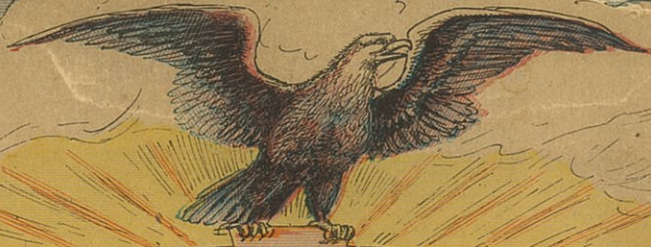
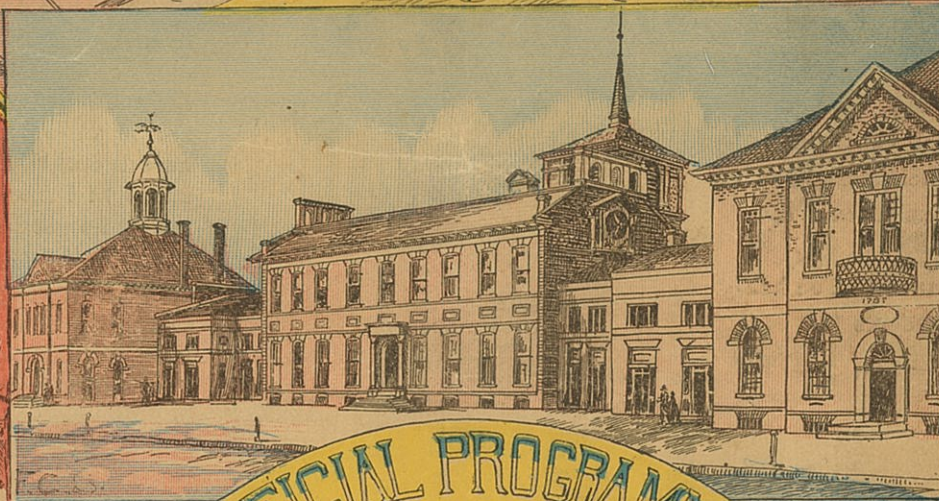


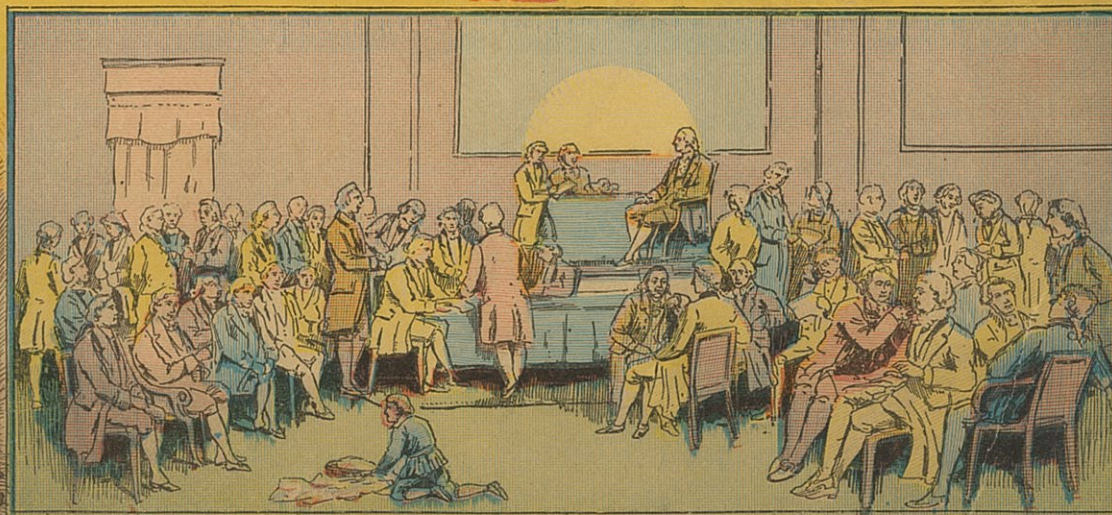
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OFFICIAL PROGRAMME
OF THE
CONSTITUTIONAL
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.



PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 15-16-17.

