hundred people.

The Smithsonian Institution is a picturesque building in the Norman style which prevailed in Southern Europe during the latter part of the Twelfth century. It is constructed of red sandstone and stands in a beautiful park of fifty-two acres, known as the Smithsonian Grounds, which is well laid out with broad drives and lawns, and groves of luxuriant trees.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is situated at the corner of Fourteenth and B streets southwest. It is a brick structure in the Romanesque style. Above the high basement are two stories and on the north end is a tall tower.

Situated directly west of the Smithsonian Institution between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, is the Department of Agriculture. It is constructed of pressed brick with brown stone trimmings and is in the Renaissance style of architecture. Adjoining the building on the west are extensive glass and iron conservatories, containing rare tropical plants.

The National Museum is an attractive structure of the modernized Romanesque style, which was erected by the Government in 1879 as an annex to the Smithsonian Institution. It is constructed of brick. The main building is one story high with a dome in the centre, that rises to a height of one hundred and eight feet, while at the four corners are pavilions three stories high.



PENSION OFFICE





From the "White Horse."

THE WHITE HOUSE

By Permission.

CHAPTER II.

ETIQUETTE OF SOCIETY AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AND PHASES OF SOCIAL LIFE.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY is unique, kaleidoscopic and heterogeneous. Its personnel changes more frequently than that of any other city in the Union and its code of etiquette is entirely different, being peculiar to itself. Each administration and each Congress bring to the Capital new officials with an entirely different following.

The unique social code that obtains at the National Capital with its disputed question of precedence is at once interesting and perplexing to an official or private citizen on first assuming social duties.

One of the first rules to be learned, and which surprises the uninitiated, is that all new arrivals must make the first call on all of equal or superior rank. All persons in private life pay first calls to officials, and a distinguished stranger visiting Washington pays first calls upon resident officials of equal rank. A newly appointed or elected official pays calls first on all of equal rank who have been longer in office and on all above him. The same rule applies to the ladies of their families. For instance, the wife of a newly elected Member of Congress pays first calls on the wives of all the older Members and on the wives of Senators, Justices of the Supreme Court, and Cabinet officers before any of these ladies will call on her. The wives of new Senators call first upon the wives of those who have served longer in the Senate. The first call is made in reference to precedence and signifies that the person called upon ranks above the one making the call. Although the code of etiquette is so different from that of other cities, when once understood it is easily followed. The only real difficulty is that arising from disputed questions pertaining to precedence, for which, on several points, there is no recognized authoritative code.

The centre of official Washington society is the White House and its leaders are the President of the United States and his wife. Next to these are the

Vice-President and his wife. In case of the death of the Vice-President the President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

The order of rank of the Cabinet Officers, as arranged by the statute of 1886, decreeing the order of Presidential succession on the death of the President and Vice-President, is the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior.

This statute changed the rank of the Speaker of the House, who formerly ranked next to the Vice-President or President of the Senate.

One of the points of precedence in dispute is that between the Diplomats and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. The wife of an ex-Senator, who has long been a resident of Washington, and is especially noted for her dinner entertainments, which involve the correct seating of guests, declares that the only way to solve the difficulty of the disputed question of precedence between the Justices and Diplomats, is not to invite them at the same time. On one occasion this lady, at a dinner party, was asked by the host for advice as to which should be given precedence, one of the oldest of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court or a foreign Minister. She advised in this instance, as the Associate Justice was an aged man and the Minister young, to give the place of honor to the Justice. The Justice took it as his right and nothing more, while the Diplomat was indignant and so expressed himself to this lady whom he sat beside at dinner. She said to him frankly: "You must blame me for this, as my advice was asked and I said give the Justice the preference, as he is an old man, while you are young and handsome." This, added the lady in relating the incident to me, "somewhat appeased his anger."

The President, on New Year's day, receives the Dip-



From the "White House."

REAR OF WHITE HOUSE

By Permission.

lomats before he does the Justices or Senators, and this seems proper on the ground that they are, in a sense, the Nation's guests, and strangers in a foreign land. Fortunately, an authoritative code that obtains in the Diplomatic Corps, was established at the Vienna Conference a number of years ago, to the effect that Ambassadors or Ministers take rank by the order of the presentation of their credentials to the President or Court.

United States Senators take precedence over Cabinet Ministers, and the reasons for this are logical. While in the Cabinet is invested by Congress the order of succession to the Presidency, and the Cabinet Ministers are the constitutional advisers of the President and the heads of the great Governmental Departments, they are appointed by the President and hold their offices at his pleasure, and he could, at any time, ask for their resignation. Senators, on the contrary, derive their positions from State sovereignty, and no other body except the Senate has the constitutional power to pass on their credentials. They are as far beyond the interference of the President as they are

of the humblest American citizen. The Senate, also, in secret session, confirms or refuses to confirm the Cabinet officers' appointments. On the ground that the power to create is greater than that which is created, Senators should certainly take rank of Cabinet officials. The Senate, too, in official language, *requests* the President and *directs* the Cabinet officer, and any Cabinet officer can be called and questioned regarding his official acts, at the option of the Senate. All these reasons carry the logical sequence that United States Senators take precedence of Cabinet offi-

cers, and after a long contest, the ladies of the Cabinet have graciously yielded, and pay first calls to the ladies of the Senatorial circle. They have also been obliged to surrender a long contested point of precedence with the ladies of the Supreme Court, and make the first calls on them.

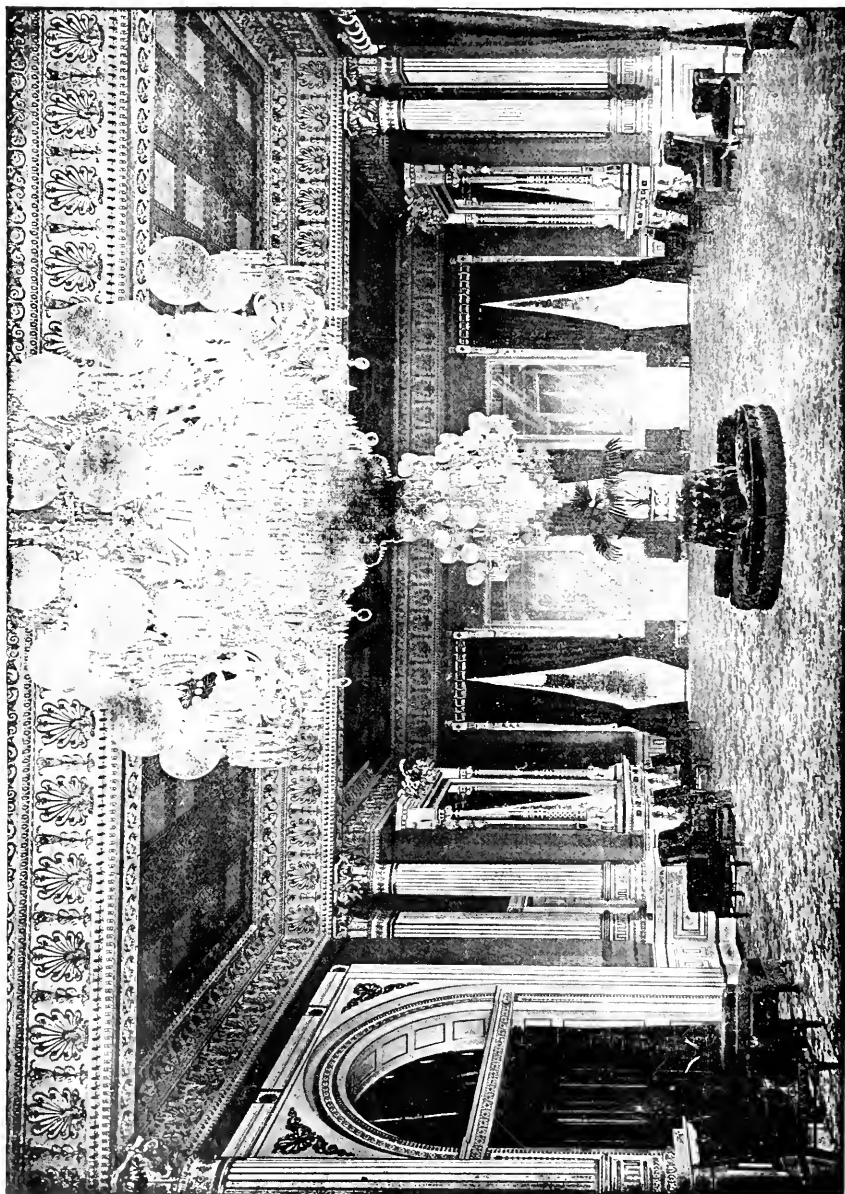
The question of the precedence of the Senate over the Supreme Court has not been so easily adjusted.

The Senators claim, as they possess the confirming power, that they should rank first. As a certain Senator said: "When a man is nominated for Justice

by the President, he comes to us and asks us to vote for him; then, as soon as we confirm him, instead of calling on us and thanking us, he and his wife declare that we must make the first call." It must be acknowledged that there is some force in this. The difficulty could be amicably and reasonably adjusted by all newly appointed Justices recognizing the confirming power by paying their respects to the Senators, and their wives first calling on the families of the Senatorial circle. Then, after this, the wives of all new



Senators should make the first call on the families of the Court. There are several reasons why the wives of new Senators should call first. The wives of the Justices of the Supreme Court have very arduous social duties that must become irksome to them, as the years of their lives multiply, and the fact stares them in the face that they must perform these duties until the end of life or the death of their husbands; so as a simple matter of kindness, the social duties of the ladies of the Court should be lightened as much as possible. To ask



EAST ROOM OF WHITE HOUSE

these ladies to hunt up the wife of each new Senator, as soon as she comes to Washington, and to keep this up for a generation or more, is too much. The wife of a Western Senator, who broke into the established custom and made the first call on the ladies of the Supreme Court, did a very sensible thing.

But there is another reason. As the members of the Supreme Court hold their office for life, it is the only body of our Government unaffected by political changes. They must decide the most difficult questions of law. They are the court of final appeal. The trend of events indicates that there is a danger-

the Justices said "the people are not ready yet to have this gown discarded." The decisions of the Supreme Court are sustained by all the force of the Republic, and justify the confidence the people have in them. What a state of anarchy this country would soon be in if the people did not honor and submit to these decisions. The position of the Supreme Court is peculiar. Its members are the sworn interpreters of the law. They cannot change nor modify it to suit the public sentiment of the day or their own ideas, but must simply interpret it as it is. As long as the law and public sentiment are in



MRS. NELLIE GRANT-SATORIS AND HER DAUGHTERS

ous tendency toward lawlessness and anarchy, and everything that tends to give dignity and show respect to this high office should be carefully guarded. For instance, the Chief Executive and the members of the law-making bodies do not wear robes or any special kind of garb to mark their office, but members of the Supreme Court feeling that the people needed to have emphasized in some way the peculiar power they hold, the power or right of the interpretation of the law as the court of final appeal, wear gowns, and in speaking of this, one of

harmony the task is less difficult. But let the public sentiment on any vital question advance and change, with no modification of law to harmonize with it, and the task of the Supreme Court becomes arduous. Take, for instance, the decision in the *Dred Scott* case. The public conscience had been quickened on the slavery question and public opinion had advanced far beyond recognized law. Yet Judge Taney could only give a decision in accordance with his view of the statutes and Constitution. It is quite probable that in the struggle between labor and



From the "White House."

THE GREEN ROOM

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capital, the fast changing opinions on vital social questions of the day will eventually bring before the Supreme Court equally difficult and intricate questions. On their decisions will rest most momentous issues. Their position is unlike that of any other official, and because of this they should be shown the honor that their high office demands for the sake of the people, who should be taught to respect and have confidence in them. From the first they have been a most remarkable class of men, lofty and unimpeachable.

The social duties of the President and his wife are clearly defined by long usage. They are not expected to return calls except from a Sovereign Ruler or President of an independent Government, who must pay

and the Judiciary, and the third to the Army and Navy of the United States.

The invitations for the evening receptions usually include all the official list, the Diplomatic Corps, Senators, Representatives, Members of the Supreme Court, Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, residing in Washington, members of the press, whose names appear in the Congressional Directory, prominent citizens, distinguished visitors and personal friends of the President, and the ladies of their families. Only one card is issued for the three receptions.

A Congressman frequently takes several ladies and one or two gentlemen outside of his own family. It is evident that ladies enjoy these receptions more than Senators and Representatives, for there are usu-



From the "White House."

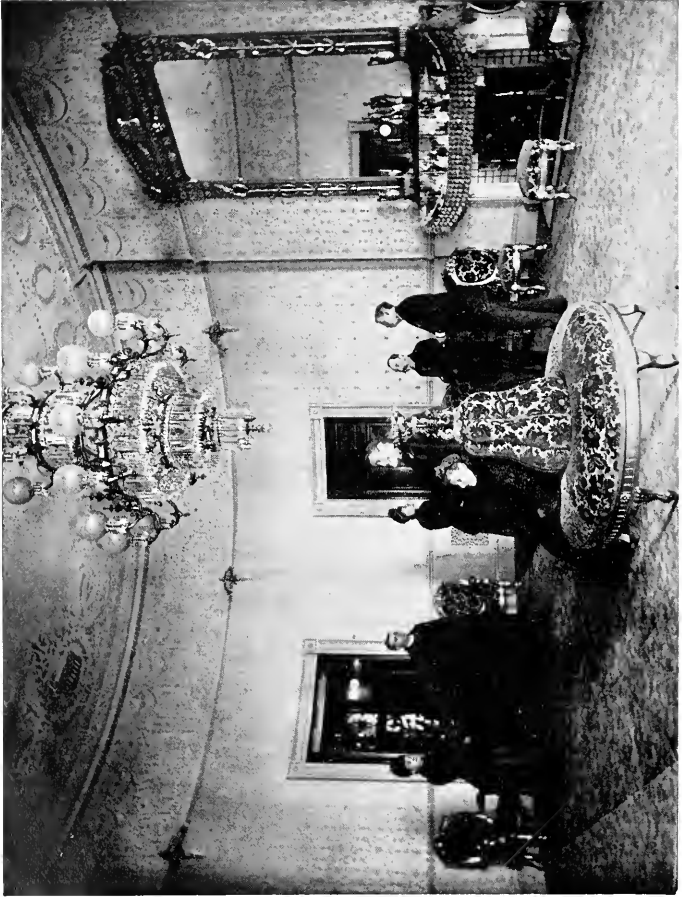
THE VESTIBULE

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ally three or more ladies in attendance to one gentleman. The older officials are glad of any excuse to remain away. The absence of Senators at all the receptions of the winter of 1895 was very noticeable. The wife of a prominent Representative described to me how hard she tried to coax her husband to attend a Presidential reception one evening, but all her efforts failed. He declared that if he went he would see the same bones and the same moulds, and he was tired of it. If some of the attenuated ladies who wear décolleté gowns had heard the emphasis placed on "bones and moulds," they would provide their bony structure with suitable covering.

The President gives each winter, three state dinners: the first to the Cabinet, the second to the Diplomatic Corps, and the third to the United States Supreme Court. He also gives, besides the New Year's reception, three evening card receptions and one public reception. The first card reception is in honor of the Diplomatic Corps, the second in honor of Congress

The guests usually appear in full dress at evening



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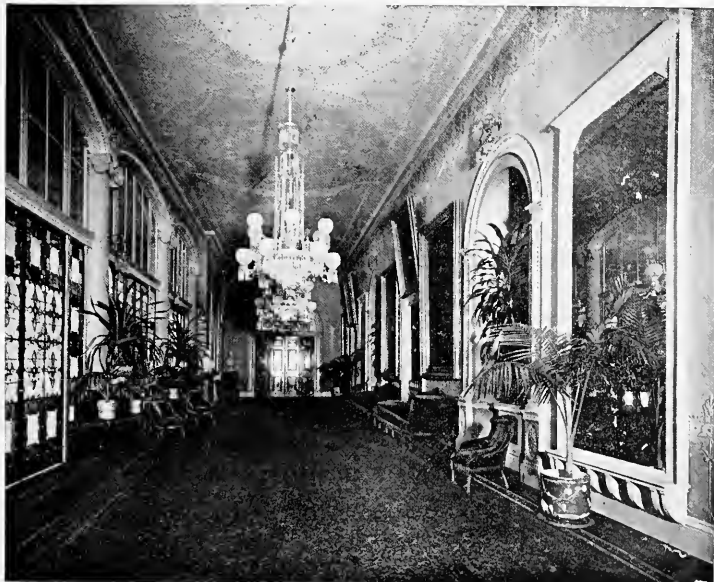
THE BLUE ROOM

From the "White House."

receptions, the ladies wearing elegant evening toilets and the gentlemen conventional evening dress.

To avoid the rush it is better to go a little early or late. Suppose a party reaches Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street at a quarter after nine o'clock, just in time to be in the crush of carriages, they will probably be stopped by a line of carriages between them and the White House gate, and may have to wait some time before they can enter. As the line of vehicles in front of them move, they move, and those that have entered the line back of them, follow. At last the east gate of the White House grounds, at which stands a policeman, is reached. Slowly the

natured. Finally the cloak room is reached, where the gentlemen's wraps are checked and another where the ladies wraps are left. The State dining room is converted into a dressing room for ladies on these occasions and provided with a dressing case, and all the accessories necessary for the finishing touches of a toilet. After all is arranged our party proceeds to the Red Room. Two or three lines of people coming from different directions converge near the door of the Red Room, which renders the crowd something formidable, and the richly dressed ladies and their gallant escorts are jostled and jammed against each other in a frightful manner. How a crush like this



From the "White House."

THE INNER CORRIDOR

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carriage proceeds through the circular driveway and at last they arrive at the large portico, which has stood a silent witness to so many brilliant gatherings. Here are more policemen, and a footman who opens the carriage door. If the night is pleasant, many have walked, and the portico is crowded with people who are endeavoring to press their way to the door. The crowd is so dense that progress is slow, but at last they join the throng within the corridor, which is more compact than that outside. Here the throng press and push each other, for it is an admitted fact that the crowd at a White House reception is not as well behaved as it might be, but it is usually good

belittles greatness. There is a brave Admiral one of the compressed mass, and here a valiant General wedged in a corner, cut off from supplies. Ladies are sometimes completely turned around by the crowd and enter the Red Room backwards or sideways. Only a few are allowed in this room at a time, so there is no crush or crowding here, and the guests form in a single line for presentation to the President and his wife and the ladies of the receiving party. At the entrance of the Blue Room the name of each guest is given to the official who makes the presentation to the President. The President repeats it and also Mrs. Cleveland, who catches names quickly. Mrs. Cleve-



From the "White House."

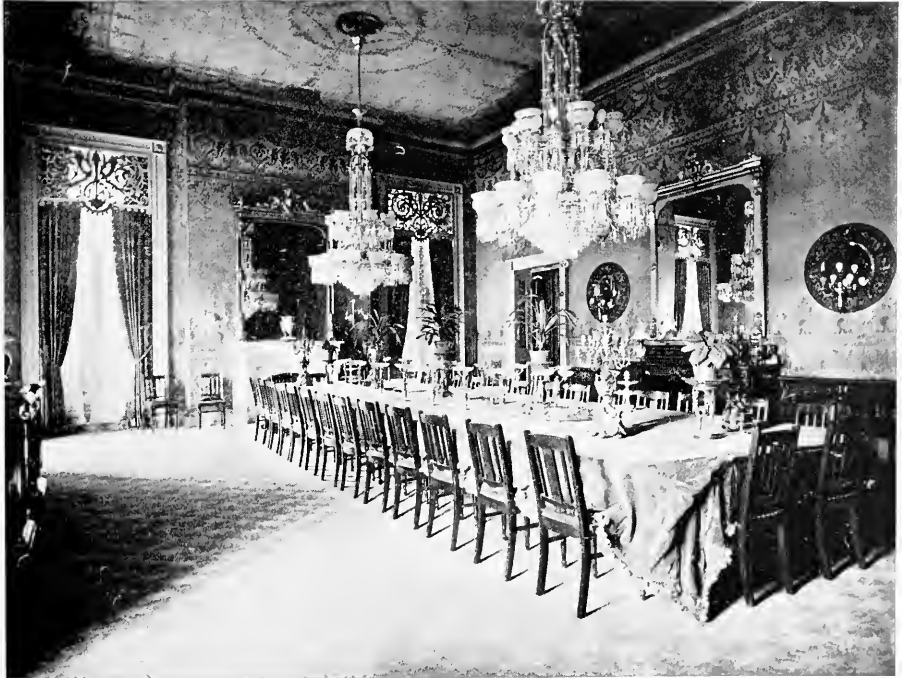
THE RED ROOM

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land always shakes hands with each guest as she speaks the name. This, Mrs. Harrison was unable to do, owing to a lack of strength, but she bowed graciously over the large bouquet she carried on these occasions. Mrs. Cleveland possesses a genius for handshaking. She seems to receive, as well as to give, inspiration by touch. At one reception I said to her, "Mrs. Cleveland, is it not asking too much of you to shake hands?" She gave me a beaming smile and replied, "Oh, no." And really handshaking does not seem to tire her. She bestows on each guest a winning

At eleven o'clock the Marine Band plays "Home, Sweet Home." This is a polite way of reminding all that it is the time to seek their homes. The President and his wife, followed by the ladies of the receiving party and the members of the Cabinet, promenade through the Green Room and East Room, through the inner corridor, and then pass upstairs, and the guests immediately prepare to retire.

If it is difficult to get to a White House reception, it is more difficult to get away. There is such a crush of carriages that the guests are sometimes, till twelve



From the "White House."

STATE DINING ROOM

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smile as she takes his or her hand. The ladies of the Cabinet, who stand in line, may or may not offer their hands.

Passing from the Blue Room after presentation to the Green room, which is altogether too small for the many guests to linger in, the line of visitors moves at once to the great East Room. Here old acquaintances are met and new ones formed.

The Conservatory is always opened on these occasions, and a tour among the luxuriant growing plants is one of the pleasures of the evening.

or one o'clock, securing their conveyances. Policemen with loud voices cry "Senator so-and-so's carriage," "General so-and-so's carriage," and mounted policemen ride through the grounds trying to find the special vehicle wanted, while the ladies and their escorts wait shivering on the portico.

The Executive Mansion is the only place I ever visited where it was customary to put guests out through the window, but the facilities for entertaining here are so poor that an additional exit is provided by opening one of the large windows in the



From the "White House."

THE LIBRARY

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hall leading from the East Room. Steps are placed before it, and on the outside is built a rude, but it is to be hoped, secure platform, with more steps, and the guests who desire egress, especially early in the evening, while the crowd is still coming in at the door, are sent home through this window. All this shows how great need there is of a more commodious Presidential residence.

On Mondays the ladies of the Supreme Court hold receptions, also the wives of Representatives and Senators residing on Capitol Hill and the ladies at

land's second administration is the evident effort to keep the general public from coming to the White House. Formerly, as just stated, its doors were thrown open for a series of Saturday afternoons each winter, when, during the hours of the reception, all who came, whether rich or poor, high or low, official or unofficial, were welcomed by the First Lady of the land. This was the custom during Grant's, Hayes', Arthur's and Harrison's administrations. But during the winter of '95 only one public reception was given, the other being an exclusive card reception, when



From the "White House."

THE PRESIDENT'S BEDROOM

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the Marine Barracks and Navy Yard. Tuesdays the wives of Members of Congress usually receive. Wednesdays the ladies of the Cabinet and usually the wife of the Speaker hold their receptions. Thursdays the ladies of the Senatorial circle receive, and on Fridays a few of the ladies of the Congressional circle and many in unofficial life are at home. Saturday was formerly the day when the lady of the White House held afternoon receptions and the Presidential Mansion was open to the general public.

One of the notable innovations of President Cleve-

land's second administration was the evident effort to keep those who were favored with invitations were requested to present their cards at the door as a ticket of admission to the Executive Mansion. These exclusive afternoon card receptions were never given under any other Presidential administration.

Usually there are few changes in the social *regime* at the White House. After the New Year's festivities have inaugurated the season the regular course of entertainment is ordinarily followed year after year without interruption, except by death or disaster. Upon the death of a high official or member of his family, it is



From the "White House."

THE UPPER CORRIDOR

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a custom sanctioned by long usage, to omit or postpone official entertainments. A notable departure from this custom occurred during the season of 1895, when at the very time the wife of the Vice-President was mourning over the dead body of her eldest daughter, the wife of the President gave one of the most brilliant afternoon receptions of the season: as on the very day after the death of the Vice-President's daughter, while the body lay a corpse in the family home circle, the White House was decked in splendor, the Marine Band played its liveliest airs,

the hour he devotes to receiving general callers. Senators and Representatives in Congress are received from ten to twelve on other days, except Cabinet days, when he receives them from ten to eleven o'clock. Other persons having business with the President are generally received from twelve to one o'clock daily except Mondays and Cabinet days.

The Vice-President's wife should not be expected to return the thousands of calls made upon her, though she and the Vice-President accept invitations at their pleasure.



From the "White House."

THE NORTHWEST BEDROOM

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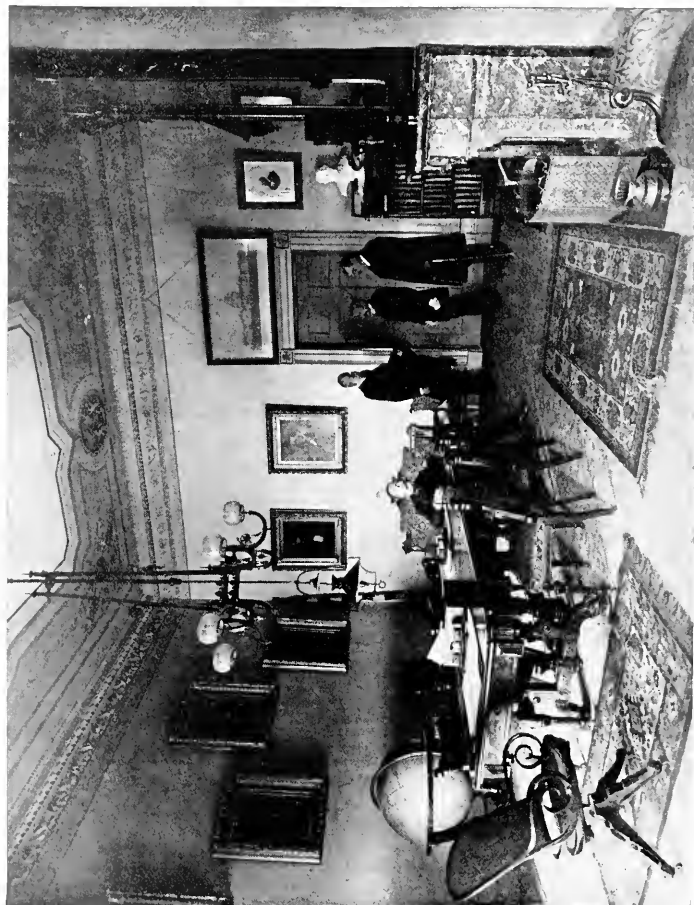
and a gay throng of invited guests surged through the Executive Mansion. There seems to have been no precedence for this in the annals of the official society of any civilized country.

The President usually receives visitors who call to pay their respects at one o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays in the East Room. Cabinet meetings are held at the White House on Tuesday and Friday mornings at eleven o'clock. Mondays the President receives for the transaction of public business requiring his uninterrupted attention, except

The Vice-President's wife and the ladies of the Cabinet usually have the most largely attended weekly receptions. They literally have the populace at their doors.

The Cabinet ladies are unable to return their numerous calls, and resort to the method of sending their cards by the family carriage or through the maids. This is better than no recognition.

Some of the ladies of the Senatorial circle attempt to return their calls. They are, perhaps, more scrupulously ceremonious in the observance of the social courtesies than any other group of the official ladies.



From the "White House."

THE CABINET ROOM

By Permission.

The lady who returns her call in person increases her own popularity and that of her husband's, though it must be admitted the task is not a slight one. Mrs. Senator Dolph who was very punctilious in regard to returning calls in person, called it "peddling cards."

In calling ladies leave their husband's cards as well as their own. Two of the husband's cards should be left, one for the lady and one for the gentleman of the house. The addresses and the day at home should appear on the card. The keeping of one afternoon at home each week greatly facilitates social duties, and is much in vogue even in unofficial circles in Washington.

On any pleasant afternoon during the gay season the beautiful avenues in the fashionable portion of the city are alive with elegant equipages, while inside, their owners, with more cards than they can comfortably carry in their hands at once, are making their rounds of social duties, and so they regard it.

The coachman on the box is not performing his prescribed duty any more than is the lady within the carriage with her bunch of cards. For if the casual observer would penetrate beneath the seeming frivolity of it all, he would see that grave political importance is attached to this calling business, for such it is.

Social currents run much deeper in Washington than appears on the surface. Many a bill has been helped through Congress by the wife of a Senator or Representative who fathered it, attending punctiliously to her social obligations and paying special attention to the wives and daughters of other Senators and members whose assistance was needed.

There is an under current in the social affairs of Washington that is really a political current, and the social and political currents not only run parallel, but often form one and the same stream.

This centers at the White House and radiates through all the avenues of official society. Let a Senator or Representative champion an unpopular idea of the President, and you may very soon observe some pronounced attention bestowed upon his wife at the Presidential Mansion.

For instance, a Senator made a speech in the Senate reflecting the President's ideas which, to put it mildly, were not universally popular. Soon after this at an afternoon reception at the White House his wife stood in line with the receiving party.

When a President is working for a second term the social attentions at the Executive Mansion are very judiciously distributed.

Many of the dinners that are given in Washington have a political significance.

Senator Hill's presence at a State dinner at the White House in the winter of '95 was regarded as an epoch in Democratic politics.

In a country where the sovereign people, by one movement of the hand containing a little white ballot can lift an entire political party out of power, there are necessarily marked periodical changes in the personnel of official society at the National Capital. Indeed, change is a characteristic feature of Washington society.

Republics are said to be proverbially ungrateful. A man secures an elevated political position, the papers are filled with his name, and his door is besieged with admirers and sycophants. The ladies of his family are also the objects of social homage. But there comes a time when his constituents fail to return him, and his title is prefaced with an "Ex." This "Ex" produces a mysterious change. In their future visits to Washington his family find a marked difference; newspaper correspondents seldom trouble them now, their cards of invitations are fewer, as are also the callers, while his successor is clothed with the purple and scepter of social power.

There is nothing that more strikingly indicates the peculiar mobility of American life and social institutions than the changes and modifications in society, and the ability with which the American woman adapts herself to these changes. A woman whose early life had been spent amid brilliant surroundings and who had been most carefully guarded and protected by the tenderest love, suffers reverses, and finally finds herself alone in Washington dependent on her own exertions. Another woman whose early years lacked culture, and who started in life with her husband with scarcely a dollar between them, in the magic turn of fortune's wheel finds herself here, a lady of wealth, her husband a Senator, or some distinguished dignitary. That both of these women can adapt themselves to their changed circumstances, assume the varied duties of their untried positions, for which neither had any previous training, and perform them with credit, illustrates the remarkable versatility of the American woman, and is an interesting commentary on American institutions.

The dictates of a good heart, with unbewitched common sense, will enable any one to move through the labyrinthine windings of society at the National Capital or elsewhere. In all trying positions in life, for which social codes have no prescribed rules, it is well to remember that the one rule we call "Golden" can always be safely followed everywhere.



John G. Carlisle,
Secretary of Treasury
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State
Hoke Smith,
Secretary of Interior

Daniel S. Lamont,
Secretary of War
Grover Cleveland,
President of United States
Wilson S. Bissell,
Postmaster General

Hilary A. Herbert,
Secretary of Navy
Richard Olney,
Attorney General
Julius S. Morton,
Secretary of Agriculture



THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT



JUSTICE WHITE
 JUSTICE FIELD
 JUSTICE JACKSON

JUSTICE BROWN
 CHEIF JUSTICE FULLER
 JUSTICE SHIRAS

JUSTICE GRAY
 JUSTICE HARLAN
 JUSTICE BREWER

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD



MRS. SCHOFIELD





Mrs. Lamont
Mrs. Gresham
Miss Herbert

Mrs. Olney
Mrs. Cleveland
Mrs. Smith

Mrs. Bissell
Mrs. Carlisle
Miss Morton

Mrs. Cleveland's picture is from photograph copyright by C. M. Gilbert.



CHAPTER III.

MRS. CLEVELAND, MRS. STEVENSON AND LADIES OF THE CABINET.

MRS. FRANCES FOLSOM CLEVELAND has been the object of enthusiastic admiration. When she entered upon the high duties of the First Lady of the land, with all the charms of youth and beauty, the Nation paid a tribute of devotion to the loveliness and goodness of the bride of the White House. This admiration was mingled with wonder that one so young, only one year from school, should possess so perfect a command of the situation and discharge of all of its arduous duties with such consummate tact and dignity. Mrs. Cleveland is a natural queen; she might have studied in a court and not have acquired the regal grace and bearing that are her natural heritage.

Mrs. Cleveland was born in Buffalo, New York, July 21st, 1864. Her father was killed in a carriage accident when she was eleven years old. Grover Cleveland, her father's friend, was appointed her guardian. The widow and daughter then moved to Medina, New York, where they resided with Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Folsom's mother. Miss Folsom attended the High School in Medina and afterwards the Central High School in Buffalo. Then she entered Wells College, at Aurora, New York, on her High School certificate. At all of these institutions the future lady of the White House was remarkable for proficiency in scholarship. In 1885 she was graduated from Wells College. Her graduation essay, which was decidedly original, was cast in the form of a story. At that time her future husband was President of the United States, and sent his ward a bouquet of flowers from the White House conservatory. Immediately after her graduation she made a European tour, returning the 28th of the following May. In the meantime her engagement to President Cleveland had been made public. President Cleveland and Miss Folsom were married June 2d, 1886, in the Blue Room of the White House, in

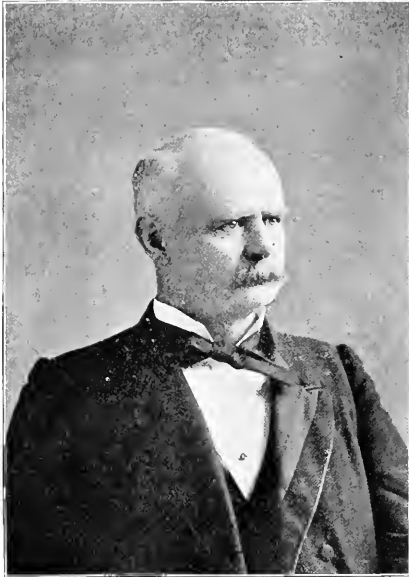
the presence of his Cabinet officers and their wives and a few relatives and friends. This was the ninth marriage in the White House, and the first time the marriage of a President ever occurred here.

President Tyler was married during his term of office to Miss Gardner, but the ceremony took place in New York City. The first marriage in the White House was that of Marie, the daughter of President Monroe, in March, 1820. Elizabeth Tyler was married in the East Room in 1842, and Miss Nellie Grant's marriage in May, 1874, was the seventh White House wedding. A niece of President Hayes was married here during his administration.

After the expiration of President Cleveland's first term the President and Mrs. Cleveland resided in New York City. Here their daughter Ruth was born. Their second daughter, Esther, was born in the White House. Little Ruth and Esther are pretty, interesting children. Ruth is growing very much like her mother, while Esther favors her father.

Of Mrs. Cleveland's distinguishing characteristics her tact is perhaps the most remarkable. She is a very devoted mother, and her fidelity to her friends of other days is most beautiful. For instance, last winter she entertained at the White House one of her old school friends, a young lady who possessed a fine, highly cultivated voice, which circumstances made necessary for her to use as a means of support. Mrs. Cleveland arranged for her to give a series of musicales and that gracious lady, Mrs. Lamont, offered her parlors for the entertainment. All the *elite* of Washington society patronized them. It is the eminent prerogative of royalty to be a patron of fine arts, and of a true woman to remember her old friends.

The likeness of a black and white portrait cannot convey a true idea of the beauty of Mrs. Cleveland's face, whose greatest charm is in its expression, which is lofty yet gracious, and her exquisite smile,



VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON



MRS. STEVENSON

DAUGHTERS OF VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON



MARY

JULIA

LETITIA

MRS. STEVENSON.

Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, the wife of the Vice-President, is descended from a long line of distinguished patriots. One of her colonial ancestors was John Washington, the progenitor also of George Washington. He came to Virginia in 1655, and from him was descended Mrs. Stevenson's great-grandmother, Mildred Washington, the aunt and god-mother of George Washington. Mrs. Stevenson is a daughter of the late Dr. Lewis Warner Green, a Presbyterian minister and college president, who was distinguished for his erudition and eloquence, and Mary Walker Fry, an heiress of Kentucky. She was

E. Stevenson was first attracted to her, but it was long after his college days when he had reached the mature age of thirty-one and was a legal practitioner in the town of Matamora, Ill., that he wooed and won the lady of his early love. Their marriage took place during the Christmas holidays of 1866. Mrs. Stevenson is the mother of four children. Twenty-three years ago the 18th of last September the Angel of Life came to the Vice-President's home. The beautiful spirit they called Mary. Most of the days of her young life were spent in her native home at Bloomington, Ill., except those few spent at school and in Washington during her father's term of office.



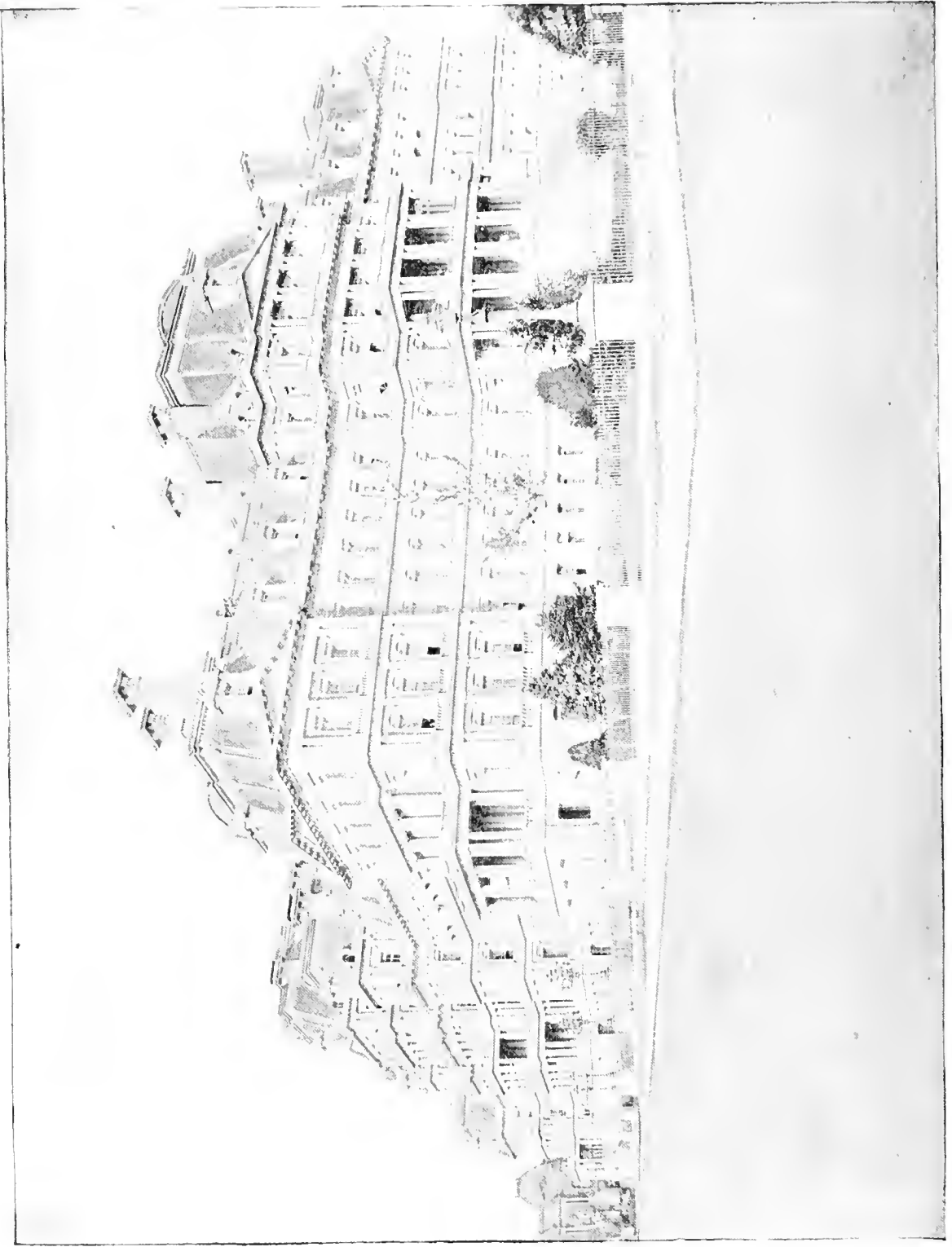
MR. LOUIS G. STEVENSON



MRS. DAVIS-STEVENSON

born January 8th, 1843, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, where her father was president of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary. Great care was bestowed upon her early education, which was completed with a course of study in New York City. As Miss Letitia Green she was greatly admired, for she was beautiful and accomplished, possessing that refinement and winning dignity which comes from the association of a christian home of true culture. It was while a student of her father's that young Adlai

She was from her childhood too frail to endure long the restraints of the school room, and her noblest lessons were gathered from loving intercourse with father and mother. Her character was disciplined by suffering, and her heart went out in the tenderest sympathy to all who sorrowed. Her kind words and deeds will long be remembered by those to whom they brought help and consolation. As her sister wrote, "Only the few who were admitted into the holy of holies of her life can know of the grave



and sweetness of the brief years she spent among us, and they are powerless to tell of the nobility and purity of faith with which she met the storms which to our earthly seeming wrecked the gladness of her fair young womanhood." Mary E. Stevenson was loved by all who knew her. It was with patience and fortitude that she endured until the end, which came the 18th of January, 1895, at Ashville, N. C.

The Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson's two younger daughters, Miss Julia and Miss Letitia, are both attractive young ladies, who have been carefully educated. The only son, Mr. Lewis Green Stevenson, was married November 21st, 1893, to Miss Helen Louise Davis, a highly cultivated lady of Bloomington, Ill.

Mrs. Stevenson has been very active in church and benevolent work, and prominent in literary organizations. She was president of the Daughters of the American Revolution for two years, the constitutional limit, and was for some time president of the Home Mission Society of the Second Presbyterian Church of Bloomington, Ill. She established the Stevenson Mission Band in this church, which is composed of twenty-five young girls, including her own daughters, who are working for home and foreign mission, and are developing into noble christian womanhood.

Mrs. Stevenson has remarkably quick and correct intuition and charmingly gracious manners, exemplifying the principle, *noblesse oblige*. She is one of those rare women who command universal esteem and admiration for the grand traits of heart and mind which make her so perfect a mother, wife, hostess and friend.

MRS. GRESHAM.

Mrs. Gresham, the wife of the Secretary of State, is a native of Kentucky. Her maiden name was Miss Matilda McGrain. Mrs. Gresham resided in Washington during President Arthur's administration, when her husband filled the portfolio of Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury; so on their return, when he assumed the duties of Secretary of State at the commencement of President Cleveland's second administration, she was welcomed by many friends of former years. They immediately took a suite of elegant apartments at the Arlington, where they entertained in regal American style. Although an active participant in society while at the Capital, Mrs. Gresham is essentially a home-loving woman, and fond of the quiet pleasures of home life. Mrs. Gresham is the mother of one daughter, Mrs. W. H. Andrews, of New York, and one son, a lawyer in Chicago.

In person, Mrs. Gresham is below medium height, aristocratic looking, with an easy, dignified carriage.

MRS. CARLISLE.

Mrs. John G. Carlisle, the wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, is a lady of strong personality. She has deep set hazel eyes and light hair and strong features, indicating energy and force of character. Mrs. Carlisle was born in Covington, Kentucky, August 2d, 1835. There she was educated and grew into attractive young womanhood. She was one of the most popular young ladies of that section of the Blue Grass State. Her father, Major John Adam Goodson, served in the war of 1812, and for several terms represented his district in the House of Representatives. He is remembered as a man of great personal courage and strong will. Mrs. Carlisle possesses many of his characteristic traits. She is a woman of decided convictions, with strength of purpose to carry them out. Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle were married June 25th, 1857. Only two of their five children are living, Mr. William Kinkaid and Mr. L. Logan Carlisle. Both of them are lawyers by profession. Mr. William Carlisle is married and has three interesting children. Mrs. Carlisle is a fluent conversationalist, and whether discussing politics, society or housekeeping, is equally at home. She has had a larger experience in Washington society than any other lady in the present Cabinet. The family, while not wealthy, have always entertained in a whole-souled hospitable way. Mrs. Carlisle has very conscientious scruples with regard to serving intoxicants to her guests, and at her receptions the wine cup is conspicuous by its absence.

MRS. LAMONT.

Mrs. Daniel Lamont, the wife of the Secretary of War, is a native of Courtland, New York. Her grandparents on both her father's and mother's sides were among the first settlers of that section of the State. Mrs. Lamont's maiden name was Miss Juliet Kenney. Her early education was attained in the public schools of her native town and later at the Elmira Female College. She is the mother of three children. The eldest, Elizabeth Kenney, is thirteen years old; the second, Julia Kenney, is eleven, and Frances Cleveland, is six years of age. Little Frances was born during President Cleveland's first administration, and was named by Mrs. Cleveland. She is the only child Mrs. Cleveland ever named for herself.

Mrs. Lamont is a lady of fine presence and a pol-



HON. WILLIAM L. WILSON, Postmaster General

ished, easy conversationalist, possessing the happy faculty of adapting herself to circumstances. In all matters social and domestic, she is actuated by the dictates of a kind heart, which wins her love and friends everywhere.

While fond of society she is devoted to her home and children. Besides her social and home duties she finds time to attend to church affairs and various benevolent projects. An active member of the Presbyterian Church, Sunday morning is very sure to find her in her pew at the New York Avenue Church, with her elder children beside her, no matter how late she was out the night before. Mrs. Lamont is a good friend and a true, whole-souled woman. Her one fad is photography, and she is a very successful amateur, having made good characteristic likenesses of many celebrities.

MRS. RICHARD OLNEY.

Mrs. Richard Olney, the wife of the Attorney-General, is a lady of pleasing personality and genial manners. She has a sweet expressive face, finely cut features, and mild gray eyes. Her hair is chestnut brown, and worn with Madonna-like simplicity. Her figure is about medium height. Mrs. Olney is the

daughter of Hon. George Thomas, who formerly represented his district in Congress. Fortunate alike in the destiny of birth and marriage, her life has been, to a great extent, tinted with that rosy hue that so many dream of and so few realize.

Mrs. Olney is the mother of two daughters who are both married. One is the wife of Dr. Abbot, of Berlin, and the other of Dr. George Nimott, of Boston.

MRS. BISSELL.

Mrs. Bissell has been likened to a youthful, sweet-tempered June. She is fresh and vigorous. Every movement of her tall supple form indicates health and strength. Her maiden name was Miss Louise Stourgis. She is a native of Utica, New York, and was educated partly there and at Wells College. She afterward studied music for several years in Germany. Mrs. Bissell possesses a magnificent, highly cultivated voice of great strength and sweetness.

MRS. WILSON.

Mrs. William L. Wilson, the wife of the new Postmaster-General, is the daughter of the Rev. A. J. Huntington, D.D., professor of Greek in Columbian



MRS. WILSON

University. Dr. Huntington, who was educated at Brown University, Columbia, New York, and Columbian University, is eminent for his scholarly attainments and intellectual ability, and Mrs. Wilson inherits from him a fine mind and decided literary tastes. She was born in Hewick, Middlesex county, Virginia, at the home of her maternal grand-father, Dr. R. A. Christian, and was educated in the schools of Virginia and Georgia. Mrs. Wilson is a blue-eyed little woman of a retiring disposition. Her impaired health prevented her from taking an active part in the social life of Washington during her husband's brilliant Congressional career. She is the mother of six children, and has devoted her life to her home and her children's training.

MISS HERBERT.

Miss Herbert, the eldest daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, is a typical Southern girl, with that polished grace and refined manner that are characteristic of the high bred Southern lady. She is a decided blonde with soft light hair, fair complexion, finely chiseled features, and sky blue eyes that look into yours with a sincere earnest expression. She is slightly below medium height, lithe and graceful. Miss Herbert was born in Greenville, Ala., and was partly educated there and at St. Agnus Seminary in Albany, afterward studying French in Paris and German in Munich. Miss Herbert is an excellent business woman, and when her father was in Congress acted as his private secretary, handling his mail as well as his constituents in a masterly manner. After her mother's death the duties of hostess devolved upon her, and although very young when she assumed the responsibility, she has always done the honors of her father's house with womanly grace. Mrs. Herbert's death occurred in Washington about ten years ago. She was a very beautiful woman of the brunette type, tall and stately, with fine features and a commanding presence.

MRS. HOKE SMITH.

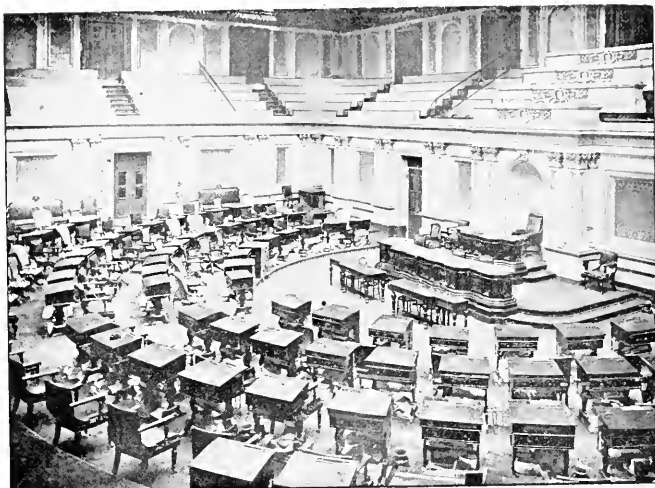
Mrs. Hoke Smith, the wife of the Secretary of the Interior, was born at Athens, Georgia, and reared in an ideal Southern home. In her girlhood home she was known as Miss Birdie Cobb. She was the youngest daughter of Gen. V. R. R. Cobb, an officer in the Confederate army, and a niece of Hon. Howell Cobb, who was Secretary of the Treasury during Buchanan's administration, Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1849, and Governor of Georgia in 1851. Athens, Georgia, is a town of considerable literary pretensions, being the seat of the Georgia

State University, and the Lucy Cobb Institute, from which institute Mrs. Hoke Smith was graduated with first honors. This Institute was named and endowed by Mrs. Hoke Smith's father in memory of her elder sister Lucy, who died in early life. Here in the leafy month of June gather the wit and chivalry of the State to do honor to her fair daughters, who are just stepping over the mystic line where childhood and womanhood meet, and here one June, about twelve years ago, Mr. Hoke Smith, with characteristic skill and diplomacy, won his charming bride. They had a betrothal of four years and then were married, when he was only twenty-seven.

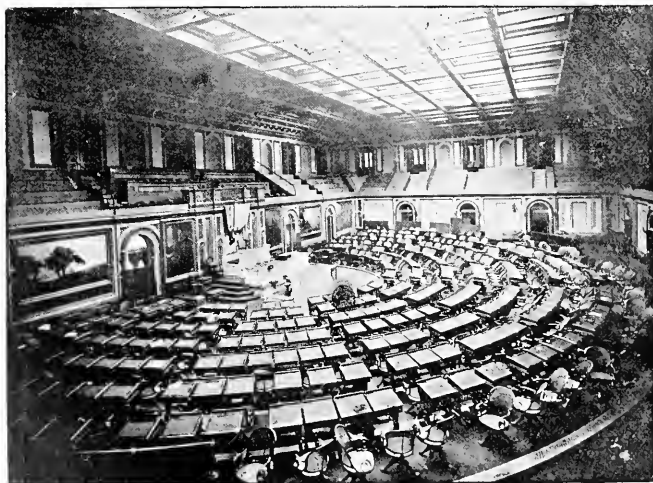


The Autocrat in Secretary Hoke Smith's Family

Mrs. Hoke Smith is a petite blonde, with brown hair and blue eyes. She is very approachable and her manners impress those who come within her presence with their kindliness. She is a member of the Presbyterian church and a lovely Christian character. The benign crown of motherhood rests upon her brow, and she is devoted to her home and three little children. Although she has appeared in Washington society less than any lady in the Cabinet, she has made many friends. Their Washington home on K street near Sixteenth, is a typical Southern household, as a number of the old family servants were trans-



SENATE CHAMBER



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ported here and a part of the furniture of their Georgia home as well as the family plate.

MISS EMMA MORTON.

Miss Emma Morton, the sister of the Secretary of Agriculture, has ably done the honors of her brother's establishment in Washington. Miss Morton is descended from Scotch-English ancestors, who came to this country in the first vessel after the *May Flower*. Her parents moved from Jefferson county, New York, when her elder brother, Secretary Morton, was two years of age, and settled in Monroe Michigan. Here Miss Morton was born, and several years later her brother William. They had a happy, joyous childhood. Their father laughingly used to say that all of his children were spoiled—Sterling because he was the oldest, William because he was the youngest, and Emma because she was the only daughter. Both of their parents were strong Methodists, and sent their elder son to the Methodist Seminary at Albion, Michi-

gan, of which the late Dr. Clark T. Hinman, afterward president of the Northwestern University, was then president. During the three years that Secretary Morton was at this Institute, his sister, who was always a great favorite with him, made frequent trips from Monroe to Albion to see him. Her early education was acquired in Detroit and New York. Their father died in 1865 and she resided with her widowed mother in Detroit, Michigan, until the death of her brother's wife, when she went to Nebraska and took charge of his household. For eight years previous to this she had taught in the High School in Detroit, where her services were so highly appreciated that for two years after she resigned they supplied her place with a substitute and repeatedly urged her to return. Miss Morton, like her parents, is a Methodist. In appearance she resembles her distinguished brother, possessing the same broad, intellectual forehead and penetrating blue eye. She is fond of intellectual pursuits, and has a happy, cheerful, generous disposition.



THOMAS' STATUE



SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE (THE ENGLISH EMB SAIGOR), MRS. PAUNCEFOTE AND THEIR DAUGHTERS

CHAPTER IV.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AT WASHINGTON.

The accredited representatives to the United States of over thirty peaceful nations lends to Washington an important foreign element that is typical of life and culture abroad and gives a distinctly cosmopolitan air to society. The Diplomatic Corps, in its official and social relations, its personnel, its duties and diversions and the elegant appointments of its Embassies and Legations, is a theme of ever fresh interest to the American reader.

Diplomatic functions are well-defined and understood, though the service is replete with elaborate modes of procedure, codes of etiquette and ceremonious forms, which must be carefully observed.

Happily, the United States has few great international difficulties to deal with—the Behring Sea matter, the Pan-American Congress, the Monetary Conference, the Chilean affair, and the Hawaiian episode are the principal diplomatic occurrences of this decade in which we were nationally concerned.

In the absence of international controversies or embarrassing complications, the career of an Ambassador or Minister is pleasantly serene. Except the negotiation of treaties and the attention demanded by emigration matters, questions relating to commerce, the troubles of visiting foreigners and the sending to his Home Government valuable information concerning the affairs of the nation to which he is accredited, a diplomat's duties are largely social. He is entertained officially and unofficially, and in return extends a hospitality which sustains the dignity of the nation he represents.

While there are few great questions of state craft requiring skillful handling, foreign nations deem American institutions worthy of their study, for the social and political problems which are being wrought out here are of vital importance to the Old World, that is continually threatened with social and political

convulsions. So we have had, from time to time, some able men in the diplomatic service.

A special lesson that a diplomat should learn on coming to the United States is to hold himself well aloof from our politics and the expression of opinions in regard to any of our political parties.

European Ambassadors and Ministers, who constitute over a third of the Diplomatic Corps, are, usually, well versed in diplomacy and the ways of polite society, and bring to Washington experience and long-training in addition to the polish and *savoir-faire* acquired by cosmopolitan residence. Many European Governments have a regularly organized diplomatic service where the training, which is commenced in the home Foreign office or in institutions similar to the diplomatic college in Brussels, is continued through years of service in foreign countries.

In 1893 Congress passed a bill providing for sending Ambassadors to foreign countries, which not only raised the standing of our representatives abroad, but also changed the status of members of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington.

Sir Julian Pauncefote.

Great Britain has been represented in the United States, since 1889, by Sir Julian Pauncefote, first as Minister and afterwards as Ambassador. He is the Dean of the present Diplomatic Corps, as to him belongs the honor of being the first Ambassador to present credentials to the United States Government. Sir Julian is descended from a long line of ancestry that reaches back to the early days of chivalry, yet he is a self-made man, as none of his titles were inherited, but are due to his own merit and the known practical results of his labors and achievements. The dignity of knighthood was conferred upon him and the distinction of the Order of "St. Michael and St. George"



M. JULES PATENOTRE (THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR)

and the Grand Cross of the "Order of the Bath," in recognition of his public services.

Sir Julian is the third son of Robert Pauncefote, Esq., of Gloucestershire, England. He was partly educated in Paris and Vienna, and chose the legal profession. Returning to England, he was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in May, 1852.

After practicing a number of years, he went to Hong Kong, where he was appointed Attorney-General and, later, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Here he instituted needed reforms and framed important laws. In 1872 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands, where he framed a similar code of civil laws. On his return to England he entered the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as private secretary, and was afterwards transferred to the home Foreign Office. For eight years before coming to this country he was at the head of the home Foreign Office. Sir Julian is a magnificent specimen, both physically and intellectually, of well-developed English manhood. His compact, athletic figure, his well-shaped head and his broad forehead, his fine, ruddy face glowing with health and happiness, his mild blue eyes that look into yours with frankness and kindness, together with his dignified, yet gracious demeanor, all indicate the

qualities that belong to the strongest race among the nations of Europe.

Lady Selina Fitzgerald Cubitt Pauncefote is the daughter of the Norfolk branch of the house of Cubitt. Her father, Major Cubitt, of the Indian army, was Military Secretary to the Government of Calcutta at the time of his death. Lady Pauncefote was educated in Brussels and Dresden. She is thoroughly conversant with the Court life abroad as well as at home, yet she is democratic in her feelings, and has a pleasing geniality and simplicity of manner which is not lacking in dignity. Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote have four interesting daughters.

The British Embassy is located on Connecticut Avenue. It was built by the British Government, and is well adapted to the large entertainments given there. The Legation was located for some time in the Admiral Porter house on H street, and before this in the brown stone house on Lafayette Square, next to the Arlington. Bulwer, the brother of the noted novelist, who negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, resided here, and here it is said that Owen Meredith, the late Lord Lytton, then Secretary of the Legation, wrote a part of "Lucille."



MRS PATENOTRE



BARON A. VON SAURMA-JELTSCH (THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR)

M. Jules Patenotre.

M. Jules Patenotre, the French Ambassador, is a diplomat of highly versatile qualities, having the characteristic French suavity and elegance of manner and bearing. He is a good linguist, a clever *raconteur*, skilled art connoisseur, has had large experience as a diplomat, and has been an extensive traveler. Then he has fine personal qualities, being an exceptionally handsome, distinguished looking man, of athletic build, so it is no wonder that Washington society has lionized him and that he won the heart and hand of a most beautiful and accomplished American girl. His marriage with Miss Eleanor Louise Elverson, of Philadelphia, in 1894, was an event of international interest. Mme. Patenotre first saw the light of day about twenty-four years ago, in Philadelphia. She is the daughter of the wealthy Philadelphia publisher, Mr. James Elverson, who bestowed on her every advantage of education and travel. Nearly every summer since she was five years old she has visited Europe with her parents, and during their sojourn at continental Capitals was afforded the best opportunities for studying the language of the country. She speaks French and a number of other languages fluently. Mme. Patenotre has a charming personality. She is frank and un-

affected in manner, gracious yet dignified. Her style of beauty borders a little on the French type, as she has the large full eyes of the beautiful French women. Her face is lovely in contour and expression, and indicates amiability and force of character. She has a slight, finely moulded figure, graceful carriage, and thoroughly understands the art of dressing. Highly cultivated in literature, art and music, Mme. Patenotre is not only a skillful performer on the piano, but has written several compositions which have received the praise of musical critics.

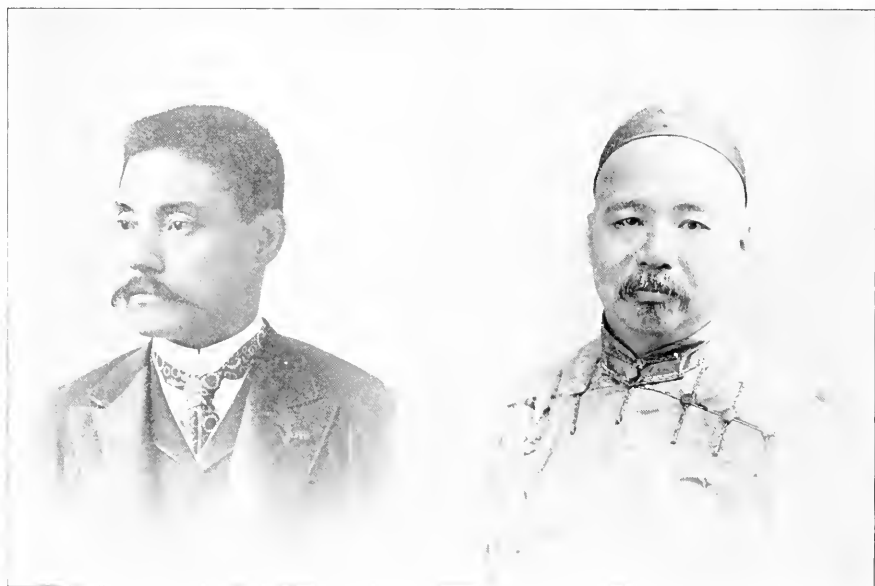
M. Patenotre has had a varied and interesting diplomatic career, extending over twenty years. After completing his education in Paris, and traveling in Algeria and Palestine, he entered the diplomatic service as Secretary of the Legation at Athens. From Athens he was transferred to Persia, and from Persia to Buenos Ayres, where for two years he studied the manners and customs of the South American Continent. His next mission took him to the Celestial Empire, and on his way to China he visited India, Burmah and Siam. After two years service in Peking he completed the tour of the world by returning to France by way of the United States. M. Patenotre then spent a short time in the Home Foreign Office,



PRINCE CANTACUZENE (RUSSIAN MINISTER)

when he was appointed Minister to Sweden. In 1884 he negotiated the treaty of Huü, establishing the French protectorate over Annam. Upon the breaking out of the war between France and China he was sent to join Admiral Courbet, who commanded the French naval vessels in China waters, and assisted in negotiating the Tien Tsin treaty, which terminated the Tonquin war. After a brief period of rest in France M. Patenotre was appointed Minister to the Court of Morocco. On the last day of December, 1891, he presented his credentials as Minister to this

Lombard family of eminence in diplomacy, war, and science. Milan is her native city, and throughout that picturesque region, during her girlhood, she was celebrated as a great beauty. Her father was a distinguished physician, who was actively interested in the political movements which resulted in the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pontiff, the unification of Italy, and the elevation of Victor Emanuel to the Italian throne. The Baroness is an accomplished musician and a fine singer, having a voice of remarkable purity and compass. The Baron and Baroness



MR. SHINICHIRO KURINO (JAPANESE MINISTER)

MR. YANG YU (CHINESE MINISTER)

country, and in 1893, just after the British representative, his credentials as Ambassador.

Baron de Fava.

Baron de Fava, the Italian Ambassador, has represented the Italian Government in the United States since 1881, and from 1889 until the era of Ambassadors in 1893, was Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. This dignified representative of the ancient Neapolitan nobility is a titled Marquis. He is tall and slender, with a noble bearing.

The Baroness de Fava is descended from an ancient

have one son, Prof. Francis Fava, who is a skilled engineer and architect, and has been a professor in the Columbian University.

Baron A. von Saurma-Jeltsch.

Baron A. von Saurma-Jeltsch, Germany's first Ambassador to the United States, is descended from an old family of Silesia, in Prussia, where he owns estates. He has ably represented Germany in Cairo, Belgrad, Bucharest, Stuttgart, and Hague, and was appointed Ambassador to the United States in August, 1893. The Baron Saurma has one daughter, the Baroness Carmen von Saurma, who made her debut in



MRS. ARRIAGA (WIFE OF GUATAMALAN MINISTER)

Washington society in the winter of 1895, and has ably assisted her father in doing the honors of the house, entering into the performance of her duties as hostess with enthusiasm. The Embassy is located in a handsome brick house on Massachusetts avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. The Baron gives a ball every winter, and celebrates his Emperor's birthday with a large entertainment.

Mr. Yang Yu.

Mr. Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister, is a scholar and a provincial graduate, which is regarded as a great honor in China. He has been in official life for a number of years, and was for some time Taotai or magistrate of Ching Kiang, Wenchow, and Wuhu, three important commercial cities which are open to foreign travel. Mr. Yang Yu was appointed Minister to the United States in 1893. The Chinese Legation has been especially interesting to Washington society since his arrival, for the reason that his wife, who accompanied him, and the wives of two of the secretaries, have assisted in doing the honors of the house. Mrs. Yang Yu has mingled freely in Washington society and is everywhere the object of friendly interest and undisguised curiosity.

The first Minister's wife, who enjoyed even a slight degree of freedom here, was that of his predecessor, Mr. Tsin Kwo Yin. It was understood when Minister Tsin Kwo Yin first arrived in 1889 with his wife that he intended her to live in the utmost seclusion, as is the custom of the ladies of her rank in the Celestial Empire. For a time she was not allowed to step her little foot outside of the Legation door, but gradually the rigid principles to which he naturally adhered so tenaciously were relaxed. At first she was permitted to take a drive in a close carriage. The first call that she was allowed to receive was that of Mrs. Foster, the wife of Hon. John W. Foster, the legal adviser of the Minister, and her first social visit in America was to return this call. The Minister notified Mr. Foster that he and his wife intended to call, at a certain hour, and requested that the male members of the household should be banished, whether servants or members of the family, during his wife's visit. At the appointed hour Mr. and Mrs. Tsin Kwo Yin arrived at Mrs. Foster's residence. They were admitted by a maid servant and conducted into the library. After this initial visit there were many more, and it was not long before she and her sister and little boy promenaded Dupont Circle.



MRS. ROMERO (WIFE OF MEXICAN MINISTER)

The present Minister's wife, Mrs. Yang Yu, seems not in the least bewildered by American customs, and enjoys Washington society with enthusiasm, adjusting herself to the changed conditions of her life with remarkable cleverness. She is an interesting specimen of Mongolian beauty, and was, no doubt, a great provincial belle of an ancient family dating back into a period of antiquity when the civilized world of today was in its rudest state of barbarism. Mrs. Yang Yu always dresses in gorgeous native costumes. The little English she speaks is very charming. Mr. S. K. Sze, an *attache* of the Legation, and a very intelligent Chinaman, who is a student at the High School of Washington, usually accompanies her in calling as interpreter. Mrs. Yang Yu's feet are not deformed

and gladly availed themselves of our assistance in their negotiations for peace with Japan, while Japan had equal confidence in our friendliness to her. This illustrates the fact that the Governments of the Old World regard the United States with a degree of trust and confidence that they entertain for no other government, and we shall probably many times be called upon to help them in adjusting their difficulties, and doubtless to us more than to any other country of earth will be given the power to hasten the day when nations shall learn war no more.

Mr. Shinichiro Kurino.

The Japanese Government is represented by Mr. Shinichiro Kurino, an intelligent and cultivated gen-



DR. DON HORACIO GUZMAN (NICARAGUAN MINISTER)



MRS. GUZMAN

as are those of the ladies of high caste in southern China. Mr. Sze, who was authorized by his Minister to give me some data for this sketch, stated that the custom of binding the feet of ladies did not prevail in northern China as in the southern part of the Empire. I asked him why this was, and he said it was just a fashion, and that there was no reason for it, like the fashion of deforming the waists of ladies in America.

The Minister and his wife have one son, seven years old, and two daughters who are younger. They like the United States, and greatly admire Americans. Notwithstanding the fact that the Chinese have complained so bitterly of our treatment of them in this country, yet in their trouble they prefer the friendly intervention of the United States to that of any other

man, who was partly educated in the United States. Mr. Kurino is a native of the Province of Chikuzen. Prince Kuroda, his former territorial chief, sent him to the United States in 1874, to be educated. He studied in Boston four years, when he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1882. On returning to Japan he was appointed a Secretary in the Foreign Office, with which branch of the Imperial service he was connected until his appointment as Minister to this country, with the exception of a brief period when he acted as Private Secretary to the Minister of State for Communications, and at the same time was Director of the Bureau of Foreign Ports and Telegraphs. He was also the Delegate of Japan in the International Telegraph Con-



MRS. GANA (WIFE OF CHILEAN MINISTER)

ference held at Paris, in 1890, and was sent by his Government on several special diplomatic missions to Europe, Corea, and China. At the time of his appointment to the United States he was a director of the Political Section of the Foreign Office.

Señor Don Matias Romero.

Mexico is represented by one of her ablest statesmen, Señor Don Matias Romero, who began his diplomatic career in this Legation nearly forty years ago. He has served here ever since, with occasional intermissions, when he has been called home on some special mission of State, as untangling the financial difficulties of a few years ago.

Señor Romero is a man of versatile talents, and a power in the politics of his own country.

Mrs. Romero is one of the most popular ladies in the diplomatic circle. She is a Philadelphian by birth, and was educated partly there and in New York City. She is regarded as an authority on social matters, and to her the wives and daughters of newly appointed diplomats go for advice in regard to our peculiar etiquetical code, and always find her responsive and gracious. The Mexican idea of hospitality, as illustrated by Señor Romero and his attractive wife,

is of a princely character. No lady in the diplomatic circle has entertained more generously than Mrs. Romero. Her Tuesday afternoon receptions have been elegant in their appointments, and the many guests have taxed to the utmost the capacity of the large Legation, while her evening entertainments in the mirrored ball-room are remembered as marked social events.

The Mexican Government own their Legation, which is a handsome structure of brown stone and pressed brick, situated on I street northwest, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

Señor Salvador de Mendonça.

Señor Salvador de Mendonça, the Brazilian Minister, was one of the early champions of the modern republican movement in Brazil, yet notwithstanding his well-known republican proclivities and his journalistic championship of representative government, he was for nearly twelve years Consul-General here from Brazil during the old *regime*, and immediately after the triumph of the cause he advocated in 1889, was appointed Minister. Señor Mendonça has been a lawyer and an editor, and is a highly cultivated



MISS GANA

man of artistic tastes. He has gathered a valuable collection of paintings, which include several specimens of the old masters and many pictures of the modern French school, together with a variety of bric-a-brac from both Europe and America.

Mrs. Mendonca is a native of New England, but resided in Brazil many years and speaks Spanish without an accent. The three daughters of the family are of a decided Brazilian type, and the only son is an artist of considerable talent. He has acted as Secretary of the Legation for several years.

Dr. Don Horacio-Guzman.

Dr. Don Horacio-Guzman, the Minister from Nicaragua, is an exceedingly valuable statesman to his home government, and through all its upheavals and political changes for the last eight years, has continued its representative.

Dr. Guzman was educated in the United States, and it was while studying medicine in Philadelphia that he met Miss May Ewing. After his graduation they were married and went to Nicaragua, where they resided about four years. His father being President of Nicaragua, the handsome young bride at once took a prominent part in the official social life of that Capital, as she has since done in Washington. Mrs. Guzman is a woman of many attractions and accomplishments, which admirably fit her for her sphere in life.

Señor Don Domingo Gana.

Chile has been ably represented in Washington for a number of years by Señor Don Domingo Gana. Both he and his wife have made for themselves many friends here by their cordial, unaffected manners. The Legation is located on Massachusetts avenue, near Fourteenth street. Their home life is especially delightful. Mrs. Gana is a handsome woman, with dark eyes, heavy eyebrows, and dark hair. She is the mother of six beautiful children. The eldest daughter is just merging into womanhood.

Señor Don Antonio Lago Arriaga

Guatemala is represented by Señor Don Antonio Lago Arriaga, a diplomat of versatile powers. His young and beautiful wife has had a varied life. She was born at Havana, Cuba, twenty-seven years ago, but left Cuba when only three years of age, and has never since visited her native land. A part of her early life was spent in schools of Europe; when fourteen she came to New York City, where she studied for several years, and where, when twenty years of age, she was married to Señor Lago Arriaga. They have five little children, four sons and one daughter. The Guatemalan Legation is located at No. 1755 N street northwest.



CHAPTER V.

SOME PROMINENT WOMEN OF WASHINGTON.

Mrs. U. S. Grant.

Washington is honored a part of the year by the presence of Mrs. U. S. Grant, the widow of the great general of modern times. Mrs. Grant is a native of St. Louis, Mo. She was born the 26th of January, 1826. She is the daughter of Frederick and Ellen Dent, and is descended on her mother's side from John Wrenshall, an English Puritan.

Mrs. Grant was carefully educated, spending six or eight years at a boarding school. It was just after her return home from school, in 1844, when she was eighteen, that she met young Lieut. U. S. Grant, a friend of her brother, who was then stationed in Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, and on the 22d of August, 1848, they were married.

During the Civil war Mrs. Grant was near her husband much of the time, sharing, uncomplainingly, the discomforts of the situation. She was with him at City Point in 1864 and 1865, and accompanied him to Washington when he returned with his victorious army.

During the eight years of her husband's Presidential administrations, she presided over the White House with grace and ability. Her *regime* was marked by true American dignity, simplicity, and a delightful home-likeness that greatly endeared her to the people.

Mrs. Grant is a devoted Methodist and a woman of strong temperance principles. Her fidelity to her friends, like that of her husband, is one of the beautiful traits of her character.

Her three children, Mr. Frederick Dent Grant, Ulysses S. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant Sartoris, are devoted to her.

General Grant's devotion to his family was well known. He was always loving and considerate to his wife and children.

Mrs. Sartoris' return to her girlhood's home, and her decision to make this city her future residence, gave her many friends here great pleasure.

During her husband's lifetime and for years after his death, Mrs. Sartoris resided in England. Her son Algernon is a student at Oxford, where he will graduate. Her two young daughters accompanied

her to Washington. Mrs. Sartoris is a handsome, youthful looking woman, with many attractions, and is a great acquisition to Washington society.

Mrs. Gen. John M. Schofield.

The place of the first lady of the army circle, which has been filled by three such distinguished women as Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Sheridan, wives of the triumvirate of military heroes of the Civil war, is now adorned by the young wife of General John M. Schofield, the youngest lady who ever occupied this position. Mrs. Schofield is a native of Keokuk, Iowa. She is the daughter of the late Mr. George Kilbourne, and was named Georgia for her father. She attended school in New York, and afterwards studied abroad. General Schofield and Miss Kilbourne were married in 1891. In person Mrs. Schofield is slight and delicately formed. Her mother, Mrs. Kilbourne, and her younger sister, Miss Emma Kilbourne, spend a part of the year at her Washington home. Miss Kilbourne is a sweet-faced girl with literary predilections, devoting much of her time to reading and study.

Mrs. Sherman.

The accompanying picture of Mrs. Sherman, taken after she came to Washington thirty-eight years ago, shows a pleasing, intellectual face. Her broad, high forehead resembles that of her father, the late Judge Stewart, who was an Ohio lawyer of fine ability.

Senator and Mrs. Sherman were married when he was twenty-five years of age, and a promising young lawyer of Mansfield, Ohio. She is a number of years his junior. Mrs. Sherman is a lady of domestic as well as literary tastes. She is an excellent housekeeper and a good linguist.

Senator J. S. Morrill, of Vermont, and Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, both came to Washington as Representatives to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and their political careers have extended over the same period. Senator Sherman was elected to the Senate in 1861, six years before Senator Morrill's election to the Senate, but his second Senatorial term was broken by his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, in

1877, by President Hayes, while Senator Morrill has had an uninterrupted Senatorial record of 28 years, the longest of any member of that body. For this reason Mrs. Morrill, therefore, takes precedence over all the other ladies of the Senatorial circle, and they all make the first call on this lovely lady, whose kindly, unostentatious manners and genial nature has made her many friends during her nearly forty years acquaintance with official society.

Mrs. Cullom.

When Senator S. M. Cullom, of Illinois, first came to the National Capital in 1865, as a member of Congress, he was accompanied by his young and beautiful

She accepts its pleasures, of which many have fallen to her lot, with complacency, and its trials, of which not a few have been hers, with fortitude. Death has time and again visited her family. The great sorrow of her married life was the death of her daughter a few years ago.

Mrs. Cullom is a native of Pennsylvania, but when quite young moved with her parents to Illinois, where she was educated.

Mrs. Quay.

In the long list of women from the Keystone State who have for years figured prominently in official social circles is the wife of the distinguished Senator



MRS. SHERMAN

wife, to whom he had been married only two years. As Miss Julia Fisher, Mrs. Cullom had been a much admired belle of Springfield, Illinois, and for the first two years of her married life, which were spent there, she was a leader of the society of the State Capital. During her distinguished husband's long subsequent career at the National Capital, and as Governor of the State of Illinois, Mrs. Cullom has been, in every sense of the word, a helpmate to him, and there is no position in the gift of the American people to which Senator Cullom could be called, that she would not be able to sustain her part of with dignity.

Mrs. Cullom is a woman of strong character; frivolity is far from her. Life to her is real and earnest.

MRS. CULLOM

from Beaver. Mrs. Quay, whose strength of individuality and mental culture is combined with womanly gentleness, is descended from a very old Pennsylvania family. She is a native of Beaver, where most of her life has been passed, and where the Senator lived from boyhood, except during the seven years which they passed in Philadelphia and at the State and National Capitals. Her father, John Barclay, was a merchant of Beaver, and widely known as a public-spirited man. Her mother, Miss Elizabeth Shannon, was a member of a family which early settled in Pennsylvania. As Agnes Barclay, Mrs. Quay was a reigning belle and a great favorite among the young people of Beaver County. In those days

Matthew S. Quay escorted her to and from the village singing school. The course of true love ran smoothly, and soon after his admission to the bar they were happily married. Mr. Quay, even at the time of his marriage, was recognized as an important factor in the politics of his country, for in 1856, when only 23 years of age, he was elected Prothonotary of Beaver County. In all Mr. Quay's subsequent career as a soldier, a State politician, and later as one of the national leaders of his party and United States Senator, his affable wife has adapted herself to her surroundings with consummate tact, and, whether presiding at their Beaver home or at the State or National Capital, she has extended the same cordial hospitality and welcome to all. Her receptions at Washington are largely attended, and the generous hospitality of this interesting household has well sustained Pennsylvania's reputation at the National Capital.

But the family hearth has been the special shrine of her ardent devotion, and she frankly says that her happiest days were those when her family were all together there. Mrs. Quay has two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Richard, has been a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and the younger is a graduate of West Point and an officer now in the Regular army. The eldest daughter, Miss Mary, resembles her father in many ways. She has dark eyes and hair and a slight girlish form. Miss Quay graduated at a young ladies' school in Philadelphia. Miss Cora, the second daughter, studied abroad. She is not so tall as either of her sisters and has light brown hair and eyes. Miss Susan, the youngest, still a school girl, evinces a high order of literary talent. She is handsome and distinguished looking with clear cut intellectual features. Mrs. Quay is a Methodist. The Senator's father was a Presbyterian minister and the family have a pew in the Presbyterian Church at Beaver. The devotion existing between the Senator and his family renders their home life charming and complete and makes theirs an ideal American home.

The new family residence on aristocratic K street, is a fine example of architectural symmetry, at once correct and simple. It is a large double house of pressed brick. On one side of the reception hall are the drawing-rooms and dining room. On the other is the cheerful library, while beyond is the staircase.

Mrs. Cameron.

Mrs. Cameron, the wife of Senator J. Donald Cameron, before her marriage was known as "the beautiful Miss Sherman." She is a niece of Senator Sherman, and it was while visiting her uncle that she formed the acquaintance of Mr. Cameron. She is highly cultivated and a delightful conversationalist. Senator and Mrs. Cameron reside in an historic house on Lafayette Square, which formerly belonged to the Tayloe family and which was purchased by the Senator after Mrs. Tayloe's death. Mrs. Cameron is a prominent figure in the elegant social life of the Capital, and hers is one of the homes where distinguished strangers are entertained in regal American style.

Mrs. Cameron is the mother of one beautiful little

daughter about eight years of age. The Senator has four daughters (his first wife's children) and one adopted son.

Mrs. Josephine Orr Hansbrough.

Mrs. Josephine Orr Hansbrough, the wife of Senator Henry C. Hansbrough, was a woman of rare graces of mind and heart. Her death, which occurred at Washington on the 14th of January, 1895, was a sad loss to a large circle of friends here and at her North Dakota home.

Upon the announcement of Mrs. Hansbrough's death, both houses of the North Dakota Legislature adjourned, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions of respect, and a week after the two houses held a joint memorial session.

Lieutenant-Governor Worst and a number of the Members and State Senators made touching addresses that were beautiful tributes to her pure, strong, noble womanhood, and resolutions were adopted attesting the sympathy of the Legislature to Senator Hansbrough in his bereavement.

This was the first time in the history of the Union that the Legislature of any State met in joint memorial session to pay a tribute to the memory of a woman. But this action of the new North State, in paying this mark of respect to a Christian character, a devoted wife, a well spent life, was most fitting.

Mrs. Hansbrough was most devoted to her husband, and a true friend. She treated all with whom she came in contact in her daily life with kindness and consideration. Whether carrying flowers to some sick child in her North Dakota home, or sustaining the dignity of her State at the National Capital, she was the same generous, sweet-spirited, loving woman.

Mrs. Frye.

Mrs. Frye, wife of Senator Wm. P. Frye, of Maine, bears in her appearance, manner, characteristics and methods of thought, unmistakable evidences of her Puritan origin. She is a woman of uncompromising principles, great strength of character and moral courage, which is more unusual in this age of the world than physical courage. The frivolities of a quarter of a century of Washington society have had no more effect upon her straightforward, earnest character than they could have had on the granite of her native State.

When she first came to Washington, about 26 years ago, the young wife of an able young Congressman, the temperance movement was not in its present advanced stage, and wine drinking on all social occasions was almost universally the custom, so much so that any departure from this custom caused comment, and not infrequently, ridicule. Mrs. Frye came from a good prohibition State, and brought her temperance principles with her, so she declined to take wine on all occasions, although by so doing she made herself conspicuous, and, not infrequently, elicited embarrassing remarks.

Happily the temperance movement has now reached the point where any one and a lady especially, can



MRS. FRYE



MRS. DOLPH



MRS. BURROWS



MRS. GALLINGER

decline wine without calling forth unpleasant comment or ridicule in good society. Indeed, a lady is now thought more of for this course, and to women like Mrs. Frye and Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, society owes much of the advancement that has been made in this good cause.

Senator and Mrs. Frye have always lived in a simple, unostentatious way in Washington, and while Mrs. Frye makes no attempt at entertaining beyond her regular Thursday afternoon receptions, which are pleasant occasions, they by no means eschew society. Mrs. Frye is an exceedingly bright, interesting conversationalist, possessing a rare fund of quiet wit and humor. She is the mother of two daughters who are both married.

Mrs. Gallinger

Mrs. Gallinger, wife of Senator Joseph H. Gallinger, is a native of New Hampshire, and was educated in schools of New Hampshire and Vermont. She is the daughter of Major Isaac Bailey. It was while visiting friends in Cincinnati that she first met Mr. Gallinger, who was just graduated from a Medical College in that city. After their marriage in New Hampshire, Dr. Gallinger had intended to go West to settle, but his wife's friends persuaded him to locate in Concord, which has ever since been their home. Mrs. Gallinger is an affable, kind hearted woman. She is the mother of two sons and one daughter, who is married and resides in Boston.



MRS. GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN

Mrs. General John A. Logan.

Mrs. General John A. Logan was both the daughter and widow of a brave soldier. She is a native of Missouri. Her father was captain of volunteers in the Mexican war, and her future husband, John A. Logan, was in the same regiment.

Mrs. Logan was the eldest of a large family, and her father's straightened financial circumstances compelled her early acquaintance with responsibility and care.

General and Mrs. Logan's married life was especially happy, although they were never wealthy. During the Civil war she followed her husband to the battle field, enduring the privations and dangers of camp

life, thankful to be near him and to minister to the wounded and sick.

General Logan was elected to the United States Senate immediately after the close of the war. Mrs. Logan was especially fitted for the official social life of the Capital. For years they lived at Mrs. Lockwood's Strathmore-Arms, and here they gathered around them a circle of intellectual, cultured people, although they were not able to entertain in the sumptuous style of wealthy Senators. At last the home they had so long dreamed of was a reality, but, alas, for human people, in only a few short years General Logan died.

As soon as Mrs. Logan could rally from the shock of her husband's death, she devoted one of the largest apartments of their home to a Memorial Hall, placing here the General's portraits, war relics, presents and souvenirs, and here she welcomes the humble soldier and distinguished statesman.

Mrs. Chandler

Mrs. Chandler, the wife of Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, is the daughter of the late Senator John B. Hale, of New Hampshire, who was United States Senator for sixteen years, after having served in the House of Representatives. Senator Hale was also Minister to Spain.

Mrs. Chandler has had large experience in official society. When her husband was Secretary of the Navy, during President Arthur's administration, her drawing-room was one of the most brilliant of that period.

Mrs. Gibson.

Mrs. Gibson, wife of Senator C. H. Gibson, of Maryland, is descended from an aristocratic Virginia family. She is the daughter of the late Col. Humphrey B. Powell, who owned a large estate in the vicinity of her birthplace, Middleburg, Va. As Miss Marietta Fauntleroy Powell, she was much admired, and when quite young was married to the late Col. R. C. Halliday, who died some years after. He had been for years Secretary of State of Maryland. After a long widowhood she was married on the 28th of April, 1888, to Mr. Charles H. Gibson, and has



MRS. BLANCHARD



MISS BLANCHARD



MRS. WALSH



MRS. MITCHELL

since been one of the social leaders of Washington. Her brilliant receptions at the Shoreham are enjoyed by large throngs of guests, for Mrs. Gibson entertains with generous hospitality. Notwithstanding her many social obligations, Mrs. Gibson has found time to write a cook-book, in which she gives recipes which have been in her family for generations.

Mrs. Blackburn.

Mrs. Blackburn, wife of Senator Joseph C. Blackburn, has had nearly twenty winters experience in Washington society, as her husband began his Congressional career with the Forty-fourth Congress, and was re elect-

ed to every succeeding Congress until his election as United States Senator. Mrs. Blackburn is the mother of three daughters, who have greatly assisted her in her social duties. The eldest, Mrs. Stewart, who was married some years ago, has spent considerable time with her parents here. The two younger, Miss Corine and Miss Lucille, have been conspicuous figures on the social canvass since their brilliant career of young belle-hood began. In their contrasting styles of beauty both are attractive and interesting. Miss Corine has the color and contour of a Spanish senorita and the coquetry and sparkle of a French maiden, while her younger sister, Miss Lucille, is of pure Anglo-Saxon type, with features like a cameo, and pretty, demure manners.



MRS. BLACKBURN

Mrs. Hale.

Mrs. Hale, the wife of Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, is the daughter of the late Zach. Chandler, of Michigan, who was one of the strong men of the Senate. As Miss Chandler she was greatly admired in Washington, where she spent most of her girlhood. Mrs. Hale is an elegant, self-contained woman with a certain reserve of manner, and has many qualities of her able father.

Mrs. Blanchard.

Mrs. Blanchard, wife of Senator N. C. Blanchard, of Louisiana, is a handsome, interesting woman of engaging vivacity of manner and brilliancy of conversation. She is a native of Texas, but most of her

life has been spent in Louisiana. Mrs. Blanchard's maiden name was Mary Emma Barrett. Her mother was descended from the distinguished Taliaferro family, and her father, Capt. William W. Barrett, was an officer in the Confederate army. Miss Barrett was married to Mr. Blanchard, then a young lawyer, in 1873. Her social career in Washington began in 1881, her husband having been elected to represent his district in Congress. He was re elected to every succeeding Congress, and in 1894 was appointed United States Senator to succeed Edward Douglass White, who had been appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

During her fourteen winters in Washington Mrs. Blanchard has made many friends, for she is courteous to all, and has a kind, generous nature. Senator and Mrs. Blanchard have one son and one daughter just merging into beautiful young womanhood.

Mrs. Walsh.

Mrs. Anna Isabella Walsh, the wife of Senator Patrick Walsh, of Georgia, was born and reared in Edgefield County, South Carolina. Her father, Mr. John E. McDonnald, was a native of Charleston, S. C. and for years a merchant of that city. Her mother was a native of London, England, and when about ten years of age came to this country and settled in Cambridge.

Mrs. Walsh and the Senator were married in 1866, in Augusta, Ga.,

her father having moved there in the exciting times at the close of the Civil war. This city has ever since been her home. Mrs. Walsh is a lady of fine appearance. She is of the blonde type, tall and dignified, courteous, and gracious in manner.

Mrs. Hearst.

Mrs. Phoebe Elizabeth Hearst is one of the most artistic entertainers of Washington. She is a lady of pleasing presence, with a refined, intellectual face, and in her intercourse with friends shows a tenderness of womanly character that has its inspiration in a heartfelt benevolence. Possessing great wealth, she is continually doing good with it, and always has some benevolent project on her hands. Only those

who are personally acquainted with her can know how constant and conscientious are her efforts to help and give pleasure to others.

Mrs. Hearst's father, R. W. Apperson, was a Virginian by birth, and her mother was of the Whitmire family of South Carolina. She was born and married in Missouri. Mrs. Hearst first saw the light of day in Franklin county, about forty miles southwest of St. Louis, and in this vicinity her early life was spent. Here in 1862 she was married to Mr. George Hearst, one of the largest gold miners of California. They immediately went to California, where they resided until Mr. Hearst's election to the United States Senate in 1887, when Mrs. Hearst's brilliant social career at the National Capital began.

in the distance, and beyond are the hills of Virginia and the Potomac. Boundary Castle, as it is called, is a large brown stone structure of Norman design, surrounded by a stone wall with impressive portals. The exterior is broken into picturesque lines of beauty by bay windows, balconies and crenulated turrets. The interior combines some of the best features of Moorish architecture and is furnished in Oriental magnificence. The wide central hall is a reproduction of the delicate type of the Alhambra. One of the parlors is devoted to Mrs. Henderson's paintings, and the walls of another are decorated with fine specimens of modern art. This also contains a superb wooden mantel eighteen feet in height and fourteen wide, carved by Abert Pries, a teacher in the St.



MRS. HEARST

After Senator Hearst's death Mrs. Hearst returned to California, and for years withdrew from society, but in 1895 her many friends had the pleasure of welcoming her back to Washington. Mrs. Hearst's only son, Wm. Randolph Hearst, is the proprietor of the San Francisco *Examiner*, which was presented to him by his father in 1886 after his graduation from college.

There is an aristocracy of wealth and culture in Washington outside of official life. Typical of this class of homes is that of ex-Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson, on Meridian Hill. Their residence is one of the most imposing pieces of architectural beauty in this city of handsome residences, and commands a magnificent prospect; the great city appears



MRS. HENDERSON

Louis School of Design and Wood Carving, of which Mrs. Henderson was one of the founders and patrons.

Mrs. Henderson was reared in the historic town of Saratoga, New York, and imbibed a native love for those republican institutions that had early been vindicated by the surrender of Burgoyne to Gates. Her father, the late Judge Foote, and her uncle, the late Senator Foote, were, like her husband, experienced politicians, so she has had a long acquaintance with distinguished men of the age. As Miss Foote she was one of the belles of Washington city at its bright social period succeeding the close of the war. She was alternately the queen of two social centers, vibrating between her winter home at the National Capital and her summer home at the famous springs.

In 1868 Mr. Henderson, then one of the youngest Senators in Congress, captured the heart and hand of this fascinating young lady. He transported his bride to the shores of the Father of Waters, and there, in the cosmopolitan city of St. Louis, they lived for years in quiet elegance. Several years ago Senator Henderson purchased valuable property near the Boundary and Sixteenth street, and erected the magnificent residence that is now their permanent home. Senator and Mrs. Henderson entertain in a princely manner, and are especially noted for their dinners. Mrs. Henderson is a bright woman, of much culture and strong individuality. She is of the blonde type, having blue eyes and a symmetrical, classical face that is both frank and winsome. Her height is exactly that which the Grecian sculptor designed as the classic standard, which has come down to us from an ideal past.

Mrs. Henderson holds radical views on many of the live questions of the day. She is a woman suffragist, believing that women should vote and have all the rights possible to make a good living and be independent. She regards the voting power as a very important power. She also believes in prohibition, and would like to see the entire liquor traffic abolished. Senator and Mrs. Henderson have one son, who was graduated from Harvard in 1891, and from Columbia Law School in 1894. He has decided predilections and ability for diplomatic service, and accompanied Hon. John W. Foster on his mission of peace for China and Japan.

Mrs. PATTY MILLER STOCKING, the second daughter of the late Hon. Samuel F. Miller, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, inherits many of the characteristic traits of her distinguished father. She is like him in the force of her strong will, the native kindness of her disposition, and in the activity of her intellect. Mrs. Stocking's early life was spent in Keokuk, Iowa, from where her father was appointed by Lincoln, in 1862, to the United States Supreme Court. She was married to Col. W. F. Stocking, of New York, in Washington. Since his death, which occurred only three years after, her life has been a

varied one. A number of years she spent abroad, traveling through England, France, Germany, Greece and Turkey, and resided in Vienna three years.

Mrs. Stocking is a good amateur artist, and possesses a high order of literary talent, for years contributing to various periodicals. Her published letters on European travel were delightful for the information they conveyed as well as for the elegance of their diction.

In the winter of 1894 Mrs. Stocking met with a sad accident, while bravely trying to save the house where she was boarding, from fire, after upsetting a kerosene lamp. Her great will power and fine constitution enabled her to survive the effects of the accident and the heroic treatment she underwent.

During her convalescence she spent a part of the season of 1895 at Dr. Hawley's new Sanitarium, opposite Mrs. General Logan's home, and near other personal friends.

MISS FANNIE BREWER and Miss Elizabeth Brewer, daughters of Associate Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, are accomplished young ladies who were carefully educated in Detroit, Michigan.

They have a delightful home life. Justice Brewer is a charming man in his own home, and is devoted to his lovely daughters, to whom he is a genial companion. The learned Judge is forgotten as one listens to his bright,

witty sayings, and his delightful humor in their pleasant parlors.

HON. DAVID B. HENDERSON, the able Representative from Dubuque, Iowa, and Miss Anguata Fox, were students at the upper Iowa University, over thirty years ago. It was while pursuing the same course of study that they formed an attachment which was to last until death. After finishing their course of study their paths diverged for a time, Miss Fox returning to her home and Mr. Henderson entering the army as a private, to suffer the vicissitudes of war. He was severely wounded and lost a leg, but this did not prevent him returning to the army and taking a colonelcy even before he was fully recovered. After the close



MRS. PATTY MILLER STOCKING



MISS ELIZABETH BREWER

MISS FANNIE BREWER



GRANDCHILDREN OF ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SHIRAS



Cabin John Bridge, The Largest Stone Arch in the World. Span, 220 Feet



MISS QUAY



MRS. HARMER-REESIDE



MRS. DR. PERCY HICKLING



MRS. JAMES L. PUGH JR.

of the war Colonel Henderson and Miss Fox were married. Mrs. Henderson is a native of Ohio, but moved to Iowa at an early age. She is the mother of two daughters and one son. The elder daughter was married to Mr. Samuel Peaslee, several years ago, and the other, Miss Isabelle, is a highly accomplished young girl, possessing fine musical ability.

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MRS. HARMER AND MRS. HARMER-REESIDE. — Two popular ladies in official circles are Mrs. Alfred C. Harmer, wife of the Representative from the Fifth Pennsylvania District, and her handsome young daughter, Mrs. Harmer-Reeside. Mr. Harmer has been a member of eleven Congresses, and is popular with both Republicans and Democrats. Mrs. Harmer took a prominent part in Washington society since the administration of Johnson. Theirs was a happy family. Ten children sat around their hearth, eight sons and two daughters, but remorseless death has taken four of the sons from the family group. Mrs. Harmer is a fine appearing woman of varied accomplishments. Her Kensington work is something remarkable. One specimen is a garden scene that in its handsome frame would easily be taken for a painting. Mrs. Harmer's maiden name was Miss Lizzie Miller, and Mauch Chunk was her childhood home. Her father was one of the pioneers in the development of the iron and coal regions of the Lehigh. The family is of German extraction. During two months of the year Mrs. Harmer keeps house at their seaside home at Brigantire. Then she spends some time with her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Randall, of Philadelphia, while during the session of Congress she and Mrs. Harmer-Reeside reside together in Washington. Mrs. Reeside was married about six years ago.

Mr. Reeside is of a well known Washington family and a gentleman of fine appearance, and when he persuaded Miss Harmer to change her name she had only been in society a year. Mrs. Reeside attended an institute in Washington and then studied abroad. She is a beautiful singer, as is her husband, and their voices blend well together. She is also a good performer on the piano and the harp. Her china painting has rare merit. Personally Mrs. Reeside is pretty and attractive. She has dark sparkling eyes, curling hair, a fine figure and affable manners, which are the expression of a warm, generous heart.

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MRS. JAMES L. PUGH, JR.—The magic influence of love has been a potent factor in cementing together the North and South. It begun its work even before the close of the war, and continues its sunny beneficence in the second generation.

At one of the convocations of the Army Chaplains, North and South, of the late war, the following incident was related:

A young nurse in one of the Northern hospitals was observed to be especially interested in a wounded Confederate soldier who was in her ward. One morning when she came to the hospital they told her that the patient was dead. She was sadly distressed and asked if she could see him. The officials granted the request and she was led into another room where

the corpse was lying. She bent over the mortal remains tenderly and "kissed him for his mother," as she said.

At this the corpse opened his eyes, saying:

"Let the old lady take care of herself and you go in on your own account."

The sequel was a marriage between them soon afterward.

The official social circle of Washington has been an especially good field for this particular work of reconstruction. The chubby little blind god has played his part remarkably well here and is still busy shooting his arrows from one side of Mason and Dixon's line to the other with excellent results. One excellent illustration of cupid's talent for reconstruction is the home of Senator James L. Pugh, of Alabama. The North and the South are charmingly combined in this house.

Senator Pugh and family are from the extreme southern part of Alabama. Ex-Congressman Sowden and family are from the strongest of protection States, Pennsylvania. Mr. Sowden came into Congress with the Cleveland Administration and went out with it. As he was a strong Randall Democrat and an unbending Protectionist, and Senator Pugh a Southerner, cherishing old-time Bourbon doctrines, perhaps they would not have found much in common. But Senator Pugh had a talented son and Representative Sowden a rarely beautiful daughter. The two met in Washington society and the old, old story was repeated.

At a reception at the White House I promenaded through the conservatory with Mrs. Pugh, and she told me that it was there her husband made love to her during one of President Cleveland's receptions, and the memory wreathed her fair countenance in the sweetest smiles.

Allentown was the birthplace of young Mrs. Pugh and her childhood's home. She graduated at the Allentown Female College in 1884, with the highest honors, being the valedictorian of her class, and afterward attended the Lutherville Female Seminary, near Baltimore. She has devoted considerable time to music and her paintings have been much admired. She made her debut in Washington during the season of 1886, while her father was in Congress, and was helped greatly to success in social life by her charming manner, combining a mixture of dignity, reserve and cordiality, with the prettiest way of saying sincerely charming things. Her marriage with Mr. James L. Pugh, Jr., occurred in May, 1888. In appearance Mrs. Pugh is of medium height, and of slight graceful figure. Her luxuriant hair is of a golden brown hue; her eyes are dark brown, shaded with long black lashes, and her complexion is fair with a tinge of delicate rose. She compels the affectionate admiration of all who know her. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Pugh have made their home with Senator Pugh. The family is very hospitable and entertain in a princely way. The receptions of Mrs. Senator Pugh and her daughter-in-law are largely attended and among the most enjoyable held in Washington. Mrs. Pugh, Jr., has one lovely little daughter, not quite a year old.



MRS. ROBINSON



MISS ROBINSON



MRS. MUTCHLER



MISS ELLA BERCAU

Mrs. ROBINSON, wife of Representative J. B. Robinson, of Media, Pa., is a native of Philadelphia. Her maiden name was Lizzie Gilpin. She is a descendant of an old Quaker family. Her uncle, Honorable Charles Gilpin, was Mayor of Philadelphia for a number of years and a prominent Republican. Miss Gilpin was educated in Philadelphia. She met her husband, who at that time was a lieutenant in the navy, when spending the Summer among the mountains at Cresson. As a young lady she was a great society favorite, and since her marriage has been a recognized society leader. Her elegant Washington home is thronged with callers on her reception days. Mrs. Robinson is a very bright, charming woman, gracious and unaffected in her manner and an interesting conversationalist. Her presence in the drawing room is like a gleam of sunshine. Mrs. Robinson is tall and graceful. She has expressive brown eyes, luxuriant brown hair and a fair complexion. She is the mother of eight daughters, five of whom are living. The youngest four are school girls. The eldest, Miss Bessie, is one of this season's fair debutantes. She made her entrance into Washington society at a large reception given by her parents in her honor. Miss Robinson was graduated at a young ladies school and then traveled in Europe with her grandmother, Mrs. Charles Gilpin. She is of medium height, has brown hair and eyes, and is a beautiful girl.

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Mrs. HENRY MUTCHLER, wife of the Representative of the Eighth Pennsylvania District, is a native of Easton. She was carefully educated at St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J., and is very fond of literature, reads much and is well informed on the questions of the day. She is prepossessing in appearance, possessing luxuriant dark brown hair, beautiful dark eyes and a sweet expression. She is noted for her lovely disposition and charming manners, which endear her to her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Mutchler first met at Easton. They have been married about ten years. Mr. Mutchler is a newspaper man and owns and publishes several papers. He succeeded his father, Hon. William Mutchler, in Congress. The latter had represented his district for seventeen years.

Mrs. Mutchler's beautiful young sister, Miss Ella K. Bercaw, is a great acquisition to society. Miss Bercaw is also a native of Easton, where their mother now resides. Miss Bercaw is of medium height and has a finely moulded figure. Her complexion is a lovely pink and white, her eyes are soft brown, and her hair is light and curls over her fair broad forehead. She has cultivated literary tastes and enjoys associating with literary people. She is also an artist of ability. Her paintings have been publicly exhibited in Easton and have been much admired.

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Mrs. REYBURN, the attractive wife of Congressman J. C. Reyburn, who, on the death of William D. Kelly, the father of the House, was chosen to represent the Fourth District in Congress, has made many friends during her stay at the National Capital. Before her marriage Mrs. Reyburn was Miss Margaret

Crozier. Her mother was formerly Miss Atchison, a descendant of one of the earliest families settled in Ohio. Her father, Robert Crozier, who was a lawyer, moved with his little family to Kansas, in 1856. Here he became Judge of the District Court, which sat at Leavenworth, and here Miss Crozier grew into beautiful womanhood. After attending the Kansas school she was sent to Philadelphia for the finishing touches. About this time John Edgar Reyburn was sent to Philadelphia to attend the Saunders Institute. Afterward he studied law in the city and was admitted to the bar in 1870. Neither, however, was so much engrossed in study as to prevent the formation of a pleasant acquaintanceship, and the friendship of their school days ripened into a lasting affection, but it was not until years after, and after the young politician had served four consecutive terms in the Pennsylvania Assembly and had been twice elected to the State Senate, and was serving his second term in that body, that he married the fascinating Miss Crozier at her Western home, and brought her to Philadelphia. Here she became a prominent figure in fashionable life. She spent considerable time in the State capital during the sessions of the Legislature, where she was an acknowledged leader. During Mr. Reyburn's first term in Congress Mrs. Reyburn was very prominent in Washington society, but after the death of her little son she went into retirement. This Winter she again entered society, and her beautiful home on Connecticut Avenue was thronged with callers. Mrs. Reyburn is fond of society and usually returns all the calls made on her.

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Mrs. DALZELL, wife of the genial member of Congress from the Twenty-Second District, has occupied a prominent position in Washington official society during the past seven Winters. She is of medium height, with a sweet face, framed in soft brown hair, and possesses simple, pleasing manners which draw friends to her. The Dalzells reside in a pleasant home on New Hampshire avenue. Their only daughter, Elizabeth, after three or four brilliant Winters in Washington society, was married to George Dunn, the son of General McKee Dunn. She was a Pennsylvania girl, and until eighteen years of age had spent most of her life in that State. The finishing touches of her education were received at a private school in New York. During Christmas week of 1889 she made her formal debut here at a large reception given in her honor. She is slightly below the medium height. She has a graceful figure, with soft, flowing lines, and wears her hair in a becoming style.

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Mrs. COL. WM. A. STONE, wife of the Representative of the Twenty-Third District of Pennsylvania, is the youngest daughter of Judge R. C. White, of Wellsboro, Ohio. Mrs. Stone is connected with one of the oldest and best of Pennsylvania's families. Benjamin Franklin's daughter married into the Bach family, of which her mother was descended, and her mother was a cousin of Dr. Wm. Carpenter and Dr. Mary Carpenter, of London, who, with the Princess Alice, established a Mission School in India. Dr. Mary Carpenter lectured in Washington several years



MRS. WILLIAM A. STONE

ago with Fred. Douglas. Mr. Douglas in his lecture related at that time how she had helped to educate him. Her mother's parents resided in Philadelphia for many years. They were Quakers and carried out the Quaker ideas.

Mrs. Stone was born in Tioga County, the birth-place of so many prominent politicians. She attended school in New York city, where she was graduated at a musical academy. She is the mother of four children—three pretty little girls and one son. The family reside at No. 1721 Q Street N. W., in a quiet, modest way, but the interior of her house shows excellent taste here displayed.

Mrs. Stone is a brunette, possessing luxuriant dark hair, beautiful dark eyes, a kindly disposition and the most gracious manner. She extends so hearty a welcome to her guest that she places even strangers at once at their ease. She is an interesting conversationalist, witty and brilliant, and could well discharge the social duties of any position which her husband's political elevation might call her to fill. She is a fine musician and very popular in social circles.

Mrs. Dr. Percy D. Hickling, the eldest daughter of Representative Stone, (his first wife's child), was married last September in Trinity Episcopal Church, of Washington, to a prominent physician here. Mrs. Hickling possesses many of the traits of character of her distinguished father. She is tall and has light hair and blue eyes, and a fair complexion, a direct contrast to her dark-eyed and dark-haired husband. He, by the way, is considered one of the handsomest gentlemen in Washington, and was on the Committee of President Cleveland's Inaugural Ball. Dr. and Mrs. Hickling enjoy horseback riding when the weather is fine, and present a fine appearance on their horses. They are both members of the Shakespeare Club, of Washington, of which the Doctor has been President.