(1887)

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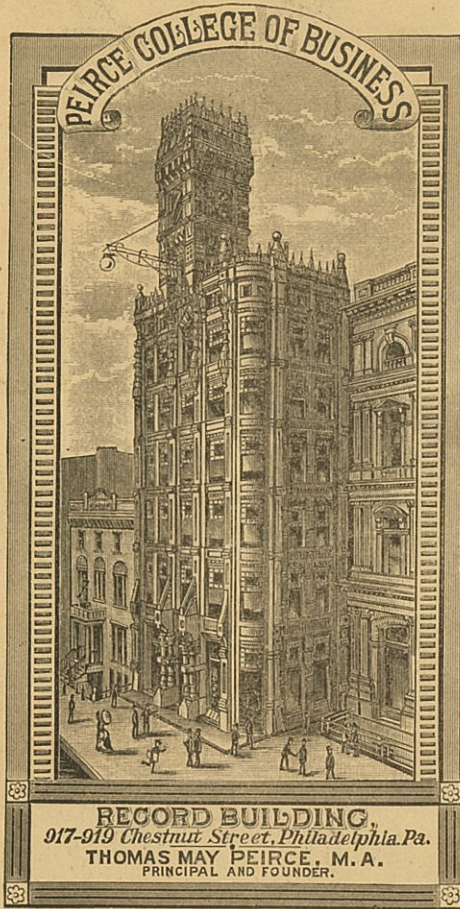


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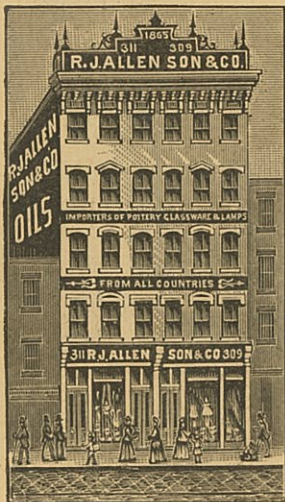
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1787

1887

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OF THE

FRAMING OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Official Programme

OF THE

PROCESSIONS, EXERCISES, ENTERTAINMENTS,
AND RECEPTIONS.

TO BE HELD ON

September 15th, 16th and 17th, 1887.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

History of the Constitutional Centennial Commission,


Containing an Historical Sketch of the Causes which led to the Adoption of the Constitution, and also a Valuable Record of Members of the Federal Convention, with Biographical Sketches and Portraits, Fac-Similes of Autographs, the Text of the Constitution and Amendments, &c., &c.

Published under the Auspices of the Constitutional Centennial Commission.

PHILADELPHIA :

J. F. DICKSON & COMPANY, Publishers, N. W. Cor. Seventh and Arch Streets.

1887.



THE Collection of Portraits contained in this publication is the most complete and perfect of any ever before published in an historical work. It is the result of many years of labor and painstaking search, and includes many from private plates, and from family portraits.

The biographical sketches of those members of the Convention who are but little known—although brief, contain all that is known concerning the subject of the sketch, and have been prepared after careful study and research.

◇ HISTORY ◇

OF

The Constitutional Centennial Commission.

The Constitutional Centennial Commission was organized at Philadelphia on the 2d of December, 1886, by the Commissioners appointed by the States and Territories, for the purpose of providing for the proper celebration by the Nation of the Centennial Anniversary of the Framing and Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States of America.

The origin of the movement was as follows: After a reception by the Mayor of Philadelphia, in Independence Hall, a meeting of the Governors and Representatives of the thirteen Colonial States and of citizens was held September 17, 1886, in the Hall of the Carpenters' Company, in pursuance of the concurrent Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey the 2d of June, 1886, inviting the co-operation of the thirteen original States in adopting measures to provide for the proper celebration by the Nation of the Centennial Anniversary of the Framing and Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States of America.

There were present:

The Hon. Fitzhugh Lee, Governor of Virginia, with staff.
Hon. H. D. McDaniel, Governor of Georgia, and staff.
Hon. Henry Lloyd, Governor of Maryland, and staff.
Hon. Charles C. Stockley, Governor of Delaware, and staff.
Hon. Robert E. Pattison, Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. George H. Wetmore, Governor of Rhode Island.
Hon. Edward F. Jones, Lieutenant-Governor of New York.

Col. James A. Hoyt, acting for Governor Sheppard, of South Carolina.
Messrs. A. F. R. Martin, John C. Besson, F. S. Alcott, A. M. Jewett,
a Committee of the Legislature of New Jersey.