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MRS. SCRANTON, wife of the Representative of the Pennsylvania city which bears his name, is a daughter of General Amos N. Meylert, one of the most prominent citizens of Northern Pennsylvania of his day. Her grandfather, Secku Meylert, was a native of Cassel, Prussia. He was associated in banking operations with Rothchilds. He could speak half a dozen languages, was educated in Paris, and became acquainted with Napoleon Bonaparte. Later in life, business took him to Paris, where he renewed his acquaintance with the General and became a volunteer on his staff. After Napoleon's defeat he came to the United States and purchased a large tract in Pennsylvania and settled at Montrose. Some years after he married Abigail Nichols, of Montrose, daughter of a deacon of the Baptist Church. Their eldest son, Amos N. Meylert, then only 19, married Miss Anna Dennis, and to them was born Ada Meylert, the subject of this sketch. General Meylert and his family moved to Butler, where he became interested in the building of railroads and developing coal, iron and the resources of the country, amassing a considerable fortune. Ada attended the Greenwood Institute at New Brighton. Later they moved

to Scranton, where she met Mr. J. A. Scranton, who belonged to the old Scranton family of Connecticut. Generations ago they had established themselves in that section of Pennsylvania included in the region claimed by the Province of Connecticut, under her original charter, and on the tract of land which is the site of Pennsylvania's electric city—Scranton. Rep-



MRS. SCRANTON AND GRANDSON

resentative and Mrs. Scranton have one married daughter, the wife of Lieut. D. L. Tate, U. S. A., who was formerly a great society girl of Washington. She is a beautiful brunette, possessing a tall and graceful figure. They also have one son, Robert Meylert Scranton, who married Miss Helen L. Sperry, of Hartford, Conn., in 1890, and is engaged in business as partner with his father.

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MRS. J. D. HICKS, wife of the genial and popular Representative from the Twentieth District, is one of the most interesting women met at the National Capital. Mrs. Hicks before her marriage was Miss Josephine Barrick, a native of Frederick county, Md. She is descended from the Harbaugh family, so distinguished in Revolutionary times for patriotism and valor. The history of the family is almost co-extensive with the history of the country. The Harbaughs settled in Maryland in colonial times and took up an extensive tract in the beautiful region known as the Harbaugh valley. The homestead, which was built in the seventeenth century, still stands near Sabillasville, and is one of the oldest landmarks in the State. At the time of the Centennial Exposition a Baltimore syndicate offered a large sum to be permitted to move it to Philadelphia, but Mrs. Harbaugh, the present owner, who is an aunt of Mrs. Hicks, was not willing to part with her ancestral home for money.



MISS McPHERSON



MISS BESSIE STONE



MISS EMMA KILGOURNE



MISS BERNICE LACEY

It was built in the old German style of architecture, with very high ceilings, large and spacious rooms and solidly lined in hard wood with massive carvings. It is indeed a wonderful piece of architecture and in fine preservation.

Mrs. Hicks is of prepossessing and queenly bearing. She has a sweet, reposeful, yet strong face, that indicates great force, fullness and strength of character, combined with kindness and generosity of disposition. Her four children are her most ardent and devoted admirers. Her life is wrapped up in the interests of her home and family, her church and her benevolent work. Fashionable society and the frivolities that make up the lives of too many women Mrs. Hicks makes of secondary importance, yet in a drawing room of richly attired women she would attract attention as being one of the best and most tastefully dressed, as her costumes harmonize so well with her stately and dignified style. Mrs. Hicks is a natural politician and leader, and her husband's friends as well as political opponents give her credit for being a great help in his successful Congressional campaigns. She has strong temperance principles and is an active member of the Methodist church, of Altoona. Mrs. Hicks, with the other Congressional ladies at Willard's, has held brilliant Friday afternoon receptions.

* * *
 MRS. REPRESENTATIVE C. W. STONE AND DAUGHTERS.—One of the most hospitable and delightful homes on Capitol Hill is that of Representative and Mrs. Charles W. Stone, from Warren, Pa. Mrs. Stone and her charming daughters extend cordial welcome to the callers that throng their pleasant parlors on Monday afternoons. Mrs. Stone's maiden name was Lizzie Moorhead. She is a native of Erie, of which her father was one of the oldest citizens. Here she was carefully educated, attending the Erie Academy, in which she afterwards taught. Mr. Stone taught in this academy, and it was while connected with the institution that they formed an acquaintance and an affection which was to be coextensive with their earthly lives. Mrs. Stone is a most affable lady and of great intellectual power and careful reading. She has brown hair, blue eyes and is of medium height. Although queenly in society, she is much more than a society woman and is devoted to her home and family. Four beautiful daughters and two manly boys call her mother. The eldest son acts as Mr. Stone's private secretary, and the youngest is attending the preparatory department of Columbia College. The eldest daughter, after a brilliant young womanhood at the Capital, was married a few years ago to Mr. Allen, of Warren, where they now reside. She usually spends a part of each Winter with her parents in Washington.

The second daughter, Miss Ann, is an interesting young woman and a favorite in Washington society. She is very pleasant and a good conversationalist, possessing many attractions which make her a valuable assistant to her mother in entertaining. She has brown hair and eyes and a slender, graceful figure of medium height; she is a good dancer and is fond of

horseback riding. Miss Ann attended school near Philadelphia and afterwards traveled in Europe.

The third daughter, Miss Bessie, has been attending Baltimore College, but has taken a peep into society this Winter. She is a charming brunette with black hair and eyes like her father. The youngest daughter is still a school girl.

* * *
 MRS. JAMES B. REILLY, the wife of the Member of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania District, oscillates between her present home, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and Washington. Mrs. Reilly is usually accompanied, when in Washington, by her beautiful young daughter, and they together enjoy the pleasure of society. Miss Reilly is an attractive brunette, with dark eyes and luxuriant dark hair. She is about medium height, and has a slight, graceful figure. She is an able assistant to her mother in entertaining both at their Pottsville home and in Washington.

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 MRS. SUSAN P. WOLVERTON, wife of the member from the Seventeenth District, is a native of Sunbury, on the banks of the Susquehanna River, as were both her father and mother. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Hendricks. Her father was a relative of Vice-President Hendricks. Representative Wolverson is a native of Rushton. After graduating from Lewisburg University, in 1899, he took charge of the Sunbury Academy, and here, just before the war, met Miss Hendricks. After the war they were married. Mrs. Wolverson is the mother of two daughters and a son. The eldest daughter married Biddell Arthurs, and resides in Pittsburg. Her son is attending Princeton. The younger daughter, Miss Elizabeth Wolverson, is with her parents. She is a bright, cultured young woman, was graduated from Wilson College, and has been in society four Winters. She is tall, has dark eyes and hair and is fond of outdoor sports,

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 MRS. WM. R. MORRISON was acquainted with her husband from childhood. He was her hero before she was ten years old. He was then twenty, and went away to the Mexican war. The little girl watched him depart with wonder and admiration in her young eyes, and ever remembered the tall soldier until he came home again.

Soon the little girl was a boar-ing school Miss, and the tall soldier discovered how beautiful she was, and persuaded her that it was entirely unnecessary to wait until graduation, so when only 17, little Eleanor Horan was married to her hero of the Mexican war, and there has been no more devoted couple in official circles than Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Morrison. But the Mexican war was not the last time that Mrs. Morrison was to see her hero depart for battle. Col. Morrison was one of the first to answer the call for troops to save the Union. He was severely wounded at the battle of Fort Donelson, and his devoted wife hastened to him and nursed him back to health again. For many years Col. and Mrs. Morrison have resided at Willards. Mrs. Morrison is a woman of splendid qualities. She is an interesting conversationalist, having a large fund of reminiscences.



MRS. WILLIAM J. WHITE

MRS. WM. J. WHITE, wife of the Representative of the Twelfth District, is one of the interesting women that Ohio lent to adorn the official society of Washington for the Winter. Mrs. White is a lady of quiet dignity of manner, rare tact, intelligence and charming personality. She possesses a kind, generous nature and a warm affectionate heart, which attract even casual acquaintances to her and make her many warm friends. Mrs. White was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and is the daughter of Orange and Marletto Howard, of Mansfield.

Mr. and Mrs. White are very hospitable and entertained in Washington, as at their beautiful Cleveland home, in a magnificent style and manner. One of

have a beautiful little daughter and a promising son, who are receiving careful academic training.

Mrs. Sorg is devoted to her home and family, is charitable to the poor, and is loved by those in the high and low walks of life, who regard her as a kind-hearted, sympathetic woman. At their palatial home in Middletown, Mr. and Mrs. Sorg entertain their friends in the most hospitable manner, and while in Washington held frequent receptions in their elegant apartments at the Arlington.

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MRS. GEORGE P. IKIRT, wife of Representative Ikirt, of the Eighteenth District of Ohio, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., and is a descendant of one of the



MRS. SORG



MRS. IKIRT

the most elegant afternoon receptions of the season of 1895 was that given by them at the Shoreham. They have one lovely daughter, Miss Georgia, who is being carefully educated.

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MRS. P. J. SORG, wife of the Representative in Congress from the Third District of Ohio, is a native of Butler County, of that State. Mrs. Sorg's maiden name was Miss Jennie Gruver. She is descended from the Gruver family which won distinction in the Revolutionary War. Nature endowed Mrs. Sorg with many graces and charms of person. She has a tall, finely moulded form, brilliant black eyes, luxuriant black hair and classical features.

Mr. and Mrs. Sorg were married in 1876. They

oldest families of that city, being a grand-daughter of Wm. Holmes, an early pioneer, who located in that vicinity. Mrs. Ikirt received her preparatory training at Beaver College, Beaver, Pa., and afterward was graduated at Mt. Union College with first honors, and was chosen as orator from the philosophical department. The degree of Ph. B. was conferred upon her then, and since she has received the degree of A. M. from the same college.

During her collegiate course she devoted considerable time to music, completing the musical course after graduating, and also studied painting, for which she has a decided talent. Before her marriage Mrs. Ikirt contributed frequently to periodicals, and since, the cares of a happy family and four young children have



MISS MAUD MILLIKEN



MRS. LILLIAN FITZ-HUGH MILLIKEN



MRS. PENCE



MRS. M. A. SMITH

claimed her time, she still writes occasionally. She is anticipating the time when she can devote her entire attention to literary work. At present she regards the training and culture of her children as her most sacred and important duty, and does not permit even social or church obligations to interfere. She is noted for her devotion to her family and her loyalty to her friends. So far as consistent with her domestic duties she is an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she has been a member since childhood.

Mrs. Ikirt was one of the youngest ladies who engaged in the memorable crusade of Ohio against the liquor traffic, and was a charter member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of that State, and a prominent officer during the early years of this great organization.

Dr. and Mrs. Ikirt's hospitable home has been thronged with guests during the Congressional season from various sections of the country. The pleasure of a visit there is enhanced by meeting four bright children. Georgia, the eldest daughter, only twelve years of age, is quite a prodigy as an artist. Her paintings already have received praise from some of our best Washington artists, and she is thought to have a brilliant future before her. The two other daughters are named Ruby and Olive, and the only son bears the classical name of Virgil.

Mrs. Ikirt is a lady of prepossessing appearance and magnetic presence. She has a tall, fine figure, magnificent dark eyes, dark hair and an expressive face. An interesting conversationalist with a pleasing vivacity of manner and brightness, she charms and wins friends upon first acquaintance, of whom she has a host at the National Capital.

Representative Ikirt's successful career, both as a physician and politician, owes not a little to his wife's sympathy and support, for she has been an invaluable helpmate.

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MISS MAUD MILLIKEN, the daughter of Hon Seth L. Milliken, who has represented for twelve years in Congress the Maine District so long represented by James G. Blaine, inherits many of the distinguishing traits of her talented father. Miss Milliken is a native of Augusta, Maine. She is descended on her father's side from Sir James Milliken, of Scotland, who was knighted by King James for his military achievements, and on her maternal grand-father's side from one of the Counts of Perigneux, of France, whose burial place, with its elaborate tomb and monument, are at Pere la Chase.

Miss Milliken, after receiving a rudimentary education at her Maine home, attended the Allen School, near Boston, and studied music, both in Boston and New York. She possesses a clear, sweet, soprano voice, and leads the church choir at home. Miss Milliken has accompanied her father to Washington for a number of winters, where she is a favorite among her acquaintances. She is a beautiful girl of refined, gentle manners, and possesses a strong character.

MRS. LILLIAN FITZ-HUGH MILLIKEN is the daughter of Col. L. H. Fitz-Hugh, and the great-granddaughter of Patrick Henry. She was born in Virginia, and is closely related to the Lees, Prestons, Marions and Ayles, of that State. She was partly educated in Washington, and after her graduation spent four years in this city. As one of the reigning belles of society she was greatly admired for her beauty and accomplishments. Her father moved with his family to Dallas, Texas. There she met Mr. Samuel H. Milliken, a banker and prominent business man of that State, and after a few years acquaintance they were married in 1885.

Mr. and Mrs. Milliken, with their two beautiful children, spent part of the winter of 1895 in Washington with the family of their cousin, Representative Seth Miliken, and then went to the City of Mexico, where Mr. Milliken was called to look after a large landed estate.

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MRS. M. A. SMITH, the wife of Representative Smith, of the Twentieth District of Illinois, is one of the handsome women of the Congressional colony. Mrs. Smith's maiden name was Miss M. Alice Dailey. She was born at Murphysboro, Ills., where she lived with her parents until her marriage with Mr. George W. Smith, then a brilliant young lawyer, and they have since resided at Murphysboro, except during the Congressional session, when his official duties have brought Mr. Smith to Washington.

Mrs. Smith is not a society woman, in the ordinary acceptance of that term. With her life is too serious to flitter away, but at the National Capital and at her Illinois home she has a large circle of friends who love and admire her for her splendid qualities of mind and heart, and her pleasing personality. Her popularity throughout their district renders her of great assistance to her husband. Indeed, the people there look upon her as a very successful electioneer. The largest part of her time she devotes to her husband's interests, ably assisting him in his multifarious duties.

* * *

MISS MARY HUNTINGTON MORGAN, the accomplished daughter of the United States Treasurer, D. N. Morgan, is a native of Bridgeport, Conn. She was carefully educated at Hillside Seminary, of that city, and at Miss Browne's Institution on Fifth Avenue, New York. Miss Morgan has been very popular in official society, and has ably assisted her mother in entertaining. As would naturally be expected, she has found the social attractions of Washington life delightful, and has formed a strong attachment for the Capital City as a place of residence.

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MISS FRANCES BENJAMIN JOHNSTON, the gifted *littérateur* and illustrator, is a West Virginian by birth, and was educated in Washington and Baltimore, with a post-graduate course at Julian's studio in Paris. Though still a young woman, Miss Johnston, by rare artistic ability and remarkable perseverance and energy, has won for herself a place in the front rank of



MISS MARY HUNTINGTON MORGAN



MISS ETHEL McRAE



MRS. BOATNER



ANNIE JOSEPHINE BOATNER



MRS. MCCREARY



MRS. HAYES

photographers in the United States, while her published articles give evidence of a high order of literary talent.

Her particular field is that of magazine and newspaper illustration, though she is equally successful in other lines of photographic work, especially that of portraiture. She thoroughly understands the technical details of the art, having enjoyed the privilege of a course of instruction of photography at the United States National Museum. Her photographic illustrations have been extensively reproduced for magazine articles written by herself and others. Miss Johnston is an excellent descriptive writer, possessing a fine command of language and a delicate sense of the artistic in expression as well as in illustration.

The first work to give her prominence was a series of portraits of President Harrison's Cabinet officers, taken at their desks, which appeared as illustrations for an article in the *Cosmopolitan*. She afterward wrote and illustrated articles on "Uncle Sam's Money" and "Some Homes under the Administration," followed by sketches of Niagara, the Columbian Exposition, the Foreign Legations in Washington, and "Some White House Orchids." Her illustrations of the Pennsylvania coal mines and the Mammoth Cave are regarded as marvels of flashlight photography.

During an European trip in 1890 Miss Johnston was commissioned to make a collection for the photographic section of the United States National Museum, and soon afterward made, for the Columbian Exhibition, the photographic exhibit of the United States Naval Academy—a series of two hundred pictures, which were displayed in albums on the brick ship "Illinois"—for which she received a certificate of award. Her ability as an expert was further recognized by the Government in her appointment as assistant to the official photographer to make photographs for the illustration of the Government Report of the Exposition.

She has written and illustrated two books, "Mammoth Cave by Flashlight" and "The White House," and through Miss Johnston's courtesy eleven of her exquisite views of the Executive Mansion are reproduced in this publication. Miss Johnston inherited her literary tendency from her mother, who was formerly Washington correspondent for several prominent journals. Her aunt, Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, is widely known through her books on the *Life and Portraits of Washington*, and by her dialect stories of *Life in Kentucky*.

Miss Johnston was a charter member of the Washington Art Students' League, the first lady elected to membership in the Washington Camera Club, and is a valued member of the American League of Amateur Photographers.

In order to meet the growing demand for her work Miss Johnston has erected and fitted up a photographic studio, which is both complete and attractive. The building, a picturesque structure of red brick, is located near her home, 1332 V street, a pretty rose garden occupying the space between the two buildings. On the lower floor, besides the office, are the

work rooms, which contain all the latest devices for photographic work, including a convenient dark room that, for better exclusion of daylight, is reached by a labyrinth. The studio, occupying the entire upper floor, is entered from the outside by a rustic covered stairway, and has an immense skylight, fronting north, and extending from floor to roof. A large east window gives a good side light, and in all the accessories Miss Johnston's artistic ideas have been carried out. The rough terra-cotta walls and the dull green rafters of the pointed roof form an agreeable color-scheme for the display of hangings and decorations; and a high shelf, extending around the walls, holds an interesting collection of ceramics and curios gathered abroad and at home. An ample fireplace brightens the eastern end of the room, in which are cushioned couches, carved chairs, a piano, and other appointments of a drawing room.

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MRS. FRANCES ROWENA BOATNER, wife of Charles J. Boatner, Representative of the Fifth District of Louisiana, was the daughter of Oren Mayo and Deborah J. Spencer, of Louisiana. Her father moved from Watertown, N. Y., to Louisiana, about 1840. Mrs. Boatner is descended from Revolutionary parentage. Her grandfather was an officer in the War of 1812, and his grandfather in the Revolution. The family emigrated from England, not exactly on the Mayflower, but very soon thereafter. Her grandfather on her mother's side—George Spencer—was a Virginian, whose father was also an officer in the Revolutionary army. One of his sisters was the wife of General Lewis Cass and another of General Hunt, of Toledo, Ohio. Her father, Judge Oren Mayo, filled a number of offices in the State of Louisiana, having been successively Member of the State Legislature, State Senator, and for many years District and Circuit Judge. One of her uncles, Judge W. B. Spencer, was a Member of Congress from the Fifth District of Louisiana, and afterward one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Mrs. Boatner was married to the Hon. C. J. Boatner on the 27th of December, 1870. They have five children—four bright boys and a charming little daughter.

Little Annie Josephine Boatner is the pet of a large circle of friends at Willard's, whom she delights with her graceful dancing and her sweet childish ways. She is like a little fairy, as with graceful movements she keeps time to the music, her long fair hair falling to her waist.

Mrs. Boatner is a beautiful woman. She has a lovely complexion, of perfect pink and white. Her face is as fresh as a young girl's. Her luxuriant hair is light, and her eyes are true blue. She is a devoted wife and mother, and a good friend, always genial and kind.

Mrs. Boatner usually accompanies her husband to Washington, and her presence is a great acquisition to the social life at Willard's, which they make their home when at the Capital.

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MRS. MCCREARY, wife of ex-Governor J. B. McCreary, of Kentucky, who has represented the Eighth



MRS. CLARK



MRS. TARSNEY



MRS. CAMINETTI



MRS. JOHN ROACHE

District of that State for ten years in Congress, was born and reared near Lexington. Her father, Mr. Thomas Hughes, was one of the most extensive farmers in that prosperous region of the Blue Grass State. As Miss Kate Lee Hughes, she was a reigning belle during the two years that intervened between her graduation at a young ladies' seminary in Norristown, Pennsylvania, in 1865, and her marriage with Mr. McCreary in 1867. They are a very handsome couple, Mrs. McCreary having a fair complexion with brown hair and expressive brown eyes, while Mr. McCreary has dark hair and dark eyes. They have one son, Robert H. McCreary, who is a practicing lawyer in Chicago.

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MRS. WALTER I. HAYES, wife of Representative Hayes, the only Democratic member of the Fifty-third Congress from Iowa, is a native of New York. Mrs. Hayes' maiden name was Miss Frances Coan.



Mrs. Morgan D. Lewis



Mrs. David Wilbur



Miss Wilbur

She was the eldest of a family of five children. Her father, who was an energetic business man, moved with his family to Clinton, Iowa, where he established the First National Bank.

Miss Coan first met Mr. Hayes when she was visiting friends in Michigan, and they were married in less than a year. Several of Mrs. Hayes' relatives are missionaries, and she has for years been a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Hayes is a woman of strong character and great energy, who delights in doing kind acts. Personally she is very prepossessing. She has bright dark eyes and dark hair, expressive features and a finely moulded form, slightly below medium height, while her frank, cordial manners and happy disposition make her many friends.

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CONGRESSMAN JOHN C. TARSNEY, of Missouri, owes not a little of his political popularity to his wife,

who is naturally a politician and helpful to him in many ways. Mrs. TARSNEY is a native of Michigan, and is convent bred. The great trial of her life was the death of all her seven children, none of whom lived to the age of maturity. While domestic in her tastes, Mrs. Tarsney devotes a certain amount of attention to society, and has a large circle of friends both in Washington and at her western home.

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MRS. ANTHONY CAMINETTI, the wife of the Representative of the Second District of California, is a native of that State. Her maiden name was Miss Ellen Martin. She is descended from the distinguished Madison family. Her great-grandmother was President Madison's own cousin. Her great-grandfather, George Holland, was a First Lieutenant in the Continental army, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. His oath of allegiance is on file at the Department of State, being one of the few documents

preserved from the destructive hands of the English in the war of 1812. Mrs. Caminetti has a slight, girlish figure, blue eyes and brown hair, and is a bright, intelligent little woman, and has the reputation of possessing rare political sagacity. No woman in California has ever taken the political prominence that she did in the last Democratic Convention in Sacramento. Her husband was unable to be present, so she went before the Convention and made his speech of acceptance for him. In commenting on this one of the newspapers of California said:

"People who think that women have no influence in politics ought to have attended the Democratic Convention in Sacramento yesterday. Mrs. Caminetti presided and dictated the course of the proceedings with grace and precision of purpose unexpected from the gentler sex."

Her work in Washington during the last session of



MISS MABEL CLARE MONEY



MISS LILLIAN MONEY



MISS KATHERINE McRAE



MISS BALLINGER

the Fifty-third Congress, against a bill that she opposed, elicited a complimentary editorial from a San Francisco paper. Mrs. Caminetti has been prominently connected with educational work in California, and was a member of the Board of Education of her county. She is the mother of two bright boys.

* * *

MRS. MORGAN D. LEWIS, as her picture indicates, is a lady of handsome face and form. Her great gift is her voice, which is rich, full and clear, and has been carefully cultivated. Mrs. Lewis is of a musical family. Her mother was a fine singer, and her brother, Mr. Belmont Smith, possesses unusual mu-

Their families have been intimate friends for years. Mrs. Wilbur and Mrs. Lewis are of opposite types of beauty, Mrs. Lewis being of the brunette type while Mrs. Wilbur is a semi-blonde with light hair and a fair, rosebud complexion.

Mrs. Wilbur has one lovely little daughter.

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MRS. CLAUDIA BODDIE MONEY, the wife of the Representative of the Fourth District of Mississippi, has seen six administrations rise and fall in Washington and the Diplomatic Corps change its *personnel* again and again.

She is a lady of rare and brilliant gifts of mind,



MRS. WARNER.



MRS. SARAH DOAN LA PETRA.

sical talent. He has given the musical world some excellent vocal and instrumental compositions, and is now studying in Germany. Mrs. Lewis sings her brother's compositions, and especially his Creole Love Song, with fine effect.

She is the mother of three sons. The eldest, Harold Lewis, graduated from William College in 1893. The second, Louis H. Lewis, is a West Point graduate of the class of '95. The youngest, Clifford M. Lewis, is a graduate of the Amsterdam Academy, of New York, and is a young man of fine business ability.

Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Deforest Wilbur, the wife of the Representative-elect from Oneonta, New York, are both natives of Schoharie County, New York, and their early years were spent in the same vicinity.

with a superior early education. Her culture has been broadened and deepened by many years of study. Representative Money's brilliant career owes not a little to the sympathetic heart and sustaining mind of his wife. Enthusiastic in her nature, dignified yet tender, deeply interested in the improvement and moral and mental development of the young, she has loved to write especially for them. Her stories for boys and girls are both instructive and interesting. Mrs. Money has also written some admirable negro dialect stories, and one excellent story founded on electrical phenomena. She is fond of abstract study and loves nature with all the delight of the young, and takes comfort and consolation from it as do the old. Mrs. Money is a native of Jackson, Mississippi. Her life has been a romance because of its vicissitudes.



Secretary Carlisle's Only Grandson



Jane Carlisle



Laura Carlisle



Daughters of Representative A. L. Hager

She is the mother of three daughters and two sons. The eldest daughter is married. The two younger, Miss Mable Clare and Miss Lillian Money, usually spend the Winter in Washington with their parents. They are bright, attractive girls, possessing fine, sympathetic natures and literary tastes. They both attended the Norwood Institute and the Berlitz School of Languages of Washington. Miss Lillian has a genius for painting, and Miss Mabel performs well on the violin.

* * *

MRS. C. E. HOOKER, the wife of the Representative from the Capital District of the State of Mississippi, is a native of Vicksburg. She is the daughter of Benjamin Jennison, who belonged to a large family of brothers who went to Mississippi from Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hooker is a cousin of Maj. Gen. David B. Birney, one of the distinguished commanders in the Union army at the battles of Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. Gen. Hooker was an officer in the Confederate army. Their son, Allan J. Hooker, was named after his maternal grandfather, Charles Allan, a hero of the Revolutionary war.

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MRS. SARAH DOAN LAFETRA is a native of Sabina, Clinton County, Ohio. She was the fourth daughter of the Rev. Timothy and Mary Ann Custis Doan. Her mother was a member of the famous Virginia Custis family, and her father was a Methodist minister, earnest and devout. In the formative period of life and character, religious truths made a deep and lasting impression on her plastic mind, and at sixteen she was happily converted in the Methodist Church. She early manifested a love for intellectual pursuits, and made rapid progress in her studies. For several years previous to her marriage Miss Doan taught in the public schools of Fayette County, Ohio. In 1867 she was married to Mr. George H. LaFetra, of Warren County. Mr. LaFetra had served three years in the Union army, and after the close of the rebellion accepted a position under his cousin, Hon. James Harlan, then Secretary of the Interior.

Mrs. LaFetra is the mother of three sons, the youngest of whom died in infancy. The other two have grown to splendid young manhood, and possess lofty Christian characters. Both are prohibitionists and anti-tobaccoists. The elder, Dr. Linnaeus E. LaFetra, was graduated from Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Conn., and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, with the first honors of his class. He is now a physician in one of the largest hospitals of New York City. Mr. Edwin S. LaFetra, the younger, is a senior in Princeton College.

For eight years Mrs. LaFetra was President of the W. C. T. U., of the District of Columbia. Under her leadership the District Union grew into a felt power. She was also for years President of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, of Washington, and is President of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of that church. She is President of the District of Columbia Branch of the Society of Loyal Women of American Liberty, and Third National Vice-President of this Society.

A sketch which did not notice Mrs. LaFetra's

business qualifications would be very incomplete, for she is a practical business woman, and for years fought the rum traffic in a sure and substantial way, by successfully managing a temperance hotel and cafe, in the very heart of the city of Washington. Mrs. LaFetra is a woman of remarkable versatility and power, and possesses rare executive ability. She can wield a pen effectively as well as deliver a public address, while her ability for arranging meetings and conventions amounts to a genius. Through all the trials and anxieties attendant on aggressive work at the National Capital, Mrs. LaFetra is sustained by a happy faith. Conscious of having God and right with her, she can work and wait.

Washington is the home of a number of literary women, yet but little more will be attempted in this volume than to mention the names of a few of them.

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MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT is always the first to be thought of in a list of Washington's literary people. Although thoroughly cosmopolitan in personality as in her writings, being of English birth and working and living much abroad, nevertheless Washington has been for years Mrs. Burnett's home. Here Dr. Burnett, a man of finished literary tastes, has long been the leading oculist of the city, and here her son, Vivian, the original of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," now a college student, spent his childhood, and with his little brother, who died, played and went to school.

Mrs. Burnett's artistic home is located on Massachusetts avenue in the same block with that of Thomas Nelson Page, and opposite Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's new residence.

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MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, who is now seventy-five years old and has written seventy-three stories, one for almost every year of her long life, lives quietly in her quaint old home, Prospect Cottage, on the Heights of Georgetown, where most of her mature life has been spent. Mrs. Southworth has enjoyed an acquaintance with prominent people and writers of this country for two generations. Her first stories were written fifteen years before the Civil War, and she continued writing until within a few years ago, when she was approaching her seventieth year.

* * *

MRS. MADELINE VINTON DAHLGREN has been a prominent figure in literary and social circles of Washington for many years. She is the daughter of Samuel T. Vinton, who was for twenty-five years a member of Congress. This lady had the courage to write on so intricate a subject as Washington etiquette, and has also written numerous sketches and novels that have had extensive sale. Mrs. Dahlgren's home is one of the most attractive on Thomas Circle, and has been the scene of many brilliant entertainments.

* * *

MISS ALICE FLETCHER has won her laurels in fields unusual for a woman. At the Smithsonian she is regarded as an authority on ethnology, and a woman's fellowship was especially endowed for her at Harvard. She spent years among the Indians, studying



HAROLD AND ORRIN S. DEWITT
Children of Mr. and Mrs. G. DeWitt



DORA BREWSTER
Granddaughter of Representative Lacey of Iowa



CHARLOT LILLIAN WARNER
Daughter of Congressman John DeWitt Warner, of New York

their customs, locating lands for them, and contributing to their civilization.

* * *
 MRS. LIPPINCOTT, better known as "Grace Greenwood," was one of the earliest women correspondents of Washington, and inaugurated a new field in journalism. Her numerous writings exhibit a marked vein of romance and grace.

Mrs. Lippincott edited "The Little Pilgrim," the first child's paper published in the United States. At her fine old residence on New Jersey avenue, which has been her home since 1851, Mrs. Lippincott has entertained many literary people for the past forty years.

* * *
 MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, the President of the Woman's Press Association, and editor of "The American Monthly," has written for many years from the National Capital on a variety of subjects.

* * *
 MRS. LUCY P. STELLE and her lovely daughter, Miss Grace, have been for several years among the leading women correspondents of Washington, contributing to the *Philadelphia Press*, the *New York Herald* and many other journals.

Mrs. Stelle is on the staff of Marshall Cushing's bright paper, *The Capital*.

* * *
 MRS. LOUISE REED STOWELL, the wife of Dr. Charles H. Stowell, a leading specialist of Washington, has written over one hundred papers on educational subjects, and was for seven years editor of a scientific journal. Her valuable work on *Microscopical Diagnosis* has had an extended circulation. Dr. Stowell is also an able writer and the editor of two monthly magazines, "The National Medical Review" and "Practical Medicine." Mrs. Stowell is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

* * *
 MRS. DR. C. B. WINSLOW is an excellent writer as well as a physician, and has had for years an extensive practice in Washington. She is a native of Kent, England, and came to this country in 1826, when four years of age. Mrs. Winslow was the fifth woman in the United States to graduate in medicine.

* * *
 MRS. EMILY THORNTON CHARLES, "Emily Hawthorn," is a polished, graceful writer. She is a native of Lafayette, Indiana, and comes from a race of patriots. Her great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, her grandfather in the War of 1812, and her father gave his life for the Union in 1864, as did two of her brothers. Mrs. Charles was

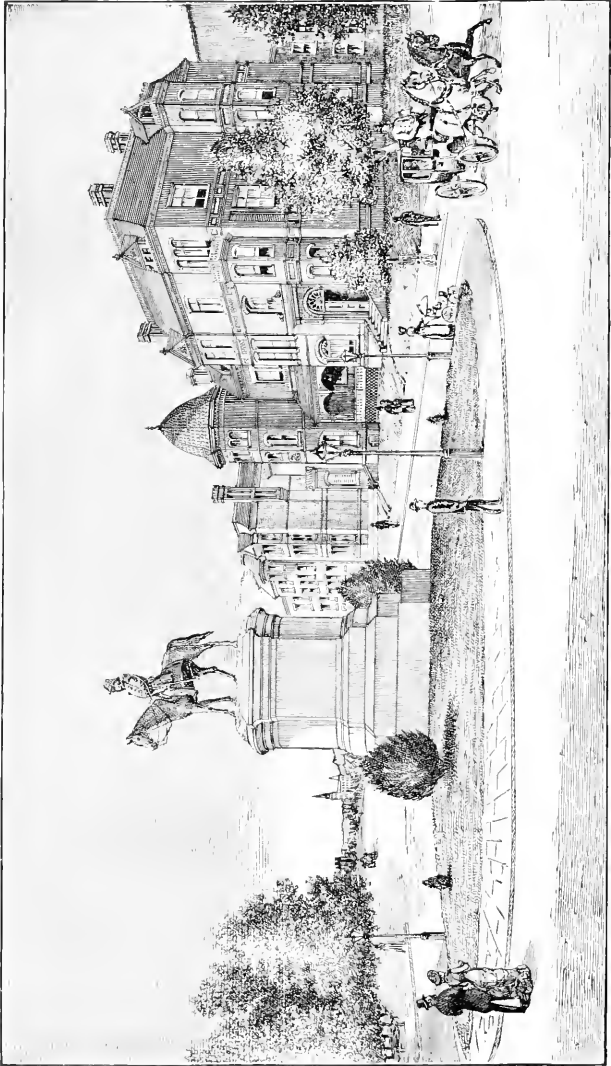
left a widow before she was twenty-five, with a son and daughter depending upon her. She began writing, and for some time did editorial and reportorial work. She has published two volumes of poems—"Hawthorn Blossoms" and "Lyrical Poems."

* * *
 MRS. M. D. LINCOLN, "Bessie Beach," has written for publication since she was sixteen years of age, but her more active literary work commenced in Washington, in 1870, and for twenty years she contributed to many of the leading journals of the county. Mrs. Lincoln has written excellent biographical sketches for the Daughters of America, and "A Woman of the Century," published by Mr. Moulton, of Buffalo, New York, and an exquisite booklet, "Over the Lawn to the White House." Her larger work, "A Scientific History," and a volume of poems entitled, "Beech Leaves," are to be published when the financial depression gives place to better times.

In 1882, with Mrs. Emily Thornton Charles and Mrs. R. P. Bredmle, Mrs. Lincoln organized "The Woman's Press Association, and was its President for eight years. The same year she became the presiding officer of the American Society of Authors, for the Washington Auxiliary of the New York Society.

* * *
 Washington is the home of CLARA BARTON, whose name, in connection with the Red Cross, is known throughout this and foreign lands. Miss Barton is a native of Massachusetts. At the commencement of the Civil War she identified herself with hospital-relief work, at the front, and here earned the name of Angel of the Battlefield, and at the beginning of the war between France and Prussia she became connected with the Society of the Red Cross, and began a similar work of mercy in the German lines, which she continued until the close of the war.

Returning home Miss Barton urged upon this Government the acceptance of the Geneva Treaty for the Red Cross Society, and in 1882 the United States Government accepted this treaty, which had previously been signed by other civilized nations. Under its provisions all who wear the Red Cross are allowed to go on the field of battle to care for the wounded. Miss Barton is the President of the American Association of the Red Cross, which did good service among the flood sufferers of Louisiana, Mississippi and Johnstown, Pa., and in 1891 and 1892 worked for the famine sufferers of Russia. Her pleasant home on F and Seventeenth streets is also the headquarters of the Red Cross Society, and contains many relics of her labor in this and foreign lands.



SCOTT'S STATUE

CHAPTER VI.

A REVIEW OF A SEASON'S SOCIAL EVENTS.

The social season at the National Capital is inaugurated each Winter with the President's New Year's Reception at the White House.

New Year of 1895 was an ideal winter's day, clear, crisp, moderately cold and full of sunshine.

The historic White House had been appropriately decorated for the day's ceremonies with a profusion of plants and flowers. The Blue Room, where the receiving party were to stand, presented a picturesque appearance. The doors, mantles and mirrors were draped with garlands of smilax. In the recesses of the three tall windows were grouped arching palms, among which clustered scarlet poinsetta in profusion. The mantles were banked with white and scarlet blossoms. The divan, which has stood in the center of this room for so many years, was adorned with a tall bouquet of pure white camelias and hyacinth blossoms, forming an attractive picture among the guests who clustered around it. Above this the crystal chandeliers sparkled through a veil of asparagus and garlands of smilax. The quaint Green Room was fragrant with the perfume of many plants whose varied colors contrasted well with the green of the palms that filled the corners. The great East Room was decorated in harmony with its majestic proportions. Before the triple window stood towering palms that reached to the ceiling, while about their bases were grouped smaller palms and foliage plants, with a row of scarlet poinsetta reaching half way up this pyramid of greens. The recesses on either side of the doorway, leading to the inner corridor, were lined with large screw palms and ferns intermingled with scarlet blossoms. The mantles on the east and west sides of the room were banked with scarlet and white flowers, and at the north and south ends were luxuriant foliage plants. Magnificent palms decorated the inner corridor through which were to pass the imposing procession of the receiving party.

Several scores of people had assembled in this corridor before the hour for the reception. In the entrance corridor were seated the members of the Marine Band in brilliant red uniforms, where they are always grouped during state entertainments.

Nearly fifty policemen were detailed for the purpose of managing the crowd without and keeping it in order within the White House. The broad curved driveway within the White House grounds was lined with gorgeous equipages, but allowing sufficient space for carriages to drive through to the porte-cochere.

In the line of people without the western gate, which extended for a considerable distance, there was a waving of banners and many gay colors, especially among the various military and civic organizations.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the Marine Band, under its skilled leader, began playing, "Hail to the Chief" and the President and Mrs. Cleveland came down the west staircase and passed into the Blue Room. Following them came the Cabinet and their ladies in the order of Presidential succession.

Mrs. Cleveland was radiant in a superb gown of white uncut velvet with a diamond brooch. Mrs. Gresham, in the absence of the Vice-President's wife, stood next to Mrs. Cleveland.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps and ladies were first presented, the British Ambassador with Lady Pauncefoot leading this brilliant cortege. The Supreme Court, Senators and Members of Congress and ladies were then presented; then came the Army and Navy in solid line, and presenting a strikingly martial appearance with their glittering gold lace. Then followed the various organizations, including the Grand Army of the Republic, and last but not least in number, the citizens—the sovereign people.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland shook hands until two o'clock, when the doors were closed.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham gave a breakfast at noon to the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the ladies accompanying them, at the Arlington, whose spacious parlors were beautifully decorated for the occasion. After the breakfast Mrs. Gresham held a public reception here.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle held one of the largest receptions of the day. Among the ladies assisting were Mrs. Wm. K. Carlisle, Miss Helm and Miss Queen, of Covington, Ky.; Mrs. Robert P. Bowler, the Misses Hamlin, Miss Draper, Miss Thornton, Miss Curtis, Miss Ruth Leeds Keer, and Miss Margaret Johnson.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont held a brilliant reception from 3 to 6 o'clock. There was a procession of uniformed officers through the parlors during the entire afternoon. The ladies invited to assist included Mrs. John M. Wilson, Mrs. Joseph Breckinridge, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Closson, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Doe, Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Millis, Mrs. Bate, wife of Senator Bate, who is on the Army Committee; Mrs. Outhwaite, wife of the Ohio Representative; Miss Flagler, Mrs. Rucker, Miss Aline Wilcox, Miss Deering, Miss Murphy, daughter of Senator Murphy, of New York; Miss Mary Sheridan, Miss Katherine Smith, the Misses Davis, daughters of Major Davis; Mrs. Charles Sanders, of New York, cousin of the hostess, and Mrs. Henry Perrine, mother of Mrs. Cleveland.

The residence of the Secretary of the Navy, with its profuse decorations of flags, presented a patriotic appearance. The Secretary and Miss Herbert were assisted by Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. and Miss Hichborn, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Lemley, Mrs. Haywood, Miss Stellwagen, Miss Fife, Miss Rush and Mrs. Micou.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton received a gay throng of callers. The ladies of the receiving party were Mrs. Coombes, wife of the New York Representative; Mrs. Dabney and Mrs. Mark Harrington.

The parlors of the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Bissell were thronged with visitors for three hours. The ladies invited to assist included Mrs. Charles Carey and Mrs. Milburn, of Buffalo; Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mrs. Richard Mulhgan, Miss Jane Riggs and Miss Pendleton.

The home of the Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, in the northwest part of the city, was the scene of a brilliant reception during the afternoon. The ladies of the receiving party were Mrs. Gray, wife of Senator Gray; Mrs. William Endicott, jr.,

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mrs. Holmes Conrad, wife of the Assistant Attorney General; Miss Alice Lee, of Boston; Miss Nellie Hunt.

General and Mrs. Schofield hospitably entertained the hundreds that called to pay their respects. Mrs. Schofield was assisted by her mother and sister, Mrs. Kilbourne and Miss Kilbourne. Among other ladies in the receiving party were Mrs. Sanger, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Cummings, Miss Breckinridge, Miss McMillan, Miss Gilmore, Miss Closson and Miss Julia Grant.

Mrs. Brewer, wife of Justice Brewer, received during the afternoon, assisted by her daughter.

Assistant Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo were assisted in receiving their numerous callers by Mrs. Tardy.

Admiral and Mrs. Ramsay held a pleasant reception.

Many private residences were open to the public during the afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2.

Miss Johnson, the lovely daughter of the late Admiral and Mrs. Johnson, made her debut at a large afternoon tea given by Mrs. Johnson.

The German Ambassador gave a dinner to a dozen of his gentlemen friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Blount gave a musical at their picturesque old home—The Oaks—in honor of their guest, Miss Jennie E. Slater, who had recently returned from Italy, where she studied four years in Florence with Vanniccini. Miss Slater possesses a voice of remarkable strength and sweetness. Mrs. E. Z. Perkins, Miss Mary Powell, Prof. Lent, Miss Chittenden, Mr. Delano, Mr. Charles E. Rice and Prof. Lawrence, contributed to the musical program, to which the distinguished company listened with pleasure.

Mr. Thomas Francis Cahill, of Baltimore, and Miss Mary Costello were united in marriage at St. Patrick's Church.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3.

President and Mrs. Cleveland entertained the Cabinet at dinner. The floral decorations for the occasion were artistic and beautiful. The guests were received in the East Room, which was made additionally attractive by tiny electric lights which gleamed like fireflies amid the luxuriant palms and plants that were grouped in the recesses of the windows and the garlands that were twined around the fluted columns.

The decorations of the table in the historic State Dining Room were equally effective. A plat of maidenhair ferns extended down the center dotted at intervals with orchids and at either ends were wreaths of orchids and maidenhair ferns. The lights of the silver candelabra burned under yellow shades. The other appointments were in green and yellow. A single orchid composed the boutonnières, and the corsage bouquets for the ladies were of orchids.

The presence of Senator Hill at the dinner drew forth considerable comment from the press.

Ex-Postmaster-General and Mrs. Don M. Dickinson, who were guests at the White House, were among the company, and Senator McPherson and his charming wife, who for years have been prominent in the White House circle, and Mrs. Hearst, whom Senator Hill had the pleasure of taking in to dinner, were among the distinguished company.

Judge and Mrs. John Davis introduced their young daughter at a large ball given at the Country Club. Miss Davis, whose childhood was passed in Washington, had recently returned from Europe, where she studied several years.

Mrs. Wythe Denby gave an afternoon reception, to introduce her niece, Miss Ellen Beale. Miss Saville, Miss Bayne, Miss Condit-Smith, Miss Bolton and the Misses Marbury assisted. In the tea room Mrs. Forbes Beale and Miss Johnson presided.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Howard presented their eldest daughter to their friends at an elegant afternoon reception. Mrs. Howard is a grand-daughter of Capt. Robert T. Spencer and a cousin of James Russell Lowell.

Mrs. R. F. Fleming gave a large afternoon reception in honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Walton Fleming.

Mrs. McAdoo, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, gave a luncheon to Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Reamey, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Legare, Mrs. Thurber, Miss Hamlin and Miss Tardy. The decorations were pink carnations and maidenhair ferns.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont gave a dinner in honor of General and Mrs. Schofield, which was followed by a large reception to all the Army officers on the active list and the ladies of their families. This was the first evening card reception that the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont have given during this Administration.

The parlors were decorated with palms, and the table decorations were in red roses and ferns.

Postmaster-General and Mrs. Bissell entertained a number of friends at dinner. The table decorations were meteor roses and ferns artistically arranged.

Representative and Mrs. John Robinson gave a brilliant evening reception at the Shoreham to introduce their daughter into Washington society. The large banquet hall, under the magic touch of the florist, was decorated most artistically and formed an effective background for the elegantly attired guests. On the walls immense wreaths tied with long streamers of red ribbon, formed graceful lover's knots, and other ornate designs; ropes of feathery asparagus vines mingled with scarlet streamers, entwined the chandeliers. The table in the dining room was gorgeous with its long-stemmed American Beauty roses, garlands of green and brilliant lights shaded with pink.

Mrs. Robinson appeared in a gown of white bengaline silk, and the debutante was beautiful in a toilet of white satin. Mrs. Robinson was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Charles Gilpin, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Letitia Robinson, mother of Mr. Robinson. The guests included prominent people in social circles.

The Misses Lee, of Virginia's distinguished family, gave a dancing party to a number of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson entertained at dinner the Chinese Minister and Mme. Yang, Mr. Sze and Mr. Chung, Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Senator and Mrs. Hawley, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Representative and Mrs. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Foulke, Miss Field and Miss Alger.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.

The Brazilian Minister and Madame de Mendonca gave an evening musicale, at which an excellent programme was rendered by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. U. S. Grant at the Arlington. The other guests were Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. K. Carlisle, Col. and Mrs. John M. Wilson, Gen. Jones, Assistant Postmaster-General; Mrs. Bugher, Mrs. Andrews, daughter of the host and hostess; Mr. Otto Gresham, Assistant Secretary Curtis, Gov. Boutwell, and Mr. McPherson.

Mrs. Maxwell, wife of the Solicitor General, gave a Marguerite luncheon in honor of Mrs. Taylor, of New York, and Mrs. Harry Maxwell, of Ohio.

Private Secretary and Mrs. Thurber gave a dinner in honor of ex-Secretary and Mrs. Don Dickinson.

Mrs. Tyler and the Misses Tyler gave a handsome tea. They were assisted by Mrs. S. Perry Lee, from Boston; Mrs. D. D. McKibbin, Miss Norris, Miss Katherine Smith, Miss Margaret Johnson, Miss Lockett, Miss Worthington, the Misses Wendling, Miss Nina Scott, Miss Powell, and Miss Hogland, of Omaha, Mrs. Bone, sister of Mrs. Tyler, and Mrs. R. G. Rutherford presided in the tea room.

Mrs. Crosby Noyes, wife of one of the owners of the *Evening Star*, gave a tea to a large company. The drawing rooms were artistically decorated with palms and flowers.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7.

Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle gave a handsome dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Don Dickinson. The table decorations were pink and white.

Justice and Mrs. Brewer were host and hostess at a handsome dinner party.

Mrs. Leigh Robinson gave a pink tea to introduce her niece, Miss Garnett. Mrs. Robinson received in a costume of white silk. The young debutante wore white satin, covered with the soft folds of white chiffon. Mrs. Robinson was assisted by Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Mrs. Stone, wife of Dr. Stone; Mrs. Winthrop, Miss Carter and Miss Jane Riggs.

Mrs. Seawell gave a complimentary dinner to Cardinal Gibbons, which brought together some of the best known American *littérateurs* residing in Washington. The table decorations were in cardinal red in compliment to the guest of honor. Mrs. Seawell was assisted by her daughter, Miss Mollie Elliott Seawell, the writer. The guests were Cardinal Gibbons, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Washington, Representative Tyler, of Virginia; and Mrs. Isham Hornsby, Father Parks, chaplain of the United States navy, and Miss Kent.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8.

At noon Miss Mary Alexander Wallach, daughter of Mrs. Richard Wallach, was married to Mr. Edward Anthony Mitchell, son of the late Representative Charles L. Mitchell, of New Haven, Conn. The Rev. Dr. Mackey Smith, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, officiated. The bride was attired in a handsome traveling costume. Immediately after the ceremony and congratulations of friends, the young couple started on their wedding tour.

The German Embassy was the scene of a brilliant entertainment given by the German Ambassador to formally introduce his young daughter, the Baroness Von Saurma. The drawing room was thronged with the *élite* of the city. The Baroness, who with her father welcomed the guests, wore a becoming gown of pink tulle over satin. The favors of ribbons, various hues, horse-shoes, butterflies and Egyptian statues, were brought from abroad for the occasion by Baron Von Saurma.

Secretary and Mrs. Gresham took the initiative in Cabinet dinners, giving the first of the series. President and Mrs. Cleveland were the guests of honor. The elaborate dinner was served in the private dining room of the Secretary of State, in his suite of apartments at the Arlington. The table, with its handsome center piece of maidenhair ferns on an oval mirror, was a picture of loveliness.

Senator and Mrs. Gorman presented their youngest daughter, Miss Edna Gorman, to society, at a large tea, which was attended by the *élite* of the city. The young debutante was beautiful in a gown of white satin with yoke of chiffon. Miss Gorman, Miss Daisy Gorman, Miss Hattie Gorman and Miss Bessie Gorman assisted in entertaining. The other assistants were the Misses Norris, the Misses Wheatley, Miss Cassell, Miss Mann, of Philadelphia, and Miss Raisin, of Baltimore.

The residence of the Chief Justice was the scene of an enjoyable tea given in honor of Miss Charlotte Rosalys Jones, of New York. Mrs. Fuller was assisted in receiving by Miss Katherine Fuller, Mrs. Aubery, Mrs. Mary Fuller Manning, Miss Aline Wilcox and her guest, Miss Kountze, Miss Pitts, of Detroit, and Mrs. Herbert Wilson. Among the guests who came from a distance to attend the tea were Mr. Gibson, the well-known artist, from New York; Mr. Robert Howard Russell, of New York; the Messrs. Pennineas, of Baltimore; Mr. B. N. Stump, of Baltimore; Mr. Edgar Allen Poe, of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. William Conger Hall, of Baltimore.

The Stewart Castle, one of the earliest of the grand residences of the city, and which has been the scene of so many elegant entertainments, was opened this Winter in pristine magnificence, the first entertainment being a dinner given by Senator and Mrs. Stewart. Few houses in Washington afford more conveniences for entertaining. The drawing room is rich in gold ornamentation; the spacious ball room has been fitted up with prettily cushioned seats rich in Chinese embroideries. The imposing hall is both unique and beautiful, while the reception room at the end of the entrance is of brilliant color, warm and rich in its effect, the furniture being upholstered in red and the walls in red also. This beautiful mansion was erected in accord-

ance with the design of a castle which Mrs. Stewart admired in her travels abroad.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9.

The marriage of Miss Jane Threlkeld Cox and Dr. Larkin White Glazebrook took place at noon in St. Paul's Church, the Rev. Alfred Harding and the groom's father, Dr. Otis Glazebrook, officiating.

Mrs. Stewart gave a handsome luncheon in honor of Mrs. Grant. The other guests were Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Washington McLean, Mrs. Emory, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. John Mullan, Mrs. Hendley Smith, Mrs. Jno. W. Foster, Mrs. Hullyer, Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. Almy, Mrs. Call and Mrs. Maxwell.

The first Cabinet receptions of the season were inaugurated, and the society made the rounds in a genial snow storm.

Mrs. Gresham was assisted at the Arlington by her daughter, Mrs. Andrews, and her niece, Mrs. Fuller.

Mrs. Carlisle was assisted by Mrs. and Miss Brendner, of Kentucky; Mrs. Egerton, the Misses Hamlin, and Miss Helm of Kentucky. In the tea room Miss Katherine Riggs and Miss Queen presided at the table.

Miss Morton was assisted by her niece, Miss Gresham, of Detroit.

The ladies assisting Mrs. Lamont were Miss Katherine Wilard, the guest of President and Mrs. Cleveland; Mrs. William Tucker, Mrs. James Biddle, Mrs. Rawles, Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. Whipple, Mrs. M. R. Morgan, Miss Breckinridge, Miss Aline Wilcox, Miss Kountze, Mrs. Thurber, Mrs. Bradbear, Miss Gray, Mrs. Blair Lee, and Miss Lindsay Poor.

Miss Herbert had with her Miss Eeles, Miss Sherrill, Miss Pendleton, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. John Davies Jones, Mrs. Rush, Miss Fyffe, and Miss Ruggles.

Mrs. Bissell received in a costume of lavender velvet. The ladies assisting her were her guest, Mrs. Sawyer, of Buffalo; Mrs. Charles Spaulding, of New York; Mrs. Fitch, Miss Campau, Mrs. Tracey, of New York; Mrs. McAdoo and her sister, Miss Tardy.