Thomas Cochran, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Citizens of Philadelphia, consisting of William Brockie, Jas. A. Wright, William T. Lloyd, William J. Latta, Thos. L. Gillespie, Edwin H. Fitler, Alex. P. Brown, B. K. Jamison, Amos R. Little, Justus Strawbridge, Robert Buist, Jr., William H. Rhawn, Thos. Dolan, A. B. Rorke, Thos. J. Smith, J. W. Suplee, P. P. Bowles, Wm. M. Singerly, Geo. S. Fox, S. H. Austin, Jr., L. S. Boraef.

Hon. John Bardsley, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Councils of the City of Philadelphia, consisting of John R. Lloyd, Chas. Roberts, J. Dallas Hall, Harold Mann, W. C. Mackie, Jos. D. Murphy, John E. Hanifen, Jas. Moran, Chas. Lawrence, John H. Graham, Edwin S. Stuart, A. Ellwood Jones, Theo. M. Etting, Ewd. Mathews, Geo. D. Scherr, Geo. L. Horn, Jas. A. Freeman, Wm. Moffett, M. D., Jas. R. Gates, John Eckstein, clerk, Jos. H. Paist, clerk, and many distinguished citizens, including Col. Jesse E. Peyton, of Haddonfield, N. J., to whose patriotic zeal the Resolutions adopted by New Jersey were due.

After the delivery of addresses of welcome by Richard K. Betts in behalf of the Carpenters' Company, and by Hampton L. Carson, Esq., in behalf of the citizens of Philadelphia, the Convention organized, and, upon motion, Governor Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, was elected as Chairman, and Hampton L. Carson, Esq., of Philadelphia, was chosen as Secretary.

A Committee, consisting of all the Governors present, was appointed to draft and submit resolutions, which were subsequently adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, The Adoption of the Constitution of the United States of America is the most important event in the history of the American people, and that instrument is the sublimest political achievement of mankind.

AND WHEREAS, The Centennial Anniversary of this memorable epoch is now close at hand.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of New Jersey has, by resolutions passed the second day of June, A. D. 1885, invited the Governors and Representatives of the thirteen original States to assemble in Philadelphia and consider the propriety of preparing for a National Celebration;

AND WHEREAS, The Governors and Representatives of said States have met in Philadelphia, upon the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1886;

Therefore, be it Resolved, By the Governors and Representatives of the Colonial States, in meeting assembled, that the Federal Government, and each State and Territory of the Union, be invited to unite in preparations for a proper celebration, to be held at Philadelphia upon the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1887; that the President be invited to formally communicate to Congress, at their next meeting, the fact that his administration closes the first century of Constitutional Government, and to urge upon that body the propriety of taking measures to render the celebration worthy of an occasion of such dignity and importance; that the Executive of every State and Territory in the Union be formally communicated with, and urged to press upon the attention of his people the fitness of their hearty co-operation; that this body communicate, through its Chairman and Secretary, with the President of the United States and with the Governors of the States and Territories, and request them to appoint a delegate to meet in Philadelphia on Thursday, the second day of December, A. D. 1886; said delegates to organize as a permanent organization, with power to devise such plans and measures as will, in their judgment, secure a celebration worthy of so great an event;

Resolved, That the City of Philadelphia be requested to appoint a Committee of Citizens to co-operate with said permanent organization. The Convention then adjourned.

In pursuance of these Resolutions letters were addressed by the Hon. Fitzhugh Lee, as Chairman, to the Governors of all States and Territories, inviting them to appoint Commissioners to be present at a Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 2d day of December, 1886, accompanied by copies of the Resolutions adopted at the meeting of September 17th, and also by letters from the Hon. John Bardsley, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, and from Thomas Cochran, Esq., Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, pledging their co-operation and support.

In response to this request, Commissioners were appointed by the Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Dakota and Montana.

The Commission Organized.

The Commissioners appointed to represent their States and Territories met in Parlor C, of the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, upon Dec. 2, 1886, and were received by a large body of citizens.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Thomas Cochran, Esq., Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, and by the Hon. John Bardsley, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Councils of Philadelphia.