The Attorney General's wife had with her Mrs. Clifford Richardson, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Harlan, Miss Nicholl, Miss Benny, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Wm. Hall.

General and Mrs. Schofield gave a dinner to Justice and Mrs. Gray, Minister and Mrs. Romero, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Henderson, Minister Kurino, Gen. Breckinridge, and Mrs. and Miss Kilbourne.

Judge and Mrs. John Davis gave a dinner of twenty covers to young friends of their daughter.

Mr. John W. Thompson and Miss Thompson gave a large evening reception in their elegantly appointed home.

The Bachelors' Club gave a german. The guests were received by Mrs. Wallach and Mrs. Richardson. The success of the entertainment was largely due to the efforts of the following bachelors as committee: Wm. Hall Slack, Jesse Brown, Robert S. Chilton, Jr., Chas. C. Glover, Imperiali De Francaville, Geo. Howard, Clemons Kettler, Chas. Laurie McCawley, John Van Ness Philip, Alexander Rodgers, and P. Lee Phillips.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10.

The first evening reception of the season at the White House was given by President and Mrs. Cleveland in honor of the Diplomatic Corps, assisted by the ladies of the Cabinet.

Mrs. Schofield gave a luncheon in honor of her mother, Mrs. Kilbourne, of Keokuk, Iowa. The decorations were in pink and white. The guests were Mme. de Mendonca, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Closson, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. Galaudet, Mrs. Belknap, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Bliss and Miss Kilbourne.

Mrs. Mason gave a handsome tea in honor of her niece, Miss Adams.

Mrs. E. L. Kinney and the Misses Kinney also gave a tea. Mrs. Blanchard, the charming wife of the Senator from Louisiana, held an enjoyable reception in the handsome parlor of the Riggs. She was assisted by her daughter and a number of ladies.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11.

The birthday of the Japanese Minister, Mr. Kurino, was celebrated by a unique reception at the Legation, which was strikingly Oriental in its features. As the host was a bachelor, Mrs. Olney, wife of the Attorney General, received the guests for him. The parlors were decorated in white and red, the Japanese color. The temporary stage was draped with Japanese and American flags and illuminated with Japanese lanterns, giving a decided Japanese appearance to the whole. The Japanese performers who came from New York especially for the occasion, and Mr. Kurino, appeared in the court dress of Japan. The large programme prepared for the entertainment, had the arrangement of dances and slack wire performance engraved on one side, and the menu of the elaborate supper on the other. Each lady, after greeting the Minister and Mrs. Olney, received a card with a printed number, with which to draw a present from the mysterious-looking parcels near the stage. During the intermission in the programme there took place what was designated as the *Fukulikubut*, which interpreted means a distribution of souvenirs of the occasion. Each lady received a hair-pin commemoration of the first victory of Japan over Korea.

The Secretary of War gave a dinner in honor of Joseph Jefferson.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham gave a tea to a few friends in honor of their daughter, Mrs. Andrews.

The Postmaster-General and Mrs. Bissell gave an elaborate dinner. The decorations were of La France roses.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whittemore gave a large evening reception complimentary to their daughter's guest, Miss Kountze, of New York.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12.

The reception of Mrs. Joseph S. Eaton, of Jefferson Place, in honor of Miss E. R. Hooper, of Boston, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was largely attended by the *elite* of Washington.

Mrs. Morehead was the genial hostess at a reception given at the Shoreham.

Miss Murphy, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Murphy, entertained several of her young friends at a pink and white luncheon.

Madame L. Noot, the well-known importer of fine laces and Parisian novelties, gave several exhibitions of beautiful laces and Parisian novelties in her parlors at the Riggs to a large number of prominent society ladies. Mrs. Noot spent several weeks here this Winter, as usual. Her patrons have included ladies of every Cabinet and the wives of every President since Grant's administration.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14.

A distinguished and appreciative audience gathered in Mrs. Lamont's spacious parlors at noon to enjoy the musical given by Miss Katherine Willard. This lady, who is a niece of Frances Willard and schoolmate of Mrs. Cleveland, her patroness, possesses a rich mezzo-soprano voice of great sweetness, which evinces careful cultivation. She rendered a number of selections exquisitely, showing hard study and deep appreciation. Miss Willard was assisted by Mr. Ethelbert Nevin, of Boston.

The President was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Attorney General Olney to the Cabinet and Justices of the Supreme Court.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Leighton gave a large reception at their elegant home on Capitol Hill. Mrs. McDermond, wife of Representative McDermond, of Ohio; Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Rankin, Miss Walker, Mrs. Harlan, and Mrs. Mitchell, of New York, assisted.

Mrs. Charles Beach and Miss Flora Hutchinson were united in marriage at the Vermont-Avenue Christian Church. Dr. F. D. Power officiated, assisted by the Rev. E. B. Bagley.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15.

Secretary Herbert and Miss Herbert gave a handsome dinner to the President and members of the Cabinet and their wives.

The table decorations were novel and effective. The center piece was an ellipse of ferns on which rested a floral star of red and white outlined with loopings of blue ribbon. Mrs. Cleveland was not able to be present on account of indisposition.

Mrs. Coombs, the wife of the Representative from Brooklyn, gave a large tea, at which the decorations were green and white. Paymaster General and Mrs. Stewart entertained their friends at a tea, where the decorations were pink and yellow.

Mrs. Charles G. Douhlin extended the hospitality of her home to her friends in honor of her cousin, Miss F'recott, of Boston. Ladies of the receiving party were Mrs. Frye, wife of Senator Frye, and Mrs. John Joy Edson, who presided at the tea table.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16.

The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefoot gave a handsome dinner party in honor of Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham. The magnificent silver service sent to the embassy from Lisbon was used for the first time.

Miss Belle Mitchell and Mr. Wm. E. Robinson, the Assistant Marshal of the District, were united in marriage at the New York-Avenue Presbyterian Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Willour F. Emnis, and was followed by a reception at the house of the bride.

All the ladies of the Cabinet received except Mrs. Hoke Smith, and their pleasant homes were visited by large numbers of people. Mrs. Gresham's apartments at the Arlington were thronged with callers.

Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Assistant Attorney General, and her daughter, held a pleasant reception, assisted by Mrs. Bland and Madam Yang Yu.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17.

The spacious residence of Mr and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, on Dupont Circle, was the scene of a brilliant gathering. A dinner party in honor of their young daughter, Miss Mamie Leiter, was followed by a dance, participated in by about one hundred guests. This magnificent mansion, with its costly and rare furnishings gathered from all parts of the world, is one of the most interesting private residences in this city.

The Brazilian Minister and Mue, Mendonca gave a handsome dinner of sixteen covers, at which the decorations were La France roses and ferns.

Mrs. Lamont was hostess at an elegant luncheon.

Among teas of the afternoon was that given by Mrs. Frances I. O'Neill, in honor of Miss T. H. Gilmour, of Larchmont, New York.

Mrs. Gorman, wife of the Maryland Senator, held a pleasant reception at their K street residence, assisted by her five attractive daughters and Miss May Barbour, Miss Marian Miller, and Miss Carter, of Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bell gave the first of a series of two evening card receptions, which was attended by many prominent in official and resident society.

Mrs. McPherson, the charming wife of the New Jersey Senator and her beautiful daughter, held an enjoyable reception at their residence on Vermont avenue. Miss McPherson did not make her formal debut in Washington, as she was out a year in Europe, having made her debut at a house party at the home of a friend in Pomerania, Germany. She was also entertained by members of the same family in Berlin. Mrs. McPherson began the season by giving a luncheon to eighteen debutantes, and has given a dinner nearly every week since for her daughter, and other dinners for her own or the Senator's friends.

Miss May Barbour entertained a number of her young friends at a pink luncheon in her parents' home on Rhode Island avenue.

Postmaster-General and Mrs. Bissell dined a company of fourteen.

The Womens' National Press Association held its usual Friday evening meeting at Willard's. The proprietor kindly gave them the use of the parlor for the meeting. Mrs. Gray, of the National Press Association of California, made an entertaining address, and Prof. William Harkness, of the Naval Observatory, delivered an instructive lecture on the solar system.

Ladies' day at the Columbia Athletic Club drew a large company of the fair sex who witnessed, with pleasure, the athletic exhibition given in the finely equipped gymnasium.

Mrs Harper Graham, whose system of physical education received the highest award of honor at the World's Fair, delivered a morning lecture to the ladies of Willard's Hotel.

Mrs. Thurlber gave a luncheon to sixteen of her friends in honor of her sister, Mrs. Bradbeer.

The Congressional ladies at Willard's historic hotel held a brilliant reception. Among those receiving were Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Tarsney, Mrs. Dockery, Mrs. Boatner, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Childs, Miss Wheeler, Mrs. and Miss Hopkins. Mrs. Tarsney had assisting her a number of young ladies from Missouri, who are attending school. Miss Ballanger and Miss Thomas favored the guests with several solos; and dainty refreshments were served during the afternoon.

Miss Bessie Gilford gave a luncheon in compliment to her guest, Miss McCormick, of Virginia.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18.

Miss McRae, the attractive daughter of Representative McRae, of Arkansas, was formally presented to Washington society at a tea given by Mrs. Jones, the wife of the Arkansas Senator. The young debutante wore a lovely white satin gown trimmed in silver passementerie. The Misses Jones assisted in entertaining. The reception tendered by Major and Mrs. John M. Carson, to the members of the Gridiron Club and their wives was thoroughly delightful in every detail. A gridiron, the emblem of the club, was suspended amid the decorations of smilax from the chandeliers in the softly illuminated drawing room. The guests were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Carson and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Stevens, the President of the Club, and his wife. The Gridiron Club Quartet, composed of Messrs. Mosher, Morsell, Kaiser, and Hoover, sang several concerted numbers. Mr. Hubbard Taylor Smith and Maj. Stofor contributed several solos, and Mrs. John Seager delighted the company by her singing.

Gen. and Mrs. Frank Armstrong and Miss Armstrong entertained a number of friends, including many of the General's old comrades.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19.

The afternoon of Saturday, January 19, will be long remembered by the gay lulleries of Washington society as the date of the brilliant afternoon card reception given by Mrs. Cleveland. A general air of festivity reigned throughout the White House. The East Room was profusely decorated with palms and plants and the mantles were banked with flowers. Mrs. Cleveland stood gracefully before the center mantlepiece at the south end of the room, which made an effective background. She was attired in the same beautiful gown she wore New Year's, and greeted each guest in turn with her captivating smile and a warm handshake. Mrs. Bissell, in the Green Room, and Mrs. Lamont and Miss Katherine Willard, in the Red Parlor, assisted in entertaining the many guests. The ladies who assisted Mrs.

Cleveland, besides Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Willard, and Miss Benedict, of New York, were Miss Queen and Miss Helm, of Kentucky, Mrs. Carlisle's guests; Miss Jackson and Miss Hull, of Georgia, nieces of Mrs. Hoke Smith; Miss Cressy, of Detroit, who is the guest of Miss Morton; Miss Aline Wilcox, Miss Kountze, of Denver, her guest, Miss McPherson, Miss McMillan, Miss Brice, Miss Nanie Leiter, Miss Kennedy, the Misses Davis, Miss Breckinridge, Miss Gilmore, Miss Bessie Bailey, Miss Peck, Miss Elizabeth Brewer, Miss Pitts, Miss Mary Ramsay, Miss Harlan, Miss Hagner, Miss Call, Miss Proctor, Miss Vilas, Miss Paschal and Miss Wheeler. Elaborate refreshments were served during the afternoon, and the Marine Band discoursed excellent music. Nothing was left undone to make this the grand afternoon event of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. John K. McLean entertained a large evening company most delightfully at their beautiful home.

The home of Solicitor General Maxwell was also the scene of a brilliant gathering. Mrs. Maxwell was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Henry Maxwell, of Cincinnati, and Miss Taylor, of New York.

Mrs. C. Ulrich Kennedy received her friends at her elegant new home, 2427 California avenue, Washington Heights.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21.

The Stewart Castle was the scene of a brilliant Cinderella dance, the first large evening entertainment in this beautiful mansion since Mrs. Stewart's return after her World's tour. The entertainment was given in honor of the two sons of Senator and Mrs. Stewart's old friend, Mr. John MacKay. Among the few married guests present were Mr. and Mrs. John McLean and their guests, the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Walcott, of Massachusetts; Senator and Mrs. Brice, Representative and Mrs. Hemphill, Mrs. Bugher, and Representative and Mrs. Hitt. About 200 young people were present at the dance.

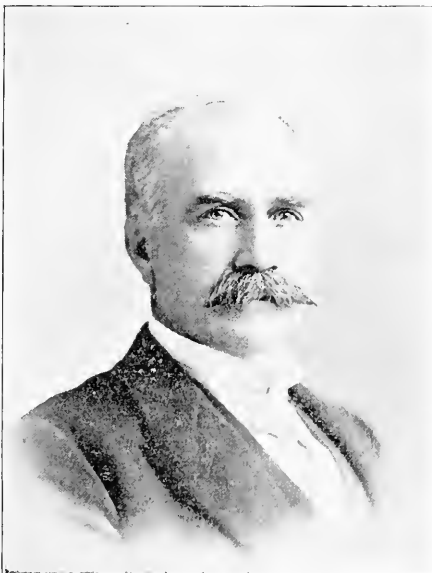
Miss Katherine Willard's second musical, given at the residence of the Secretary of War, was, notwithstanding the gloomy weather, well attended. Miss Willard was ably assisted by Miss Geraldine Morgan and her brother, Mr. Paul Morgan, of New York.

The Argentine Minister and Mme Zeballos have given a series of quiet, pleasant dinners.

Mrs. George Westinghouse, jr., of Pittsburg, who is spending a part of the Winter in Washington, held a delightful reception in her handsome suite of apartments at the Arlington. Mrs. Westinghouse was daintily gowned in a white moure antique, trimmed in duchesse lace and sable. The parlor and dining rooms were artistically decorated with the rarest roses and flowers, while the refreshment table was beautiful as a dream in purple orchids and white lilies, arranged in the most perfect, symmetrical manner.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland were the guests of honor at a handsome dinner given by the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont.



HON. JUDSON HARMON,

APPOINTED ATTORNEY GENERAL JUNE 8, 1895.

Mrs. Robert K. Stone and Mrs. Richie Stone gave a delightful tea to introduce Miss Garnett, daughter of Mr. Henry Wise Garnett. The debutante was beautiful in a gown of white chiffon. Mrs. Byrd Harrison and Miss Reynolds were among the ladies of the receiving party. In the tea room Miss Hagner presided, assisted by Miss Miller.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23.

The young ladies who belong to the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church gave a delightful tea at the residence of Mrs. W. G. McDowell, 1420 Rhode Island avenue.

Wednesday of January 23 is notable as being a brilliant day in society, for with the Cabinet receptions, four teas, three weddings and a number of dinners, the fashionable world was kept hurrying during the afternoon and evening.

The beautiful drawing rooms of the Secretary of State at the Arlington were thronged with callers, who came to pay their respects to Mrs. Gresham.

Mrs. Carlisle was assisted by Mrs. Perrine, Mrs. Jones, wife of Dr. Jones; Miss Queen, Miss Helm, Miss Deering, Miss Davis, Miss Vilas, Miss Aline Wilcox, Miss Kountze, Miss Lockwood, Miss Hull and Miss Jackson. In the dining room at the dainty set tea-table, which had in the center a large cut-glass bowl filled with different colored carnations, Miss Curtis poured tea and Miss Scudder served coffee.

Mrs. Lamont's attractive home drew many callers. She was assisted by Mrs. Schofield, Miss Katherine Willard, Mrs. Wood, Miss Sheridan, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Warner, wife of Dr. Warner; Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Goodyear, of Buffalo, and Mrs. Dominick, of New York.

The home of the Attorney-General and Mrs. Olney was the pleasant rendezvous of many visitors. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Bowler, Miss Lee, of Boston; Miss Hamlin, the Misses Gray, Miss Harlan and Miss Hunt.

Miss Herbert, the daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, entertained a large throng. She was assisted in dispensing hospitality by her grandmother, Mrs. Washington Smith, Mrs. Micou, sr., Miss Phoenix, Miss Volle, Miss Wilcox, and Miss Jackson. Miss Morton was assisted by her niece, Miss Cressy, and Mrs. Wing, of Detroit, and Miss Barry.

The marriage of Miss Sophia Langworthy Heaven and Mr. George N. Morang, of Toronto, Canada, took place at 8 o'clock in the evening at the St. Thomas Church.

Mrs. Hugh McCulloch, wife of the ex-Secretary, gave a delightful tea in compliment to several of her relatives, who are visiting Washington. She was assisted by Mrs. Yale, Miss Abbie Wells, of Deerfield, Mass.; Miss Frederick and Miss Wilds. Miss Elizabeth McCulloch is one of this season's debutantes.

Mrs. Blackburn and Mrs. Zane entertained a large number of Washington's fashionable society people at a pleasant tea. The ladies who assisted were Miss Duke, Miss Dudley, Miss Hill, Mrs. Lindsey, Mrs. Goodlowe, Miss Goodlowe, and Miss McDonald.

Mrs. Stanley Mathews gave a handsome dinner of 16 covers. The table decorations were pink bridesmaid roses, ferns and white lilies.

Mrs. John B. Laner gave a large tea at her new and beautiful home.

Mrs. Heintzleman entertained a number of friends at a luncheon. The guests included Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. Lieber, Mrs. McCauley, Miss Schenk, Mrs. McCammon, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Thomas Reed, and Mrs. Rodgers.

Rev. John N. Helm, the pastor of the Church of Disciples, at Ashland, Virginia, and Miss Fannie C. Power, a sister of Rev. Dr. Power, were married at the Vermont-Avenue Christian Church. Dr. Power, the pastor of the church, officiated.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24.

President and Mrs. Cleveland entertained the Diplomatic Corps at an elegant dinner. The East Room presented a scene that was at once a triumph of the florist's and electrician's art. The mantles were banked with flowers and ferns, and there were circular groupings of palms mingled with variegated foliage

plants of many colors. Above the entrance to the corridor was a massing of beautiful specimens of plants, through which electric lights in globes of many hues, gleamed with dazzling effect. The tiny electric light blossoms of red, white and blue, on either side of the doorway, and the chandeliers were gracefully draped in smilax. The company was so large that the table was spread in the inner corridor. It was a vision of gorgeous red, reaching nearly the entire length of the corridor. The center-piece was a circular belt of maidenhair ferns and bright scarlet carnations. The silver candelabra burned under red shades. Mrs. Cleveland was beautiful in a gown of white velvet, with a low cut bodice. A coronet of two strands of diamonds glistened in her hair.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25.

The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Uhl entertained a dinner party in honor of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham.

Mrs. Lamont gave a luncheon in compliment to her guests, Mrs. Goodyear, of Buffalo; Mrs. L. Dever Warner, of Bridgeport, and Mrs. Dominick, of New York. The guests asked to meet them were Mme. Romero, Mme. de Mendonca, Mrs. Perrine, Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Manderson, Mrs. Anson McCook, and Mrs. Maxwell.

Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell were host and hostess at a handsome dinner. The guests included Secretary of Interior Hoke Smith, Hon. Frank F. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Loring, Mrs. Sicard, of Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spaulding, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Emery Riggs, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glover.

Mrs. Matthew G. Emery gave an enjoyable luncheon at her pleasant home on C street.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26.

Mrs. Cleveland gave her only public afternoon reception of the season from 3 until 5 o'clock. The decorations were similar to those used at the Diplomatic dinner, except that the group of plants in the windows in the middle of the East Room were removed to make all possible space for the people. As the clock struck 3 Mrs. Cleveland, escorted by Col. John M. Wilson, descended the staircase. Following her came Mrs. Harlan, wife of Justice Harlan; Mrs. Manderson, and Mrs. Mills, wife of Senator Mills, who had been invited to stand in line with her. Mrs. Cleveland wore a becoming white crepe. She received the large throng of callers most cordially, shaking hands with each in turn as they were presented by Col. Wilson.

Judge and Mrs. MacArthur entertained a large number of their friends at an afternoon tea.

Solicitor General and Mrs. Maxwell gave a dinner party at which the guests were Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, Senator and Mrs. Brice, the Turkish Minister, the Spanish Minister, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Dr. and Mrs. Hammond, Representative and Mrs. Outwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Whittlemore, Miss Lee, Hon. and Lady Georgiana Gough, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Endicott, Representative and Mrs. Daniel Lockwood, and Senator and Mrs. Gray.

The great Chinese ball was the social event of the evening. Unusual interest was manifested in it as it was the first entertainment of this kind given at the Legation of the Flowery Kingdom for several years, and because of the presence of the Minister's wife and two other Chinese ladies of the Legation. Mrs. Yang Yu, who, with the Minister, received the guests, beamed upon all with a hospitable smile. She and Mrs. Hoo and Mrs. Hsu Kioh, appeared in gorgeous Oriental costumes of many colors, and with their faces painted, in accordance with the custom that requires Chinese ladies of high degree to paint.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28.

The musical given by Senator and Mrs. Brice was enjoyed by several hundred guests. The talent engaged for the occasion came from New York on a special afternoon train. The stars of the evening were Mr. Dell a Sudda, of Turkey (a personal friend of the Turkish Minister); Mr. McKenzie Gordon, the noted tenor of New York; Ysaye, the great Belgian violinist,

and Mrs. Pemberton Hincks. The program was a rare treat, which was greatly appreciated by the cultivated and critical audience.

Mrs. Westinghouse held another of her delightful receptions at the Arlington. The floral decorations of the room were magnificently beautiful. The mantles were banked with ferns dotted with American Beauty roses. The table decorations in the tea room were most artistic. They were in green and white. The center piece was beautiful plumes of mignonette intermingled with green and white orchids. Similar pieces were at either end of the table. From the center piece radiated in every direction bright green moire ribbon fastened at the edges of the cloth with large bows, while the spaces between these ribbons were strewn with ferns. The orchestra discoursed music from a palm-screened alcove at one end of the room. Mr. Westinghouse stood beside his wife and they both greeted each guest in turn with a warm hand-shake as they entered. The hostess appeared in a becoming gown of white silk.

Miss Clara Barton entertained the Business Woman's Club at her hospitable home. She was assisted in receiving the guests by Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett, of Chicago.

Miss Katherine Willard gave the last of her series of musicals at noon, at the residence of Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, to a select and appreciative audience. Miss Willard was ably assisted by the Misses Sutro, of Baltimore, the pianists of the occasion, and by Miss Geraldine Morgan, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Schofield Hoge and Miss Hoge entertained their friends at a pink tea.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29.

Mrs. Swanson, wife of the youngest member of Congress, and her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Lyons, held an enjoyable reception at their pleasant home.

The Attorney-General and Mrs. Olney gave a dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. Cleveland. Their pleasant home was profusely decorated with palms, so that from the entrance doorway to the drawing rooms the guests walked through palm-lined corridors. The guests included the other members of the Cabinet and their ladies, Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Miss Mildred Lee, Sir Rivers Wilson, Mr. Carter and Mrs. Henry Perrine.

Senator and Mrs. Call gave a handsome dinner of eighteen covers for their young daughter, which was followed by a dancing party. Early in the season the Senator and Mrs. Call gave a large reception.

Senator and Mrs. Voorhees entertained a large company at an afternoon tea.

The first of the Tuesday's cotillions given at the National Rifles' Army was largely attended.

Dr. and Mrs. George H. La Fetra gave a delightful evening entertainment to a number of friends.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30.

The receptions of the Cabinet ladies were largely attended notwithstanding the snow storm.

Mrs. Gresham received in her pleasant parlors at the Arlington, assisted by her niece, Mrs. Fuller, and the Misses Reed and Voorhees.

Miss Morton and Mrs. Hoke Smith did not receive.

The second cotillion given by the Bachelors' Club at the National Rifles' Army was a brilliant affair. Mrs. Brice, wife of the Senator from Ohio, received the guests.

Dr. and Mrs. Hammond gave a dinner in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herliert.

Mrs. Fenetta Sargent Haskell, the talented elocutionist of St. Louis, was greeted by a select and appreciative audience at Willard's. Mrs. Haskell rendered, in a most charming way, selections from David Copperfield, to the delight and satisfaction of her critical audience. The Misses Marian Ballinger, Thomas and Root favored the audience with piano solos.

Mrs. James G. Payne was the hostess at an enjoyable tea. She was assisted by her two daughters-in-law, Mrs. George Payne and Mrs. Harry Payne.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31.

The social event of the day was the breakfast given by Mrs. Westinghouse, in honor of Mrs. Gibson, the wife of the Junior Senator of Maryland. This was the most elaborate and artistic floral fete that the National Capital has witnessed this season. The banquet hall at the Arlington presented a most magnificent scene of floral decorations, enhanced by the melodious strains of music. All about the rooms and in the deep recesses of the windows were towering palms, choice foliage and beautiful garlands of asparagus, intermingled with wild clematis and exquisite orchids. The chandeliers were garlanded with graceful asparagus vines. In the center of the immense circular table was a towering palm, which spread its luxuriant foliage over the guests. The tapers in the silver candelabra burned beneath pink orchid shades. Each candelabra was a center of a cushion of maiden-hair ferns dotted with pink orchids. The places of the guests were designated by a sash of satin ribbon tied in a lover's knot. On one end, in gold lettering, was the monogram of the hostess, and on



MRS. ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARMON.

the other the name of the guest. Between the spaces where the ribbons met were sprays of ferns.

Mrs. Blanchard, the charming wife of Senator Blanchard, of Louisiana, held one of her delightful receptions in the parlors of the Riggs, from 4 to 6. She was assisted by her attractive young daughter and a number of other ladies. Dainty refreshments were served to the many callers.

Mrs. Senator Pugh held an enjoyable reception from 3 to 6. She was assisted by Mrs. James L. Pugh, Jr., Mrs. Owen of Alabama, Mrs. Bankhead, Mrs. A. C. Harmer, Mrs. Reeside, Mrs. A. T. Williams, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Cobb and Misses Williams, Cobb, Richardson, Palmadge, and Emery.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland's reception to Congress and the Judiciary was a brilliant affair. The floral decorations with their effective electric lighting were especially fine. Mrs. Cleveland was radiant in a gown of corn-colored brocade and velvet, with diamond ornaments. Her greeting to all was very cordial. The handsome toilets and superb jewels of the ladies, com-

bined with the picturesque court dress of the diplomats and the gorgeous uniforms of the officers, made the *tableau vivants* in the Blue Room imposing. The Chinese Minister in his quaint court costume, and Mme. Yang, who is a social favorite, in her pretty ornamental gown of rich silk, lent variety to the scene. Mrs. Cleveland was assisted by all the ladies of the Cabinet except Mrs. Hoke Smith, who was not present at any of the official receptions during the Winter.

The artistic house of Mr. and Mrs. Parker Mann was thronged with invited guests from 5 till 7 o'clock. Mrs. Mann was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Outhwaite, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Pilling, Miss Bartle, Mrs. Noyes, Miss Louisa Kaufmann, and the Misses Moore.

Senator and Mrs. Call gave a handsome dinner.

Mrs. Heald gave a luncheon to a number of young ladies, including the Misses Adams, De Feyster, Ramsay, Wainright, Poor, Sampson, McCammon, Harrington and Thomas.

Col. and Mrs. O. G. Staples entertained a company at a card party in the parlors of Willard's Hotel.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

The first Diplomatic dinner of the season given by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham, at the Arlington, was a delightful affair. The table decorations were in green and white. Covers were laid for twenty-six guests.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont gave a large card reception which was attended by many prominent in Army, Navy, Judicial and Diplomatic circles. The drawing rooms were tastefully decorated with flowers, and the veranda in the rear of the house was inclosed and the walls hung in red, of the artillery shade.

The ladies of the Congressional circle, at Willard's, held an enjoyable reception from 4 to 6 o'clock. The parlors of the historic hotel, from which so many Presidents have gone to the Capitol to take the oath of office, were decorated with flowers, and dainty refreshments were served. Mrs. Wm R. Morrison, assisted by Mrs. Edwards, of Illinois; Mrs. Tarsney, Mrs. Dockery, Mrs. Boatner, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Hopkins, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Childs and Miss Sturgis. Mrs. Tarsney was assisted by Miss Zoe Thomas, Miss Miriam Ballinger, and Miss Cooke, of New York.

Miss and Miss Johnson entertained their friends at a tea in compliment to Miss Woodward.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

The musical given by the Brazilian Minister and Mme. de Mendonca was enjoyed by a select company. The artists were the Mendelssohn Quintet, of Boston, and the elaborate program included among its highly artistic selections the Austrian National Hymn, with variations, and two selections from the opera "Salvator Rosa," by the Brazilian composer, Carlos Gomes.

The home of Mr and Mrs. Crosby S Noyes was the scene of a brilliant evening reception. The hall and spacious drawing rooms were elaborately decorated for the occasion. Mrs. Noyes was assisted by her daughter, Miss Noyes.

Mr and Mrs. Uhl gave a handsome dinner of sixteen covers. The hostess was assisted by Miss Uhl. The guests were Senator and Mrs. Gray, Senator and Mrs. Call, Mr. and Lady Gough, Representative and Mrs. McCreary, ex Solicitor General and Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Woodbury, Senator Daniel, Miss Bell, Representative W. L. Wilson.

Mrs. C. Ulrich Kennedy held one of her delightful receptions from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Ex-senator and Mrs. Henderson gave an elaborate dinner at their beautiful home, Boundary Castle. The guests included the German Ambassador, ex Gov. and Mrs. and Miss Carroll, Count Raventlow, Mr. Benjamin Constant, Miss Lee, of Boston; Miss Lowery, Mr. Woodbury Lowery, Mr. John A. Kasson, Miss Boardman, and Miss Patterson.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

The Misses Brice and Mr. Kirkpatrick Brice entertained a

number of their young friends at a dinner, which was on the same scale of magnificence as has characterized all the entertainments of Senator Brice's family at the Corcoran House.

Mrs. Hawley and Mrs. Sweat pleasantly entertained a large company of friends at the Washington Club from 4 to 7 o'clock. Senator Hawley and Mr. Sweat assisted the ladies in entertaining.

The pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Madison A. Ballinger was the scene of a delightful tea given in honor of Miss Cooke, of Virginia. Mrs. Ballinger was assisted in entertaining the numerous guests by her daughter and a company of young lady friends. The drawing room and dining room were decorated with flowers and numerous bright butterflies. The colors prevailing were red, white and blue, in honor of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The hostess is the President of the Continental Chapter. Among the guests were Mme. Yang Yu, the wife of the Chinese Minister, and her little five-year old son. This was the little Oriental boy's coming out tea, and he was the recipient of many compliments. The guests included many prominent in official and resident circles.

Mrs. Stanley Matthews gave a handsome dinner in honor of Judge and Mrs. Paxton, of Philadelphia.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

Postmaster-General and Mrs. Bissell gave a dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Cleveland, at which nearly all the members of the Cabinet and their wives were present. The artistic table decorations were American Beauty roses and mignonette.

The Yale dinner at the Arlington was a great success. About forty sons of that college were present. Previous to the dinner Mr. J. Edward Clark read a paper on the late Col. Garrick Malloy. Justice Brewer, the president of the Alumni Association, presided over the dinner. Prof. Arthur W. Wheeler responded to the first toast of the evening, "The New University." Mr. Morgan Beach spoke of Old College Times. Among others who spoke were Mr. H. Glesey, Mr. DeWitt Sprague, President E. M. Gallaudet, T. H. Jones, Senator Hawley and Mr. H. B. Warner.

Representative Burton McMillin gave a theatre party complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. John C. Burch, of Nashville.

Miss Gale gave a large afternoon reception in honor of Mrs. Chester Griswold, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harvey gave a butterfly party in honor of the birthday of their daughter, Miss Rose.

The home of Judge and Mrs. McDowell was the scene of a pleasant surprise party in honor of the Judge's seventy-seventh birthday.

Mrs. Sorg, of Ohio, held a large reception at the Arlington, assisted by Mrs. George Wilson.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

The reception of the ladies of the Cabinet drew a large throng of society people.

Mrs. Gresham received in her handsome apartments at the Arlington, assisted by Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Spaulding and Miss Sheridan.

At the hospitable home of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mrs. Carlisle was assisted by Mrs. McAdoo, and the Misses Hamlin, Helma, Rochester, Morgan, Patterson and Hatch. The floral-decked tea table was presided over by Miss Noyes and Miss Griffith, of Kentucky.

The ladies assisting Mrs. Olney were Mrs. Thurber, Miss Thurber, Miss Dawes, of Massachusetts; Miss Hopkins, Miss Dean and Miss Stevens.

Mrs. Lamont was assisted by Mrs. Jebb and Mrs. Alex. Legare, and the Misses Lockwood, Scott, Gray, Rodgers, Mendonca, Cassels, Patterson, Edie and Ruggles, and Mrs. Morrell.

Mrs. Bissell was assisted by a number of ladies, including Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. and Miss Stokes, Miss McCammon, Miss Fowler, Miss Ledyard, Miss Murray Ledyard, of Cazenovia, N. Y.; Miss Adams, Miss Victor Emory, and Miss Goodwin.

At the home of the Secretary of the Navy Miss Herbert had with her Mrs. Cobb, of Alabama; Mrs. Reamey, Miss Harring-

ton, Mrs. Hugh Legare, Miss Adams, Miss Perkins and Miss Tardy.

The ladies assisting Miss Morton were Miss Cressey, of Detroit; Mrs. Harrington and Miss Bright.

Senator and Mrs. Sherman gave a handsome dinner party at their beautiful R street residence.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

The last state dinner of the season at the White House was given in honor of the Supreme Court. The floral decorations and electric illuminations were similar in their magnificence to those of other state dinners. Mrs. Cleveland was beautiful in a gown of pink satin and lace.

Mrs. Hearst, the widow of the late Senator Hearst, of California, gave a musical and tea in honor of Miss H. Anthony, the daughter of her old time friend, Mrs. Nathan Anthony, of Boston. Mrs. Hearst and Miss Anthony were assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. Thornburg Cropper, Miss Florence Bayard, Miss Janet Peck, of Munich, and Mrs. Apperson. The leading artists were Miss Marguerite Hall and Mr. Francis Fisher Powers, who were accompanied on the piano by Mr. Victor Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Willard gave a large and delightful reception at their spacious K street home.

Mrs. White, the wife of the Senator from California, and Mrs. Carey, wife of the Senator from Wyoming, held an enjoyable reception in the parlors of the Arlington. The Misses Davis and Mr. Davis, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., favored the guests with delightful music, the ladies playing on the harp and mandolin, while their brother played the guitar.

Miss Burdette gave a large tea in honor of Mrs. Julia Marlowe Tabor.

The annual military ball given by the National Fencibles at the Rifles' Armory was largely attended.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

Friday, February 8, will be remembered as a cold, bleak day of snow and sharp winds, and also as the day of the Press Club, entertainment. The Press Club triumphed over the blizzard and a large and distinguished audience braved the elements to enjoy the six hours of entertainment, the largest and one of the most interesting of the season.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather the tea given by Mrs. Harmer, of Philadelphia, and her daughter, Mrs. Harmer-Reese, at the Cairo, was enjoyed by many guests. Music was rendered and dainty and delicate refreshments were served during the afternoon.

Mrs. John S. Blair gave a pink tea which was attended by many in Army and Navy circles.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. Henderson entertained a number of friends at a handsome dinner. The guests were the Japanese Minister, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Senator and Mrs. Chandler, the Attorney-General and Miss Olney, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Pellem, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Field, of New York; Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Lansing.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Kautlmann were the host and hostess at a brilliant evening reception.

Miss Hlichborn gave a luncheon in honor of Miss Herbert.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham gave their last dinner of the season to the Diplomatic Corps at the Arlington. The spacious reception room was adorned with towering palms and rare flowers banked the mantles. The table decorations were exceedingly beautiful. A large oval bed of red carnations and ferns formed the center piece and at each end were circular beds of carnations. Red candles in antique brass candelabra burned under red shades.

Senator Murphy gave a dinner party to a number of his gentlemen friends in honor of Senator Coke, of Texas.

The Mary Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution were tendered a pleasant afternoon reception by Mrs. Gear. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Vincent, wife of

Gen. Vincent, Mrs. Hlichborn, Mrs. Lee, of Kansas, and Miss Virginia Fisher.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

Mrs. Westinghouse tendered her many friends another delightful informal reception in her apartments at the Arlington. The decorations of the handsome rooms were like beautiful floral poems, which no one who loves the esthetic could fail to appreciate, and the decorations and appointments of the tables in the tea room were in perfect harmony. Mrs. Westinghouse, who is one of the most hospitable of ladies, extended so cordial a welcome to her many guests, who included the most prominent people in official, as well as resident society, that all felt at home and enjoyed the occasion to the utmost.

The British Embassy was the scene of a brilliant evening gathering. Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote are noted for their princely hospitality, and the gay social circle of Washington never fails to respond to invitations from Great Britain's popular representatives.

Mrs. Tisdell and her daughter pleasantly entertained a number of friends at a five o'clock tea.

The cotillion given by the Tuesday Club was pronounced a decided success. Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Zane and Mrs. Swanson received the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Boardman entertained their friends at a house-warming tea at their handsome new home.

Mrs. J. D. Sayers held a pleasant reception.

Mrs. N. S. Lincoln gave a pleasant informal tea in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Mercer, of Newark.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

One of the most magnificent afternoon card receptions of the season was given by Mrs. William I. White, the wife of the Representative of the 20th District of Ohio, at the Shoreham. The large banquet hall with its splendid floral decorations was a vision of beauty seldom seen even in this city of magnificent display. Both ends of the room were veritable bowers of roses artistically arranged, and graceful festoons of snailx adorned the walls. The music balcony, where the Hungarian band discoursed excellent music during the reception, was covered across the front with luxuriant rose trees, and on both sides of the open fireplace were screens filled with American Beauty roses, while the mantle was a vision of floral beauty. The table was elaborately decorated. In the center was a delicate cut glass vase filled with long-stemmed roses that reached nearly to the ceiling. Large clusters of pink orchids tied with pink ribbon were laid at intervals along the cloth; like a floral chain, around the sides of the table were almost a mass of flowers from the floor. Before a beautiful background of flowers the hostess, in an elegant white silk gown, received her guests. She was assisted by her pretty young daughter, Miss White, who is still a school girl. Among the other ladies who assisted were Mrs. Egington, of Kentucky; Mrs. Joseph O'Neil, of Boston; Mrs. Frank McNeil, of Lockport, N. Y., cousin of the hostess; Miss Wolverton, Miss Lillian Smith, Miss Sarah Townsend and Miss Fletcher. The guests included many prominent in official and Diplomatic circles.

President and Mrs. Cleveland were the guests of honor at a dinner given by the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle. The table decorations were in green and white; the center piece was composed of lilies of the valley, white roses and delicate ferns. The hostess wore an imported gown of lemon-colored satin.

The Dolly Madison Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was delightfully entertained at the house of Mrs. Mary E. L. Martin. Mrs. Draper, the Regent of the Chapter, presided. Mrs. W. Ross read an interesting paper on Incidents in the Life of Washington. Mrs. Harris, Mr. Gardner and Miss Fredell furnished the company some excellent music.

Senator and Mrs. Murphy gave a cotillion in honor of their daughter, which was notable for the fact that on this occasion Senator Hill made his debut in Washington society as a dancing man. The spacious house was profusely decorated with growing plants and cut flowers.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

The ladies of the Cabinet, with the exception of Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Bissell and Mrs. Hoke Smith, received from 3 to 6, and were visited by a large throng, although the day was cold and snowy.

Mrs. Barwig, Mrs. Hemmingway, Mrs. Stockdale and several other ladies gave a pleasant afternoon tea from 4 to 7 o'clock.

The ladies of the Winodoughis tendered their friends a delightful evening reception at the rooms of the society on I street. One of the pleasant features of the occasion was an exhibition of the Delcorte Class, taught by Mrs. Olney, of Boston, consisting of the Misses Annie Hillyer, McDonald, Dobbins, Black, Helen Black, Costello, and Mrs. Taft, who very graciously went through a series of postures and gestures. The reception committee included Mrs. Ruth D. Havens, President of the Society; Miss Henrietta Banker, Mrs. Ketchum, Mrs. A. G. Dickerson, Mrs. Alice Goodwin, Mrs. Adene Williams, Mrs. Joseph Houghton, and the Misses Ida Gangewer, Emma Gillett, and Edna Slater.

The Loyal Legion banquet in honor of Lincoln's birthday, at the Arlington, was attended by many distinguished men, and was especially characterized by the enthusiasm manifested by the members and guests. Old soldiers sang war songs with all the zest of youth, and the orchestra played patriotic airs, while former comrades exchanged greetings. Admiral Ramsay acted as toastmaster, and introduced Hon. G. L. Wellington, who spoke on the eighty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Among the other speakers were Senator Manderson and Prof. Orson Towsley.

The Tennesseans of Washington tendered Senator Isham G. Harris a complimentary reception. A large number of guests gathered in the spacious parlors to congratulate the Senator on his re-election.

The Continental Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held a series of interesting open sessions at the Hotel Oxford during the Winter. At one of these meetings Mrs. Fenetta Sargent Haskell, of St. Louis, recited a very delightful version of a negro dialect story.

The Unity Club and the Short Story Club held a number of interesting literary entertainments at the Hotel Oxford.

The marriage of Miss Lula Luttrell Wine, daughter of Mr. Louis D. Wine, and Mr. Dwight Daniel Williard, of Philadelphia, took place at the Church of the Covenant in the presence of a large concourse of people.

The charity benefit at Convention Hall drew a cultivated audience. The performers, who were all volunteers in the cause of charity, included Prof. Fanciulli's Band, the Washington Choral Society, and the Washington Ladies' Quartette. Mr. Stilson Hutchins generously gave the use of the hall for the occasion.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

The Army and Navy reception at the White House was one of the most brilliant and the most largely attended of the entire season. The floral decorations were on the same grand scale of magnificence as on other state occasions. On one of the floral banked mantles of the East Room was a large floral star in honor of the Army, and on another was a large crimson anchor in honor of the Navy. Immense palms reared their stately branches above the heads of the great throng. The brilliant uniform of the many officers present lent a special brilliance to the scene, and the Marine Band played inspiring patriotic airs. The President and Mrs. Cleveland were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Olney and Miss Morton. Mrs. Cleveland was radiant in a gown of pink satin and wore a coronet of gold on her shapely head. All the members of the Cabinet were in the Blue Room during the first hour of the reception. Lieutenant General and Mrs. Schofield were present, the General wearing for the first time the insignia of his new rank of Lieutenant General of the Army. Mrs. Schofield was attired in an elegant gown of light blue satin.

Mrs. A. T. Britton gave a handsome luncheon yesterday in honor of Mrs. George Westinghouse, Jr.

Ladies' day at the Athletic Club brought out a large number

of ladies who enjoyed the special program that had been prepared for them.

Mrs. Blanchard, the wife of the Senator from Louisiana, held her last formal reception of the season in the drawing rooms of the Riggs. She was assisted by her young daughter, Miss Blanchard, and several other ladies.

The Congressional ladies at the Riggs held no formal reception this year, owing to a death in the family of one of their number. These parlors have in other years been the scene of brilliant gatherings; Mrs. Carlisle, when her husband was Speaker, and Mrs. Harrison, when the ex-President was in the Senate, held large weekly receptions, and here young Russell Harrison met his wife, then the beautiful Miss Saunders, daughter of Senator Saunders.

Dr. Wm. C. Woodward, Health Officer of the District, and Miss Ray Elliott were married at the residence of the bride's parents. The Rev. Luther B. Wilson officiated.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont gave a brilliant reception, which was enjoyed by many prominent in Army, Navy, official and resident circles. Mrs. Schofield assisted in entertaining.

The German Ambassador and his young daughter, Miss Von Saurma, gave Washington society a rare musical treat. The artists were the distinguished Prof. Richard Burmeister and Madam Dory Burmeister, court pianist to the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha. The program consisted of selections from Liszt, Burmeister, Chopin, Mendelssohn and Weber, which was greatly appreciated by the critical audience.

Mrs. Robinson, wife of Representative Robinson, of Pennsylvania, gave an enjoyable tea at her pleasant home on Rhode Island avenue. The parlors were tastefully decorated for the occasion, yellow and white flowers predominating here and in the dining room. The orchestra in the main hall discoursed excellent music. Miss Robinson welcomed the guests with her mother.

The reception of the ladies at Willard's was, as is usual, a pleasant affair. The parlors were decorated with flowers.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

Mrs. Cleveland gave a luncheon to thirty guests in honor of her guest, Miss Benedict, of New York. One of the delightful features of the entertainment was a musical program rendered by Mr. Paul Morgan and Miss Geraldine Morgan, the violinist. Among the guests were Mrs. Ferrine, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Gresham, Miss Morton, Mrs. Lamont, Miss Herbert, the Misses Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Miss Helen Hurst, Miss Fryer, Mrs. Coleman of New York, and Dr. Wesley Reid Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Crosby S. Noyes handsomely entertained the Evening Star Dining Club.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Senator and Mrs. Brice entertained a large number of their friends at one of the finest musicals of the season. The star performers of the evening were Mme. Melba, Edouard de Reszke, Mr. Holeman and Mr. Mole.

Mrs. Daniel N. Morgan, wife of the United States Treasurer, and Miss Morgan entertained a large number of friends at an enjoyable tea. Mrs. Morgan appeared in an elegant black satin gown, and Miss Morgan in a becoming toilet of light blue satin.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton gave a handsome dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Cleveland. Miss Morton wore a rich toilet of moire antique and Mrs. Cleveland, an elegant costume of black velvet.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Waggaman gave a large evening reception in honor of Mgr. Satolli at their elegant home, 3300 O street. The parlors were beautifully decorated with flowers, yellow being the predominating color, and the candles burned under yellow shades. Mrs. Waggaman and her daughter were assisted by Mrs. Ives of New York, Miss Simple of New York,

and Mrs. W. G. Waggaman. Mgr. Satolli, the guest of honor, appeared in vestments of purple. The guests were introduced by the Right Rev. Bishop Keane, of the Catholic University.

One of the most delightful musicals of the season was the one given by Mrs. Hears, in honor of Miss Florence Bayard, daughter of Ambassador Bayard. The drawing rooms were decorated with flowers of many hues.

Mrs. Bates, wife of the Senator from Tennessee, gave a large afternoon reception in compliment to Miss Childs, of California, and Miss Goodloe, of Kentucky, in the pleasant parlors of the Ebbitt. The decorations were tasteful and profuse.

The Alabama Society gave its annual reception to the ladies of Alabama, at Willard's Hall.

Mrs. Mutchler, wife of Representative Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, entertained a large number of friends at an afternoon tea. She was assisted by her sister, Miss Bercaw, Mrs. Hayes, of Iowa; Miss Henderson, and Mrs. Money.

One of the most enjoyable luncheons of the day was given by Mrs. M. M. Parker at her residence, 1020 Vermont avenue. The favors were sketches of Gloucester, Mass.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

The receptions of the Cabinet ladies were attended by a large number of people.

Mrs. Gresham's pleasant apartments at the Arlington were thronged from 3 to 6. She was assisted by her niece, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Sartoris, who drew a large circle of friends about her; Misses Hickenlooper and Hamlin, Mrs. Jewett, and the Misses Stevens.

Mrs. Lamont, in her inviting home-like house, gave a cordial greeting to hundreds.

The last Bachelors' cotillion of the season was pronounced one of the most brilliant entertainments of the year. The Marine Band furnished the music. The favors were all in red. Mrs. John Hay received the guests.

Mrs. and Miss Wilson, the wife and daughter of the Senator from Iowa; Mrs. Peffer, wife of the Senator from Kansas, and Miss Curtis, sister of Congressman Curtis, of Kansas, hold delightful receptions on Thursdays in the pleasant parlors of the Oxford.

Among prominent people who enjoyed a part of the season at the Litchfield, on Fourteenth street, opposite Franklin Square, were Mr. Edward Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Wyckoff, Miss A. M. Loper, Miss Mary C. Francis, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Darbee, Mrs. Hugh McLaughlin, of Brooklyn; Mrs. J. W. Moore, of Buffalo; Mrs. Abby Fullon, of Ellsworth, Me; Mrs. E. W. Morley, Mrs. Jacob Kelly, of Saginaw, Michigan; Miss Van Cleef, of Jersey City; Mrs. Harriet S. Griswold, of Bangor, Maine; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Churchill, and Mrs. Geo. H. Maynard, of Boston, Mass.

Senator Daniels, of Virginia; Representative and Mrs. Henry, of Cambridge, Maryland; Representative and Mrs. Turner, of Virginia, and daughters, and the Countess Chopetic and sons, enjoyed the season at Mrs. Plumber's house. This historic house is located next to the Arlington Hotel, on I street. It was built by Mr. Corcoran for the foreign legations, and was, for many years, called "Legation Block."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

The public reception at the White House was largely attended. It was the most easily managed of all the large evening gatherings here this season. Except a favored few who are admitted as soon as they arrive, the people stood in line outside until their turn came to enter, and then they all, as rapidly as possible, passed through to the Red Room and thence to the Blue Room, where they were presented by Col. Wilson to President and Mrs. Cleveland, who shook hands with each in turn. Mrs. Cleveland's right hand is said to be considerably larger than it was when she first assumed the duties of the first lady of the land, because of the exercise it has had in shaking the hands of so many people. The decorations were similar in magnificence to those of the card receptions. At the request of the President, an order was issued to the Army officers stationed in the city to attend in full military uniform. Mrs. Cleveland wore a hand-

some gown of corn colored silk, with a velvet corsage of the same color. All the Cabinet officers were present.

Mrs. Sartoris gave a handsome dinner at her pleasant home on R street.

The second annual Charity Ball, given by the ladies of the Southern Relief Society for the benefit of the needy families of ex-Confederates, was one of the most brilliant affairs of the season, and was largely attended by the *élite* of the city.

Mrs. Schofield gave a luncheon in honor of Gen. Schofield's daughter, Mrs. Andrews. The table decorations were in pink.

Mrs. Joseph E. Washington was the hostess at an elegant luncheon.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

The Legion of Loyal Women gave a beautiful Japanese tea at the residence of Miss Clara Barton.

One of the most brilliant entertainments of the season was the Army and Navy Club reception, in honor of Washington's birthday. The membership of this club comprises many distinguished Army and Navy officers.

While a part of Washington's society was honoring the memory of George Washington, the Woman's National Press Association paid a tribute to the mother of their country by giving an entertainment to the Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Council of Women at Stratford-Arms, the residence of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood. The parlors were thronged with visitors. Mrs. Lockwood made the presentations.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Britton entertained a company at dinner, Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont gave a dinner in honor of Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller.

The Misses Jones gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Robt. Skerrett. The Misses Tisdell gave a luncheon of twenty-four covers.

The Misses Riggs gave a large evening reception and dance.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Mrs. Cleveland gave a special reception in honor of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Brazilian Minister and Mrs. Mendonca gave a handsome dinner at the Legation.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page entertained a company from 4 to 7 o'clock, in honor of Mr. Fox, of New York, author of "The Cumberland Vendetta."

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The Washington Assembly of 1895, at the Arlington, was pronounced the most brilliantly beautiful event of the season. The Board of Governors have aimed each year to make this the crowning event of the Winter, and the preparations this year were on a grand scale of magnificence. The spacious parlors, with their handsome furnishings, were transformed into a vision of beauty. Flowers were everywhere, mingling their colors with the brilliant electric lights in tropical splendor. The Governors of the Assembly were Judge John Davis, Mr. Alexander Rodgers, Mr. Walter V. R. Berry, Mr. Calderon Carlisle, Mr. Charles C. Glover, Mr. Arnold Hague, Mr. George Hellen, Col. John Hay, Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla, Mr. Edward McCauley, Mr. Henry May, Mr. J. Van Ness Philip, Mr. John C. Poor, Mr. J. Rufus Tyron and Mr. William Hall Slack, and to them is due the great credit for the beauty of the scene. Mrs. Phil. Sheridan received the guests.

Mrs. Julian Sinclair Atwell gave a tea in honor of Miss Zeballos, sister of the Argentine Minister.

Mrs. Stevens gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Manderson, Mrs. Voorhees one in honor of Mrs. Manning, and Mrs. Noyes one for a number of her young lady friends.

Miss Eiles entertained a company at breakfast in honor of Mrs. Bahkmetff.

Mrs. Westinghouse held the last of her series of receptions in her elegant parlors at the Arlington, from 5 to 7. Mr. Westinghouse was present and assisted his wife in receiving her guests. The decorations of the rooms and table were in the same scale of magnificence that has characterized all of Mrs. Westinghouse's entertainments. Outside of the White House and Cabinet entertainments no series of afternoon receptions have given greater artistic pleasure to a larger number of people than those of Mrs. Westinghouse's.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

Miss Edith Draper, daughter of Representative Draper, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Montgomery Blair were married at noon at the residence of the bride in the presence of a large number of friends. Dr. Mackay Smith, of St. John's church, officiated. The bride was attired in a heavy white satin and tulle veil. The bridegroom is the son of the late Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General during Lincoln's administration.

Mr and Mrs. Crosby S. Noyes gave an evening reception in honor of the Gridiron Club.

The Rocco concert and cotillion given by Mrs. Hearst was an exceedingly unique and pleasant entertainment. The guests, as requested, appeared in Colonial costume of about the time of 1770. On entering they were received by servants in Moorish garb of crimson velvet and fantastic turbans. Mrs Hearst was assisted in receiving by Miss Florence Bayard, daughter of the United States Ambassador to England, in whose honor the party was given. The end of the room where the orchestra played was transformed into a quaint Louis Quinze bower. The pro-

gram was designed by A. B. Wenzel and written in old French. A beautiful feature was the delicate rendering of the "Farewell Symphony." At the close of the program, a fanfare of trumpets announced supper. The guests for the cotillion began to arrive at 11 o'clock, and were received by Mrs. Hearst and Miss Bayard in the Louis XVI reception room. The delicate blue satin walls of this room were festooned with garlands of pink roses. The cotillion was led by Mr. George Andrews, of Baltimore, and Miss Florence Bayard.

The two events that stand out with special prominence in the history of the Winter's entertainments are this Rocco musical and the breakfast earlier in the season given by Mrs. Westinghouse at the Arlington. Both were characterized by a harmony and beauty of detail.

The Washington gay social season properly terminates with Shrove Tuesday. We have endeavored to give a glimpse of society's procession as it passed along from New Year's until Lent. One season in Washington is much like another. Similar social events were enacted last year and will be next year, and the next, only in the vicissitudes of life the actors change.



THE WASHINGTON SKETCH BOOK SUPPLEMENT.

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The WASHINGTON SKETCH BOOK SUPPLEMENT will reveal the fact that a single year makes many changes in Society's roll at the National Capital. The actors here come and go like the varying leaves of a forest.

MRS. NELSON A. MILES.

On the retirement of General John M. Schofield, September, 1895, General Nelson A. Miles succeeded to the command of the Armies of the United States, and his wife assumed the place of the first lady of the army circle. Mrs. Miles is well adapted to the position, being popular and attractive. Her popularity lies in a spontaneous sympathy, tact, and a charming manner, together with a knowledge of what to say and how to say it. Her winning domesticity, her unstudied informality, and the generous warmth pervading the atmosphere of her home, render her a most attractive entertainer. Mrs. Miles is fine



WASHINGTON RESIDENCE OF SENATOR M. S. QUAY

looking, having grey hair, blue eyes and a handsome figure of aristocratic carriage. She was Miss Mary Sherman, a niece of General and Senator Sherman, and a sister of Mrs. Don Cameron, the wife of the senior Senator from Pennsylvania. Much of Mrs. Miles' girlhood was spent in Washington. At a reception at the home of Senator Sherman she first met General Miles, in 1868. Evidently it was a case of love at first sight, and soon a grand wedding followed in Cleveland, Ohio. Since her marriage she has had a varied experience, for she has accompanied her husband, in his round of duties, from Alaska to Arizona, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast.



EX-GOVERNOR ALEXANDER R. SHEPHERD.

MRS. ALEXANDER R. SHEPHERD.

After years of absence from Washington, Ex-Governor and Mrs. Alexander R. Shepherd returned to this city, with whose interests he was so long identified, and spent the winter of 1895-96. Both Ex-Governor and Mrs. Shepherd were born and educated in Washington, where most of their



MRS. ALEXANDER R. SHEPHERD

lives have been passed. Since 1880 their home has been in Mexico, where Mr. Shepherd engaged in silver mining. Mrs. Shepherd was Miss Young, of a Virginia family. She is a woman of superior mental endowments, a brilliant conversationalist, having a noble, queenly bearing, and is approachable, cordial, yet dignified.



GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.



MRS. NELSON A. MILES.



GENERAL A. W. GREELY.



MRS. HENRIETTA C. H. NESMITH GREELY.

MRS. SUSAN P. REED.

Mrs. Susan P. Reed, wife of Speaker Thomas B. Reed, first saw the light at Center Harbor, on Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire. Her father, the Rev. Samuel H. Merrill, a well-known Congregational clergyman, was pastor of a church in Center Harbor at the time of her birth. Six years afterwards he returned with his family to his native state, Maine. During the Civil War, Mr. Merrill served as chaplain of the First Maine Cavalry, and Mrs. Reed also had a brother in this famous regiment. Mr. Merrill's pastorates, aside from his war experiences, were principally in Maine. Mrs. Reed's mother was Hannah Prentiss, a native of New Hampshire. Mrs. Reed has one brother, Mr.

Edward P. Merrill, and one sister, who resides in Lowell, Massachusetts. As a child, Mrs. Reed was quiet, thoughtful and studious, especially enjoying the companionship of her father, who spared no pains to give his intellectual daughter every educational advantage. Mr. and Mrs. Reed were friends in childhood, attending school together in Portland. Their marriage occurred in 1871 in the pleasant parlor of her parents' home. Mr. Reed was then a member of the Maine Legislature, and the young couple went immediately to Augusta, the state capital. This was before Mr. Reed had acquired a national reputation; but the correct womanly intuitions of the young wife clearly discerned her husband's

greatness even then, and her companionship and devotion has been his inspiration. She has always taken an interest in his political career, and her excellent judgment concerning political affairs is highly valued by her husband. Mrs. Reed is a careful, thoughtful reader, and devotes much time to books. Like her distinguished husband, she desires to thoroughly investigate any subject that interests her. Her conversational powers are remarkable, every word uttered exactly expresses her meaning, and the sentences are polished and well rounded. She enjoys congenial society, preferring, however, smaller gatherings of friends to the over-crowded receptions, and she and Mr. Reed are always welcome guests wherever the most cultured of the Capital gather. Mrs. Reed is below medium height. Her interesting face is

lighted by a pair of bright blue eyes that have a kindly look in their azure depths. Her whole attitude is one of repose; every movement is so quiet that it seems as if nothing could disturb her equanimity. One beautiful daughter has blessed their home, Miss Katherine, who has seen nineteen happy years. She is highly endowed intellectually, and is the fond idol of her father.

MRS. HENRIETTA C. H. NESMITH GREELY.

Mrs. Henrietta C. H. Nesmith Greely, wife of General A. W. Greely, of Arctic fame, is a daughter of Thomas L. Nesmith, a New York merchant of New England ancestry, and Maria Antionette Gale, a descendant of the original Dutch settlers of the Hud-

son Valley. Mrs. Greely has an especial wealth of American ancestry, all of whom for one hundred and fifty years were born in this country. She is, however, most cosmopolitan. Born in Thoune, Switzerland, while her parents were residing in Europe, she was educated at Staten Island and in New England, and resided in Texas, Mexico and California. While living in San Diego, she met Lieutenant Greely, to whom she was married in 1878. They have six children, four daughters and two sons, two of whom were born prior to Lieutenant Greely's absence of three years in his Arctic explorations. After sharing her husband's hardships in his pioneer construction of military telegraph lines in the



MRS. SUSAN P. REED.
From a Photograph by Stalle

valleys of the upper Missouri and the Yellowstone, Mrs. Greely accompanied him to Washington, residing here most of her married life. She is a charter member of the Washington Club, and has shared the burdens and responsibilities of organizing and developing many of the educational, charitable and patriotic societies of the city and the nation.

Mrs. Greely was one of the original Vice-President Generals of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, declining re-election after two years' service. She was for two years an officer of the Colonial Dames of the District of Columbia, and in 1896 was elected a Vice-President General of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.



MRS. DAVID J. BREWER.



MRS. JUSTIN SMITH MORRILL.



MRS. C. D. CLARK.



MRS. FRANCIS E. WARREN.



MRS. WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

MRS. JUSTIN SMITH MORRILL.

Mrs. Morrill was born at Easton, Massachusetts, in 1821. She is the daughter of Dr. Caleb Swan, and was educated at the Charlestown Female Seminary. Her marriage to Justin Smith Morrill occurred in 1851. Their elder son died in infancy. Their younger son, James S. Morrill, is a graduate of the Vermont University, and the Columbia Law School. The family residence is in Stafford, Vermont, Senator Morrill's birthplace, and where he was in business until he entered Congress. Mrs. Morrill is a dignified, refined woman. Her sister, Miss Swan, has been with Mrs. Morrill for many years, and is her constant companion.

was ten years old. Here she was educated, and married at Fayette, Iowa, to Hon. William V. Allen, May 9th, 1870. Four bright children, three daughters and one son, gladden their home.

Senator Allen is one of the strongest men the Populist party ever sent to Washington. He is a self-made man. His father, a Methodist minister, one of the early missionaries to the far West, died when the Senator was a little child, leaving his widow and orphans with no other heritage than his good name and the prayers of his godly life. This compelled his son's early acquaintance with toil and responsibility, and only by unmitigated labor and the severest economy was he able to give him-



LULU.

WILLA.

EDITH.

DAUGHTERS OF SENATOR AND MRS. WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

MRS. WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

Mrs. Allen, wife of Senator William V. Allen, the most popular Populist in the Fifty-Fourth Congress, is a woman of strong individuality, great determination of purpose in the accomplishment of what she deems to be right, and while not hasty in her judgment of persons and their motives, she is immovable when convinced. Possessing strong religious convictions, and a keen sense of right and wrong, she is thoughtful of the feelings and comforts of others, charitable to the poor, ministers to the suffering, and is considerate and patient in all things. Mrs. Allen's maiden name was Blanche Mott. She was born in Tidionte, Warren county, Pennsylvania, though most of her life was spent in Iowa. Her parents moved to that state when she

self an education. But out of the severe experiences of his youth he developed great strength of character, and broad sympathies with humanity, which have made him a felt power in every sphere of life to which he has been called.

MRS. STEPHEN M. WHITE.

Mrs. Stephen M. White is a native of North Carolina, her maiden name being Hortense Sacriste. Her father, a native of France, descendant from an aristocratic family, came to this country with his parents when only three years of age. He was educated at Wilmington, Delaware. Her mother was a native of Ireland, and came to the United States when five years of age. She was also educated at Wilmington. Her death occurred in



MRS. HOWARD GANSON WHITE.

March, 1895. When Mrs. White was fourteen years of age her parents moved to Los Angeles, California. Here she attended school, afterwards graduating from Notre Dame, Philadelphia. Her marriage to Mr. Stephen M. White occurred at Sacramento in 1885. Four lovely children have brightened their home—William, Estelle, Hortense, and Gerald Griffin, who was named for Senator White's paternal great-uncle, the noted Irish poet and novelist. In Mrs. White's face is expressed the classical refined beauty of the noblest French character, blended with the brilliancy of the Irish, which gives her those dark, expressive eyes, with that clear transparent glowing Irish complexion, that reminds one of the sun-kissed side of a ripe peach. Her character as wife, mother and friend is of that stamp that honors the God who gave her the poetic face. Lofty in thought, refined in sensibility, generous by nature, she is

advantage that wealth could afford. Mrs. White is of striking appearance, possessing an exquisitely molded form, large blue eyes and dark luxuriant hair. She has a kind, generous, affectionate nature, with the combined frankness, cordiality, love of hospitality that she learned in her Western home, and the grace and culture of an Eastern education, augmented by extensive foreign travel. Mrs. White's education was partly acquired at Vassar College, and in New York City. In 1879 she was married to Hon. Howard Ganson White, of a prominent New York family, who was for several years a member of the New York Legislature. Mr. White is the owner and the editor of the *Syracuse Standard*, an influential Republican paper. Immediately after their marriage they made a tour around the world, being entertained at various United States Legations and Consulates.

Mrs. White's mother, a woman of much beauty



MRS. STEPHEN M. WHITE AND CHILDREN.

one of the noblest types of American womanhood; and when her life shall have ended in Washington City, and, indeed, on earth, she will still live, for her character is as white as a comet's light, and will not fade with the darkness of the grave.

MRS. HOWARD GANSON WHITE.

Among the many attractive women who have adorned Washington society is the daughter of Ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer—Mrs. Howard Ganson White. Senator Sawyer's public career extended over a period of twenty-five years, including two terms in the Wisconsin Legislature, ten years in the House of Representatives, and twelve years in the United States Senate. Beginning a poor boy, he raised himself to affluence and influence by his indomitable energy, industry and native ability, accompanied by a fortunate chain of circumstances, and he was able to bestow on his children every

and superior mental powers, wielded large social influence. She was greatly beloved. On the announcement of her death, which occurred on May 21st, 1888, the United States Senate adjourned out of respect. The death of Mrs. White's only son, Sawyer Barrett, in his third year, occurred at almost the same time. This two-fold affliction was the overshadowing trial of her life. The care of her father's household has largely devolved on her since her mother's death. Her elegant residence on Connecticut Avenue, the gift of her father, is embellished with works of art and souvenirs of this country and foreign lands. Here Mrs. White has entertained the elite of Washington with princely magnificence. But her time has not all been devoted to society—she has been interested in the charitable enterprises of the District, was one of the charter members of the Garfield Hospital, giving a free bed to this institution, and furnishing a ward in St. John's Orphanage.



GRACE AND JEAN.
DAUGHTERS OF SENATOR AND MRS. THURSTON



MRS. MARTHA S. THURSTON



MCKINLEY PRITCHARD



MRS. MARION BUTLER.



MRS. GEORGE H. COREY.

MRS. LEWIS DEWART APSLEY.

Mrs. Apsley, wife of the Hon. Lewis Dewart Apsley, the able Representative of the Fourth Massachusetts District, was born in Philadelphia. She was the youngest daughter of the late Capt. John S. Remington, a descendant of an old Philadelphia family. Mrs. Apsley bore the euphonious name of Laura Marguerite Remington. Her early life was spent in Philadelphia. She was much loved by a large coterie of friends, and had many admirers, among whom was Lewis Dewart Apsley, then an

Washington, in a commodious residence in the northwest part of the city, where they have entertained munificently.

Representative and Mrs. Apsley are one of the most striking couples of official circles. Graceful in figure, fair and blue-eyed, Mrs. Apsley is the opposite of her stalwart, robust husband, with his massive black hair and black eyes. She is one of the lovely women of Washington; her personality is one that impresses favorably, and her beauty would attract admiration anywhere. Although the



MRS. LEWIS DEWART APSLEY.

active young business man of Philadelphia. Their marriage occurred in that city in 1873, where they resided for a few years, then went to Boston, Massachusetts, and finally located in Hudson, Massachusetts, in 1883, which has since been their home.

Mr. Apsley is known to a large and influential circle as a successful man, successful in both business and politics. He is at the head of extensive manufacturing interests, President of the Hudson Board of Trade, a director of the Hudson National Bank, and prominently connected with other enterprises of his state. He was elected to the Fifty-Third and Fifty-Fourth Congresses, and during the winter season Mr. and Mrs. Apsley have resided in

soft luxuriant hair is white, there is scarcely a trace of years in her fascinating face. Her complexion is as fresh as a young girl's, and the expression of her countenance is unmistakably that of an affectionate heart and an amiable disposition. Her affable unaffected manner endears her to her friends. Mrs. Apsley is a natural artist, with an innate love of the beautiful. This is evinced in the furnishing of her elegant homes in Hudson and Washington, and her exquisite toilets, as well as in the landscapes which her skillful brush has placed on canvas.

The poet says, "that into each life some rain must fall," and into this happy home came one sorrow—the death of the only son, Willie George, in 1886.



MRS. DANIEL MANNING.



MRS. WILLIAM F. VILAS.



MRS. BREWSTER AND DAUGHTERS



MRS. MICOU AND SON HERBERT.



MISS SCOTT.

SENATOR AND MRS. FRANCIS E. WARREN.

Senator and Mrs. Francis E. Warren were born and reared in Massachusetts, although all of their married life until his first election to the United States Senate, in 1890, was spent in Wyoming, and they bear many of the best characteristics of the conservative East and the progressive West. At their spacious home in Cheyenne they entertain with princely hospitality. A daughter of fifteen years, named Helen Frances, for both parents, and a son, Frederick Emory, three years younger, gladden this home.

Mrs. Warren possesses unusual ability, broad in mind, generous of heart, practical in all that per-

MRS. GEORGE L. SHOUP.

Mrs. Shoup, the wife of Senator George L. Shoup, is a native of Switzerland, the youngest of a family of three brothers and three sisters. When she was a year old her parents left their native land for the United States. Mrs. Shoup possesses great force of character, and is the sunlight of a happy home. Her marriage to Hon. George L. Shoup occurred in Salmon City, Idaho, where they have nearly ever since resided, and where their six children were born. Their three sons have reached maturity, and are enterprising business men. The daughters received their primary education in the public schools of their native city, afterwards attending a



LENA.

LAURA

MARGARET.

DAUGHTERS OF SENATOR AND MRS. GEORGE L. SHOUP

tains to domestic, political and home life; she is a splendid illustration of the fact that a true woman can vote, understand practical politics, be a devoted wife, interested in domestic and social affairs, and withal a charming womanly woman. Mrs. Warren has voted for twenty-five years, during all of the time of her residence in Wyoming. She loves her mountain home, with its pure air and deep, bright blue skies, and her aims and principles in life are as high and well grounded as the loftiest peaks of these snow-capped mountains, and her refined personality pervades and impresses itself most forcefully in every circle where she moves. Mrs. Warren is the president of church, literary and charitable societies of Cheyenne, vice-president of the Foundling Hospital, and a Daughter of the American Revolution.

school in Dubuque, Iowa. Miss Lena, the eldest, after graduating in Dubuque, entered a private school in Allegheny, Pa., and later, St. Margaret's School, in Boise City, Idaho, from which she was graduated with first honors, receiving a gold medal. The younger daughters, Laura and Margaret, are still in school. Margaret is a blonde, tall and fair, while Laura and Lena are graceful brunettes. The three sisters are the happy possessors of sunny dispositions, and command the high regard of their associates.

MRS. MARTHA S. THURSTON.

Mrs. Martha S. Thurston, wife of Senator John M. Thurston, was born May 12th, 1849. Her father, Col. Luther Poland, was the son of Deacon



MRS. JAMES L. PUGH.



MRS. WILLIAM B. BATE.



MISS WEBER.



MRS. WM. R. MORRISON.



MRS. CHARLES F. CRISP.

Luther Poland, a Vermont pioneer. Her uncle, Luke P. Poland, was a United States Senator and Member of Congress for a number of years, and for nearly a quarter of a century was Chief Justice of Vermont. On her mother's side, Mrs. Thurston is of Puritan ancestry, the family name, Bennett, being conspicuous in New England history. Her parents moved to Wisconsin when she was five years old, where she was reared, completing her education at the Wisconsin State University. On Christmas, 1872, she was married to John M. Thurston, then a struggling young attorney of Omaha, Nebraska, where they have since resided. Mrs. Thurston has marked literary tastes and strong domestic inclinations, her home at Omaha being a model of unostentatious comfort. She has carefully superintended the education of her only son and two daughters, and has taken great interest in her husband's professional and political career. Philanthropic and public-spirited, she has been active in charitable and educational movements.

MRS. CHARLES G. DULIN.

Mrs. Charles G. Dulin is a native of New Hampshire. Her father, Mr. Albert Brown, at the time of her birth, was a prominent politician of the Old Granite State. When she was eight years of age her parents removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where she was educated at private schools. Mrs. Dulin numbers among her ancestors some of the most distinguished people of New Hampshire, being a descendant of Governor Bartlett, the state's first Governor, and of the celebrated Prescott family, of which the historian Prescott was a member. In 1880 she was married to Dr. Charles G. Dulin, who is of an old Virginia family, and a gentleman of high intellectual attainments. Since the death of Mrs. Dulin's father, which occurred in 1882, they have made Washington their home, Mrs. Dulin's mother, Mrs. Flora Prescott Brown, residing with them. They have also a commodious residence in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where they usually spend a few months each year. Dr. and Mrs. Dulin's only child is a bright boy of twelve years. Mrs. Dulin has a strikingly handsome face, its chief attractions being a pair of expressive blue

eyes, an exquisite complexion and a bewitching smile. She has won the reputation of being one of the most delightful entertainers in Washington City, besides being active in the charitable enterprises of the District.

MRS. MARION BUTLER.

Mrs. Marion Butler, the young wife of Senator Butler, the first Populist ever sent to the United States Senate from North Carolina, is a native of Samson county, of that state. Mrs. Butler's maiden name was Florence Faison, her father being an extensive planter in North Carolina. In 1893 she was married to Senator Butler in the old plantation home. Two children, a son and a daughter, have blessed this union. The son was born in Washington City in 1896. Mrs. Butler is a typical Southern woman, with blue eyes, light brown hair, fair complexion, and has a pleasing address.

MRS. WILLIAM B. BATE.

Mrs. Bate is the daughter of the late Samuel Peete, a prominent lawyer and scholar of Huntsville, Alabama. She was born in Huntsville and educated in the schools of Alabama and Philadelphia. Her marriage to Hon. William B. Bate occurred in 1856. During two successive terms that her husband was Governor of Tennessee, Mrs. Bate presided with grace and dignity over the State Executive Mansion. In 1889, Mr. Bate having been elected to the United States Senate, she accompanied him to Washington, where she has usually resided during the sessions of Congress, participating in the social affairs incident to Senatorial life, without losing that taste for domestic duties which has always characterized her. Mrs. Bate is the mother of four daughters, two of whom are living. Mrs. Thomas F. Mastin resides in Texas, and Mrs. O. D. Childs in Los Angeles. As Miss Susie Bate, Mrs. Childs was for a number of seasons a much admired young lady in Washington society. Mrs. Bate is a member of the Methodist church and of several charitable organizations. She is a lady of culture, possessing a kind and affectionate disposition.



MRS. CHARLES G. DULIN.



MRS. D. B. HENDERSON.



MRS. G. M. CURTIS.



MRS. J. P. HEATHWOLD



MRS. J. D. HICKS.



MRS. B. B. DOVENER.

MRS. C. D. CLARK.

Mrs. C. D. Clark, the wife of Senator Clark, of Wyoming, is a Canadian by birth, although the most of her life has been spent in the United States. Her marriage to Mr. Clark occurred in 1874. They moved to Evanston, Wyoming, in its territorial days, where Mrs. Clark has voted on all occasions; but her interest in state affairs has never interfered with her domestic duties, for she is a most devoted mother and an excellent housekeeper. Mrs. Clark is a brunette, with a graceful form of medium height, black wavy hair, and observant dark eyes. She is thoroughly straightforward, detesting shams, and entertains bright and original views on many of the vital questions of the day. In her are combined the best qualities of the wife and mother, devoted to home, with those of a true patriotic woman, interested in the affairs of her country.

MRS. GEORGE H. COREY.

Mrs. Corey, the accomplished wife of the Rev. Dr. George H. Corey, one of the most talented ministers of Washington, is a native of Tarrytown, on the Hudson. Descended from three lines of Revolutionary ancestry, Mrs. Corey could not be other than patriotic and liberty loving. She was carefully educated at private schools, and has given much time to the study of literature and science. Her marriage to the Rev. George H. Corey occurred in 1887. Dr. Corey was for five years pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church at Washington, D. C. As wife of the pastor of a representative Methodist church, Mrs. Corey was helpful in the work of the church among the suffering and poor, as well as in its social circle, which include many persons occupying high official rank. Dr. and Mrs. Corey made their home at the Riggs



MISS FAULKNER.

MISS JOHNSON.

MISS NOYES.

MRS. G. M. CURTIS.

Mrs. G. M. Curtis, wife of the Representative of the Second Iowa District, is a native of the State of New York. She was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. William Lewis. Both parents died in her early childhood. An aunt adopted the sweet orphan girl and took her to Michigan, where she was educated. When she was nineteen years of age, the family moved to Clinton, Iowa. Here she met Mr. George M. Curtis, an energetic young business man, afterward prominent in the political affairs of his state, and they were happily married. Three sons and one daughter were given to them; the daughter and second son died when quite young. Mrs. Curtis is a lady of prepossessing appearance, with a kind, good face, hazel eyes and a fair complexion. She is a member of the Presbyterian church and deeply interested in church and benevolent work. As President of the Associated Benevolent Society of Clinton for five years, she was instrumental in doing much to alleviate the sufferings of the poor of that city.

House for some time, and here Mrs. Corey was prominent in the social entertainments and receptions which are each year a feature at this hotel. Her large social gifts, sweet disposition, pleasing personality and pre-eminent tact, make her a general favorite.

MRS. B. B. DOVENER.

Mrs. Dovener, wife of Hon. B. B. Dovener, the able Representative of the First District of West Virginia, is a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Dovener's maiden name was Margaret Lynch. When she was quite young her parents moved to Wheeling, Virginia, now West Virginia, and here she grew to beautiful young womanhood. Her father was a Union man in those days when it cost something in Virginia to be a Union man, as also was her husband. At the commencement of the Civil War, when only nineteen years of age, Mr. Dovener raised a company of loyal Virginians, and served in the Union Army during the entire war. It was when he came to Wheeling to be mustered



MRS. JOSEPH W. BABCOCK.



MRS. CHARLES BABCOCK.



MRS. SILAS H. REED.



GRACE REED.

in that he first met Miss Lynch, then a beautiful young girl of seventeen. They corresponded until the close of the war, when they were married. Mrs. Dovenor is a sweet-faced little woman, with a fair pale complexion, brilliant dark eyes and dark glossy hair. She is fondly devoted to the interests of her home, and is a true good friend. Her younger son, Robert, died in his twenty-second year. Her elder son, William, is a talented lawyer, like his father.

MRS. JOSEPH W. BABCOCK.

Mrs. Babcock, the affable wife of Hon. Joseph W. Babcock, who has so ably represented the Third Wisconsin District in the Fifty-Third and Fifty-Fourth Congresses, and is Chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, is a native of Clinton, Iowa, and the daughter of Mr. C. C. Finch, a prominent early settler of that locality, owning extensive farming interests. Shortly after Miss Mary Finch was graduated from the Presbyterian Seminary at Lyons, Iowa, she married Mr. Babcock, an enterprising young business man of that city. They have resided many years in Necedah, Wisconsin, where Mr. Babcock is largely interested in the lumber business. Here they have a beautiful home, pleasantly located in a grove of magnificent old oaks, on the side of a bluff which rises abruptly in the rear. The view across the valley is almost unbroken to the Wisconsin River, on the banks of which stands a mass of solid sandstone, forming arches, colonnades and towers, presenting a scene which has been compared to noted old castle ruins on the Rhine.

Mrs. Babcock is extremely popular, especially with the young people of Necedah, and largely through her exertions clubs have been organized, and the social life of that city raised above the average of Western lumber towns. She believes thoroughly in the education and elevation of the masses, and is a recognized leader in church and philanthropic work. Her large Sunday-school class of boys is her especial pride, and her Band of Earnest Workers, numbering thirty-five young ladies, has been in successful operation for ten years. She sets aside half a day each week for the work of this Band, which meets weekly at her residence. The proceeds of this organization are given to the church and the poor. The Ladies'

Sewing Society of Necedah, under her leadership, has become an important factor in church and charitable work. The Washington mission work also finds in her active support.

As an influential member of "The Woman's Republican Association," Mrs. Babcock takes great interest in politics, and her womanly intuition often discerns the political situation with a correctness which eludes the vision of many an old-time politician. Mrs. Babcock's early education has been broadened by travel and study, and she has the happy faculty of gaining and retaining friends. Her only son, Charles, was graduated from Ann Arbor University law class in 1891. After spending one year abroad, he returned home, and entered into business with his father. New Year's eve, 1894, he was married to Miss Eva J. Fuller, a daughter of Deacon Fuller, a well known resident of Necedah. This event was one of the most brilliant social affairs in the history of the place. Mrs. Charles Babcock has a rare voice, and being ably assisted by her husband, they are often called upon to sing "for Sweet Charity's sake." Mrs. Silas H. Reed, formerly Amelia M. Babcock, the daughter, also resides in Necedah, near the Babcock homestead. She has a sweet little girl, Grace, the pet of the whole family. Mrs. Reed was a student at the Wisconsin University, and is a lady of many attractions and an accomplished pianiste. Both she and Mrs. Charles Babcock have spent some time in Washington, where they have gained many friends. Representative and Mrs. Babcock own a comfortable residence on Capitol Hill, facing the



MRS. GEORGE C. HAZELTON.

Capitol grounds, and here, as in Wisconsin, they entertain hospitably. Mrs. Babcock's pleasant Washington receptions have been largely attended by well known society people. Representative Babcock was prominent in political affairs of Wisconsin before his election to Congress. He was elected to the Wisconsin Assembly in 1888, and re-elected in 1890.

MRS. GEORGE C. HAZELTON.

Among handsome women of Washington is Mrs. George C. Hazelton, the poetic beauty of whose countenance suggests Longfellow's "Evangeline." Mrs. Hazelton's maiden name was Ellen Van Antwerp. Her father, Henry Van Antwerp, was a native of Schenectady, New York, of Holland-Dutch descent. Her mother, Lucy Savage Thacher, was



MRS. JOSEPH D. SAYERS.



MRS. CHARLES F. JODY.



LOUISE PERRY.



MRS. ALEXANDER M. DOCKERY.



MRS. JOHN H. BANKHEAD.

a native of Maine, a direct descendant, on her father's side, of Judge George Thacher, who was a Delegate in the Continental Congress, and a member from Maine of the first six Congresses of the United States, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and afterwards of Maine. On her grandmother's side, her ancestry, in a direct line, were the Savages, of Massachusetts and Maine, who were in the Revolutionary Army, and members of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. Mrs. Hazelton's parents met and were married in Mobile, Alabama, and here Mrs. Hazelton was born in 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Hazelton were married in Schenectady, New York, November 25th, 1863, the day fixed by President Lincoln for National Thanksgiving. Three sons and one daughter were given to them, of whom only two sons are now living, George C., Jr., and John Hampden, who are associated with their father in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. Mr. Hazelton was a member of the Twenty-Fifth, Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-Seventh Congresses from Wisconsin, and was Attorney for the District of Columbia during President Harrison's administration.

MRS. WILLIAM F. VILAS.

Mrs. William F. Vilas has for a number of years occupied a high social position in Washington, both when her husband was a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet and during his terms in the United States Senate. Mrs. Vilas was Miss Anna M. Fox. She was born in the territory of Wisconsin, and grew up with the state. Her father was one of Wisconsin's pioneers, and her mother a native of New York. Mrs. Vilas studied at home under a governess, afterwards entering the Young Ladies' Seminary at Cleveland, Ohio, where she was graduated. She is the mother of four children. The younger son died in early childhood, and the elder daughter, Nellie, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, died in 1893. The elder son, Henry, and a younger daughter, Mary Esther, have been carefully educated. Mrs. Vilas is a woman of culture and refinement, and of quiet and gentle bearing.

MRS. DANIEL MANNING.

Mrs. Manning, the widow of the late Hon. Daniel Manning, President Cleveland's first Secretary of the Treasury, is a charming personality. She has a fine presence, being tall and stately in appearance, with the violet blue eyes and the fair complexion of a blonde. She possesses the rare combination of great dignity and cordiality of manner, and is a fluent conversationalist. Mrs. Manning has been closely identified with the social life of President Cleveland's second administration as well as the first. She has lent her agreeable presence to Washington during the winter seasons, and has been the recipient of many special attentions from President and Mrs. Cleveland and the members of the official and resident circles.

Mrs. Manning is a native of Albany, and a daughter of the late William J. Fryer, an honored citizen of the state of New York. On her mother's

side, she is descended from Lord Livingston, and her ancestry did good service during Colonial times in shaping the affairs of New York State. She is Regent of the Albany Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and interested in the work of that organization. Mrs. Manning entertains elegantly, is kind to women in all grades of life, and bears acquaintance well. Being somewhat reserved in her manner, one may think her cold, but on close acquaintance she is enthusiastically beloved by her friends.

MRS. CHARLES F. JOY.

Mrs. Joy is a native of Boston Highlands, Massachusetts. She was Miss Elizabeth Ina Grant. She is descended from the Grants and Lennoxes of England, and spent the greater part of her girlhood abroad, returning to Boston in 1872. Since 1889 her family have resided in California, where, on May 11th, 1895, at the beautiful suburban village, San Mateo, she was married to Representative Charles F. Joy, of St. Louis. The winter of 1896 was Mrs. Joy's first season in Washington, where, by her charming manners, rare accomplishments, happy, generous disposition, she has made many warm friends, and gained for herself an enviable position in society.

MRS. JOSEPH D. SAYERS.

Mrs. Joseph D. Sayers is one of the most popular Southern women of the Congressional circle. Handsome, talented and good, she has been called by an ardent lady admirer "the patron saint of the Texas delegation." Mrs. Sayers is well qualified to shine in the high social sphere to which her husband's position calls her, although she is much more than a society woman, and notwithstanding the social demands that are made upon her, she devotes considerable time to study and painting. The walls of her pleasant apartments at the Riggs are adorned with beautiful specimens of her work. She has painted portraits of herself and her husband, and has also made copies of several of the celebrated pictures at the Corcoran Art Gallery, while her china painting is exquisite. Mrs. Sayers was Miss Orlene Walton, and a native of Aberdeen, Mississippi. During her childhood, her father moved with his family to Bastrop, Texas. She was married to Hon. Joseph D. Sayers when he was Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and the first years of her married life were spent at Austin. In appearance Mrs. Sayers is tall, with a queenly bearing and affable manners. She is a member of the Methodist church and interested in its benevolent and educational work. Representative and Mrs. Sayers resided at the Riggs for some time, where Mrs. Sayers took a prominent part in its social life.

MRS. JOHN H. BANKHEAD.

Mrs. John H. Bankhead is of Revolutionary ancestry, her father's great-grandfather, Benjamin Kilgore, having been a captain of a South Carolina company in the War of the Revolution. She is the



MISS EMILY GRAY.



MISS ANN STONE.



BERTRAM STONE ALLEN



MISS UPOEGRAFF.



MISS WILLIE C. COOPER.

daughter of James H. Brockman, a native of Greenville District, South Carolina. Her education was received in the fashionable schools of Tuskegee and Montgomery, Alabama. As Miss Tallulah James Brockman she was a much admired belle of Montgomery, where she was married to Hon. John H. Bankhead, then a member of the Alabama Legislature. Mr. Bankhead has since been State Senator and four times elected to the United States Congress. At the family seat in Alabama, a beautiful estate with a handsome residence in a magnificent grove, Mrs. Bankhead entertains in the old-time Southern style. Ambitious, cordial and refined, since her advent into Washington official circles in 1886, she has been a social favorite. Her two elder sons, John Hollis and William Brockman, are practicing lawyers. The youngest, Henry McAuley, is a student in the University of Alabama. The elder daughter, Louise, is the wife of Ex-Representative W. H. Perry, of Greenville, South Carolina, and the younger,

MRS. JOSEPH WHEELER.

Mrs. Joseph Wheeler was a native of Alabama, the daughter of Col. Richard Jones, one of the most prominent men of the state. Her great beauty and powerful magnetism drew people to her in a remarkable degree. She was reared amid luxury and wealth, her slightest wish being as the laws of the Medes and Persians to her parents, a brother and an uncle, who loved her with fond devotion. But this luxurious rearing did not weaken her perfect instincts of duty, and with a heart filled with Christian love, she took up the hardships which became the lot of the young mothers of the South under the changed conditions following the war. Her many home duties did not prevent her from intellectual pursuits and maintaining those personal charms for which she was so beloved in her youth. Her brilliant attainments would have won for her the admiration of the world, and she would have reigned queen in any society, but her tender



MRS. JOSEPH WHEELER.



JULIA



ANNIE.



LUCY LOUISE.

DAUGHTERS OF REPRESENTATIVE AND MRS. JOSEPH WHEELER.

Maria, is the wife of Captain William M. Owen, a lawyer by profession. Representative and Mrs. Bankhead's first grandchild, little Louise Perry, the daughter of Ex-Representative and Mrs. W. H. Perry, and the granddaughter of Ex-Governor Perry, of South Carolina, is a beautiful and interesting child. Her lovely face adorns one of the pages of this book.

heart cared only for the love and admiration of the little kingdom of her home circle, and to her children she has been mother, sister, companion and friend.

Some writer has said "Memory is the record of the soul." Her's was beautiful, and all that touched the tablets of her memory was there indelibly impressed. She often repeated to her children pages



MRS. JULIA A. CATRON.



MISS MARY HARRISON.



ELANOR CROZIER RAYMOND



MISS HELEN CLARKE.



MISS HARRIETT NEALE.

and even chapters of prose and almost entire books of poetry, much of which she had not seen since her early youth. The children, two sons and four daughters, were deeply and tenderly devoted to their mother. Her elder son, Joseph, was graduated from West Point just thirty-five years after his father, and is an officer of the Second Artillery. The other son, Thomas Harrison, a bright, energetic boy, and the youngest daughter, Carrie Peyton, a perfect child of nature, very pretty, of sweet simplicity of character and much like her mother, are still school children. Lucy Louise, the eldest, is an ardent lover of home and was constantly devoted to her mother. Annie Early, the second daughter, is all animation, and, like her father, is fond of activity and delights in acts of charity. She is a fine equestrienne. Julia Knox is of the blonde type, resembling her mother, and is gentle in manner and amiable in disposition. General Wheeler has been a Representative in Congress from Alabama since 1880, and the family have for years spent the winters in Washington.

MISS WILLIE C. COOPER.

Miss Willie C. Cooper, the daughter of Hon. Samuel Bronson Cooper, Representative of the Second Florida District, is a native of Woodville, Texas. Nature has been generous to Miss Cooper, endowing her richly both mentally and physically. At the age of sixteen she was graduated from the Texas Female College with first honors. She is well read, and has devoted considerable time to music and painting. Her amiability and many excellent qualities endear her to a large circle of friends.

MRS. RICHARD H. CLARKE.

Mrs. Clarke, wife of Hon. Richard H. Clarke, of Mobile, Alabama, is a native of that city. Her maiden name was Helen Gaines Foot. Her father, Mr. C. K. Foot, was a native of Vermont, and a descendant of Nathaniel Foot, one of the early settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Her mother was Sarah Lyons, of Mobile, Alabama, of the distinguished Pendleton and Gaines families. Mrs. Clarke's early life was spent in Mobile. She attended school in New York City, and in 1877 she married Mr. Richard H. Clarke. Her elder daughter, who bears her name, Helen Gaines, is

just budding into beautiful young womanhood. The younger daughter, little Mary Morris, resembles her in face and manner. Mrs. Clarke is bright, entertaining and magnetic, having a fine complexion, blue eyes and light hair. She is known for her repartee, and loved and admired by a large circle of friends. Representative and Mrs. Clarke's pleasant residence on Capitol Hill has been the scene of numerous delightful receptions.

MRS. JULIA A. CATRON.

Mrs. Julia A. Catron, a native of Ohio, is of foreign parentage, her father, Gregory Walz, being German, and her mother Alsatian-French. When a child she moved with her parents to Minnesota, where she graduated from the high school, subsequently taking a course in languages and music at Oberlin College. Having a fine voice, she devoted years to its cultivation, both in this country and in Europe, studying in the Conservatory of Vienna. Naturally philanthropic, Mrs. Catron has taken pleasure in singing in charity concerts and church choirs. During a trip to New Mexico, she met Mr. Thomas B. Catron, a gentleman prominent in the business and political affairs of Mexican Territory and its Congressional Delegate to the Fifty-Fourth Congress. They were married in Minnesota in 1877. Their home was blessed by five sons, one of whom died in early childhood. Mrs. Catron has lived much abroad for the benefit of her health and the education of her children. Mr. and Mrs. Catron have a beautiful home in Santa Fe. Their library, the largest in New Mexico, is practically a free circulating library, as Mrs. Catron generously issues cards, and permits it to be used by the public during her absence. She is a member of the Woman's Board of Trade of Santa Fe, and has great fondness for reading and original research along historical and philosophical lines. Mrs. Catron is an attractive brunette, cultured, intellectual and progressive, and a brilliant conversationalist, cordial and unaffected.

MISS MARY A. HARRISON.

Miss Mary A. Harrison, the daughter of Hon. George P. Harrison, the Representative of the Third Alabama District in the Fifty-Fourth Congress, is a native of Lee county, Alabama. She



MISS MARY MORRIS CLARKE.



HON. DANIEL N. MORGAN.



MRS. DANIEL N. MORGAN.



WILLIAM JUDSON MORGAN



PAUL MURPHY.

was graduated with first honors from the Wesleyan Female College, at Macon, Georgia, afterwards taking a musical course at the Cincinnati Conservatory, which was supplemented by two years' study in New York City with Ernani. Miss Harrison inherited her fine musical talent from her mother. Her voice is well adapted for sacred and dramatic music, and she has been repeatedly requested to sing at leading Washington churches. Miss Harrison, during the winter of 1896, resided with her father at the Riggs, and was a prominent figure in the numerous receptions given here, her accomplishments and natural affability making her a general favorite.

she merged as a debutante into its many pleasures. Her bright, vivacious manner, supplementing other qualifications and accomplishments, have made her deservedly popular.

SEÑOR DUPUY DE LOME AND WIFE.

Señor Dupuy de Lome was appointed Minister from Spain to the United States for the second time in May, 1885. He was also Commissioner to the Columbian Exposition. His wife and the Duchess of Veragua represented the Queen Regent of Spain at this exposition. Señor Dupuy de Lome has had large diplomatic experience, having repre-



THE SPANISH MINISTER, SEÑOR DUPUY DE LOME, AND FAMILY.

MRS. DANIEL N. MORGAN.

Mrs. Morgan, wife of Hon. Daniel N. Morgan, the United States Treasurer during President Cleveland's second administration, is a descendant of William Judson, who settled in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1638, the family for generations having been conspicuous in public affairs. Her great-grandfather, Col. Agur Judson, served through the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Morgan was born and reared in Huntington, Connecticut, and nearly all her married life was spent in Bridgeport, of that state. She has many qualities of mind and heart that attracts the regard of those she meets and makes of them devoted friends when they know her well. Though of domestic tastes, she appreciates Washington life and society, participating in its pleasures as far as health will permit.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan's only son, William Judson Morgan, is studious and methodical, like his talented father. Their only daughter, Miss May Huntington Morgan, has been one of the most admired young ladies in Washington society since

sent his country in London, Paris, Berlin and Brussels. At all these legations he was accompanied by his handsome wife. Mme. Dupuy de Lome is a typical Spanish woman, with dark penetrating eyes, abundant dark hair, and a tall, well formed figure. She was Senorita Vidiella, of Cadiz, and was married when she was seventeen years of age. Most of her life since has been spent in foreign legations. Besides her native tongue she speaks three other languages, and is a good English scholar. Mme. de Lome takes much interest in the vital questions of the day, and is well read on current topics. Amid the arduous social duties of a diplomat's wife she finds time to personally superintend the education of her two bright boys, who, at the ages of nine and eleven, speak four languages.

MR. AND MRS. J. B. PIODA.

Mr. J. B. Pioda was appointed Minister from Switzerland to the United States in 1895. He is of a genial, social nature, and a good representative of the candor and simplicity of the sturdy Swiss



SEÑOR DON JULIO RENOIFO,
SECRETARY OF COLUMBIAN LEGATION.



MADAM RENOIFO.



BESSIE WASHINGTON



MISS DOROTHY FLYNN.



STREETER FLYNN.

character. He and his wife at once made many friends. Mrs. Pioda is a decided blonde, with an intellectual, thoughtful face and pleasant manners. She is a cultivated woman, and speaks several languages.

SEÑOR DON JULIO RENGIFO AND WIFE.

Señor Don Julio Rengifo, the Charge de Affairs of the Columbian Legation, is a young diplomat who has distinguished himself by his bravery in war and his wise counsel in peace. He has been connected with the Columbian Legation at Washington for a number of years, but at the breaking out of the revolution in Columbia, was recalled home to help adjust affairs. After his return to the United States, Señor Rengifo was married to the beautiful Miss Regina Barbour, in Washington, November, 1895. Mrs. Rengifo belongs to an aristocratic family of Virginia. She was born in Washington, and educated in Paris at the Convent of the Sacred Heart. A fine linguist, Mrs. Rengifo speaks French, Italian and Spanish fluently, and her superb voice has been carefully cultivated. She is especially adapted to the social duties of a diplomat's wife, and is a real helpmate to her husband.



MRS. J. B. PIODA.

southwest of Georgia, of wealthy and religious parentage. Her father, Mr. Robert Burton, was a planter before the war, owning many slaves. Both he and her mother cherished high ambitions for the future of their two daughters, and they were greatly chagrined when Charles Crisp, then a poor embryo lawyer, and who was of a theatrical family, which was abhorrent to their religious ideas, desired to marry their youngest daughter, Clara Bell, and their grief knew no bounds when they discovered that her affections had been won. Mrs. Burton, especially, was overwhelmed with sorrow, for she felt that her beautiful daughter ought to make a more ambitious marriage. Mr. Crisp did nothing underhanded. He wrote a manly letter to Mr. Burton, and in after years, when Mr. Crisp had reached distinction, Mr. Burton declared that his son-in-law had never written anything better than this letter. But although every line breathed eloquence it was



MR. J. B. PIODA, SWISS MINISTER.

all to no purpose. Mr. and Mrs. Burton would not yield. Mr. Crisp then requested a friend to go to Mr. Burton and ask that they might be married at her home. But this her parents refused, and finally they decided to be married elsewhere. Clara Bell's sister, Ella, assisted her in providing a pretty trousseau, and one bright Sunday morning, when she was visiting her brother, who resided in the suburbs of Ellaville, Mr. Crisp drove out in his buggy and took her to his boarding place, where, in the

MRS. DENNIS T. FLYNN.

Mrs. Flynn, wife of Hon. Dennis T. Flynn, the Delegate from Oklahoma Territory to Congress, was born, reared and educated in Kansas. She was married to Mr. Flynn in Kiowa, Kansas, while he was a practicing lawyer there. In 1889 Mr. Flynn was appointed by President Harrison Postmaster of the City of Guthrie, Oklahoma, and the family moved to that place. Mrs. Flynn is the mother of four children; her oldest son, Dennis, died when quite young, her daughter, Dorothy, is seventeen years of age, and her second son, Streeter Flynn, is a charming little fellow of three years, while the youngest has not seen his second birthday. Mrs. Flynn is a pleasant little woman of domestic tastes, entirely devoted to her young family.

MRS. CHARLES F. CRISP.

The history of Ex-Speaker and Mrs. Charles F. Crisp is an illustration of the old adage that "the course of true love never runs smooth." Mrs. Crisp was born in Ellaville, a little town in the

presence of a few friends who had assembled in the little parlor, they were married. Just as the minister pronounced them man and wife a bright sunbeam came in and flooded the room. This was prophetic of their future life, which has been most happy. The Sunday following Mr. and Mrs. Crisp united with the Methodist Church of Ellaville. Mrs. Crisp said, "I felt I wanted to commence right, and I thought the best thing we could do, as a young married couple, was to get into the fold of a good institution like the Methodist Church." Soon Mrs. Crisp's parents were reconciled and loved Mr. Crisp as a son, and he became the mainstay of their old age. They lived fifty-one years in the same place where they first kept house. Mrs. Crisp, who worships her husband, pays him many wifely compliments. After her children were grown, and two little girls called her grandmother, as she lay on a bed of suffering, she said one day to the writer, referring to her marriage without parental consent:



MRS. S. S. KIRKPATRICK.



MRS. WEBER.



MISS DINGLEY.



MRS. SMALL AND DAUGHTER.



MRS. THOMAS S. MARTIN.



MRS. W. S. LINTON AND DAUGHTER.



MISS MARY JONES.



MISS ROACH.



MISS WILSON.

"My life would have been marred. As old as I am I cannot think what my life would have been without him. The moon and stars revolve around him to me. My father and mother came to love him very much. He has been the dearest, sweetest husband to me, and I have loved him better than anything else on earth." While for many long years a constant sufferer, the beautiful spirit of the devoted Christian, the fond wife and loving mother, shines forth in radiant smiles through the sweet sad face. Mrs. Crisp is a woman of great strength of character, and one we love to think of when gloom and sorrow compasses about, for the sublime fortitude that sustains her is an inspiration to all who believe in the divine efficacy of Christianity. When sitting near her and looking into her deep, tender face, we feel the force and power of a Christian life.

MRS. GROVE L. JOHNSON.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Representative Grove L. Johnson, of the Second District of California, was born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1846. Her mother was a member of the old Dutch family of Van Cortlands, who were among the early settlers of New York City. Mrs. Johnson is a lady of domestic tastes and fond of society. Taking much interest in her husband's political career, her sound judgment has often been of great value to him. Representative and Mrs. Johnson have one beautiful young daughter, Mabel Ann Williamson Johnson, who was born in Sacramento, California. Miss Johnson is petite and vivacious in manners, having a fair complexion, brown hair and blue eyes. She is a graduate of a seminary in Oakland, California. Since childhood she has been surrounded by the luxuries which large wealth commands, yet is free from ostentation, and is a lovable girl.

MRS. W. S. LINTON.

Mrs. W. S. Linton, whose maiden name was Ida M. Lowry, is a native of Romero, Michigan, though much of her life has been spent at Saginaw, both before and since her marriage. Mrs. Linton is a handsome, thorough-going, capable woman, possessing in a large degree that impalpable essence of individuality which is termed personal magnetism. Her great feature of beauty are her splendid dark eyes that flash and dance with every varying emotion. Her husband, Hon. W. S. Linton, who has ably represented the Eighth Michigan District in the Fifty-Third and Fifty-Fourth Congresses, is also the possessor of a pair of dark eyes as brilliant as her own, and together they are a strikingly fine looking couple. Mr. Linton is a man of affairs at home, and has held the most honorable places of trust in the gift of his city, besides being prominent in Masonic circles and an officer of that large and growing organization known as the "Independent Order of Foresters." Mr. and Mrs. Linton are blessed with three bright children. Ray, the eldest, a studious boy now in his teens, is much like his father. The younger brother, and little Elsie, the only daughter, who shares her mother's gipsy-like

dark beauty, are natural musicians and enliven this charming home circle with their delightful singing. Mrs. Linton is too thoroughly a woman to allow the demands of society, and Mr. Linton too good a father to permit politics to intrude to the extent many do upon the sanctity of their home-life, which is an ideal happy one.

MRS. THOMAS S. MARTIN.

Mrs. Thomas S. Martin, the young wife of Senator Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, was a much admired belle of her native home, Smithville, Virginia, as well as at the various watering places where she spent the summers of her happy girlhood. Her father, the Hon. C. Fenton Day, is well known throughout Virginia. Her marriage with Senator Martin occurred at Smithfield, in 1894. Mrs. Martin has a slight, graceful form, a fair, clear complexion, large brown eyes and luxuriant brown hair. Cordial and unaffected in manner and a gifted conversationalist, Mrs. Martin is a valuable acquisition to Washington society. Possessing decided literary talent, she has written repeatedly for publication, and both her poems and her prose articles have been admired for their beauty of thought and expression.

MRS. PALMER WEBER.

Mrs. Palmer Weber, the daughter of the venerable Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, is a lady of many personal attractions, and possesses a kind sympathetic heart. She is thoroughly unaffected in manner, and manifests the same delightful affability to all, whether rich or poor. She has a slight girlish figure, a clear transparent olive complexion, dark hair and dark eyes. Mrs. Weber was married when quite young, and in a few years was left a widow with one pretty little daughter, who is the pride of her grandfather. She has spent considerable time in Washington City during her father's senatorial term, where her beauty, grace and geniality have made her very popular.

MRS. JOHN DE WITT WARNER.

Mrs. Warner, the wife of Hon. John De Witt Warner, is a native of New York, descended from an old New York family. Her paternal grandfather served with distinction in the War of 1812. Mrs. Warner's maiden name was Lillian Hudson. After graduating at the Ithaca Academy she attended Cornell University. Miss Hudson first met Mr. Warner when she was fourteen years of age, and a student in the Ithaca Academy where he was Professor of Languages. While instructing his beautiful young pupil in the dead languages he improved this opportunity to teach her the potent living language of love, succeeding so well that after leaving Cornell University she became his wife. Mrs. Warner is a decided blonde, with a pleasing address. She is a lady of cultivated, literary tastes, and a graceful writer. Both Mr. and Mrs. Warner are interested in literary societies. They have two bright children, a son and a daughter, whom they are carefully educating.

THE WASHINGTON SOCIAL SEASON.

The Washington social season of 1896 began with the New Year's reception given at the White House by President and Mrs. Cleveland. The Executive Mansion was profusely decorated with plants and flowers as on other similar occasions. In the receiving line were the ladies of the Cabinet, Mrs. Olney, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Herbert and Miss Morton. Behind the receiving line were a large number of handsomely dressed ladies, who had been invited to assist.

New Year's afternoon, between two and six o'clock, the Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson held a large reception, assisted by their daughters, Miss Stevenson and Miss Letitia, the Misses Scott, Mrs. Call, Mrs. Palmer and others. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney gave a New Year's breakfast to the Diplomatic Corps. During the afternoon, receptions were held at the homes of all the Cabinet Officers, excepting those of the Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster-General, where there was illness in the families.

One of the most brilliant evening receptions of the winter was given December 20th, by the Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson, to introduce their daughter, Miss Letitia Ewing Stevenson, and their niece, Miss Julia Green Scott, and during the season Mrs. Stevenson held a series of Wednesday afternoon receptions, whose large attendance attested her popularity. The ladies of the Cabinet held large receptions on Wednesday afternoons.

The most important Cabinet dinner of the season was given by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney, in honor of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, as at this dinner Secretary Olney decided a question of precedence, which has long been a subject of controversy. According to the European standard, an Ambassador is entitled to the same recognition his sovereign would receive if present, and for the first time the Secretary of State placed the British Ambassador next to the President of the United States, and above the Vice-President and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This recognition places the Ambassador above all other persons in official and social life, except the President of the United States, acknowledging him to be the personal representative of his sovereign.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland gave a dinner in honor of the Cabinet.

The first of the organized dinner dances occurred Thursday evening, January 2. The hostesses of the dinners were Mrs. Bonaparte, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Brice, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Hay. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney entertained the guests of the five dinners at a cotillion.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3.

The Misses Warner, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Warner, gave a leap year party, and Secretary and Mrs. Lamont a dinner in honor of Associate Justice and Mrs. Peckham.