The Convention was then called to order. The Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, was called to the chair, and Hampton L. Carson, Esq., of Philadelphia, was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Reeve, of Indiana, Mr. Little, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Henry, of Virginia, were appointed a Committee on Credentials and reported the following Commissioners as present: John A. Kasson, of Iowa; James V. Campbell, of Michigan; Henry C. Robinson, of Connecticut; Benjamin A. Kimball, of New Hampshire; Rowland Hazard, of Rhode Island; Henry Failing, of Oregon; John H. Rodney, of Delaware; Marcellus Green, of Mississippi; Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; Thomas T. Gantt, of Missouri; Clinton P. Paine, of Maryland; Charles H. Reeve, of Indiana;

James D. Richardson, of Tennessee; William H. Holliday, of Wyoming; James A. Hoyt, of South Carolina; Amos R. Little, of Pennsylvania; William Wirt Henry, of Virginia; Edward W. Knight, of Montana; Charles G. Garrison, of New Jersey; J. J. Finley, of Florida; and Edward F. Jones, of New York.

On the second day of the Convention, L. W. Barringer, Esq., appeared as Commissioner from North Carolina, and Hon. N. G. Ordway as Commissioner from Dakota.

A letter was read from the Hon. Alfred T. Goshorn, of Ohio, regretting his inability to be present, but accepting the position of Commissioner in behalf of his State. Hon. D. B. Lucas, of West Virginia, Hon. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Hon. John Hailey, of Idaho, although appointed as Commissioners, were unable to be present.

Upon motion a Committee was appointed, of which the Chairman of the Convention was to be, *ex-officio*, a member, to confer with the Committee of Citizens of Philadelphia, for the purpose of preparing and submitting a plan of procedure to be observed as appropriate to the proposed National Celebration. The Committee consisted of Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman; William Wirt Henry, James A. Hoyt, Edward W. Knight, John A. Kasson, Amos R. Little, and Edward F. Jones.

The Committee of Citizens of Philadelphia consisted of Edward Shippen, Esq., Chairman; John Lucas, Edward T. Steel, Thomas J. Smith, Frank M. Etting, David G. Yates, and T. Morris Perot.

The Joint Committee, through Mr. Lodge, as Chairman, presented a report, which, after discussion, was adopted in the following form:

The Committee to whom was referred the duty of conferring with the Committee of Citizens of Philadelphia, and with the Councils of the City of Philadelphia, in regard to the proposed celebration at Philadelphia, on the seventeenth day of September, 1887, of the Centennial Anniversary of the Signing of the Constitution of the United States, have the honor to report:

Programme Agreed Upon.

First.—That there be an oration and poem in commemoration of the signing of the Constitution.

Second.—That there be a military display, in which the United States shall be invited to be represented by each of its Military and Naval Service; that the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, shall be invited to be represented by their Militia and Volunteer service; that the President of the United States be requested to designate officers to command the same.

Third.—That there be an Industrial Processional Display.

Fourth.—That invitations to participate in the Celebration be extended to the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Federal Judiciary, Congress and the Representatives of all departments of the National Government; to the Governors of each State and Territory; to the Judiciaries and Legislatures of the same, and the representatives of the several departments thereof; to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and to the various Civic Organizations and Associations of the Union; and that the Resident Representatives of Foreign Governments having friendly relations with the United States be invited to participate.

Fifth.—The creation of a suitable memorial in the city of Philadelphia, commemorative of the Signing and Adoption of the Constitution and of the progress of the Nation since that period.

It was also

Resolved, That the Commissioners should be requested to report at once to the Governors of the States and Territories which they represent the action of this convention, and ask the prompt and earnest co-operation of the States and Territories in carrying out the programme adopted by the Convention; and that the Secretary be directed to make a similar report to the proper authorities of the United States, and of the States and Territories, which have not been represented in this Commission, and that the latter be again requested to appoint representatives in this Commission as early as possible.

On motion of Mr. Reeve, of Indiana, it was

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of thirteen members, shall be appointed, which shall be a sub-Commission, and have the powers of the General Commission, and be authorized to arrange and provide for all details to carry out the programme adopted, and shall have general charge, with power to appoint other committees, and all managers and necessary officers to co-operate with other committees or persons who may be appointed to aid in the design; with power to confer all authority on all persons by them selected, and to carry into operation the details that may

from time to time be decided on, subject at all times to the control of this body.