Prof. Francis R. Fava, of Columbian University, gave the first of a series of four dinners.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4.

Teas were given by Mrs. Wm. A. Stone, Mrs. J. McKee Borden, Mrs. Sumners, Miss Kammham and Miss Morgan, and a dinner by the Brazilian Minister and Mrs. Mendonca.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6.

Senator and Mrs. Quay introduced their youngest daughter, Miss Susan, to Washington society. A large and distinguished company greeted the beautiful young debutante, who with her mother gracefully received the guests. They were assisted by Miss Quay, Miss Carmine Quay, Miss Jane Fuller and Mrs. Scherwinger. The elegant residence was elaborately decorated with flowers.

Senator and Mrs. Brice gave an afternoon musicale, and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Leighden an evening reception.

Miss Hutchinson, daughter of Representative and Mrs. Joseph Hutchinson, made her debut at a largely attended tea, given by her parents at the Arlington.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7.

Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney gave a dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. Cleveland.

The marriage of Miss Zoe Thomas, daughter of Judge Thomas, and Mr. Ewing Y. Mitchell, Jr., of Springfield, Missouri, took place at 8 o'clock at the Mr. Vernon Place M. E. Church.

A number of the ladies residing at the Riggs House held a delightful reception in the pleasant parlors of this hotel, which was attended by the *élite* of Washington. Among

those receiving were Mrs. Blanchard, Miss Blanchard, Mrs. Dr. Corey, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Banley, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Boatner, Mrs. Sayers, Mrs. and Miss Turner, Mrs. Wright, Miss Harrison and Mrs. Chalmers.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8.

The Martha Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held an open meeting in the Red Parlor of the Riggs, and The Bachelors entertained their friends at the National Rifles Armory. Mrs. C. C. Clover received the guests.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland held a reception in honor of the Diplomatic Corps. General and Mrs. Draper entertained at dinner.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10.

Senator and Mrs. McMillan gave a dinner, Mrs. John B. Robinson a tea, and Secretary and Mrs. Lamont a dinner.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11.

Mrs. Waldo Richards recited before a company at the White House, invited by Mrs. Cleveland.

Mrs. Crosby S. Noyes, wife of the editor of *The Star*, gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Alexander R. Shepherd, and Mr. and Mrs. De Meek a dinner.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13.

The social calendar included dinners given by the Chilean Minister and Mrs. Gana, and Senator and Mrs. Elkins, a luncheon given by Mrs. Lamont, and teas by Mrs. James Hay and Mrs. Bankhead.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14.

Miss Evelyn Taylor and Mr. Ely Kirk Price, of Philadelphia, were married at St. John's Church.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle gave a dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. Cleveland; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott and the Misses Scott a tea in honor of their cousins, the Misses Stevenson, and Mrs. J. L. M. Curry a tea in honor of Mrs. Richard Pearson.

Mrs. Romero held a large afternoon reception at the Mexican Legation.

Representative and Mrs. Washington gave a dinner to celebrate the 17th anniversary of their marriage.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15.

Mrs. Stevenson and ladies of the Cabinet held receptions. The second dinner dance was given by Mr. and Mrs. John Hay. The hostesses of the dinner preceding were Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Lefter and Mrs. Nott.

Mrs. Andrew B. Graham and Mrs. J. E. Gadsby gave teas, General and Mrs. Breckenridge a dinner, and the Cotillion Club a dance at the National Rifles Armory.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland entertained the Diplomatic Corps at dinner.

Mrs. May Belle Steward gave a dance at Steward Castle in honor of her guest, Miss Lockwood, of Buffalo.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17.

The social events included the Army and Navy Assembly at the National Rifles Armory, a dinner given by Mrs. Hearst, an at home at the Business Woman's Club, teas given by Miss Voochies, Mrs. B. Hermann, Miss Walter D. Weyville, Miss Miller, and dinners at the French Ambassador and the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18.

Mrs. Cleveland held a large afternoon card reception. Among the young ladies who assisted were Miss Stevenson, Miss Scott, Miss Clossen, Miss Pitts, Miss Croul, Miss Cockrell, Miss Gray, Miss Newlands, Miss Ruth Harlan, Miss Grace Train, Miss Reed, Miss McMillan, Miss Harmon, Miss L. Stevenson, Miss Susan G. Walker, Miss E. Gray, Miss Helen Patton, Miss Mary Condit-Smith, Miss Philip, Miss Gilmore, Miss Breckinridge, Miss Carter Conrad, Miss Katharine Hamlin and Miss Hurst. Miss Woodward, of New York, guest of Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Miles, Miss Bryant, of New York, Miss Barney, Miss Elsie Anderson, Miss Marjorie Nott, Miss Wilcox, Miss Cameron, Miss Barrett, Miss Jane Fuller, Miss Julia Scott, Miss Gordon, Miss Ramsey, Miss Rockhill, Miss Ethel Blanchard, Miss Anne Berry, Miss Conrad and Miss Helm.

Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney entertained a company at dinner. Dinners were also given by the Brazilian Minister and Mrs. Mendonca and Mrs. Stanley Matthews, and the Chinese Minister and Mrs. Yang Yu.

Mrs. Charles M. Cooper held an afternoon reception.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20.

Senator and Mrs. Sherman held one of the most brilliant evening receptions of the season at their spacious residence on K Street.

Attorney-General and Mrs. Harmon gave a dinner of fourteen covers.

Mrs. Frank Aldrich gave a tea in honor of her guest, Miss Rogge, of Chicago.

The Washington Military Cyclists held a reception at the National Rifles Armory.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21.

Miss Katherine May Clark and Mr. William H. De Lacy were married at noon at the Immaculate Conception Church, in the presence of a large number of friends.

Senator and Mrs. Blanchard introduced their young daughter, Miss Blanchard, at a tea given at the Riggs House. The spacious drawing rooms were decorated with flowers, palms, ferns and smilax. Miss Blanchard stood beside her mother and cordially greeted the numerous guests. She was attired in a gown of white satin. There was music from mandolins and guitars, and elaborate refreshments were served during the afternoon.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont gave a dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Cleveland.

Mrs. Romero held her last reception for the season. The Mexican Legation was thronged with guests.

Mrs. Crosby S. Noyes and daughter, Miss Noyes, gave a luncheon.

Representative and Mrs. Cobb, of Missouri, introduced their daughter, Miss Cobb, at a large evening reception.

The ladies of the Riggs held another brilliant reception. Among those receiving were Mrs. Sayers, Mrs. Corey, Mrs. and Miss Powers, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Meredith, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. and Miss Turner, Mrs. Chalmers, Miss Harrison and Mrs. Boatner.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22.

Mrs. Stevenson and ladies of the Cabinet held largely attended receptions.

The Japanese Minister gave a dinner in honor of the Vice-President. The Bachelors gave a second cotillion at the Rifles Armory. Mrs. Robert J. Flouring a tea in honor of her guest, Mrs. Hitchcock. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson a large evening reception.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland's reception to Congress and the Judiciary was the smallest gathering of the kind held at the White House in the past ten years, the weather being unpropitious.

Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle gave a dinner. The Chinese Minister and Mrs. Yang Yu a dinner. Miss Leiter a dinner, and Miss Green a tea.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24.

Mrs. Marion C. Stone gave one of the most artistically designed luncheons of the season at her beautiful suburban home, "Chilburne," in honor of her guest, Mrs. Warner, of Kansas City. Two tables in the spacious dining room had a centerpiece of violets and bride's roses, and at each corner a vase of violets. Every detail of the white and violet effect was carried out; tapers in candelabra burned under violet shades, the bon-bons were in the same color, the fancy creams were white and violet, and fans decorated with white roses. The dining room and drawing rooms were decorated with violets, roses and palms.

The ladies at Willard's Hotel held a brilliant reception. The spacious parlors were appropriately decorated. Among those receiving were Mrs. Dockery, Mrs. Boyner, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Rapley, Mrs. Lighty, Mrs. Charles Brumm and daughter, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Everett presided at the handsomely appointed tea table.

The Chinese Minister and Mrs. Yang Yu held an informal afternoon reception, which was followed by a dinner in honor of Secretary and Mrs. Olney.

The Guatemalan Minister and Madame Lazo Arriaga entertained at dinner, and Mrs. David Rielho McKee at a five o'clock tea.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25.

Mrs. L. D. Apsley entertained a large and distinguished company at a five o'clock tea.

The French Ambassador and Madame Patenotre, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney, the Brazilian Minister and Mrs. Mendonca gave elaborate dinners.

MONDAY, JANUARY 27.

Mrs. John R. McLean gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. U. S. Grant.

The German Ambassador and the Baroness von Thielmann celebrated the birthday of the German Emperor by giving a large evening reception.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland were the guests of honor at a dinner given by the Attorney-General and Mrs. Harmon.

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst gave an elaborate dinner at her spacious home on New Hampshire Avenue.

Mrs. Teller, wife of Senator Teller, and Miss Teller gave a tea in honor of their guests, Mrs. Smith and Miss Townsend.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29.

Miss Mary Quay, the eldest daughter of Senator Quay and Mrs. M. S. Quay, and Mr. Louis R. Davidson, of Beaver, Pennsylvania, were united in marriage at the home of the bride, 1612 K Street, N. W. The ceremony took place in the pink drawing room in an improvised chancel of palms and flowers. Curtains of smilax and asparagus vines, caught back with bouquets of pink roses and a railing of green studded with flowers, divided the room. From the opened gates of the railing white ribbons extended to the drawing room doors, forming an aisle through which the bridal party passed. The bride was beautiful in a gown of white satin. Her tulle veil was held by diamond ornaments. She was attended by her sister as maid of honor. Lieutenant Quay, brother of the bride, acted as best man. Rev. Dennis S. Handin officiated.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30.

President and Mrs. Cleveland gave a dinner to the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Senator Quay held a large informal reception.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31.

The French Ambassador and Madame Patenotre held a large evening reception at the French Embassy.

Senator and Mrs. Morrill welcomed their friends to an afternoon tea.

General and Mrs. G. N. Leiber entertained General and Mrs. Miles at an elaborate dinner.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Mrs. Cleveland held her only afternoon public reception of the year.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

The Hawaiian Minister and Mrs. Hatch entertained a large company at the Hawaiian Legation.

The Charity Ball at the National Rifles Armory was attended by the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the Vice-President and his daughter and nieces, and many others in official life.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

The spacious parlors of the Riggs House were thronged with the elite of Washington, the occasion being a tea given by a number of the ladies of the house. Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Sayers, Mrs. Corey, Mrs. Boatner, Mrs. and Miss Powers, Mrs. and Miss Turner, Mrs. Meredith, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Bailey, Miss Harrison and Mrs. Chalmers. An orchestra furnished music. The centerpiece of the handsomely appointed tea table was bridesmaid's roses and galax leaves, and the tapers of the candelabra were capped with pink.

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris gave a dinner in honor of the Vice-President. The table decorations were all in white.

Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wilson dined the President and Mrs. Cleveland and members of the Cabinet. The table decorations were in pink.

The Misses Stevenson, daughters of the Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson, entertained a company of their young friends at a tea in honor of Miss Felicitie Oglesby, daughter of Ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois.

Representative and Mrs. Charles W. Stone introduced their daughter, Miss Elizabeth, at a largely attended tea. Miss Elizabeth, who is a handsome brunette, was attired in a gown of white tulle over white satin. The guests included prominent people in official and residence circles.

Mrs. Charles C. Bulfin entertained a distinguished company at tea. The effective decorations were in varied colors, green and red prevailing. The hallway was festooned with vines, while palms screened the orchestra and adorned the entrance.

Mrs. Mary S. Gist received the members of the National Press Association.

Miss Morgan, daughter of the United States Treasurer and Mrs. Morgan, entertained a company of her young friends at a tea. The table decorations were yellow tulips.

Miss Hamlin was the hostess at a luncheon given in honor of Mrs. Carlisle.

The Southern Relief Ball was largely attended, and a handsome sum was realized.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

Mrs. John W. Foster gave a large afternoon reception in honor of her guest, Mrs. McKee, daughter of Ex-President Harrison.

Mrs. Brice gave a musicale, and Mr. and Mrs. Barney a dinner dance. The hostesses of the dinner preceding the dance were Mrs. Brice, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson and Madame Bonaparte. The ladies of the Cabinet received.

The Unity Club (1874) held interesting meetings during the winter at the Litchfield, on 14th Street, opposite Franklin Park, the programs being of a literary and musical character.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

The reception at the White House in honor of the Army and Navy was the last grand reception of the season at this historic mansion, and was a fitting climax to the entertainments that were held there during the winter. There was the usual display of flowers, palms and tropical plants, the electric lighting being especially effective, numerous tiny electric lights under red, white and blue globes twinkled among the flowers and choice varieties of plants. The army and navy officers were there in full force, and their gold epaulettes, tape and buttons mingling with the handsome gowns of the ladies, made a brilliant picture.

Mrs. Carlisle gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Cleveland and her guest, Mrs. Bryant, of New York.

Mrs. Hoke Smith entertained a number of young ladies at a luncheon.

The Misses Scott were hostesses at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Oglesby and Miss Gillette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

The ladies at Willard's held a brilliant reception. Among those receiving were Mrs. Doyener, Mrs. Dockery, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Leighty, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Everett, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. E. E. Rapley, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Brumby and daughter. The spacious parlors were appropriately decorated and refreshments were served during the afternoon. The ladies at Willard's gave a series of receptions during the winter, which were attended by the elite of Washington.

Mrs. Sowers was hostess at a luncheon given in honor of Mrs. Trust, of Baltimore. Among the guests were Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Romero and Mrs. N. C. Blanchard.

Elaborate dinners were given by Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, the Hawaiian Minister and Mrs. Hatch, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M. Curry.

Mrs. C. S. Grant gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. McKee, the daughter of Ex-President Harrison.

Mr. B. H. Warner gave a dinner at his residence, 200 Massachusetts Avenue, in honor of Governor Lowndes, of Maryland.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Metropolitan Methodist Church gave an enjoyable social in the church parlors.

Miss Helen Clarke, daughter of Representative Richard Clarke, of Alabama, entertained an evening company in honor of Miss Ethel Blanchard, daughter of Senator Blanchard, of Louisiana.

Mrs. Hicks, wife of Representative J. D. Hicks, gave an enjoyable reception at Willard's Hotel in honor of her guest, Mrs. Milton Alexander, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

The Army and Navy Assembly was largely attended. During the season, The Litchfield, which is beautifully situated opposite Franklin Square, one of the finest parks of the city, was a scene of musicales, literary meetings and dances. Among well known people who enjoyed the season here were J. M. Jordan and family, Dr. M. D. Peck and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Darton, Mr. and Mrs. Walcott and family, of Washington; Mrs. Camp and daughter, and H. J. Baird, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Pope and Mrs. Birch, Boston, Massachusetts; Dr. H. Vinney, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Cowperthwaite and the Misses White, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Wykoff, Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. Van Allen, Camden, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown, Baltimore; Dr. J. C. Midd, Brooklyn, New York; Mrs. H. L. Guswold, Bangor, Maine; Mrs. Abby Fulton, Ellsworth, Maine; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Young and wife, Asbury Park, New York; Dr. E. C. Ford and wife.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Senator and Mrs. Brice entertained several hundred guests at a delightful musicale.

The Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert gave a cotillion party, the Misses Stevenson a luncheon, and the Ven-

ezuelian Minister a dinner in honor of Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

The Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert entertained the President and Mrs. Cleveland and a number of the Cabinet at a dinner. Enjoyable teas were given by Mrs. Lindsay, wife of Senator Lindsay, and Mrs. Robert Harper.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

The marriage of Miss Lillian Gwin Money, daughter of Senator-elect and Mrs. H. D. Money, and Mr. Beverly Allen Read, was solemnized at 8 o'clock, at the Epiphany Church, in the presence of a distinguished company of guests. The bride was radiant in a gown of rich white satin. The long tulle veil was fastened with a diamond star. She entered the church on the arm of her father. Her sister, Miss Mabel C. Money, was maid of honor, and Mr. Charles Crisp, Jr., acted as best man. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom left for a trip to New York. Upon their return to Washington, some weeks later, a large reception was given them by the bride's parents.

The last Wednesday afternoon reception of Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson was one of the most largely attended of the winter. They were assisted by their daughters and nieces, Mrs. Sartoris, and ladies of the Illinois Delegation.

The homes of the ladies of the Cabinet were thronged with callers.

General and Mrs. J. B. Henderson gave a dinner at their residence, and the Bachelors their last cotillion at the National Rifles Armory.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

The public reception at the White House was largely attended.

Senator and Mrs. Brice gave the final dinner dance of the season. The hostesses of the dinner preceding the dance were Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Wallack, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. McMillian, Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

A reception was given by the ladies of Fort Myer in honor of Mrs. Lamont.

The Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert gave an evening reception.

Dr. B. L. Whitman, President of Columbian University, and Mrs. Whitman gave a reception by Dr. Charles A. Richardson, President of the Alumni Association, and Mrs. Richardson.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland had the guests of honor at a dinner given by the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hoke Smith. The table decorations were elaborate and unique.

Representative and Mrs. W. F. L. Hadley, of Illinois, entertained a large company at a tea in honor of Mrs. N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis, and Miss Prickett, of Illinois.

Prof. and Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell gave a large evening reception at their residence on Connecticut Avenue.

Representative and Mrs. Hart, of Pennsylvania, gave a large afternoon tea.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

Miss Catherine M. W. Fuller, daughter of Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, and Mr. Theodore Smith Beecher, of Buffalo, New York, were united in marriage at St. John's Church at 8 o'clock.

The Washington Assembly, which is considered the crowning event of the season, took place at the Arlington.

Mrs. O. G. Staples and Mrs. G. DeWitt delightfully entertained a company at a tea in their elegant apartments at the Riggs. The drawing rooms were profusely decorated with flowers and palms. In the tea room, the decorations were palms and ferns, the centerpiece of the table being a mound of bride's roses and ferns. Among the numerous guests were distinguished officials and prominent residents of Washington.

The Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wilson gave a dinner, and Mrs. Grant a violet luncheon.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

The final Cabinet dinner of the season was given in honor of the President and Mrs. Cleveland by the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton. The table decorations were elaborate and suggestive of agriculture. In the center of the table was a plow made of red carnations and snailax. This was flanked by hay-stacks of yellow-sun sugar under which were placed vegetables of sugar. At the four corners of the table there were wheelbarrows containing confections in the form of vegetables, and the ices were served in tiny hay-wagons.

The gay social season of Washington closed with the beginning of Lent.

THE WASHINGTON SKETCH BOOK SUPPLEMENT.

NUMBER TWO.

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The character sketches given to the public in these pages may be condemned by the hypercritical as being too highly eulogistic, yet if any of these prominent personages whose lives are here portrayed were deceased, equally lofty panegyrics would have been paid them.

Why is it not as proper to give eulogiums to the living? Why not gather some flowers of kindness and appreciation for the quick as well as for the dead? Why save all roses to scatter over graves?

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

William McKinley, the twenty-fifth President of the United States, is a representative American, his career well exemplifying the possibilities of our citizenship. Nearly his entire active life has been spent in the service of his country. Beginning as a private soldier in the ranks when a youth of eighteen, he endeared himself to his comrades by gallantly battling for the Union until the close of the Civil War, for, whether in camp or field, he was ever devoted to the highest duty of the hour, and was repeatedly promoted for meritorious service, attaining the rank of Major of Volunteers. President McKinley was pre-eminently fitted by his character, ability, and attainments, his sturdy honesty of purpose, innate probity and indomitable will power for a notable career. Descended from an ancestry in which were mingled the old Covenanters stock of Scotland, with those stern lovers of religious freedom, the Puritans, and an added element from the blood of the thoughtful and studious Germans, he inherited love of freedom and strong self-reliant qualities. His great-grandfathers, David McKinley and Andrew Rose, were Revolutionary soldiers. The McKinleys and the families into which they married were all industrious, religious patriots; a hardy race, that battled successfully with difficulties and helped carve a civilization out of a wilderness.

William McKinley was born June 29, 1842, at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio. His father, Wm. McKinley, Sr., a man of great physical and mental strength, was a pioneer of "the Western Reserve," and lived to be eighty-five years of age. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Allison. She was in her eighty-eighth year at the time of his inauguration, and was present at the ceremonies. His parents were both Methodists, and the religious training of his Christian home was supplemented by the Sunday-school and Methodist Church, of which he early became a member. Whatever there is of exalted refinement in the influences of the Christian religion, has exerted itself upon his life and character. In his young manhood he was a teacher and superintendent of the Sunday-school, and a local preacher. He was educated in the public schools, at the Methodist Academy in Portland, and the Allegheny College, another Methodist institution.

After the close of the Civil War he studied law, graduating at the Albany Law School, and began practicing in Canton January 25, 1871. Mr. Wm. McKinley was married to Miss Ida Saxton, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of James A. Saxton, a wealthy and influential citizen of Canton. Both her parents were descended from early Ohio settlers. She was born in Canton, June, 1847. After her graduation at Media, Pa., when sixteen years of age, her father desiring her to secure the advantages of a practical business training, gave her a position in his bank for three years. Then she traveled with friends in Europe, and on her return began her brilliant social career. It was after Mr. McKinley had established his law practice that their attachment for each other was formed. Both families approved of the marriage, which has been one of great felicity. Two children gladdened their home in the early happy days. Their death, and the failure of Mrs. McKinley's health, were the great trials that overshadowed their home. Mrs. McKinley's long invalidism has been borne with cheerful Christian fortitude. While for years too weak to walk unassisted, yet seated in a large arm-chair, she would entertain with queenly grace the many visitors that came to their hospitable home.

And she has since been equal to the exigencies of the social life at the White House, performing the duties of hostess on all state occasions. Mrs. McKinley is of medium height, with an erect, full figure. Her expressive face indicates sweetness, firmness and strength. That cool judiciousness in judging the world, and fine insight into men and affairs, which were transmitted to her from her clear-minded father, and the equable temper and bright, cheerful disposition from her mother, were a most desirable endowment for a statesman's wife. The cares of public life, the anxieties of fortune, and the triumph of a brilliant career, have never for one moment distracted or disturbed the tender solicitude and affectionate devotion of Mr. McKinley for his wife. They are a beautiful example of wedded confidence, and their domestic life a splendid type of the American home.

Mr. McKinley's first public office was that of Prosecuting Attorney of his county. In 1876 he was elected to Congress, and returned six times. It was when Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee that he won national fame as the author of the McKinley bill, the great protection measure of the Republicans. His political career has been subject to vicissitudes, and more than once his opponents read his political obituary, but from every seeming failure, he, like truth crushed to earth, would rise again to more resplendent victory. The Congressional election of 1890, after the passage of the McKinley bill, resulted in a general defeat for the Republicans, including Mr. McKinley's defeat for Congress. Notwithstanding this, the Republican sentiment in Ohio sought him as the candidate for Governor of the State, and he was elected by a large majority.

Whether as a soldier, as a national legislator, as the Governor of a State, or as the Chief Executive of a great nation, he has discharged every duty with unwavering zeal and fidelity.

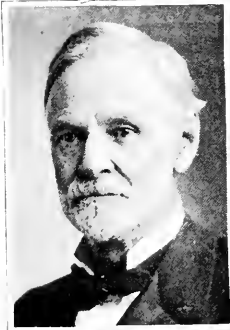
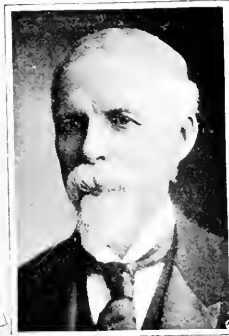
Not since the days of the Civil War and reconstruction has any President been called to deal with so novel, difficult and far-reaching problems. Their solution has demanded the highest qualities of manhood and statesmanship.

Before the first half of President McKinley's Administration had expired, the Spanish war, waged in humanitarian interests, with its marvelous procession of victories, which commanded the admiration of the world, having nearly half the globe for its theater, had been successfully waged. The victory won in war had been written in the treaty of peace. Our flag had floated in final sovereignty over the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico, and Cuba was free from Spanish rule.

Whether in wisdom or in unwisdom, the extension of our national domain beyond the North American continent will, through all time, be identified with President McKinley's Administration. The war's inevitable outcome was now responsibility on another continent, involving closer relations with the commerce and life of the Orient.

Among the unqualified good results of the war with Spain were the unification of the people North and South, the knitting together of Northern and Southern hearts, and our better understanding with England.

In this stately procession of historic events President McKinley was the leading figure. He stands before the world a magnificent American statesman, calm, self-contained, far-sighted, considerate, brave, masterful and above all, God-fearing, with a character without stain and a spotless private life.



JOHN DAVIS LONG.
JOHN SHERMAN.
JOSEPH MCKENNA.

RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER.
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
JAMES ALBERT GARY.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
LYMAN J. GAGE.
JAMES WILSON.



MRS. LONG.
MRS. SHERMAN.
MRS. McKENNA.

MRS. ALGER.
MRS. McKINLEY.
MRS. GARY.

MRS. BLISS.
MRS. GAGE.
MISS WILSON.

VICE-PRESIDENT GARRET AUGUSTUS HOBART.

Garret Augustus Hobart was elected Vice-President of the United States when in the prime of life. A native of New Jersey, the son of a farmer, he was reared to love of country in sight of the historic field of Monmouth, on which our ancestral blood was shed that the Republic might exist. His ancestry on his father's side was English and on his mother's side Dutch. He was born near Long Branch, New Jersey, June 3, 1844. During his boyhood he assisted his father on the farm and attended the common school, early forming habits of industry and study. Being ambitious for an academic education he did much to earn his own expenses, entering Rutgers' College when sixteen years of age, and before he was twenty received his degree. His first position was as teacher of a small New Jersey school for three months. He then began the study of law in

success seldom equaled. His large capacity for business, and his rare ability as a financier caused his aid to be sought in the organization and development of many important corporations and private enterprises. He entered the New Jersey Legislature in 1873, discharging the duties of the office with brilliant distinction. He was re-elected in 1874, and made Speaker in 1876. He was elected to the State Senate in 1881, and made president of that body and re-elected in 1882. His impress as a legislator was permanently stamped upon the statute books of the State, as very important measures were enacted during his leadership. In fact, Mr. Hobart has been a potential political factor in New Jersey, as it was largely owing to his influence that his party was lifted out of its rut of defeat into a position of well-intrenched supremacy. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican Convention in 1876 and in 1880, and was elected a member of the National Committee in



VICE-PRESIDENT GARRET A. HOBART.



MRS. HOBART.

the office of Mr. Socrates Tuttle, at Paterson, N. J., the son of his father's old-time friend. When this ambitious young man arrived in Paterson he had a new suit of clothes purchased from his salary as school teacher and one dollar and a half in cash, his entire capital. He became a member of Mr. Tuttle's family, and was brought in daily companionship with his attractive young daughter, Miss Jennie Tuttle. They were well adapted to each other, and their marriage on July 1, 1869, laid the foundation of a domestic life of great felicity. Mrs. Hobart is a devoted wife and mother. Two children, a son and daughter, were given them. The daughter, Miss Fannie, grew to beautiful young womanhood. Her death in the summer of 1895 was a terrible blow to her parents. Their only surviving child, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., is a bright, energetic youth of fifteen, who is being carefully educated. From the entrance of Mr. Hobart upon the duties of manhood he developed extraordinary qualities, and immediately after his admission to the bar began a career of professional, political and financial

1884, serving with conspicuous ability continuously until 1886.

Vice-President Hobart is endowed with many of the qualities of popular leadership. He is a man of prepossessing appearance, having a magnificent physique. He possesses fine executive ability, and the fertility and practicability of his resources are remarkable. He is a forceful speaker, and makes an excellent presiding officer.

Although he had held no previous official position at the National Capital, as had nearly all his predecessors, he at once evinced a clear perception of the philosophy of parliamentary law and a minute knowledge of the technicalities of legislation and Senate procedure. During the sessions of the Senate he watches closely the Senate proceedings and carefully enforces the rules, seldom calling anyone to the chair. His attitude is one of quiet dignity, evincing his realization of the importance of the office in which he has made himself a distinct political force. Vice-President Hobart has the promise of a long future in public life.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

Hon. John Sherman rounded out his long and distinguished public career as Secretary of State.

For over forty consecutive years he was in the very heart and center of our public life, and in constant touch with every phase of national policy, foreign as well as domestic, his whole life having been given to practical participation in the official work of carrying on the United States Government. His policy was steadfast and conservative. In 1844 he made his first political speech when Henry Clay was candidate for President. In 1848 he attended the convention that nominated Taylor; later he sat by the cradle of Republicanism in Ohio as chairman of its first convention. He was a member of the House of Representatives from 1855 to 1861, when he was elected to the United States Senate, and, except four years, when he was Secretary of the Treasury during President Hayes' Administration, he served continuously in the Senate until President McKinley appointed him Secretary of State. During the Civil War Senator Sherman was one of the ablest supporters of President Lincoln's war and civil policy and in the formulation of the Reconstruction policy, while his influence, above that of any other man, secured the resumption of specie payment. The unsuccessful candidacy in three different conventions for the Presidential nomination was a fate which he shared with other great men.

John Sherman was the eighth of a family of eleven children, junior by three years to General W. T. Sherman. He was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823. He received a common school education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar on his majority. His conspicuous ability, devotion, industry and personal affability were the factors that contributed largely to his success.

HON. WILLIAM R. DAY.

William R. Day succeeded John Sherman as Secretary of State. For one year as First Assistant Secretary of State he had been intrusted with the delicate and intricate negotiations between Spain and the United States; from the beginning he had out-generalized the diplomacy and deceit of the Madrid Government, evincing a high order of statesmanship and a complete grasp of the situation. Secretary Day's career is a forcible illustration of the value of American institutions in producing remarkable men. Like a swift meteor he had emerged from the obscurity of a country lawyer into the brilliant orbit of an international diplomat. He had never before held any public office except that of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, yet he assumed his difficult and delicate task with a rare mastery of its intricate details. Ever tactful and self-poised and guided by a carefully disciplined mind, he revealed an astonishing familiarity with international law and precedents, together with a knowledge of statecraft and diplomacy which eminently fitted him for the American Premiership during the progress of the war with Spain. His modest force, resourcefulness, and good judgment were manifest at all times. President McKinley said of him that he had made absolutely no mistakes. It was therefore but natural that the President should desire a statesman of such marvelous resources as Secretary Day possessed, and one thoroughly in accord with the Administration, to be at the head of the Peace Commission, which met at Paris in October, 1898, to negotiate a treaty of peace with Spain. To accept this position he resigned his office of Secretary of State.

Judge Day's personal history can be briefly told. He was born at Ravenna, Ohio, April 17, 1849. He matriculated at the University of Wisconsin in 1870, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He practised law in Canton, Ohio, for a number of years, during which time he was the friend and neighbor of President McKinley.

His father, Judge Luther Day, from whom he inherited his judicial temperament, was a member of the Supreme Court of Ohio. On August 24, 1875, he was married to Miss Mary E. Schaefer of Canton. They have four sons, William L., Luther, Stephen A., and Rufus S. Mrs. Day's father was a Frenchman, and her mother was a native of Georgia, of Revolutionary ancestry. She is a lady of culture and an accomplished musician.

HON. JOHN HAY.

Hon. John Hay has had a notable career in literature, politics and diplomacy. In early manhood Mr. Hay was brought from the quiet relations of a prairie home into the very center of that tremendous struggle for the preservation of the Union. Thirty-six years after he was appointed to the premiership of President McKinley's Cabinet, while all the intervening years were filled with brilliant achievements.

Born in Salem, Ind., October 8, 1838, the descendant of an ancient Scotch family, whose blood was mingled with that of the Puritans, John Hay inherited their sturdy principles of honor, integrity, a fine physique and a vigorous intellect. His youth was spent in pursuit of learning. After his graduation from Brown University, in 1858, he studied law in Springfield with his uncle, Hon. Milton Hay. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Illinois, but the more important duties that awaited him prevented his entering upon his profession.

President Lincoln appointed Mr. Hay as assistant private secretary and associate of Mr. John G. Nicolay, the official private secretary. The natural qualities of the young man made it possible for him to bear the responsibilities that were placed upon him, when he came to Washington with President Lincoln in 1861.

He was brought in contact with men who were dominant forces in that crucial period. Heavy duties fell upon Mr. Nicolay and Mr. Hay as they stood faithfully by the great captain while the ship of state was guided through the tumultuous seas, amid the dense darkness of civil strife.

January 12, 1864, President Lincoln appointed Mr. Hay Adjutant and Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Major, for special duty in the Army. He served under General Gilmore and General Hunter. When mustered out it was with the brevet rank of Colonel for meritorious service.

Mr. Hay's experience was then broadened by diplomatic service at foreign courts. He was appointed secretary of Legation to France March 22, 1865, but retired March 18, 1867, to accept the secretaryship in Vienna. In June, 1869, he was appointed secretary of the Legation to Spain, where he remained until October of 1870. When thirty-one years of age, after nine years of political, military and diplomatic activity, during which time he had become one of the best equipped men of the country, he entered journalism as an associate of White-law Reid on the New York Tribune. For five months, while Mr. Reid was in Europe, Mr. Hay edited the paper. It was conceded that though he governed with ability, the Tribune was never so force even in Greeley's masterful days. In March, 1879, Mr. Hay became Assistant Secretary of State, retiring in May, 1881. This was the only official position in a retirement of nine years.

Remarkable as have been Mr. Hay's labors in other fields, his fame will undoubtedly rest upon his literary productions. During all the years of his extraordinary activity he has found time for literary pursuits. He sought to dissipate the gloom in which he lived during the Civil War by writing bright verses on vital themes, and while in diplomatic service in foreign lands he wrote some of his noblest poems. There are few more charming studies of national manners than "Castilian Days."



HON. WM. R. DAY.
HON. ELIHU ROOT.



HON. JOHN HAY.
PRESIDENT WM. MCKINLEY.
HON. JOHN WM. GRIGGS.



HON. CHARLES EMORY SMITH.
HON. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK.

HON. LYMAN J. GAGE.

Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, is an eminent financier, of large capacity and versatility. He is descended from colonial ancestry. He was born in Deruyter, N. Y., June 28, 1836. His early life was a courageous struggle with environment. His school days closing when he was fourteen years of age, he began earning his own livelihood first as a mail agent, and four years later as office boy and junior clerk in the bank at Rome, N. Y. Ever alert, he here learned the rudiments of the profession in which he was to win distinction. In 1855 he went to Chicago, hoping to improve his fortune. With his eyes fixed on the banking profession and his mind active in maturing the theory of its complex problems, he accepted humble positions, which were the best he could secure, acting for a time as night watchman in a lumber yard, until finally, in 1868, he obtained a position as bookkeeper in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company. His promotion then was rapid. Here

He sang the song of Spanish freedom. He saw in united Italy the people coming to their birthright. Amid the prosaic duties of journalism he gave us "Pike County Ballads," and touched the nation's heart by a single pathetic poem. His style is transparent and flowing, reminding one of Addison's in its lucidity. "The Life of Lincoln," which Mr. Hay and Mr. Nicolay wrote together, is a mine of information on the subject of the Rebellion. It is historical and classical, dignified in style, and tempered in judgment, and as authentic as polished, and as scholarly a work as "Motley's History."

Mr. Hay carried to the work of the office of Secretary of State an uncompromising Republicanism, and an assured policy of resolute, progressive diplomacy, involving a firm maintenance of American principles.

Mr. Hay was married to Miss Clara Stone, daughter of Mr. Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Hay is a loveable, estimable woman of great dignity and strength of character. They were blessed with two sons and two daughters.



MRS. WM. R. DAY.

MRS. JOHN HAY.

MRS. CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

MRS. MCKINLEY.

MRS. JOHN WM. GRIGGS.

he remained till 1868, rising to the position of cashier, when his growing reputation in banking circles won for him the same position in the First National Bank and the honor of being President of the American Bankers' Association, an honor which was given him three successive times. Mr. Gage was the first President of the World's Columbian Exposition Company, and to him is due much credit for its success.

Mr. Gage was married to Miss Cornelia Lansing, one of the most attractive ladies of Albany, N. Y. Mrs. Gage is tall, fine looking, affable, earnest and sincere, and is an ornament to the official society of Washington.

HON. JOHN DAVIS LONG.

Hon. John Davis Long will go down in history as the Secretary of the United States Navy during a period when its achievements eclipsed all former naval records of the world.

Mr. Long brought to the position of Secretary of the Navy a mine of experience and valuable information.

He is a scholar of fine attainments, an accomplished linguist, an adroit lawyer, a polished and graceful speaker, an author and poet, and a statesman of high capacity and the purest personal tone. He has enjoyed an extended political career, at once distinguished and singularly free from error, having had a fruitful experience in constructive legislation, as well as in executive duties.

Mr. Long was born in Buckfield, Oxford county, Mass., October 27, 1838. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native town, and the Hebron Academy, Maine. In 1857 he was graduated from Harvard. He then taught school in Westford Academy, Mass., for two years, when he studied law at Harvard Law School and in private offices. He began practicing immediately after his admission to the bar.

Mr. Long was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, and Speaker of the House during the last three years. He was Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1879, and Governor for the next three years. He was a member of the Forty-eighth,

Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses. He then retired for a time from political life, devoting himself assiduously to his law practice, which became very lucrative.

Secretary Long is a master of felicitous and convincing speech. His addresses manifest a power of sustained discourse, a versatility of information, a readiness of adaptation and sagacious yet sincere appeal. Col. Theodore Roosevelt paid Secretary Long a fine tribute when he resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of the Navy to lead his regiment of Rough Riders to Cuba in the Spanish War. He said: "I regret leaving Secretary Long. His high-mindedness, his fidelity to duty, and his singleness of purpose, excel anything that I have ever seen in any public officer under whom I have served."

GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER.

General Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, is of New England parentage. His father, for whom he was named, was of Scotch ancestry, and his mother, whose maiden name was Caroline Moulton, was of English extraction. He was born in Medina county, Ohio, February 27, 1836, and reared on a farm. During the autumn and winter he attended the Richfield Academy, laboring on a farm the remainder of the year to defray expenses. After teaching school two winters Mr. Alger studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. The year following he removed to Michigan and engaged in the lumber business. On the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the volunteer service. He was mustered into service October 2, 1861, as captain of the Second Michigan Cavalry; was promoted to be major of the same regiment on April 17, 1862, and lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, October 31, of that year, and colonel of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, June 11, 1863. He was severely wounded at the battle of Boonsboro, Maryland, and for gallant and meritorious services during the war received the brevet commission of Brigadier-General and Major-General of Volunteers. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to Michigan, and again engaged in the lumber business. By his energy and sagacity he acquired a large and controlling interest in this pursuit, which extended beyond the confines of his State, and in connection with railroading, amassed a considerable fortune.

In 1884 he was elected Governor of Michigan by the largest Republican vote that had ever been cast in that State. This was the only political office he ever held until he became Secretary of War. In 1888 he received one hundred votes in the Republican National Convention that nominated General Harrison.

Secretary Alger has been Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of the Royal Legion.

Mrs. Alger is a handsome, accomplished woman, tall and stately in appearance. Her maiden name was Miss Annette H. Henry. They have two daughters and one son. The son was a Lieutenant in the Volunteer Army during our war with Spain.

HON. CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

The appointment of Cornelius N. Bliss as Secretary of the Interior Department brought the weight of splendid business character and solid judgment to the Cabinet.

Mr. Bliss is one of the best-known citizens of New York, where he is prominent in social and business centers. He is a member of leading clubs, scientific and art societies, and an efficient worker in the Broadway Tabernacle. For over a quarter of a century he has been active in Republican politics. He was a member of the Pan-American Conference, was President of the Protection Tariff League, was Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New York in 1887 and 1888, and treasurer of the National Committee in 1892 and 1896.

Mr. Bliss is descendant from Puritan ancestry, dating back to the middle of the seventeenth century. He was born in Fall River, Mass., January 26, 1833, but spent most of his boyhood in New Orleans. When fifteen years of age, with only a public school education, he began his business career as a clerk in a Boston store. A few years later he became a partner in a commercial house of Boston, removing to New York to take charge of the firm's business in that city, and has since been connected with many other important financial enterprises.

Although he had multiplied opportunities for political preferment, Mr. Bliss held his first public office as Secretary of the Interior, and this he resigned in December, 1898, to resume the more congenial pursuits with which his long and honorable business career had been identified.

A practical financier, of broad views and resolute purpose, Mr. Bliss possesses commanding executive ability. His firm lips and keen, clear eye indicate the well-balanced brain that weighs well wide possibilities.

In appearance he is prepossessing, being tall, dignified, strong and vigorous.

HON. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK.

Hon. Ethan Allen Hitchcock was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President McKinley, December 21, 1898, and confirmed by the Senate the same day. At that time he was Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg, Russia, where he had been since the summer of 1897.

Mr. Hitchcock is a Southerner by birth, though of Northern parentage and education.

He is a grandson of Col. Ethan Allen, who compelled the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

His grandfather married the second daughter of Col. Ethan Allen, and was prominent in the early annals of Vermont. President Adams appointed him United States Judge of the Second District of Vermont.

Secretary Hitchcock's father, Henry Hitchcock, was born in Burlington, Vt., but when a young man went to Alabama to practice law, in which profession he was eminently successful, being at the time of his death Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State.

The subject of this sketch was born in Alabama, September 21, 1835. After taking an academic course in New Haven, Conn., he went to St. Louis in 1851 and engaged in business till 1860, when he went to China and became connected with the old established firm of Oliphant & Co. Returning to St. Louis in 1874 he engaged actively in business, and soon became president of several important manufacturing corporations, besides acquiring large railroad interests. For a number of years he has been president of the Crystal Plate Glass Company, of Crystal Springs, Mo., an extensive enterprise.

While not an active politician and certainly not an office-seeker he has always been a staunch Republican. His brother, Henry Hitchcock, is an able lawyer of St. Louis, and was president of the American Bar Association.

Secretary Hitchcock possesses large wealth and has a wide acquaintance among business men throughout the country, with whom he is held in great esteem. He is a cultivated gentleman of good judgment and fine administrative ability.

HON. JOSEPH McKENNA.

Hon. Joseph McKenna is one of the very few Catholics who have attained high position in the United States Government. He was born in Philadelphia August 10, 1843. When twelve years old he removed with his parents to Benicia, Cal., where he attended the public schools and the collegiate institute. He was admitted to the bar in 1865. Though Judge McKenna entered upon

life in easier circumstances than many of our prominent statesmen and jurists, he has nevertheless been, in the truest sense, the architect of his own professional and political fortunes. He was twice elected district attorney and to the Lower House of the California Legislature for the sessions of 1875 and 1876. He was first elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, re-elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses. Mr. McKenna resigned from the Fifty-second Congress to accept the position of United States Circuit Judge, to which he was appointed by President Harrison in 1893, and he resigned that office to accept the place of Attorney-General of the United States in President McKinley's Cabinet. On December 16, 1897, he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to succeed Justice Field, retired. Justice McKenna took his seat January 26, 1898. He has a fine legal mind, is conservative and careful and a man of good judgment, and of a genial, affable disposition. There was vouchsafed to him the blessing of an ideal marriage, long years of domestic bliss and the delights of home building and the education of his children.

Mrs. McKenna is a German, having been born near Hamburg. Her early life was spent in the Fatherland, on the edge of the Black Forest. As she was budding into womanhood her father removed to America and settled in San Jose, California. Here the daughter's education, the foundation of which had been carefully laid, was continued. Mrs. McKenna has always sought to advance the interests of her husband, and her graciousness has helped to draw around him many of his strongest friends and supporters.

Lieut. Frank B. McKenna, the only son of Justice and Mrs. McKenna, is a brave young officer in the United States Army. Their three daughters, Isabel, Marie and Hildegarde, are like their mother, tall, fine-looking, and of kindly disposition.

HON. JOHN WILLIAM GRIGGS.

This distinguished son of New Jersey has had an interesting political career. He was born at Newton, N. J., July 10, 1849. His rudimentary education was received in the schools of his native town. He was graduated from Lafayette College in 1868, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. The same year he entered upon the successful practice of the legal profession at Paterson, N. J.

From the time he cast his first vote he was an ardent Republican and zealously labored for the upbuilding of that party in a State that had long been Democratic. Mr. Griggs was a member of the General Assembly of New Jersey in 1876 and 1877. In 1882 he was elected State Senator from Passaic and re-elected in 1885. He was President of the Senate in 1886. Then for a number of years he retired from active political life, devoting himself assiduously to his profession. In 1895 the Republicans of New Jersey placed him at the head of their State ticket, and he was elected Governor in November of that year and inaugurated in January, 1896.

President McKinley appointed Governor Griggs Attorney-General to succeed Hon. Joseph McKenna, who resigned to accept a seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court. He was confirmed by the Senate January 25, 1898. On the 31st of that month he resigned the office of Governor and took his oath of office as Attorney-General.

Mr. Griggs is an affable gentleman, with a fine face and clear-cut features. He is a scholar of cultivated tastes and an astute and learned lawyer, being especially well adapted to the position of Attorney-General.

Mr. Griggs was married to Miss Laura Elizabeth Price in April, 1863, a beautiful and refined young lady of many personal charms. They have two bright little daughters. Mr. Griggs has two other daughters, now budding into womanhood, the children of a former marriage.

HON. JAMES ALBERT GARY.

Hon. James Albert Gary, of Baltimore, was Postmaster-General from the 5th of March, 1897, until his resignation in April, 1898. He is one of the most influential citizens and financiers of Maryland, where most of his life has been spent.

A native of Connecticut and of Puritan ancestry, Mr. Gary inherited those splendid traits of character that so naturally bring success in life—thrift, perseverance, endurance, sagacity and honesty. The Postoffice Department had in him an efficient business manager. He was educated at Rockhill Institute, Maryland, and Allegheny College, Pennsylvania. The family had removed to Maryland in 1840, and in 1861 he entered into partnership with his father, who had become one of the leading manufacturers of the State. After his father's death in 1871 he assumed the management of the business, and has since been connected with many other enterprises and corporations.

He is vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank and of the Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore; a director of the American Fire Insurance Company, the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, and the Savings Bank of Baltimore. Mr. Gary was one of three delegates to the Union Convention in 1861, at the Maryland Institute, and cast his entire influence for the preservation of the Union.

He was an influential member of six National Republican Conventions.

He has long been a conspicuous, earnest and vigorous Republican, and to his influence was due, in a large measure, the up-building of a strong Republican party in the once solid Democratic State of Maryland.

Mr. Gary was united in marriage to Miss Lavinia Corrie, a lady of culture and refinement. They have seven daughters and one son.

Mr. and Mrs. Gary are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gary has been an elder in this church for many years.

HON. CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

True Americans, regardless of the antagonisms of partisanship, feel a just and gratified pride when, in recognition of their noble American qualities, men of the moral caliber, the attainments and ability of the Hon. Charles Emory Smith are lifted into places of high distinction.

Mr. Charles Emory Smith is of Revolutionary ancestry. He was born in Mansfield, Conn., February 18, 1842. When seven years of age he removed with his parents to Albany, New York, where he received his rudimentary education in the public schools. He was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1858. The next year he entered Union College. While pursuing his college course he wrote editorials, criticising the Democrats, and later the Administration of Buchanan, the fugitive slave capture and the Kansas policy. After his graduation in 1861 he offered his services to his country and was actively engaged on the staff of General Rathbone for two years in the work of organizing volunteer regiments.

In 1865 he became editor of the Albany Express, and five years later one of the editors of the Albany Journal, assuming entire control of this paper in 1877. In 1878 he was elected regent of the State University by the New York Legislature.

Mr. Smith was a prominent factor in the politics of New York for nearly fifteen years. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876, and was secretary of the Platform Committee. For a number of years he was a delegate to the New York Republican State Convention and chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

In March, 1879, Mr. Smith removed to Philadelphia and assumed editorial charge of the Press, which, under

his vigorous management, attained high rank among the great journals of the country. He was appointed Minister to Russia by President Harrison in 1890. While in Russia he was active in the relief work for the Russian famine sufferers of 1891 and 1892, and had charge of the distribution of over 8100,000 in money and five ship loads of food. After having served two years he resigned and returned to the editorial charge of the Philadelphia Press.

On April 21, 1898, President McKinley appointed him Postmaster-General and the Senate immediately confirmed the appointment.

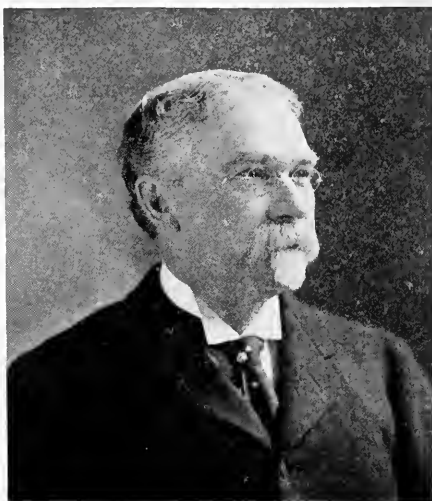
Mr. Smith's intellectual gifts are of a high order. He is a forcible and vigorous writer, and one of the most effective platform speakers and after-dinner orators of this country.

In appearance he is prepossessing and of medium height. His sharp, shining, restless brown eyes, that gaze at you searchingly from under well-defined lids, manifest the possession of quickness of perception,

an authority upon the scientific side of agriculture, thoroughly acquainted with the work of national agricultural experiment stations and agricultural colleges, and has had large experience in political affairs. His administration of the Agricultural Department is business-like and successful. Mr. Wilson is a native of Scotland, was born in Ayrshire, August 16, 1835. In 1852 he came to the United States with his parents, settling in Connecticut. In 1855 he located in Tama county, Iowa, and engaged in farming. Mr. Wilson served in the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies of Iowa, being Speaker of the Fourteenth Assembly. He was regarded as one of the best parliamentarians of that body. He was elected to the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Congresses. From 1870 to 1874 Mr. Wilson was regent of the State University, and for six years previous to his appointment as Secretary of Agriculture he was director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and Professor of Agriculture at the Iowa Agricultural College.



SENATOR MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.



SENATOR JAMES McMILLAN.

soundness of judgment and unswerving resolution. He has much of New England thought engrafted into him, but softened down by shrewd judgment and an easy adaptability to new people and surroundings. With zeal, fluency and the facility that comes of severe mental training, he has geniality of intercourse, unflagging industry, and an intense Americanism that he inherited from his New England ancestry.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Ella N. Huntley, of Albany, New York, a young lady of accomplishments and charming personality.

Mrs. Smith is frank and generous, and possesses the happy ability of winning friends.

HON. JAMES WILSON.

Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is especially adapted to the duties of this department. Besides being a practical farmer he is a man of liberal edu-

cation, an authority upon the scientific side of agriculture, thoroughly acquainted with the work of national agricultural experiment stations and agricultural colleges, and has had large experience in political affairs. His administration of the Agricultural Department is business-like and successful. Mr. Wilson is a native of Scotland, was born in Ayrshire, August 16, 1835. In 1852 he came to the United States with his parents, settling in Connecticut. In 1855 he located in Tama county, Iowa, and engaged in farming. Mr. Wilson served in the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies of Iowa, being Speaker of the Fourteenth Assembly. He was regarded as one of the best parliamentarians of that body. He was elected to the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Congresses. From 1870 to 1874 Mr. Wilson was regent of the State University, and for six years previous to his appointment as Secretary of Agriculture he was director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and Professor of Agriculture at the Iowa Agricultural College.

Mr. Wilson has always stood for the interests of the farmers; for he, himself, like the poet Burns, the Ayrshire Scotchman, has known the grinding drudgery of the plow. But unlike this poet he never learned to hate it, never felt inspired to fulminate against it. His labor-acquired physique, his speech, his manner and his movements all proclaim him a noble, independent American farmer, the type of thousands of his kind. He possesses the Scotch gift of mental concentration and the ability of careful, long-protracted labor.

Miss Flora Wilson, the beautiful young daughter of Secretary Wilson, has done the honors of the home since the death of her mother. Miss Wilson has written a number of stories and sketches for publication. She is very attractive and cultivated, and possesses musical talents and literary ability of a high order. Her unaffected amiability and kind, cheerful disposition have won her many friends in Washington as well as in her native State.

SENATOR MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

Senator Matthew Stanley Quay is descended from a noble and patriotic ancestry. His great-grandfather, Joseph Quay, settled in Pennsylvania more than fifty years before the American Revolution; his grandfather, who bore the same name, served in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and was a man of great physical and intellectual strength. His father, Rev. Anderson Beaton Quay, was a devoted Presbyterian minister, and the Senator holds to the same faith. Mr. Quay was born in Dillsburg, York county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1833. When he was six years of age his parents moved to Pittsburg and afterward to Beaver. He attended Beaver and Indiana Academies and Jefferson College, graduating with distinction at the early age of seventeen; then he traveled, lectured, taught school and studied law. He was admitted to the bar ten days after



SENATOR JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER.

he reached his majority, and the following year was elected prothonotary of Beaver county, and was twice re-elected.

It was during the Civil War that Mr. Quay first evinced his remarkable courage, rare ability to meet emergencies, and capacity for leadership, characteristics that have since made him successful in the political arena. He owns a medal of honor that few even of American soldiers have won, which was awarded him by Congress for distinguished services on the battlefield. He was lieutenant in the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve; was military secretary to the Governor of Pennsylvania; was major and chief of transportation and telegraphs; was lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary-general, and for his efficient services he was made Colonel of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

When convalescent, after a serious illness, he joined his regiment, while yet unfit for duty. Upon the advice of the surgeon he resigned his commission to go home to regain strength, its acceptance arriving upon the eve of the battle of Fredericksburg. Unwilling that the regiment should go into action without him, he asked to be restored to his command, but it was too late and

his request was refused. He then volunteered as an aid upon General Tyler's staff, and notwithstanding his enfeebled health, he was in the saddle early and late, rendering ever prompt and efficient service during all that terrible engagement. It was here he won his medal of honor. Twenty-five years after, when he was a candidate for United States Senator, his old comrades issued an address to the people, reciting his noble heroism. After the battle of Fredericksburg, Governor Curtin appointed him State Military Agent at Washington, D. C., and many have borne testimony to his fidelity to the duties of this difficult and delicate position. Mr. Quay was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1865 to 1867; was Secretary of the Commonwealth from 1872 to 1878; was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880; was Chairman of the Republican National Committee of 1888, and ex-officio chairman of the executive committee, and con-



SENATOR MARCUS A. HANNA.

ducted the successful Presidential campaign of that year. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1892 and 1896. In 1885 he was elected State Treasurer, and in 1887 was elected to the United States Senate and re-elected in 1893. In the Senate his force of character, his determination of purpose, and indomitable will have made him a recognized power. His influence was a potent factor in securing Congressional legislation to close the Columbian Exposition in Chicago on Sunday. Some of its opponents predicted that the resolution would be reconsidered after the fall elections and defeated, but Senator Quay declared he would never let a reconsideration come to a vote, if there were danger of its carrying; that he would have the whole Bible read in the Senate, and so he would have done. The resolution was never reconsidered. His sagacity and courage, his splendid leadership and commanding influence in politics, even his enemies admit, but to appreciate Mr. Quay's best characteristics one should meet him in his own pleasant home. He is a liberal, kind-hearted man; a scholar, possessing keen insight and fine discrimination, an earnest, steadfast friend, and most

devoted to his family. His wife and five children in turn idolize him. Their home circle presents a beautiful picture of domestic felicity, the nearest approach that mortals have of an earthly paradise.

Senator G. G. Vest, of Missouri, though of an opposite political party, said of Senator Quay: "His word is as absolutely to be relied upon as that of any man living, and his impulses are generous and frank, and always on the side of what is fair and right."

SENATOR JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER.

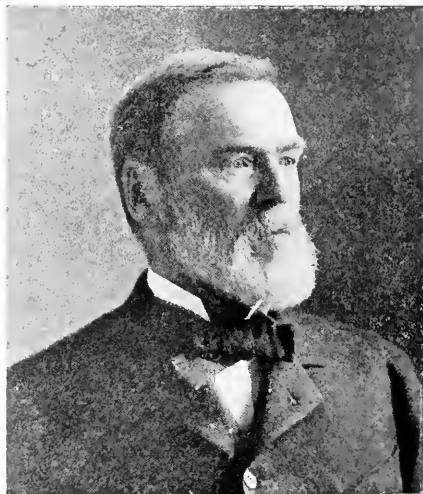
This distinguished son of Ohio has had an eventful career. Joseph Benson Foraker is one of those rare men whose life has been made up of many brilliant successes. In private life, as well as in the service of his country, in time of peace as well as in war, his fifty-two years have been crowned with honor. Born on a farm in Ohio, of industrious, pious parentage, he inherited an iron constitution and magnificent traits of character, rugged honesty, energy, self-reliance, and the power for long-sus-

tained practice of law at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14, 1869. In April 1879, he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. On account of ill-health he resigned May 1, 1882. In 1883 Mr. Foraker was the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, but was defeated. In 1885 he was again a candidate and elected and re-elected in 1887. Two years later he was again nominated, but was defeated. On January 15, 1896, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he became at once a felt power.

Senator Foraker possesses the qualities of leadership. He has strength, tact, insight, fervor, fire, and genius, and in the political arena he meets every demand upon his resources with that fine address and the calmness of superiority, and the poise of moral grandeur that show him to be above environment. He is a man of brilliant talents, impassioned ardor, kindling eloquence, and the unselfish dedication of his great powers to every cause, human and divine, which enlists his sympathy, endears him to the people of his great State.



SENATOR WILLIAM B. ALLISON.



SENATOR JOHN HENRY GEAR.

SENATOR MARCUS ALONZO HANNA.

Senator Marcus Alonzo Hanna was most prominently identified with the Presidential campaign of 1896.

Mr. Hanna had been an unusually successful financier as well as actively interested in politics, and the matchless arena of an American Presidential campaign afforded his Napoleonic genius a congenial and absorbing task.

As chairman of the National Committee he was the chief strategist, conducting the campaign with an adroitness which brought him into national prominence, eclipsed only by that of the Presidential nominee himself.

For many years Mr. Hanna had evinced a marvelous capacity for carrying difficult undertakings to success. Beginning his business career as a clerk in a wholesale grocery, of which his father was the senior member of the firm, he has since been an organizer and manager of many large enterprises. Finally he became a multi-millionaire, owning the steamers that bear eastward

taired physical and mental effort. He was born July 5, 1816, near Rainesboro, Highland county, Ohio. As a child, his mental activity was remarkable, and he readily learned all the country school could teach. On Sundays he accompanied his parents to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which they were devoted members, and which later he also joined, and has liberally supported all his mature life. When only sixteen years of age he responded to the call of his country's hour of need, and on the 14th of July, 1862, enlisted as a private in Company A, Eighty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving with this regiment until the close of the war and attaining the rank of first lieutenant and brevet captain, having earned the promotion by brave and meritorious service. The war over, he entered the preparatory school at Salem, Ohio. From there he went to the Ohio Wesleyan University and then to Cornell University, where he was graduated in 1869, having completed the preparatory, classical and law courses in four years. He was admitted to the bar and began the

the ore from his Lake Superior mines and the foundries that smelt it and roll it into rails for his railroads, which in turn bring coal from his mines.

He is interested in the construction of the lake steamers, as well as the building of railroads. He is president of the Union National Bank of Cleveland and the Cleveland City Railway. He was director of the Union Pacific Railway Company in 1885, by appointment of President Cleveland. Mr. Hanna was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1884, 1888 and 1896.

He was first appointed to the United States Senate by Governor Bushnell, March 5, 1897, to succeed Hon. John Sherman, who resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State in President McKinley's Cabinet.

Senator Hanna is a man of exceptional vigor, rugged constitution and large capacity for work. In his young manhood he was married to Miss Augusta Rhodes, a remarkably handsome young lady of Cleveland, Ohio. They have a son and daughter and two grandchildren. Mrs. Hanna is descended on her mother's side from an old Connecticut family. Her father, David P. Rhodes, one of the early business men of Cleveland, managed extensive interests in the iron trade, and was among the first to conduct those larger banking houses, which afterwards became national banks.

SENATOR WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

Senator William B. Allison's parents, John and Margaret Allison, were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. They settled in Perry, Wayne county, Ohio, in 1823, and converted a farm from the virgin forest of the new State. In the rude loghouse on this farm Wm. B. Allison was born, March 2, 1829. During his boyhood he worked on the farm in summer, and attended school in winter, laying the foundation of that splendid physique which has so well stood the strenuous demands of thirty years of official life. When sixteen years of age he attended the Academy at Worcester, and later Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., and the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, teaching school at intervals to help defray his educational expenses. After studying law he was admitted to the bar at Worcester in 1851. Six years later he removed to Iowa and located in Dubuque, which has since been his home. At the commencement of the Civil War Governor Kirkwood appointed Mr. Allison on his staff and authorized him to raise troops. He organized four regiments. He had been a citizen of his adopted State only five years when the Republicans put him to Congress, and have kept him there nearly ever since. He first took his seat in the House of Representatives December 7, 1863, on the same day that James G. Blaine and James A. Garfield began their Congressional careers. He was thrice re-elected to the House, and in 1873 was elected to the Senate and thrice re-elected, making in all over thirty years' service in Congress. During all these years no important question has been crystallized into legislation upon which he has not taken prominent action, and not a revenue measure has passed in Congress that he has not helped to frame. Three Presidents, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley, desired him to accept positions in their Cabinets, which he declined. In 1892 he was a member of the International Monetary Conference at Brussels and chairman of the U. S. delegation. Senator Allison is a careful, safe legislator, a friend of protection, anxious to encourage the investment of capital, develop the resources of the country and extend her trade abroad. He is absolutely the supremest legislative power in this Government, and has been for years. He is the master of the details of American legislation. Indeed, he has been pronounced the greatest master of economic and financial questions living.

Senator Allison is one of the most cautious, and at once the most cautious of men. His caution has been

inspired by the necessity of his position as chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee. He will not have the operators of Wall street live off the words of his mouth, and caution has become second nature to him. He could have made fortunes, but he is comparatively a poor man. Senator Allison is regarded as an apostle of conservatism in politics. He is deliberative, cool, careful and comprehensive, judicious in temperament, benign in manner and beyond all exemplary and upright. His long public life has been without a blemish or a regret.

SENATOR JOHN HENRY GEAR.

Senator John Henry Gear is one of those energetic business men who, notwithstanding unfavorable environments, attain notable success in life. He was born in Illinois, New York, April 7, 1825.

Senator Gear received only a common-school education. He removed to Galena, Ill., in 1836, from there to Fort Snelling, Iowa Territory two years later, and to Burlington in 1843. Circumstances forced him to begin at the lowest round of the ladder of commercial life, and he was glad to receive the position of a porter in a general store, in which he afterward became a partner. He was industrious, economical, and in a few years went into business for himself, in the meantime taking an active interest in political affairs and always keeping himself well-informed in regard to current events.

Senator Gear has an eminently keen practical mind and has an aptitude for business. He was elected Mayor of the City of Burlington in 1863. He was a member of the Iowa House of Representatives of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth General Assemblies of the State, serving as speaker for the last two terms. He was elected Governor of Iowa in 1877, and re-elected in 1879. He represented the First Iowa District in the Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-third Congresses.

President Harrison appointed Mr. Gear Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He was elected United States Senator, and took his seat March 4, 1885.

As a national legislator, Senator Gear is tacitful and adroit. He is noted for his fidelity and perseverance, and exercises a large influence in the Senate, where he is justly popular. His term will expire March 3, 1901. He is a candidate for re-election by the Iowa Assembly in 1900.

HON. WILLIAM A. CLARK.

Among the eminent men of Montana, who laid the foundations of this young commonwealth, and gave this State a pioneer history and notable place in enterprise, commerce and government was the Hon. William A. Clark. None of the courageous pioneers of Montana have attained greater success and there are none whose energy, ability and enterprise have been of greater benefit to the State.

William A. Clark is a native of Connellyville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He was born January 8, 1839. His parents, John and Mary (Andrews) Clark, were both natives of that county.

The subject of this sketch was a farmer boy, as were so many of our great men. His parents were thrifty farmers of Pennsylvania. He spent his boyhood days on the homestead, attending school in winter and working the remainder of the year. During his fourteenth and fifteenth years he attended Laurel Hill Academy.

His early life was blessed by the ennobling influences of a Christian home. Both his parents were devotedly religious, and instilled into his youthful mind the sacred truths of religion, which they emphasized by their godly example. His father was an elder in the Presbyterian Church for forty years.

In 1856 the family moved to Van Buren county, Iowa, and settled on a farm. Here Mr. John Clark resided until his death in 1873. His wife now lives in Los An



HON. WILLIAM A. CLARK.



HON. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.



HON. JUSTIN S. MORRILL.



HON. SHELBY M. CULLOM.



HON. WILLIAM E. MASON.

geles, California, and is in her eighty-second year. The first year after the family moved to Iowa, William assisted in improving the virgin prairie farm, teaching school the following winter. He attended the Academy at Birmingham for a term and studied law two years at the Iowa Wesleyan University, evincing fine legal ability, but the routine of a lawyer's office was not altogether congenial.

Strong of heart and mind, as well as body, and well fortified by the religious teachings and prayers of his Christian home, he was brave as he was strong. The *Western Star* of the Empire attracted him and he followed it to the wilds of the Rocky Mountains undaunted by hardship or trial. Here he entered upon a broad and masterful career that has compelled the admiration of the Western world. The interesting details of his phenomenal success would fill a volume, but a brief glance at his methods will reveal the characteristics of the man and the qualities of mind that made his success possible. Mr. Clark is thorough, persevering, industrious, farsighted and intensely practical. This keenly practical quality of mind, with his comprehensive grasp of the situation in no small degree helped to shape the destiny of the future quartz king of Montana. It led him at the outset to secure the knowledge that practical work in mines gave him, and to turn it to good purpose. It led him also to take advantage of the opportunities offered for trade and business in the early territorial days of Colorado, Utah and Montana, and to build up large mercantile enterprises from the smallest beginnings, and later to establish and operate vast mills and smelters for the treatment of base ore that have contributed so largely to the prosperity of the Treasure State, and to take a course in assaying and analysis at the School of Mines of Columbia College in 1872 and 1873, securing a knowledge that served him well in his extensive mining and smelting operations.

Mr. Clark's vast possessions and enterprises include the United Verde Copper Company's property in Arizona, probably the richest copper mine in the world, with immense smelting and refining plants established by him, and a railroad connecting this mine with the Santa Fe system.

Mr. Clark established the first water works and electric light plant of Butte. He owns the Butte Miner, a leading paper of the State, and is the principal owner of the cable and electric railways of Butte.

In March, 1869, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Kate L. Stauffer, a refined, accomplished lady of Connellyville, Pa. Their six children are all living, except one little daughter, who died in early childhood.

The family have traveled extensively and maintained beautiful residences in both New York City and Butte. On October 19, 1893, a sad trial came to this happy home in the death of the beloved and devoted wife and mother. She was mourned by many friends in the East and West.

Governor Polts appointed Mr. Clark State Orator, to represent Montana at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, where he delivered a brilliant oration.

In 1877 he was elected Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge of Montana. In 1898, during the Nez Perce invasion, he received the commission of Major, and led the Butte Battalion against Chief Joseph. He was president of the First Montana Constitutional Convention in 1881.

On January 28, 1899, Mr. Clark was elected United States Senator from Montana. He has always been a public-spirited man, taking deep interest in National affairs. He is an eloquent orator, a forceful debater, and well equipped for legislative duties. He possesses extraordinary qualities of heart and mind, being one of those rare men who have accumulated colossal wealth without arrogance. He is genial, kind, considerate and a warm, steadfast friend.

SENATOR WILLIAM EATON CHANDLER.

Senator William Eaton Chandler has been in public life more than thirty-five years, over ten of these having been spent in the United States Senate. His extensive knowledge of national affairs, his familiarity with the various divisions of public business, his large acquaintance with prominent people, together with his keen executive ability, indomitable industry, indomitable energy have placed him among the brilliant lights in the galaxy of capacity and power at the National Capital. A native of New Hampshire, he was born at Concord December 28, 1835; he received a common-school education; studied law, graduating at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. Mr. Chandler early had political aspirations, and began, while quite a young man, to make political speeches, growing in power and popularity. He was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1862, 1863 and 1864, serving as speaker during the last two years. On March 9, 1865, he became Solicitor and Judge-Advocate General of the Navy Department. June 17, 1865, he was appointed First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He was a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention in 1876, and in 1881 was again a member of the New Hampshire Legislature. March 23, 1881, he was appointed by President Garfield Solicitor-General, but was rejected by the Senate on April 12, 1882. President Arthur appointed him Secretary of the Navy, in which office he served with conspicuous ability until March 7, 1885. He was elected to the United States Senate, June 14, 1887, to fill the unexpired term of Austin F. Pike, and has been twice re-elected.

Senator Chandler is direct and pronounced, a man who makes both strong friends and strong enemies. He is a vigorous and tireless thinker, having the courage of his convictions and the genius for reaching with directness the underlying principles of difficult subjects. Thus he is seldom mystified or deluded by false reasonings, and writes and speaks with force and conciseness. He is an eminently able, earnest and conscientious legislator. While aggressive and fearless, he is kind, courteous and a man of high character.

SENATOR SHELBY M. CULLOM.

Hon. Shelby Moore Cullom, son of Richard Northroft Cullom and Elizabeth Coffey Cullom, was born in Monticello, Ky., November 22, 1829. The year following the family removed to a farm in Tazewell county, Illinois. Here, early accustomed to honest, hard work, he acquired that magnificent reserve of physical strength which has stood him so well in his long years of public service. His father was influential in the community and repeatedly represented his district in both houses of the State Assembly.

Mr. Cullom received an academic and legal education. Shortly after his admission to the bar in 1855 he became city attorney of Springfield, Ill. At that time the Springfield bar was the ablest in the State. Here he formed the close acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, and an enduring friendship sprang up between them. Mr. Cullom was one of Lincoln's strongest supporters for the United States Senate in 1858 and later for the Presidency. Senator Cullom has occupied the highest position in the gift of his State, four times elected to the Lower House of the State Assembly, twice elected speaker, four times elected as the Representative of his district in Congress, twice Governor of the State, and before the expiration of his second term elected to the United States Senate, to which he has been twice re-elected, making in all over a third of a century in the public service. In all these positions he has exhibited



HON. HENRY M. TELLER.



HON. JOHN C. SPOONER.



HON. FRANCIS E. WARREN.



HON. CLARENCE D. CLARK.

HON. WILLIAM P. FRYE.

those sterling qualities that have endeared him to the people of the commonwealth. As speaker, although the youngest member of the Illinois Assembly upon whom this honor was ever conferred, he graced the position with dignity and fairness, evincing a comprehensive grasp of its complicated duties.

In his administration of the State Government he showed high qualities of statesmanship and rare wisdom in the selection of men and measures best adapted to secure desired results. As a United States legislator he has been active and aggressive, especially in his efforts to benefit the industrial interests of the country. His championship of the Interstate Commerce bill, which he successfully piloted through both houses of Congress, gave him national celebrity.

Senator Cullom is tall, possessing a natural ease of carriage. He has a fine, massive forehead, and mobile, clear cut features. Generous, kind and approachable, he is endowed in a high degree with that indefinable sixth

seven years and then studied law, being admitted to the bar in January, 1858. A few months later he moved to Whiteside county, Illinois, and took an active part in politics during his three years' residence in that State, which covered one of the most exciting periods politically in the State's history, embracing, as it did, the Lincoln-Douglas debate, the Presidential campaign of 1860 and the beginning of the Civil War. In 1861 he removed to Central City, Colorado, where he devoted himself to the practice of law, taking high rank in the profession. Ever since the admission of Colorado into the Union Mr. Teller has represented that State in the United States Senate, except during the years when he was a member of President Arthur's Cabinet. For over twenty years he has been an important factor in making the political history of this country. With his lofty official record are united an unsullied private life, a great, generous nature, a patriotism that is above partisanship and a lofty cour-



HON. LEE MANTLE.



HON. GEORGE L. SHOUP.

sense, which combines tact and insight. His is essentially a strong intellect, capable of clear, correct reasoning. As a speaker he is logical and convincing.

SENATOR HENRY MOORE TELLER.

Senator Henry Moore Teller is descended from Holland ancestors, who were among the early Dutch settlers of Manhattan Island. His father, John Teller, was a native of Schenectady, New York. His mother, whose maiden name was Charlotte Moore, was of New England origin, and a native of Windham, Vt.

Henry Moore Teller was born May 23, 1830. His early years were spent on his father's farm in Allegany county. The first money he ever earned was paid him for work in the harvest field of his father's neighbor, and he maintained himself, while securing an academic education, by farm labor and teaching school during vacations. He attended the Academy at Rushford and Alfred University at Alfred Center, which afterward conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He taught

age. He is a man of the people, having their interests in his purpose through all the work of an exalted life, and the people of his State have a sincere affection for him.

SENATOR JOHN C. SPOONER.

Senator John C. Spooner is a native of Indiana, born at Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, January 6, 1843. His father removed with his family to Madison, Wis., in June, 1850. Mr. Spooner had acquired a good preparatory education in the schools of his native State, and entered the Wisconsin State University, where he was graduated in 1864.

He served in the Civil War, first as a private in Company D, Fourth Regiment, and as Captain of Company A, Fiftieth Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers. At the close of the war he was brevetted major for meritorious service. He was private and military secretary to Governor Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin.

After being admitted to the bar in 1867 Mr. Spooner practiced law with great success, serving for some time



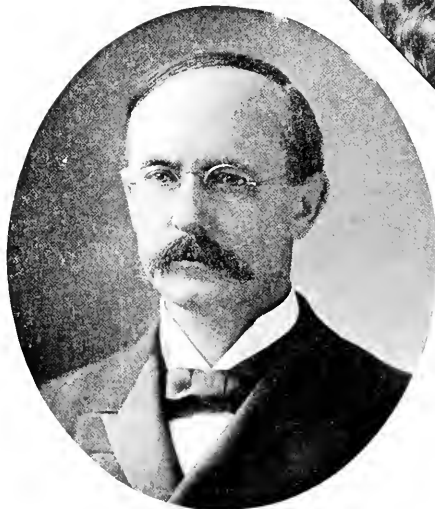
MRS. WILLIAM J. DEBOE.



HON. WILLIAM J. DEBOE.



MARY LARKIN DEBOE



SENATOR JOHN M. THURSTON.



CLARENCE LUTHER THURSTON.

as Attorney-General of the State. In 1870 he removed to Hudson, where he continued to practice his profession. He was a member of the State Assembly in 1872, and for a number of years member of the Board of Regents of the Wisconsin University. He was elected United States Senator to succeed Angus Cameron, taking his seat March 4, 1885. Senator Spooner was chairman of the Wisconsin delegation to the National Republican Convention in 1892. He removed from Hudson to Madison in 1893, where he at once entered upon a large and lucrative practice. In June, 1897, he was again elected United States Senator, to succeed William F. Vilas.

Senator Spooner is affable, easily approached, refined in manner and genial. His ready and aggressive style of oratory, his trenchant logic, his versatility of resources, adroitness and familiarity with parliamentary law, have rendered him a ready and forceful debater on the floor of the Senate. He is widely known as an ef-

fective political orator and is recognized by his brother Senators and the country as a very prominent factor in public life. His personality is strong, courageous and self-reliant.

SENATOR GEORGE L. SHOUP.

Senator George L. Shoup, of Boise, Idaho, was born at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., June 15, 1836. He received a public school education. In June, 1852, he moved with his father to Illinois, near Galesburg, and engaged in farming and stock raising for six years. In 1859 he removed to Colorado, where he engaged in mining and mercantile business until 1861. In September of that year he enlisted in Captain Backus' independent company of scouts, was commissioned second lieutenant and was engaged in scouting duty along the base of the Rocky Mountains on the Canadian Pecos and Red Rivers. After having been promoted to first lieutenant he was assigned to the First Colorado Regiment of Cavalry in May, 1863. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention of Colorado in 1864, and obtained

leave of absence for thirty days to serve as a member of this convention.

He was commissioned Colonel of the Third Colorado Cavalry in September, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment at the expiration of the term of service. He then established a mercantile business in Virginia City, Mont., and at Salmon City, Idaho, and since 1866 he has been engaged in mining, stock-raising and mercantile business in Idaho.

Mr. Shoup was a member of the Territorial Legislature of Idaho during the eighth and tenth sessions, a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1880 and a member of the Republican National Committee from 1880 to 1884, and again in 1888. He was appointed Governor of Idaho Territory in March, 1889, holding this position until elected Governor of the State of Idaho, October 1, 1900. His first election to the United States Senate occurred December 18, 1890, and he was re-elected in 1895.



SENATOR JETER C. PRITCHARD.



MRS. PRITCHARD.

Senator Shoup is a genial, generous man. He has fine business qualifications and extraordinary executive ability.

SENATOR WILLIAM J. DEBOE.

Senator William J. Deboe is one of Kentucky's tall, stalwart sons. He was born in Crittendon county of that State in 1819. His father, Rev. Abraham Deboe, was a Baptist minister, who came to the Bluegrass State from Virginia. His mother's maiden name was Miss Mary J. Smith. Both his parents were devotedly religious, and he had the benefit of the training of a good Christian home. Mr. Deboe is of Revolutionary ancestry, his great grandfather having served during seven years of the War of the Revolution. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native State, and at Ewing College, Illinois, studied law and later medicine, graduating from the Medical University of Louisville. After practicing medicine a few years his health failed. He then renewed the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and has since been connected with much



SENATOR HENRY HEITFELD.



MRS. HEITFELD.



MISS HEITFELD.



SENATOR WALTHALL



SENATOR WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

of the important litigation of his section of the State. Mr. Deboe has been superintendent of the schools of Crittenden county. He is a public-spirited man and very influential in the State. A zealous Republican, he has for years been active in all the political contests of his district. In 1888 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, which nominated General Harrison. He was also a delegate from the State at large to the St. Louis Convention, which nominated Wm. McKinley for President, and chairman of the Kentucky delegation. In 1892 he made the race for Congress and was defeated, and in 1893 was elected State Senator. When the Republicans carried the Legislature he entered the race for United States Senator, but magnanimously withdrew in favor of W. G. Hunter, who failed to be elected. In 1896 he was again a candidate, and a second time withdrew in the interest of Mr. Hunter, who again failed of an election. Mr. Deboe was then nominated and elected after one of the most memorable Senatorial contests in the history of Kentucky. Senator Deboe is



MRS. HANSBROUGH.

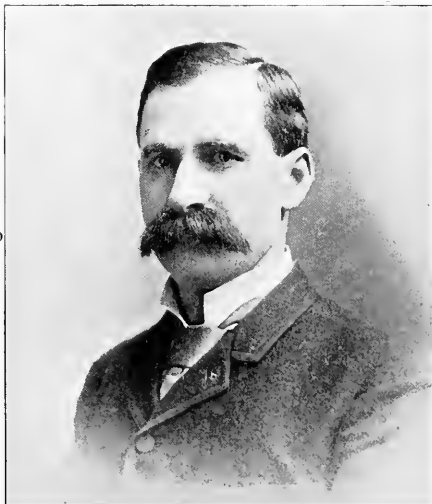
shrewd, self-confident and in complete accord with his party. He is a good public speaker, his voice is strong and penetrating. He has the relentless logic of a clear mind and is philosophic, urbane, sweet-tempered and easy going. His great personal popularity is due largely to his inexhaustible bon hommie, generosity, patience and good temper.

Mrs. Deboe, before her marriage, was Miss Victoria Larkin. She is a lady of ability and strong character. Senator and Mrs. Deboe have one little daughter, Mary Larkin Deboe. Senator Deboe is a member of six different committees of the Senate. He has brought to his duties as national legislator that poise of judgment which has characterized him in private life.

SENATOR HENRY HEITFELD.

Senator Henry Heitfeld, who was elected to the United States Senate from Idaho in 1897 as a Populist, is dis-

tinctively a new type in the Senate. He is the representative of a vast force, which has been infused into our national life since the days of Webster and Clay, and has had an influence that is to be more and more felt in the affairs of state. Notwithstanding the vast changes that had taken place up to 1850, the United States was essentially colonial. Its issues were between Americans whose ancestry had been here a century or two. But in 1848, when Germany made its valiant effort to rid the Fatherland of mediaevalism, thousands of its more progressive men came to America, then the modern era began in the United States. Senator Heitfeld's father was one of the many liberty-loving Germans who emigrated to this country in the fifties. He settled in St. Louis and married there. His wife, like himself, was a native German. Henry Heitfeld was born January 12, 1850, in St. Louis. In 1870, three years after his father's death, he left St. Louis with his mother and located in Seneca, Kan., where he worked on a farm. His school education was limited to a few years in the



SENATOR H. C. HANSBROUGH.

St. Louis public schools, after which he learned the trade of a stonemason. In 1882 he moved to the Territory of Washington, but finally settled in Idaho in 1883.

He has been a farm-hand, a laborer, tramping to find work, a stonemason, a journeyman in the Pacific railroad shops, a stock raiser and farmer, and now, before reaching the prime of life, he has acquired a competency, and occupies a seat in the United States Senate. In his earnest work for a livelihood and place in the world he has developed both intellectually and physically. When in Washington Territory he located a homestead and timber claim, and afterwards purchased a farm in Idaho.

He became actively interested in politics in 1886, working with the Democratic party until 1892, when he left because its national platform was not unequivocally for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He was also opposed to the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President. Henceforth he worked to promote

the dissemination of the principles of the People's party. In 1894 he was nominated by the Populists for State Senator, elected and re-elected in 1896. On January 28, 1897, he was elected to the United States Senate, and took his seat the following March. In the Senate Mr. Heitfeld is an effective, though quiet worker. Possessing a character as massailable as the Rock of Gibraltar itself, he is conscientious in the discharge of official duty. He is of a generous, genial disposition, straightforward, earnest and able.

SENATOR WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN.

Senator William Vincent Allen was elected to the United States Senate as a Populist from Nebraska in 1893. This was the first political office he ever held, with the exception of a district judgeship. Senator Allen is another illustration of the ability of the American boy to hew his own way through forests of obscurity, up

Senator Allen is a man of force and a man of the people. He is earnest and sincere. What his heart forges, that his tongue utters. A genial, generous man, and a man of sympathy who hates oppression. He possesses an iron constitution, capable of endurance under long-continued physical or mental labor. A keen, analytical, practical mind enables him in speaking to put things very directly and with an honest simplicity and vivid illustration, which are wonderfully effective. This with a ready and attractive vocabulary and a powerful resonant voice renders him a very forcible speaker.

SENATOR JOHN MELLEN THURSTON.

Hon. John Mellen Thurston, United States Senator from Nebraska, is a striking example of that large class of America's sons who carve out their own fortunes. He is a cultured, brilliant man, and an eloquent orator.

Mr. Thurston was born in Montpelier, Vermont, in



SENATOR WILLIAM N. ROACH.



MISS ROACH.

mountains of difficulty, to influence and honor. He was born in Midway, Madison county, Ohio, January 28, 1847. He was the son of a Methodist minister, a missionary in the far West, who died in the service of the church. Young William was only a child of 13 when fatherless, he began his struggle for a livelihood. There was nothing of romance in these early years. He accepted the humblest manual labor. The family had moved to Iowa in 1857, and he attended the common schools, and afterward the Upper Iowa University at Fayette for a time. He was a youth of fifteen when the War of the Rebellion began and enlisted as a private in Company G, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, the last five months being on the staff of Gen. James I. Gilbert. He read law at West Union, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar, May 31, 1869, practising till elected judge of the District Court of the Ninth Judicial District of Nebraska. He was the president of the Nebraska Populist State Convention in 1892.

1847. His ancestors were Puritans, who settled in Massachusetts from Suffolk, England, in 1637. In England the family is traced back to the eighth century. His Great-grandfather Thurston and Grandfather Mellen were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. His father was a Union soldier in the Civil War, and died in the service of his country in the spring of 1863, leaving his son only the inheritance of a noble name. Senator Thurston was educated in the public schools, and at Wayland University, Wisconsin, supporting himself by any honest labor he could obtain. He settled in Omaha in 1869, having previously been admitted to the bar. Here, by virtue of his ability as an organizer and his powers as an orator, he became one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party in Nebraska. He was elected a member of the City Council in 1872, City Attorney of Omaha in 1874, and a member of the Nebraska Legislature in 1875. He was a member of the Republican National Convention in 1884, and temporary Chairman of

the Republican National Convention in 1888. From 1889 to 1891 he was President of the Republican League of the United States. In 1888 he became general solicitor of the Union Pacific system, holding this position until his election to the United States Senate in 1895. Senator Thurston was one of William McKinley's warmest supporters for the Presidency, and was permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention of 1896, presiding with signal ability over that great body. He was also chairman of the committee which notified Major McKinley of his nomination, and his addresses on assuming the chair of the National Convention, and as spokesman for the notification committee, were pronounced models of eloquence and terseness, comprehensively grasping the dominant questions of the campaign of 1896.

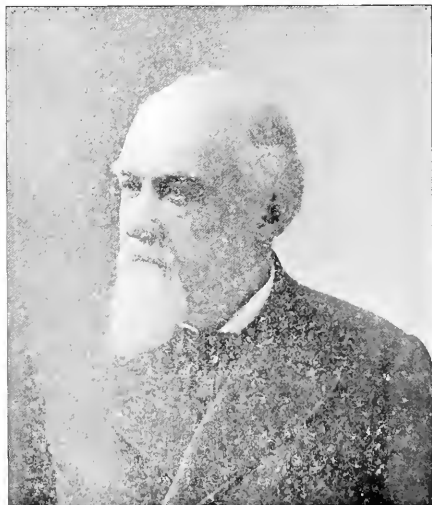
Clarence Luther Thurston, the only son of Senator and Mrs. Thurston, was born March 12, 1880, at Omaha,

SENATOR HENRY C. HANSBROUGH.

Senator Henry C. Hansbrough was born at Prairie du Rocher, Randolph County, Ill., January 30, 1818. He received a common school education in his native town. In 1867 he removed to California with his parents, and there learned the printer's trade. Nearly ever since his twenty-first year Mr. Hansbrough has been connected with some newspaper. In 1869 and 1870 he published a daily paper at San Jose, Cal. He was connected with the San Francisco Chronicle until 1879, when he went to Baraboo, Wis., and published a paper for two years. In 1882 he removed to the then Territory of Dakota and established a paper at Devil's Lake. Here he became a prominent advocate of the Republican policy of dividing the Territory and admitting it into the Union as two separate States. He was twice Mayor of Devil's Lake, and was a delegate to the Republican Convention in 1888, and was there chosen National Committeeman



MRS. MCENERY.



SENATOR SAMUEL DOUGLAS MCENERY.

Neb. Mrs. Thurston taught him at home until he was twelve years old, when he entered the Omaha High School, where he was graduated June, 1896. He was editor of the High School paper, treasurer of the class and played on the High School baseball nine, being well versed in the national game. The school has military drill, and he rose from private to the rank of captain. During the Presidential campaign of 1896, young Thurston was president of the Omaha High School McKinley Club, and in the important parades rode at the head of one hundred school boys, wearing white uniforms and carrying torches. He was present at Mr. McKinley's formal notification of his nomination to the Presidency, and he was one of Gen. Porter's mounted staff that acted as President McKinley's personal escort at his inauguration. Mr. Thurston has visited the principal cities of the United States, and spent part of the year 1897 in Washington, D. C. September, 1897, he entered Harvard College,

for North Dakota. He was elected to the Fifty-first Congress and to the United States Senate in 1891.

Senator Hansbrough wields an effective influence in the Senate and has been influential in helping to secure important National legislation.

Senator Hansbrough is the artificer of his own fortune, for he is essentially a self-made man. Every advancing step has been the result of protracted labor, combined with good judgment, decision of purpose and ability.

In August, 1897, Senator Hansbrough was married to Miss Mary Berri Chapman, a beautiful and talented lady of Washington. She is the daughter of the late Mr. Charles Chapman of New Haven, who was a remarkably fine musician. Mrs. Hansbrough is fair, tall and slender. She is a member of the Art Student's League, and her oil paintings and pictures in black and white have been much admired. She has written a number of bright stories and a dainty volume of verses entitled, "Lyrics of Love and Nature."

SENATOR WILLIAM NATHANIEL ROACH.

Hon. William Nathaniel Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota, from March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1899, is a native of Washington, D. C. He was born on the 25th of September, 1810. His rudimentary education was received in the public schools of Washington. Later he attended Georgetown College. During the war he was a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department.

In 1879 he removed to North Dakota, where he was interested in mail contracts for several years. He took up land in Dakota, developed a farm and was engaged in agriculture until his election to the United States Senate. From 1883 to 1887 he was Mayor of Larimore and was a member of the Territorial Legislature of 1885. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor at the first State election of North Dakota; was re-nominated by the Democratic party at the next election and again defeated. He was elected United States Senator Feb-

Senator Morgan was a member of the commission appointed to prepare a system of laws for the Hawaiian Islands.

He is one of the best equipped men in the Senate; is a learned and profound lawyer, and possesses wide information. His versatility is remarkable, while he has made a special study of foreign affairs. He is at home on questions involving deep constitutional principles and issues of broad public policy or a tangled question of international law. He has a strong, graceful diction and is a thoughtful, interesting speaker.

SENATOR SAMUEL DOUGLAS McENERY.

Senator Samuel Douglas McEnery, of Louisiana, is a native of Monroe, Louisiana, where he first saw the light, May 28, 1837. He was educated at Spring Hill College, near Mobile, Ala., the United States Naval Academy, the University of Virginia, and the National Law School of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



SENATOR JOHN T. MORGAN.



SENATOR A. O. BACON.

bruary 20, 1893, after thirty-three days' balloting, upon the sixty-first ballot.

Senator Roach is a courteous, agreeable gentleman, and a very forceful and effective worker in the Senate, though seldom taking part in debate. He enjoys the confidence and respect of his associates to a marked degree and is a man of strong convictions and unswerving devotion to duty.

SENATOR JOHN T. MORGAN.

Senator John T. Morgan was born in Athens, Tenn., June 21, 1824, but went to Alabama when nine years of age, where he has since resided. He received an academic and legal education. After his admission to the bar in 1845 he practiced law until his election to the United States Senate, except during the period of the Civil War. In 1861 he joined the Confederate Army as a private, but received repeated promotions, reaching the rank of brigadier-general. He was first elected to the United States Senate in 1876, re-elected in 1882 and 1888, and again in 1894.

In 1879 Mr. McEnery was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, and on the death of Governor Wiltz in 1881 succeeded him in the executive office. In 1883 he was elected Governor, serving until 1888, when he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the term of twelve years, and in 1896 he was elected to the United States Senate. Senator McEnery has been successful as a lawyer and a politician, and is most happy in his home life. He was married in 1878 to Miss Elizabeth Phillips, a young lady of charming personality, for whom, after twenty years' of married life, he cherishes the fondness and wrapt devotion of a young lover.

Mrs. McEnery is the daughter of Mr. C. W. Phillips, a courtly gentleman of Tennessee. Her mother, formerly Miss Crockett, was a celebrated beauty of Nashville. Wit, grace and rare comeliness dowered the daughter as a birthright.

Mrs. McEnery was educated in her native State, Tennessee. She was married while yet in her winsome girlhood, and a few years later adorned the Executive

Mansion of Louisiana, making an ideal hostess. Her tact and loveliness triumphed over political creeds, and she shared with Governor McEnery a State-wide popularity. In appearance Mrs. McEnery has the warm-coloring, dark velvety eyes, expressive features and graceful physique, inseparably associated with perfect Southern beauty. Her manner is vivacious and magnetic, her wit delicate and keen, and her exquisite kindness dominates many gentle charities.

HON. THOMAS B. REED.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed is one of the most brilliant parliamentarians of his day. A leader of leaders, he is a genius, a masterful man, an intellectual giant, from whom anything might be expected. The great distinguishing features of Mr. Reed are the size and strength of his physical organism and the power and clearness of his mental grasp. He was born in Portland, Maine, October 18, 1839; was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860. He was Acting Assistant Paymaster of the



HON. THOS. B. REED.

United States Navy from April 19, 1864, to November 1, 1865; was admitted to the bar in 1865 and practised law in California, and afterward in Portland. He was elected to the Lower House of the Maine Legislature in 1868 and to the Senate in 1870. His district has elected him to eleven successive Congresses, and he was elected Speaker of the House in 1889, and in 1895 and 1897.

Mr. Reed's speeches on the great questions of the day have stamped him as a man of tremendous intellectual force, with a comprehensive grasp of our political and economical problems. His power in debate is acknowledged to surpass that of any public speaker of the present generation.

To a Webster-like capacity for lucid and condensed statement, Mr. Reed unites the formidable weapon of a ready wit, an originality of expression and a power of sarcasm rarely found in equal combinations. In the discussion of political and economic questions he brings to the task the originality of thought and breadth of knowledge which are characteristic of all he does. His treatment of great subjects is philosophical rather than the-

oretical, and although fertile in striking and ingenious metaphors, the tone is always serious, and the leading quality is close argument combined with lucid statement. Great as is Mr. Reed in the power of speech, he is equally great in the field of action. By his consummate rulership in the Fifty-first Congress he counted a quorum whether those present would vote or not, and when one member objected to this Mr. Reed asked "Does the gentleman deny he is present?" Thus Speaker Reed initiated a new epoch in legislative history. His position was sustained by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, and the opposition party, which at the time bitterly denounced it, afterward adopted the principle. It is now recognized as the inherent power of a deliberative body to maintain its own existence. Mr. Reed's magnificent physique, his towering genius, his intellectual force and vitality, his courage and independence, his strength of character, his rugged honesty and pure life proclaim him an American of whom all Americans are justly proud.



HON. WM. W. GROUT.

HON. WM. W. GROUT.

Hon. Wm. W. Grout, of Vermont, has been a Representative from that State in eight Congresses. He entered public life, as so many prominent men have done, through the portals of the legal profession.

Mr. Grout was born at Compton, Province of Quebec, May 24, 1836, of American parentage. His father and mother were natives of Vermont, and were descended from families which were of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay as early as 1630. After receiving an academic education, Mr. Grout studied law at the Poughkeepsie Law School, graduating in 1857. In December of this same year he was admitted to the bar. He immediately entered upon a successful law practice, which he relinquished, after the breaking out of the Civil War, to enter the Union army. As Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers, he did efficient service in the field. At the time of St. Albans' raid in 1864, Mr. Grout was made Brigadier-General of Vermont militia. After the close of the war he resumed his law practice,



SENATOR BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN.



HON. SERENO E. PAYNE.



HON. DAVID B. HENDERSON.



HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.



HON. C. H. GRUSVENOR.

and became State's Attorney of Vermont in 1865. Mr. Grout was four times elected to the Vermont House of Representatives, his services extending from 1868 to 1874. In 1876 he was elected to the State Senate, and was President pro tempore of that body. His career as a United States legislator began with his election to the Forty-seventh Congress. He was again elected to the Forty-ninth Congress from a new district, and so well pleased were his constituents with his record that he has been re-elected to every succeeding Congress from then to the present. He has become thoroughly identified with the government of the District of Columbia; was chairman of the District Committee of the Fifty-first Congress, and for several years has had charge of the District Appropriation Bill in the House, which provides for all the improvements and expenditures under the District government. Representative Grout possesses solid and practical qualities. His familiarity with public affairs, his hard work upon committees, his care-

ful attention during the session of the House, together with his sturdy, uncompromising fidelity to duty and his integrity of character, render him one of the nation's valuable lawmakers.

can Academy of Political and Social Science. Some years ago Tufts's College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Mr. Walker has been for many years a trustee of Brown University and of the Newton, Mass., Theological Seminary. He is also President of the Board of Trustees of Worcester Academy, a college preparatory and scientific school for boys. When 23 years of age Mr. Walker was elected to the Common Council of the city of Worcester, and was afterwards made President of this body, to which he was many times re-elected. He was also President of the Worcester Board of Trade for several years. After serving three terms in the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. Walker was elected to the Fifty-first Congress and four times re-elected. In all of these years he honorably and creditably represented his district. In the Fifty-first Congress he was assigned to the Committees on Banking and Currency and Coinage, Weights and Measures. In the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses he had the chair-



HON. JOSEPH HENRY WALKER.



MRS. WALKER

ful attention during the session of the House, together with his sturdy, uncompromising fidelity to duty and his integrity of character, render him one of the nation's valuable lawmakers.

HON. JOSEPH HENRY WALKER.

Hon. Joseph Henry Walker was born in Boston, Mass., December 21, 1829. He was the son of Joseph and Hannah Chapin Walker. During his boyhood the family moved to Hopkinton and afterwards to Worcester, where he attended the public schools. His father, who for many years was a large manufacturer of boots and shoes in Worcester, took him into partnership after he was through school. In 1862 the old firm dissolved, and he and his brother formed a partnership under the firm name of J. H. & G. M. Walker, and in addition, in 1868, he established a leather manufactory in Chicago, Ill.

A public-spirited man, Mr. Walker has always been interested in public affairs, and has been a close student of political and economic subjects. He is a member of the American Institute of Civics and the Ameri-

man'ship of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. Walker's signal success as a business man, as well as in the political arena, has been due to persevering, hard work, natural ability, together with a fortunate combination of circumstances.

Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Mrs. H. Kelly Spear in 1862. Mrs. Walker was born at New Hampton, N. H. She is the daughter of M. B. and Rachel A. Kelly, whose ancestors were the earliest settlers of this town. Mrs. Walker was educated at the New Hampton Literary Institute, which the Kellys, Simpsons and other leading citizens founded in 1821. This institute has sent out many eminent men and women. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have traveled extensively in this country and in Europe and Mexico. Mrs. Walker is a generous, whole-souled woman of domestic tastes. She dresses with that elegance which bespeaks the polished lady of wealth and refinement. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have two sons and one daughter, Joseph, George and Agnes. Mr. Walker had one daughter, Ellen, the child of his first wife.

HON. WILLIAM CONNELL.

There entered the halls of our National Legislature, with the Fifty-fifth Congress, a man who embodied in himself a combination of remarkable characteristics, and who had risen from poverty and obscurity to influence and affluence by his own ability, frugality and industry.

The history of William Connell is a forcible illustration of what an indomitable will, a clear mind, well-directed energy, untiring industry and sterling integrity will accomplish. He was born at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, September 10, 1827, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father was a laborer in the Cape Breton mines, and his entire early life was a vigorous training in frugality and industry. Yet, by studious application, he acquired a sufficient knowledge of the rudimentary English branches of education to form a reliable foundation upon which to build in later years.

An extended knowledge of the Bible is a basis for a liberal education, if not a liberal education in itself, and from his early youth Mr. Connell was a careful student of this book, memorizing large portions of it. He was also fond of Milton and Shakespeare. He enjoyed one advantage; the books to which he had access, though few, were the best. There was early awakened in him a desire for knowledge and self-improvement, so that he was a eager and alert student, and thus acquired a fund of varied and accurate information such as many college students do not possess.

The family moved from Nova Scotia to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1844, where both father and son secured employment in the then newly-opened anthracite coal fields. During the years he was employed in these mines he performed his duties to the very best of his ability, as he did in every other position to which he was called. In after years, when he had amassed a fortune and occupied a seat in the United States Congress, he was asked to what he attributed his success. His reply was that he "always did his best."

He effectually mastered the intricate science of mining, acquiring the necessary knowledge to qualify himself as an expert, so that he was able to control the largest mining interests. Success followed success until soon he became the most notable figure in the financial, manufacturing and mining circles of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

To Mr. Connell seems to have been verified the promise made to "The man who walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly," that "whatsoever he doeth shall pros-

per," for not one of the many enterprises to which he has given his personal attention failed to become a financial success. Though he has handled multiplied millions of dollars and has been connected with so many business transactions he was never involved in a law suit, and he never invested in a doubtful project or one of a merely speculative nature. Many of the most valuable industries of the city of Scranton owe their existence and prosperity to him.

Religious principles early made a deep impression upon him, and he accepted them as the guiding motive of his life. Since his nineteenth year he has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, generously responding whenever his aid and counsel have been sought by its various institutions.

He is trustee of the American University at Washington, D. C., Wesleyan and Syracuse Universities, Drew Theological Seminary; was a member of the General Conference in 1884 and has held other important positions of trust in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He is widely honored, for his benevolence has extended to other denominations and educational and charitable institutions. Many a young man owes his start in life to the kindly aid and wise counsel of Mr. Connell, in whose sympathetic heart the worthy poor and struggling have an especially warm place.

He is regarded as an ideal employer and was never involved in a dispute with his men that was not promptly and amicably settled. In times of general strikes he has been openly and avowedly a sympathizer with the wage-workers and has used his great influence in their behalf.

Although phenomenally successful as a financier, gain and riches were not the aim and end of Mr. Connell's existence. He has obeyed the scriptural injunction to be fervent in spirit as well as diligent in business. The severe physical toll of his youth and the financial responsibilities of his manhood he has supplemented by a mental activity which never ceases. He has found time for the cultivation and embellishment of his mind and to attend to the refinements of life besides his religious duties. In Mr. Connell we find extraordinary executive ability, united with fine literary and artistic taste. Beneath the man of business, bold, resolute and aggressive, as he appears to the world, is a poetic soul of finest grain that vibrates responsive to the noblest sentiments in poetry, literature, art and music. If his energies had been directed in literary channels he would in all probability have achieved a success as remarkable as his business career.

Mr. Connell possesses independence of character and



HON. WILLIAM CONNELL.

intense nervous energy, with a wonderful capacity for work. Life to him means action, and he experiences positive enjoyment in the amount of good which he so systematically accomplishes.

On January 2, 1852, Mr. Connell was united in marriage with Miss Annie Lawrence, a lovely and gifted young lady, then in her seventeenth year. Her father, Mr. William Lawrence, of Llewellyn, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, a cultivated gentleman and a devout Christian, was a native of England. Her mother was a Welsh lady.

Thomas Lawrence, the gifted English artist, on whom Queen Victoria conferred a title, was her father's uncle. Mrs. Connell has been in every sense of the word a loving helpmeet to her husband, and she delights to co-operate with him in the charitable deeds that come to them both so naturally. She is one of those beautiful Christian characters, whom to know is to love. Like her husband she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was converted when only seven years of age, at an early morning meeting in a Methodist Church she attended with her father. While she was yet a child both of her parents died, but she never forgot their Christian counsel. They made an indelible impression on her mind and influenced all her after life, consecrating it to noble purposes and conscientious aims.

The family life of Mr. and Mrs. Connell is an exceptionally happy one, each regarding the other with that abiding trust and affection born of trials shared together and good deeds performed. Of the eleven children born to them, eight are now living.

Their home in Scranton is a model of quiet elegance. Here they entertain with kindly hospitality that is as heartfelt as it is unostentatious.

At the National Capital their handsome parlors in the Shoreham was the scene of frequent receptions to their numerous friends. Washington society was charmed with Mrs. Connell; her sincerity, her quaint dignity and her sweet motherliness found their way at once to the hearts of old and young.

Mr. and Mrs. Connell present a beautiful picture with their forty-seven years of married life, as they together move down the declivity of life, respected, honored and beloved.

MR. AND MRS. R. R. HITT.

Hon. Robert Roberts Hitt is one of the distinguished members of the House of Representatives. Mr. Hitt is a statesman of rare excellence, and a refined, polished gentleman of culture and wealth. A finished classical scholar of high legal attainments, he is splendidly equipped for leadership of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, as he was trained for this by years of practical experience in diplomatic service. He spent seven years at Paris as Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires, and was Assistant Secretary of State before his first election to Congress in 1882. He has been elected to every Congress since, and will probably

hold his seat for many years, if his health permits, for he is most popular in a district which is a Republican stronghold. Mr. Hitt is very fortunate and happy in his domestic relations. Mrs. Hitt is a woman of rare culture and sociability, possessing that winning affability that awakens the best feelings in the heart of those with whom she mingles.

J. D. HICKS.

Hon. Josiah D. Hicks is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in August, 1814. After receiving a common school education he began in earnest a struggle for place in the great commercial world. He had neither the prestige of wealth nor influential friends, but, better than either, he possessed energy, industry, ambition and a determination to succeed. He also was well fortified by the teachings of a Christian mother. The commencement of the War of the Rebellion found him a clerk in a

general store in Albion. He was then about seventeen years of age, slight of form and with boyish face, he seemed scarcely able to carry a musket, but fired by patriotism, he enlisted as a private and fought like a veteran. He was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863. After the close of the war he obtained employment in the warehouse of the Pennsylvania Railroad, receiving successive promotion, and was soon chief clerk of one of the divisions of this great road. Later he tried farming, and studied law. In 1875, when thirty-one years of age, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law with the zeal that characterized all he ever undertook. In 1880 the people of



MRS. WILLIAM CONNELL.



HON. ALEXANDER STEWART.



HON. JOSEPH WEEKS BABCOCK.



HON. JOSIAH D. HICKS.



HON. S. A. DAVENPORT.

his district elected him district attorney and in 1883 he was re-elected. He was elected to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses. As a national legislator Mr. Hicks has been an indefatigable worker, especially in behalf of the interests of the veteran soldiers.

Mr. Hicks is approachable, kind and accommodating. His natural ability, tireless energy and popularity have made him successful in business and the legal profession, as well as in the political arena.

HON. DAVID BREMNER HENDERSON.

Hon. David Bremner Henderson, the senior of the Iowa delegation in Congress, and who has been continuously a member since 1882, is a type of that composite citizenship which is one of the pillars of strength and pride of our country. He is a native of Old Deer, in



MRS. WEYMOUTH.

the extreme northeast of Scotland. Here in this cold, bleak climate, the first five years of the life of this, the cheeriest, warmest-hearted member of the American Congress were spent.

In 1846 his family came with him to Illinois, and in 1849 to Northern Iowa. He was educated in the public schools of Iowa and the Upper Iowa University.

In 1861, when twenty-one years of age, he enlisted in the defense of his adopted country, and on the field of battle gave almost the last drop of his life-blood for the flag and all it represents. Even the loss of his leg at the battle of Shiloh did not prevent him serving his adopted country. He was made Colonel of the Forty-sixth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers in June, 1862, and served until the close of the war.

Few men have been more beloved or have had a more brilliant record in the House of Representatives than Colonel Henderson. He is chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and is next to the Speaker on the Committee on Rules. He is superbly confident of power, for he is born to public affairs and wins by the supremacy of character and force. His ascendancy is due largely to his tact, the wealth of his resources, his courage, integrity, his kindness, good fellowship, personal magnetism and the fascination of a majestic presence.

HON. ALEXANDER STEWART.

Hon. Alexander Stewart is a native of New Brunswick. He was born September 12, 1829. When twenty years of age, after receiving a common school education, he removed to Wisconsin, where the city of Wausau is now located, and engaged in the lumber business, an occupation he has ever since followed with much success.

Mr. Stewart possesses the Scotch characteristics of care and shrewdness in business, and his early association with large enterprises gave to his native discretion that spirit of venture so notable in the American character. He has indomitable energy and courage in financial operations, and is far-seeing and sagacious.

Mr. Stewart was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1884. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress and twice re-elected.



HON. GEORGE W. WEYMOUTH.

HON. JOSEPH WEEKS BARCOCK.

Hon. Joseph Weeks Barcock is descended from Colonial ancestors, who aided materially in the upbuilding of our nationality. He is the son of Ebenezer Wright and Mahala Weeks Barcock, and was born in Swanton, Vt., March 6, 1850, the youngest of four children. His maternal grandfather, Hon. Joseph Weeks, of New Hampshire, for whom he was named, was a member of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses.

The family moved to the State of Iowa in 1855, and there, on a farm, he resided until 1861, when they moved to Cedar Falls. His public school education was supplemented by a course in Mount Vernon College. His school days over, he entered his father's lumber yard at Cedar Falls and when, several years later, the business was sold he continued with the new firm, until 1872, when he removed to Dubuque and entered the employ of a lumber firm there. In 1878 he purchased an interest in the firm of his old employers at Cedar Falls, and the firm title, Burch, Barcock & Co. was assumed.

In 1881 Messrs. Burch and Barcock purchased a controlling interest in the firm of T. Weston & Co., of Needah, Wis., incorporating the business as the Needah

Lumber Company, of which Mr. Babeock was elected secretary. He moved to Necedah, where he has since resided. The details of the management devolved upon him, and his energy and business sagacity have made it a great success. He has never encountered a strike among his workmen, for whose rights he evinces a careful regard. His unusual prosperity is due to his sound judgment, quick perception, years of persevering effort and just dealings.

Mr. Babeock was elected to the Wisconsin Assembly in 1888, and re-elected in 1890. He was chairman of the National Republican Convention, Congressional Committee in 1895, 1896 and 1898. He was elected to the Fifty-third Congress and thrice re-elected. As chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia he has exerted a weighty influence in Congress.

Mr. Babeock is a thorough man of affairs, cautious, conservative yet progressive, possessing great energy and promptitude of resolution with a comprehensive grasp of details and power for marshaling them for practical results.

legislative duties became at once apparent, and his constituents have six times re-elected him to Congress.

He was one of the five men who composed the Committee on Rules in the Fifty-fifth Congress and helped to control the entire legislation of the House of Representatives.

Personally Mr. Dalzell affects nothing of the autocrat. He is alert, quick, gentle, apprehensive of reasons and principles, intellectually averse to proselyting men even to what seems clear to him. His is a highly nervous, sensitive organism, energetic and finely strung.

HON. CHARLES WARREN STONE.

Hon. Charles Warren Stone of Pennsylvania has had an interesting career. Trained in the service of the State for nearly a third of a century, he is as well equipped by experience as by ability for positions of responsibility. In early life Mr. Stone had a stern conflict with the world. He was born in Groton, Mass., June 29, 1843. His ancestors were Revolutionary heroes. The Stone, Warren, Prescott, Williams and Green families inter-

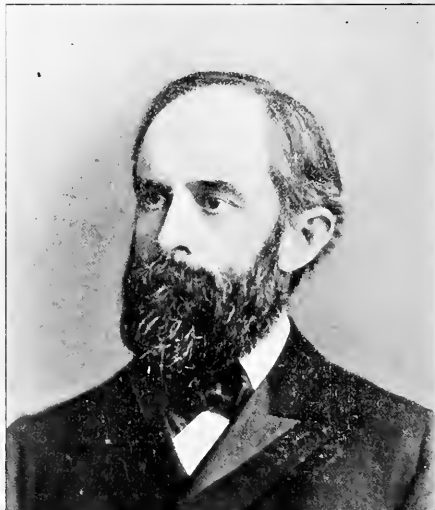


HON. JOHN DALZELL.

HON. JOHN DALZELL.

Hon. John Dalzell, the Representative of the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, is a native of New York City, where he first saw the light April 19, 1845. Two years after his birth his parents removed to Pittsburg. Here he attended the common schools and prepared for college. When twenty years of age he was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1865. Then he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar, February, 1867. Mr. Dalzell at once entered upon a lucrative practice. He became one of the attorneys of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for all its Western lines, and was also attorney for many other corporations in Allegheny county, his reputation as a corporation lawyer extending beyond the confines of the city where he practiced.

Mr. Dalzell never held any public office until his election to the Fiftyeth Congress. But his adaptability to



HON. CHARLES WARREN STONE.

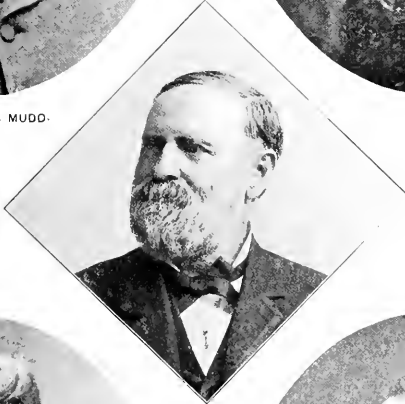
married, and all won Revolutionary fame. His father, Warren F. Stone, died at the early age of 43, when Charles was only fourteen years of age. As he was the eldest of three sons, heavy responsibility rested upon him. His father had implanted in him at an early age the desire for liberal culture. Although for years in delicate health he was a man of vigorous and active mind, and had served a term in the Massachusetts Legislature. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Williams, was descended from the hardy Welsh race. She was an excellent manager, and Charles bravely assisted her in keeping up the home. Fired by an eager ambition, notwithstanding the narrow circumstances in which his early life was placed, he succeeded by resolute labor and self-sacrifice in obtaining a liberal education. He prepared for college at Lawrence Academy and entered Williams College in 1860, graduating with honor in 1863. Soon after his graduation he became principal of the Union School in Warren, Pa., and two



HON. SYDNEY E. MUDD.



MRS. MUDD.



HON. I. D. TAYLOR.



HON. JOHN WESLEY GAINES.



HON. HENRY D. CLAYTON.



HON. CHAMP CLARK



MRS. CLARK.



HON. RUFUS E. LESTER.



BENNET CLARK.
GENEVIEVE CLARK.



SARAH STONE HICKLING.
D. PERCY HICKLING.
Grandchildren of Gov. W'm. Stone.

years later Superintendent of the Public Schools of Warren county. In the fall of 1865 he was appointed principal of the Academy at Erie. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar. In 1870 and 1871 he was a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature, and in 1876 was elected to the State Senate, serving with distinction through the sessions of 1877 and 1878. He was Lieutenant-Governor of the State from 1879 to 1883. As presiding officer of the State Senate he displayed admirable tact and fairness, not one of his rulings ever having been reversed or even appealed from. He was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth in 1887, resigning November 30, 1890, to take a seat in the Fifty-first Congress, to which he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. L. F. Watson. He was elected to the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses. Mr. Stone is a man of strict business habits, giving unremitting personal attention to details. He possesses a clear, well furnished legal mind, whose natural quickness is supplemented by tenacity of purpose.

HON. SYDNEY EMANUEL MUDD.

Hon. Sydney Emanuel Mudd, the Representative of the Fifth District of Maryland, in the Fifty-fifth Congress, is a native of that State. He is the son of the late Jeremiah L. Mudd, and was born in Charles county, February 12, 1858. He attended the Georgetown College and St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1878. He attended the law department of the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law in 1880. He was elected to the State House of Delegates in 1879, and re-elected in 1881. He was an elector on the Garfield and Arthur ticket in 1880. Mr. Mudd is one of the prominent leaders of the Republican party in Maryland, but as this is one of the uncertain States in politics, he has shared in the vicissitudes of his party and has had a somewhat checkered political career. He was elected to the Fifty-first Congress, defeated for the Fifty-second Congress, then elected to the State House of Delegates in 1895, and was speaker of that body. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1866, and again elected to Congress. Mr. Mudd is a gentleman of distinguished presence. He is tall, with an easy, graceful carriage, and is of an affable and generous disposition.

Mrs. Mudd is a Marylander by birth. Her maiden name was Miss May Ida Griffin. She is the daughter of Mr. W. P. Griffin and granddaughter of the late William Bryan of Maryland. She was educated at Frederick Academy of Maryland. Mrs. Mudd is a handsome brunette, with luxuriant dark hair, large dark eyes and bright, expressive face, whose rich coloring is its great charm. Mr. and Mrs. Mudd have one daughter, Eleanor Virginia, who inherits much of her mother's beauty, and three bright boys, Sydney E., Walter Griffin, and Thomas Reed, named for Speaker Reed.

HON. CHAMP CLARK.

Hon. Champ Clark, the Representative of the Ninth District of Missouri, has had an eventful history. He is a Kentuckian by birth and a Missourian by adoption. He was born on a farm, worked on a farm, clerked in a country store, taught school, went to college, and studied law. He then edited a country newspaper, and practised his profession, and was for a time president of Marshall College, West Virginia. He has been city attorney of Louisiana and Bowling Green, Mo.; prosecuting attorney of Pike county, Presidential elector, member of the Missouri Legislature, and was a member of the Fifty-third Congress. Mr. Clark is of tall stature, standing erect as an Indian; his features are strong and handsome. He is a scholar, a logician and an orator of national fame. The House is never a yawning wilderness when he rises to speak; on the contrary, the seats

on the floor are filled, and the galleries are crowded with rapt listeners, happily expectant of the literary treat they are certain to receive. His speeches abound in wisdom and sparkle with wit and humor, skillfully and pleasingly blended. They are epigrammatic and made impressive by unapproachable metaphors and numerous happy illustrations, which show a wide range of literary knowledge and keen insight into human nature. He is at times droll, then serious, classical, poetic, and always brilliant. Mr. Clark first attracted general attention as an orator at Tammany Hall on July 4, 1893. The next morning the newspapers, those heralds of public opinion, pronounced him famous, and he has since lectured throughout the United States with constantly-increasing prestige. His lecture on "Picturesque Public Men" is a vivid word-picture and philosophic characterization of statesmen, whose names are household words. Mr. Clark is a firm believer in the Bible, and his lecture, "Richer than Golconda," is a lawyer's defense of religion from a purely utilitarian standpoint, being a sharp energetic answer to infidelity. His address on Daniel Webster, "The Orator Paramount," is a gem. It is striking for its felicitous conception, its learning, its graphic illustrations and picturesque phraseology. Mr. Clark was married to Miss Genevieve Bennett, of Callaway county, Mo., in 1881. Four children were given to them, two of whom are living, a son and daughter, Bennett and Genevieve. Bennett resembles his mother with her dark hair and eyes, while Genevieve has her father's fair hair and blue eyes. They are remarkably bright, attractive children.

Mrs. Clark is descended from Revolutionary ancestry. Her people were among the earliest settlers of Kentucky. She has marked literary ability and has contributed to various periodicals of the day. She is an exceedingly interesting conversationalist, and is a true, sincere friend, with a heart of compassion for suffering and sorrow.

MRS. STEPHEN ASA NORTHWAY.

Mrs. Northway, wife of the Hon. Stephen Asa Northway, who represented the Nineteenth District of Ohio for five years in Congress, was born in Lenox, Ashland county, Ohio. Her parents were descendants of old Massachusetts families, and their ancestors were in the Revolutionary War. After receiving her education, which, owing to the limited income of her parents and the disadvantages of a new country, required much effort to secure, she taught school, an occupation she dearly loved and in which she was very successful. When twenty-three years of age she was married to Mr. Northway, a promising young lawyer, who was at the time Prosecuting Attorney. They settled in Jefferson, Ohio. Here they resided for thirty-six years in the same home in which they first commenced housekeeping, and here, in September, 1898, Mr. and Mrs. Northway both died within twenty-two days of each other. Mr. Northway's death occurred on the 8th and Mrs. Northway's on the 30th of the month.

They were blessed with two children—a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Mrs. Clara Northway Williams, who is now a widow, and who always accompanied her parents to Washington. She acted as her father's private secretary, handling his mail and his constituents in a masterly manner. She is an excellent business woman and thoroughly enjoys work. Mrs. Northway was interested in the public questions of the day. She was fond of study and literary work, and was a member of several clubs. She was a charter member and for several years President of the Ladies' Literary Class of her home city. She had long been an enthusiastic worker in the Congregational Sabbath school. Possessing an affectionate and domestic nature, it was Mrs. Northway's great pleasure to make her home beautiful and attractive to her family and friends. For years, during their residence in Washington, they occupied pleasant apartments at The Riggs.



MISS MADDIE GORMAN.



MISS ADA GORMAN.



MRS. BENTON McMILLIN.



ELIZABETH HARMER REESIDE.

MRS. J. L. BRENNER.



MRS. STEPHEN ASA NORTHWAY.



MRS. ARTHUR BROWN.



MISS GRACE HILBORN.



MRS. CLARA NORTHWAY WILLIAMS.

MISS ALDRICH.

MRS. ARTHUR BROWN.

Mrs. Arthur Brown, wife of the first Senator elected from Utah, was a decided acquisition to Washington official society during her husband's Senatorial term. Mrs. Brown was Miss Isabel Cameron, daughter of Hon. Alexander Cameron, a prominent citizen of Michigan. Her mother was Miss Sarah Pool of New York, who with her sisters, sixty years ago, were noted for their accomplishments and beauty. Senator and Mrs. Brown moved to Utah in about 1880, where they have a beautiful home. Their only child, a son sixteen years of age, is being carefully educated. Senator Brown is one of the leading lawyers of the State. Mrs. Brown studied law two years, and is well qualified to assist her husband in his political career. She is a good public speaker, and an able organizer. She is the president of the Woman's McKinley Club of Utah, an organization of six hundred women.



MR. J. ADDISON PORTER.

HON. JOHN ADDISON PORTER.

Hon. John Addison Porter is descended from an old and highly-respected Connecticut family. He was born in New Haven of that State, April 17, 1856. His parents were prominent people of New Haven in good circumstances, and able to give their son, who was bright and precocious, every advantage of home and school training. He is a graduate of Yale University of the class of 1878.

For a time he was secretary to Representative William Walter Phelps, and afterward clerk with Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut for two years.

In 1892 he was elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives, serving with marked ability.

He was appointed Secretary to President McKinley February 5, 1897.

Mr. Porter was for a number of years editor and proprietor of the Hartford Post, a leading Republican paper of Hartford, Conn. This he sold in 1898, his arduous duties as secretary to the President preventing his giving the paper time or attention.

His personal friendship for President McKinley, to whom he is affectionately devoted, led him to accept the

laborious position as secretary, and he gave himself assiduously to its multitudinous duties.

Mr. Porter is energetic, quick and decisive. He has a natural aptitude for journalism and literary pursuits.

MRS. BENTON McMILLIN.

Mrs. Benton McMillin is a Southerner by birth and education. She has a pleasing personality and the exquisite grace of manner characteristic of the Southern woman.

When Mrs. McMillin came as a bride to Washington in 1896, she at once took a prominent position in the society of the National Capital.

Mr. McMillin had been a popular member of Congress for nearly eighteen years and had made many friends, who extended to her a most cordial welcome.

Senator and Mrs. Blanchard of Louisiana immediately gave a large reception in her honor and she was the recipient of many other social attentions.



MR. GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU.

MR. GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU.

Mr. George Bruce Cortelyou is a native of New York. He was born July 26, 1862. His family is one of the oldest in the State, and figured prominently in Colonial and Revolutionary times.

Mr. Cortelyou was graduated from the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass., with honor when nineteen years of age. He then studied for several years at the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, and later took a course in stenography in New York. He is a graduate of the Georgetown Law School and the Columbian University Law School. In 1885 he became principal of a New York school.

November 1, 1895, he was appointed stenographer to President Cleveland, and three months later his executive clerk. Mr. Cortelyou was also made executive and confidential clerk to President McKinley, and when Congress made provision for an assistant secretary to the President, July, 1898, Mr. Cortelyou was appointed to that office.

He is a cultured gentleman of the finest feeling, always courteous, never impatient, never abrupt, and is able to accomplish a prodigious amount of work.

MISS ADA AND MISS MADDIE GORMAN.

The Washington home of Senator and Mrs. Arthur P. Gorman has been for years one of the most delightful social centers at the National Capital.

Senator Gorman was elected to the United States Senate in 1880, re-elected in 1886 and again in 1892. During his terms of service the family have resided part of the years in the northwest of Washington and entertained with a princely hospitality, which was as gracious as it was sincere. As their young daughters grew into womanhood they assisted in doing the honors of the house. The eldest daughters, Miss Bessie and Miss Daisy, married several years ago, Daisy to Mr. R. O. Johnson, and Bessie to J. Lambert. Both reside in Washington. The two younger daughters, Misses Ada and Maddie, whose pictures adorn one of these pages, were born in Laurel, Md. They were educated in the schools of their native State, and in the District of Columbia.

4, 1894, by President Cleveland, and on April 14, 1897, he was again reappointed by President McKinley

MISS GRACE HILBORN.

Miss Grace Hilborn, the daughter of Representative and Mrs. Samuel Greeley Hilborn, is a native of New York State, but has lived in California nearly all her life. She was educated at the public schools and at Mills' College, Oakland, Cal. Miss Hilborn has been exceedingly popular in Washington society. She is bright, talented and full of animation and life. She has cultivated tastes, and sings and performs on the piano to the great pleasure of her friends. Her voice is a fine mezzo-soprano. To her other accomplishments she adds drawing and painting. Beautiful specimens of her work in oil and china painting adorn her home. Being an only daughter she is the pride and joy of her parents.



HON. JOHN WESLEY ROSS.

HON. JOHN WESLEY ROSS.

Mr. John Wesley Ross was born at Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois, January 23, 1811. He attended private schools, Lewistown Seminary and Illinois College, and was a student in Harvard Law School in 1864 and 1865. He was admitted to the bar upon examination in open court at Springfield, Ill., in January, 1866. He then practiced at Lewistown till 1873, and during the last four of those years he was a member of the Illinois Legislature.

In April, 1873, Mr. Ross was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court, and practiced in Washington a number of years. In October, 1883, he was appointed lecturer in the law school of Georgetown University, on the subjects of common law practice, and domestic relations. Two years later the University honored him with the degree of LL. D. Mr. Ross was appointed Postmaster at Washington in 1888 and held that office until September 30, 1890. September 11, 1890 he was appointed Commissioner of the District of Columbia by President Harrison; and reappointed January



HON. JOHN C. CHANEY.

HON. JOHN C. CHANEY.

Hon. John C. Chaney is a capable lawyer, a scholar and a brilliant speaker. He was born in Ohio in 1854 and reared in Indiana, where he is regarded as one of the best and most effective campaigners in the Republican party, and is always at the service of the committee in this State, where the subject of politics is one of the sciences. Mr. Chaney is a man of much intellectual force, energy, perseverance and large capacity for work. As one of the Attorney General's assistants during President Harrison's administration, he won distinction by the sagacity and ability with which he defended the interests of the Government in the United States Court of Claims and the Supreme Court in the cases intrusted to his charge. He now commands a lucrative private practice. Mr. Chaney is an enthusiastic Free Mason and holds honored positions in that great order. He has been identified with many enterprises of the District, and was the efficient chairman of the Music Committee of President McKinley's inauguration.



C. J. BELL.



S. W. WOODWARD.



LOUIS D. WINE.



JOHN JOY EDSON.



CHARLES C. GLOVER.



CHAPIN BROWN.



J. C. CHANEY.



GEN. W. W. DUDLEY.



BENJ. BUTTERWORTH.



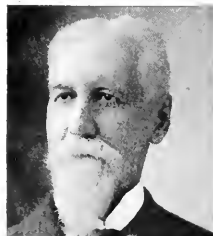
LAWRENCE GARDNER.



JAMES L. NORRIS.



HENRY E. DAVIS.



WALTER W. BURDETTE.



JAMES E. BELL.



JOHN B. WIGHT.



GEN. CECIL CLAY.

MR. CHARLES J. BELL.

President McKinley's inauguration, March 4, 1897, was a marked and memorable event.

Pictures of some of the prominent members of the committees to whose superb management the success of the inauguration was largely due, adorn several of these pages. These gentlemen are among the most influential and public-spirited citizens of Washington.

Mr. Charles J. Bell, who was chairman of the executive committee, is a man of remarkable executive ability, tact and diplomacy. He is an Irishman by birth, born in Dublin, in 1859. He came to Canada in 1873 and to the United States in 1880. Since 1883 he has been identified with Washington and many of its large corporations, including the American Security and Trust Company, of which he is president.

MR. S. W. WOODWARD.

Mr. S. W. Woodward, who was vice-chairman, is the senior member of the well-known drygoods firm of Woodward & Lothrop. He is president of the Washington Board of Trade, a director of the Associated Charities, and has served in important capacities on committees for the reception of the Grand Army, the Knights of Pythias as well as several inaugural committees. He is a man

been no great public demonstration in Washington, dependent for success upon the energy and enterprise of its citizens, that Mr. Wine has not been called upon for a share of the important work. He organized the escort to the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held in Washington in 1892, and was treasurer of the McKinley and Hobart finance committee of the District during their campaign.

Mr. Wine is a man of fine business qualifications, and an organizer and financier of ability.

MR. JOHN JOY EDSON.

Mr. John Joy Edson was born at Jefferson, Ohio, May 17, 1846. He enlisted in the Sixty-first New York Volunteers in July, 1861, and served until 1863. He studied law at the Columbian College, and was admitted to the District bar. He became a clerk in the Treasury when Hugh McCullough was made Comptroller of the Currency. Perceiving the advantages awaiting him in private business life he resigned, and directed his attention to business affairs, with the characteristic care and energy that have made him a successful man. He helped to organize the Equitable Co-operative Building Association, and has been its secretary ever since its organization. He is a director of the Columbia National Bank, the Corcoran and Lincoln Fire Insurance Com-



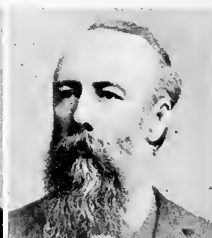
B. H. WARNER.



BERIAH WILKINS.



C. S. NOYES.



GEN. H. V. BOYNTON

of attractive personality, and entertains broad, progressive views. He has an extensive knowledge of men and affairs, and takes deep interest in philanthropic and religious work, and in all that pertains to the welfare of the District.

Mr. Woodward is a native of Damariscotta, Maine, where, when quite a young man, he began his business career in a drygoods store. In 1865 he became connected with a large drygoods house of Boston. In 1873 Mr. Woodward and Mr. Lothrop formed a partnership in Chelsea, Mass., and in 1880 they removed to Washington and established the Boston Dry Goods Store, one of the most popular stores of the city. It was first located on Pennsylvania avenue, near Ninth street, and afterward removed to the firm's immense modern building, corner of Eleventh and F streets.

MR. LOUIS D. WINE.

Mr. Louis D. Wine is a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and commenced his active life as a teacher of a private school of that State. When quite a young man he came to Washington and engaged in business pursuits. He is a member of the real estate firm of B. H. Warner & Co., a director of the Washington Loan and Trust Company and director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Georgetown, D. C. Mr. Wine was vice-chairman of the executive committee of the inauguration of 1897. Indeed, for many years there has

panies, and of the Board of Trade. He is treasurer of the Associated Charities and President of the Civil Service Association of the District. Mr. Edson was treasurer of the executive committee of the inauguration of 1897, and served on committees of several previous inaugurations. He is an enterprising, progressive and philanthropic man.

MR. CHARLES C. GLOVER.

Mr. Charles C. Glover is a native of Washington, where most of his life has been spent. His father was one of the prominent business men of this city for many years and he inherited an aptitude for finance. In his early youth he became connected with the Riggs National Bank as receiving teller. So great was the energy and fidelity with which he devoted himself to the duties in the bank which was then a private concern, and so apparent was his fitness for these duties that the late George W. Riggs made him his partner, and at Mr. Riggs' death he became the president of the institution. Mr. Glover is vice-president of the Capital Traction Company, and a director in several important enterprises. He has for years been identified with the best interests of the District. It was largely due to his efforts that the Potomac flats were reclaimed and converted into a public park. Mr. Glover is a gentleman of polished, courtly manner, and a generous, genial nature.

MR. ORREN G. STAPLES.

Mr. Orren G. Staples was born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1838. His maternal great grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary Army. His father's people were of the nobility of Scotland. The progenitor of the family in this country, a Scotch lord, settled in Connecticut over two hundred years ago, and a branch of the family still reside on the same land that he first occupied. There is said to be a large fortune awaiting the heirs in Scotland, but they seem to be too busy making their own fortunes to cross the ocean for it.

The subject of this sketch, after receiving a good common-school education, left home at the age of sixteen and commenced business for himself. His cash capital was not large, less than a hundred dollars, but his capital in energy, force and industry was almost inexhaustible. His first venture was in the patent medicine business, which he conducted on a large scale, selling out his interests to a wholesale druggist of Albany, N. Y. He then returned to Watertown and became in-

terested in real estate, building a number of the finest residences in that city and one brick block. In 1873 he was induced to build the famous Thousand Island House at Alexandria Bay, the first large hotel on the St. Lawrence River.

Mr. Staples published a paper devoted to the interests of this most beautiful summer resort, and descriptive of the river and its islands. Eighteen hundred of them are so thickly dotted as to make the river seem like a fairy spot.

In 1883 he sold the Thousand Island House and came to Washington.

He is the proprietor of three of the large hotels of the National Capitol—the Riggs, Willard's and the National—and in 1897 he repurchased the Thousand Island House. Mr. Staples entertains at his hotels the most distinguished people of the nation.

He is director of a bank, member of the Board of Trade and treasurer of the Business Men's Club. He owns the Valley Stock Farm at Adams, N. Y., and a delightful country place at Rome, N. Y.

Mr. Staples has contributed largely to the help of the poor of Washington. For a number of winters he opened a soup-house at his own expense, and fed thousands, and he yearly gives away quantities of poultry.

He has been identified with important enterprises of Washington, and has been a member of a number of inaugural committees.

MR. JOHN W. THOMPSON.

Mr. John W. Thompson has been identified with the interests of the District of Columbia for over forty years. He was for many years president of the National Metropolitan Bank, and was an energetic, successful financier, amassing a comfortable fortune. A hale and happy old age is vouchsafed to him, which he is spending in his pleasant Washington residence on I street, having laid aside the harassing cares of active business life.

His long financial experience made him an able chairman of the Inauguration Finance Committee.



MR. ORREN G. STAPLES.



MR. JOHN W. THOMPSON.

HON. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH.

Hon. Benjamin Butterworth was born in Warren county, Ohio, October 22, 1822. His father was a Virginia planter, who, feeling convinced that slavery was wrong, freed his slaves and moved to Ohio.

Mr. Butterworth was a graduate of the Ohio University at Athens. He studied law in Cincinnati, where he was admitted to the bar. Here he practiced law for several years very successfully. He was United States District Attorney in 1870, and a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1874. His election to the United States Congress in 1898, and his re-election gave his splendid talents a wider opportunity, and he gained a national reputation. His personal popularity was always very great.

After his retirement from Congress Mr. Butterworth practised law in Washington with much success. His death occurred in Thomasville, Ga., January 16, 1898.

A memorial service was held in Washington, when high tributes were paid his memory by Senators and Congressmen who had long been his friends.

MR. BRAINARD H. WARNER.

Mr. Brainard H. Warner has been identified with Washington interests for over a quarter of a century. When he first came here from Pennsylvania he entered the Government employ, but his energy led him to prefer a more independent life, and he engaged in the real-estate business, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Warner founded the beautiful suburban town of Kensington, Md., and established his home there, building a handsome, commodious family residence.

He has since been an active worker of the Republican party of Maryland, and has achieved political prominence in that State.

Mr. Warner has been president of the Columbia National Bank, the Washington Loan and Trust Company, the Board of Trade, and the Young Men's Christian Association. He has served on every inaugural committee since Grant's Administration.



MR. T. E. ROESSELE.

MR. T. E. ROESSELE.

Mr. T. E. Roessle is a native of Albany, New York. He is a man of ripe culture and has been an extensive and observant traveler. In 1849, when fifteen years of age, he assisted his father in the management of the Delavan House of Albany, later assuming the entire control of the house. He built and managed the Fort William Henry Hotel at Lake George, and in 1862 opened the Arlington of Washington, one of the most noted hotels of the country. During his thirty years' residence in Washington Mr. Roessle has been prominently connected with many enterprises of the city, and has been chairman of the Decoration Committee of every inauguration since General Grant's Administration. For a number of years he was president of the National Hotel Men's Association.

Mr. Roessle is a man of fine physique. His white curly hair and martial side-whiskers, and his tall, commanding figure, give him a distinguished appearance.

MR. CROSBY S. NOYES.

Mr. Crosby S. Noyes, has been connected with the Evening Star for over forty years. He came to Washington from Maine in his boyhood, and began his life-work in journalism on the reporter staff of the Star. He became editor-in-chief and one of the proprietors of the paper, which, under his skillful management, has had a constant and healthful growth.

His success is the result of well directed energy and perseverance. He has traveled extensively and has enjoyed the acquaintance of statesmen who have moulded national affairs.

Mr. Noyes has seen the city of Washington develop from a small town to its present magnificent proportions, and he himself contributed materially to its progress. During the long period of his management of "The Evening Star" this paper has been an important factor in aiding those enterprises which are so necessary to the development of a great metropolis.



DR. D. PERCY HICKLING.

DR. D. PERCY HICKLING.

Dr. D. Percy Hickling was born and reared in Washington. He is a graduate of the Georgetown Medical College. Dr. Hickling is one of the leading practitioners of the National Capital, and one of its most progressive and popular citizens.

He is tall and handsome, with a magnificent physique and a cheerful, genial nature. He is chairman of the Committee on Public Health and of the Business Men's Association and is the visiting physician in charge of the Washington Asylum Hospital.

He was a member of the Reception Committee for the inauguration of President Cleveland, and of the Public Comfort Committee for the inauguration of President McKinley.

MR. CHAPIN BROWN.

Mr. Chapin Brown is of Puritan ancestry. He was born at Orland, Maine, in 1855. When six years of age he came to Washington with his father. He is a grad

nate of the academic and law departments of Columbian University, and has been president of its Alumni Association. He is a successful lawyer and a man of cordial, genial disposition, having been broadened and cultured by travel, extensive reading and intercourse with the world.

Mr. Brown was a member of the Executive Committee of Mr. McKinley's inaugural ceremony and chairman of the sub-Committee on Transportation.

GEN. WILLIAM W. DUDLEY.

Gen. William W. Dudley is descended from the earliest colonial settlers of Connecticut. He was born at Weathersfield Bow, Windsor, Connecticut, in 1842. He received a thorough classical and military education in the East. In 1860 he removed to Richmond, Ind., and in July, 1861, entered the service of the Union in the Nineteenth Regiment of the Indiana Volunteers. His career during the war was marked by dashing courage. During the battle of Gettysburg his regiment occupied a position of great danger, losing 72 per cent. of its men. General Dudley was wounded in the right leg at this battle, causing its amputation.

After the war he returned to Indiana, where he was admitted to the bar. In 1879 he was appointed United States Marshal, serving until 1881, when he was appointed Commissioner of Pensions by President Garfield.

General Dudley has been an ardent Republican since the early days of this party. He was treasurer of the National Committee in 1888. While retaining his legal residence in Richmond, Ind., he has for a number of years practiced law in Washington.

MR. LAWRENCE GARDNER.

Mr. Lawrence Gardner is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, but came to America when a child, and has been a resident of Washington since his early boyhood.

He has long been prominently identified with the Democratic party. He has been the Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee for several years, and secretary of the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

At President Cleveland's second inauguration he was the general manager of the preparations for the ball, and brought to the assistance of the executive committee of President McKinley's inauguration the valuable advantages of his wide experience.

MR. GEORGE GIBSON.

Mr. George Gibson is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was born in the North of Ireland. He came to this country in childhood. The early years of his manhood were spent in Baltimore. In 1862 he located in Washington, where he has since resided. He and his brothers are the proprietors of one of the largest printing establishments in Washington.

Mr. Gibson is a member of the Cosmopolitan Club, of which he was one of the organizers. His nature has a financial side, and he can sing a song and tell a story with all the art of a professional. He is very popular and holds a high rank among the Masons of the country. He was chairman of the Committee on Souvenirs and Tickets for the inaugural of 1889 and 1897.

CAPT. JAMES E. BELL.

Capt. James E. Bell was born in Fredericksburg, Va., in 1845. He came to Washington at an early age. When a boy he entered the City Post Office, and because of his diligent application and quick comprehension of the increasing demands of the office he received successive promotions, until he reached the position of Superintendent of the Delivery System, which he has held for a number of years.

Capt. Bell has been Inspector of Rifle Practice of the

Second Regiment, District of Columbia National Guards, and a member of the brigade rifle team.

He was chairman of the Committee of Public Comfort for the inaugural balls of Garfield, Harrison, Cleveland and McKinley.

MR. HENRY E. DAVIS.

Mr. Henry E. Davis is a native of Washington, and is one of the most influential and talented lawyers of this city. He is a man of superior educational attainments and because of his genial, generous, affable disposition, enjoys a wide personal popularity. His wife is the daughter of Mr. A. G. Riddle, and is a writer of ability. Their home is one of refinement and hospitality.

Mr. Davis has been United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, President of the District of Columbia Bar Association, and is a professor of law in the Columbian University.

MR. JAMES L. NORRIS.

Mr. James L. Norris ranks among the leading patent attorneys of the United States. He is a man of great enterprise and large wealth. His father, the late John E. Norris, was a life-long adherent of the Democratic party, and the son follows closely in his father's footsteps. He has given his best efforts to the interests of the Democratic party in every Presidential campaign for twenty years. He was assistant treasurer of the National Democratic Committee in the campaign of 1896, and is president of the Jackson Democratic Association of Washington.

MR. BERIAH WILKINS.

Mr. Beriah Wilkins is a native of Ohio. He represented his district for several terms in Congress. After his retirement from political life he and the late Frank Hutton, ex-Postmaster-General, purchased the Washington Post, which they made the leading morning paper of the city. Since Mr. Wilkins established his permanent residence in Washington he has been identified with various movements having for their object the advancement of the interests of the District. His geniality has made him deservedly popular in business and social circles.

GENERAL HENRY VAN NESS BOYNTON.

General Henry Van Ness Boynton, the noted soldier and journalist, was born at West Stockbridge, Mass., July 22, 1835. He removed to Cincinnati in 1846, and attended the public school and the college of that city. In 1858 he was graduated from the Kentucky Military Institute, where he was a professor the next year. In 1861 he was Major of the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers and Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the regiment from 1862 to 1864. He was a most courageous and intelligent officer, and was greatly beloved by his men. In 1865 he was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers for bravery at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and was awarded a medal of honor by Congress. General Boynton was the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette from 1865 to 1890, and of the Commercial Gazette for the next five years. He has been prominently connected with the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, having been chairman of the Park Association. He was Brigadier-General of Volunteers in the war with Spain, from January 17, 1898, to April 12, 1899.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE.

Major-General John R. Brooke was born July 21, 1838, at Pottsville, Pa. He gained military heights without having passed through West Point. A farmer boy of twenty-three when, at the commencement of the Civil War, he began his military career as a Captain in the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, his advancement was rapid. At the expiration of three months' service he

was appointed Colonel of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry. After participating with distinction in nearly all of the battles of the Army of the Potomac, he was, in August, 1864, made Brigadier-General of Volunteers for distinguished services during the battles of the Old Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House. In 1867 he was breveted Major-General of Volunteers. After the Civil War he was on duty in the West with the regular army. In 1888 he was promoted to the Brigadier-Generalship made vacant by the promotion of General Crook, thereby superseding five distinguished officers who outranked him, and was assigned to the command of the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha.

After the outbreak of the war with Spain, General Brooke was placed in command of Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. Later he was in command at Porto Rico, and after the war became Military and Civil Governor of Cuba.

GENERAL WILLIAM RUFUS SHAFTER.

General William Rufus Shafter was born in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, October 16, 1835. His youth was spent on a farm. At the opening of the Civil War he entered the Union Army as a First Lieutenant. After repeated promotions he was breveted Brigadier-General. In the battle of Four Oaks, though wounded, he kept the field, furnishing a noble example of gallant conduct and intelligent activity. When the war closed he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army. For twenty years he was engaged in Indian campaigns. Later he was in command of the Department of Colorado. Congress awarded him a medal for heroic conduct at the battle of Piney Ridge. In May, 1897, he was made Brigadier-General, and immediately after the declaration of war with Spain was appointed Major-General of Volunteers. General Shafter was selected to lead the command in Cuba because of his rank, conceded ability, vigor and excellent judgment.

While there was little strategy in his movement during the campaign against the Spanish, he certainly earned the right to say "veni, vidi, vici." With the raising of the Stars and Stripes over Santiago, General Shafter won a sweeping victory, that was most remarkable, as the number of prisoners surrendered largely exceeded the aggregate number of his own command. His deliberation and firmness combined to carry the day without a needless effusion of blood. The fact that it would have undoubtedly cost five thousand lives had Santiago been stormed fully justifies his patient and prudent course in pressing for surrender.

General Breckinridge, in his official report, bore testimony to the remarkable energy, decision and self-reliance which characterized General Shafter during this distinguished military adventure throughout its arduous course to its most honorable conclusion. No more honest, faithful or conscientious man ever went out to command troops, nor one who possessed more iron courage.

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.

General Fitzhugh Lee was born in Claremont, Fairfax County, Va., November 19, 1835. He belongs to a distinguished family, being a great grandson of General Henry Lee, "Light Horse Harry," of Revolutionary fame, and a nephew of General Robert E. Lee, the Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Army. His father, Sydney Smith Lee, was for many years an officer in the American Navy, and afterwards was a Confederate Commander. At sixteen years of age Fitzhugh entered West Point, graduating with honor in 1856. He served several years on the frontier, where he encountered perilous adventures. The outbreak of the Civil War found him instructor of cavalry tactics at West Point. He resigned to enter the Confederate Army, where he rose to the rank of Major-General with command. After the war, his fortune gone, he returned to his devastated farm in Virginia to make a livelihood. He sought assiduously

for things that made for peace, and his patriotic utterances did much to eliminate the bitter feeling engendered by civil strife. He served in Congress, and became Governor of Virginia in 1885. He was Collector of Internal Revenue at Lynchburg when President Cleveland, at a critical period, appointed him Consul General to Havana. President McKinley desired him to remain at this difficult post because of his able and discreet service. General Lee's position at Havana transcended in importance that of a minister, and his brave stand put an end to the oppression laid upon Americans in Cuba. When he left Havana all diplomatic relations between the United States and Spanish representatives in Cuba were ended.

Immediately after the declaration of war with Spain, President McKinley appointed him Major-General of Volunteers, and after the close of hostilities he was appointed Governor of Havana.

GOVERNOR THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Theodore Roosevelt is one of the most picturesque figures of the day in American life.

Of aristocratic lineage, with scholarly instincts and a scholar's training, he is yet a born fighter, and whether the battle is in politics, literature or on the actual field of conflict, his courage is equaled only by his tenacity. He is a scholar in the athletics of public life, enthusiastic and aggressive.

He was born in New York City October 27, 1858, of wealthy parentage, and was graduated at Harvard in 1880. He was a New York Assemblyman from 1881 to 1884, President Harrison's Civil Service Commissioner, a Police Commissioner of New York City who enforced the law, a biographer of Gouverneur Morris and Thomas H. Benton, an authentic historian, a forcible essayist, a mighty hunter, one of the most able Assistant Secretaries the United States Navy Department ever had, organizer and leader of the famous Rough Riders in the Spanish War, and the youngest man ever elected Governor of New York. In all these diversified positions Theodore Roosevelt has dealt with varied and far-reaching problems, honestly, courageously and successfully. Though young and wealthy, he steadily scorned a life of ease, preferring to devote himself to public employment, and his capacity for executive work is prodigious. His immense vitality, strength and nervous activity, his earnestness, his strenuous love for the serious work and responsibilities of life, have made him the great success he is. He never allows his career for a moment to eclipse his sense of responsibility. This sterling, rugged, old-fashioned view of duty, with the iron determination to respond promptly to duty's call, is the keynote of Mr. Roosevelt's character, while the courage and instinctive, glowing chivalry of his nature and his patriotism are inspiring.

These splendid traits are the result of a long period of development extending back through many generations. Behind Theodore Roosevelt are stretched nine generations of patriotic Americans. Down all the years of our national life there were Congressmen, judges, soldiers and private citizens of the Roosevelt family, all in turn serving their country with fidelity. In Revolutionary times a Roosevelt was a member of the Constitutional Convention. Roosevelt Hospital was a recent gift of one of the family. Governor Roosevelt's father, who was also Theodore Roosevelt, a man of great nobility and strength of character, held various positions of public trust. He helped establish the system of newsboys' lodgings of New York, and the Bureau of United Charities, and was influential in the Young Men's Christian Association.

Both father and son measured the duty that the citizen owes his country by a lofty standard of disinterested devotion.

In 1886 Governor Roosevelt was married to Miss Kermit Carow. They have five children, two daughters and three sons. The family reside in a beautiful home at Sagamore Hill, Long Island Sound.



GEN. WILLIAM SHAFTER.



GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER.



HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



GEN. FITZHUGH LEE



GEN. JOHN R. BROOKE.

From a photograph copyright by Rockford, N. Y.

GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER.

General Joseph Wheeler is descended from a long line of colonial ancestry. His parents were natives of Connecticut, where the ancestors of both families had settled before the middle of the seventeenth century.

His maternal grandfather, Colonel William Hull, rendered distinguished service in the Revolutionary War, for which he received the thanks of Washington and Congress. His father, Joseph Wheeler, for whom he was named, was a young man, settled in Augusta, Ga., and here the subject of this sketch was born September 10, 1836. He was graduated at West Point in 1859, and assigned to the cavalry, serving as a Lieutenant in New Mexico. On the breaking out of the Civil War he resigned to enter the Southern Army, and became celebrated as the senior cavalry General of the Confederacy.

The war over, he studied law two years in New Orleans, La., and after his admission to the bar settled in Alabama, where he practiced law and engaged in planting cotton.

General Wheeler first entered the political arena in 1880 as a candidate for Congress. He was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress and re-elected to every succeeding Congress.

General Wheeler possesses versatility of talent, wide information, with unusual continuity and depth of thought. He has in a remarkable degree the energy, adroitness and shrewdness of his New England ancestry, with the debonair, cordial manners of the Southerner, a very effective combination. Into his Congressional career he carried the same restless activity that characterized him in war. His numerous speeches demonstrate the possession of a clear, practical, incisive intellect, fluency and a progressive spirit. He is finely strung and of a highly nervous temperament. His remarkable endurance may be attributed in part to his wiry constitution and to his careful observance of physiological laws. He has never used tobacco in any form. Like Wellington and Napoleon, he can command sleep at will.

When war with Spain became imminent in the spring of 1898, General Wheeler offered his services to his country. After war was declared President McKinley appointed him Major-General of Volunteers May 4, 1898, and he was assigned to the cavalry division. On June 24, with 900 men, he fought and defeated the Spaniards at Las Guasimas, the enemy having over 2,000 regular troops. At the battle of San Juan, July 1 and 2, he was the senior officer in immediate command on the field and was senior member of the American commission, which negotiated the surrender of Santiago and 23,000 Spanish soldiers. It is seldom that one family has contributed so many of its members to their country's service as did General Wheeler during the Spanish war. On his staff was his eldest son, Joseph Wheeler, Jr., a graduate of West Point, who shared the dangers and privations of the war, winning high praise for his efficiency and soldierly conduct. The youngest son, Thomas H., a brave youth of seventeen, at Annapolis Naval Academy, also anxious for active service, was assigned to the United States cruiser Columbia. The fourth member of General Wheeler's family to go to the front was his heroic daughter, Miss Annie Early Wheeler, who joined the Red Cross expedition to Santiago and served in the hospitals there, soothing the wounded and fever-stricken. After the close of hostilities she returned to the United States on the fever-laden hospital ship Olive, and during all the voyage nursed the sick, prayed for the dying and repeated the burial service as the dead were consigned to their watery graves. No commissioned chaplain could have read the service more reverentially than did this gentle little woman standing by the gang plank.

Upon arriving in New York she went immediately to Camp Wickett, at Montauk Point, where she again ministered to the suffering. Florence Nightingale, immortalized by her noble work as nurse among the British soldiers, has her American counterpart in Miss Annie Wheeler.

General Wheeler's appointment and the service he rendered his country had a double significance, as it gave evidence of the nation's confidence in the Southerner and of his fidelity to the Union, proving that in truth this is a reunited country.

REAR ADMIRAL WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY.

Winfield Scott Schley was born near Frederick City, Md., in 1829. His father was a farmer of Alsatian descent. His mother was Miss Virginia McClure, a beautiful woman of Baltimore. Admiral Schley was named for General Winfield Scott, his father's intimate friend.

He remained on the home farm until sixteen years of age, when he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating in time for active service in the Civil War. He was promoted Naval Lieutenant July 16, 1862. Soon after he entered upon a series of exciting experiences that culminated in the capture of Port Hudson.

Admiral Schley is a man of tireless energy, with a brain fertile in expedients. He is a bold-spirited officer, daring and fearless. In 1845 he suppressed a riot of four hundred Chinamen on one of the Chincha Islands. In 1878 he captured and punished the pirates who terrorized the town of Conzo. His daring rescue of the explorer, Greely, in 1884, brought him world-wide fame. He was the first officer to volunteer to go in search of the explorer, and gallantly traveled through 1,400 miles of ice, bringing Greely and the survivors of his party back in safety to St. John's.

Besides his long years of sea service, he was six years instructor at the Naval Academy, three years light-house inspector and four years chief of the Bureau of Equipment. From March, 1897, to March, 1898, he was chairman of the Light-house Board, and while serving in this capacity received promotion to the rank of Commodore. At the commencement of the war with Spain he was placed in command of the Flying Squadron, and his flag was raised on the cruiser Brooklyn, where he remained during the war. On the eventful Sabbath morning of July 3, when the naval battle of Santiago was fought, Commodore Sampson, who was in command of the fleet, had gone up the east coast on his flagship, the New York, to hold a conference with General Shafter, so that the command devolved upon Commodore Schley, and magnificently he performed his part, achieving a victory that was the wonder of the world. Events moved rapidly on that fateful morning. At half past nine the Spanish ships came dashing out of the harbor. In less than an hour from that time the pride of the Spanish navy lay beaten, torn and burning on Cuba's southern shore, and Cervera, with thirteen hundred of his men, were prisoners. Three hours later the Cristobal Colon, the last ship of the Spanish fleet, was beached sixty miles away, a smoking wreck. Not one vessel escaped. The civilized world stood dazed before the swift and awful destruction of our enemy. Spain sent some of her finest war-ships against our fleet that day, while her torpedo-boats were the very latest expression of English skill. They fought bravely, but vainly. With all their ships and with all their guns, for Cervera had some of the most formidable of modern make, the Spaniards did not seriously injure any American vessel, and only killed one man and wounded two. The destruction of Cervera's fleet was not due alone to the superiority of our ships, but more to our men, our gunners, the tactics of Schley and the Captains of the American vessels. Commodore Schley's flagship, Brooklyn, did great execution. The official diagram and reports show that the Brooklyn was hit by Spanish projectiles more than all the other ships of the fleet, and that she hit the Spaniards more often than all the other ships of the fleet together. Perfect success is beyond criticism, and Schley certainly won a most complete and perfect victory over the Spaniards that day, a victory that was one of the most remarkable in the history of naval warfare. His promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral was a just recognition of his great service to his country.

ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.

Admiral George Dewey rose to fame in a single day. At the dawn of May 1, 1898, he was known in United States army and navy circles as a faithful officer. Before the sun went down he stood in the front rank of the victorious naval commanders of the world. The thunder of his victorious guns that May day at Manila Bay heralded the advent of a mighty sea power in the Orient.

George Dewey was born in Montpelier, Vt., December 26, 1837. He is descended from colonial and revolutionary heroes. Thomas Dewey, the progenitor of the family, settled in Massachusetts in 1630. The Admiral's father, Julius Yemans Dewey, M. D., was an influential physician of Montpelier. He was a deeply religious man of broad views and was the founder of Christ's Episcopal Church, where the future Admiral was baptized and confirmed. The mother of George Dewey died when he was five years old. Her maiden name was Mary Perriu.



ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.

She left four children, Charles, Edward, George and Mary. As a child George was active, playful and impetuous, yet sympathetic and affectionate. As a youth he was manly, studious, fond of reading, music and elevating associations.

When eleven years old he attended the Montpelier Grammar School, then under the rigid government of Major Z. K. Pangborn, who imposed the needed check on his over-exuberance. He became so strongly attached to his teacher that when Major Pangborn established a private academy at Johnson, Vt., George attended at his own request. When fifteen years of age he entered the Norwich Military Academy, and in 1854, when seventeen years old, the Annapolis Naval Academy. Dewey stood number five in his class when he was graduated in 1858. He returned to the academy in 1860 for examination, and secured a final rating of number three.

At the opening of the Civil War he was commissioned Lieutenant, and was in active service under Farragut during the entire conflict.

In 1865 he was commissioned Lieutenant Commander. In 1867 he married Miss Mary Goodwin, the daughter of Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, who was Governor of New

Hampshire in 1861. She died in 1872, leaving him one son, George Goodwin Dewey.

In 1875 Dewey was commissioned Commander, and in 1876 was promoted to the rank of Commodore. At his own request he was assigned to sea service November, 1897, and to the command of the Asiatic squadron. When he was notified, April 21, 1898, of the declaration of war with Spain, his fleet, consisting of seven ships, was in the harbor of Hong-Kong. His orders were brief, "Capture or destroy the Spanish fleet." Prior to this he had secured large supplies, and after a delay of only two days at Invis Bay for final preparations, he steamed across to Manila Bay.

His fleet arrived off the entrance to Manila Bay on the last night of April. In the darkness, Dewey, with characteristic American confidence in himself and in his ships and personnel, went courageously into the dangerous harbor, past powerful batteries, over fields of mines and torpedoes. At dawn of day the fleet was ready to begin the terrible work that lay before it in the splendid

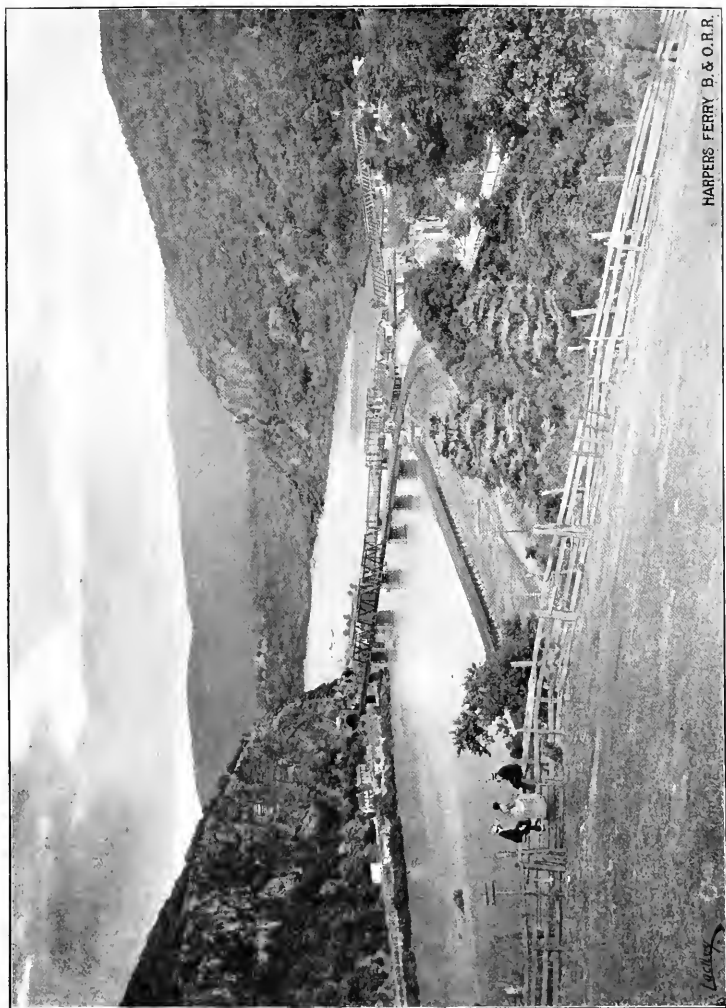


REAR-ADMIRAL WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY.

amphitheater of the mountain locked bay. Dewey at once attacked the Spanish forts, as well as the fleet, silencing the forts and totally annihilating the fleet. The Spanish empire in the East crumbled before his guns, and the great city and harbor of Manila lay helplessly in his power. All this was done in four hours' fighting, without the loss of a man or vessel. The enemy had 1,400 men killed and wounded and lost fourteen vessels. There was never before such an extraordinary illustration of the influence of sea power. Dewey proved himself in the widest sense at once a great naval commander, a statesman and a diplomat. He was ever cool, firm and vigilant, keeping the support of the friendly powers and holding at bay the hostile nations.

He was the first, last and greatest hero of the Spanish war; for, while his thrilling victory at Manila Bay was the inspiration of the campaign, his capture of Manila after the peace protocol had been signed, but before news of it had reached him, furnished the last act of the war drama.

Commodore Dewey was promoted Rear Admiral in May, 1898, and March 3, 1899, was created Admiral by act of Congress.



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MISS IDA HINMAN.

AUTHOR OF THE WASHINGTON SKETCH BOOK
AND SUPPLEMENTS.

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