The President, in pursuance of the above resolution, appointed the following sub-Commission: Amos R. Little, of Pennsylvania, Chairman; William Wirt Henry, of Virginia; Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; James A. Hoyt, of South Carolina; Charles H. Reeve, of Indiana; E. F. Jones, of New York; Clinton P. Paine, of Maryland; Alfred T. Goshorn, of Ohio; Thomas T. Gantt, of Missouri; Marcellus Green, of Mississippi; Henry C. Robinson, of Connecticut; and N. G. Ordway, of Dakota.

Judge Campbell, of Michigan, expressing his inability to serve, Charles G. Garrison, of New Jersey, was appointed in his place.

On motion of Mr. Little, it was agreed that the President and Secretary be made *ex-officio* members of the sub-Commission.

On motion of Mr. Reeve, from Indiana, the following resolution was adopted, as amended by Mr. Richardson, from Tennessee:

Resolved, That the thirteen Commissioners appointed to take charge of the details of the celebration be authorized to fill any vacancies occurring in their own body, unless action be taken by this organization, with power to add to their number representatives from States not at present represented in the Commission.

On motion of Mr. Hazard, of Rhode Island, the Commission adopted the name of "The Constitutional Centennial Commission."

On motion of Mr. Henry, of Virginia, the Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, was elected President of the Commission, and the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Col. James A. Hoyt, of South Carolina, were elected Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Lodge, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to the people of the United States, made the following report, which was adopted:

Address.

"The Convention of Delegates appointed by the several States and Territories to take steps toward the celebration of the signature of the Constitution, feel it their first duty to call the attention of the country, and of both press and public, to the approach of this great Anniversary.

"It becomes us, also, to recall the characteristics of the change in the government of States effected by the tranquil adoption of a system of checks to the heated impulses which political strife has always aroused. The barrier to hasty legislation effected by an organic law, unchangeable except by processes involving delay, and so securing an interval in which reflection might resume its sway over passion, was to all practical purposes a novelty a century ago.

"The success of the great experiment depended eventually upon the reverence with which men might be brought to regard the fundamental and supreme law, and upon the determination to consider it, in the nature of things, inviolable, except by the surrender of every respectable attribute of an upright people.

"Upon the existence of this reverence the Statesmen of 1787 relied, and to its existence and preservation their descendants owe whatever is valuable in the institutions they inherit. To strengthen and quicken the sense of the sacredness of this principle and the paramount duty of observing it, and to admonish our countrymen that only by intelligent perception of its transcendent importance can be assured a continuance of the blessings which make us the admiration of the world, seem a prominent duty of this Commission.

"The successful formation of the Constitution was the most momentous event in the history of the American people, and marks an epoch in the history of the civilized world. Under the Constitution this great nation has grown up and prospered, and on the continued success of our system of constitutional government depend, in large measure, the future welfare and happiness, not only of our own people, but of mankind. We believe that the people appreciate, in a solemn and grateful spirit, the character of this celebration, and that they will give it that hearty support throughout the length and breadth of the land which will make it in all ways worthy of the occasion and the event."

The Commission then adjourned to meet upon the call of the President, or of the Executive Committee to be appointed by the sub-Commission.

Since then the details of the celebration have been in the hands of the Executive Committee of the sub-Commission, consisting of Amos R. Little, as Chairman; Clinton P. Paine, Vice Chairman, and John A. Kasson and Hampton L. Carson, *ex-officio* members. F. C. Brewster, Jr., Esq., was chosen corresponding Secretary. Great assistance was derived from Mr. Thomas Cochran, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee.

Under the power derived from the Commission to appoint sub-Committees, and associate with themselves persons appointed to aid in the design, the Executive Committee have appointed the following Committees, all of whom have actively co-operated, and to whose able and energetic management the success of the present arrangements is due.

The Civic and Industrial Display was placed under the management of Col. A. Loudon Snowden, as Chief Marshal, who associated with him Gen. J. W. Hoffman, as Deputy Marshal.

The Military Display was committed to the Military Committee, composed as follows:

- CHAIRMAN, Brigadier-General Clinton P. Paine, Maryland.
 SECRETARY, Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim, Pa.
 Major-General John F. Hartranft, Division-Commander, N. G. Pa.;
 Major-General Wm. S. Stryker, Adjutant-General, N. J.
 Major-General Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General, N. Y.
 Major-General Henry A. Axline, Adjutant-General, Ohio.
 Major-General James Howard, Adjutant-General, Md.
 Brigadier-General James McDonald, Adjutant-General, Va.
 Brigadier-General Daniel H. Hastings, Adjutant-General, Pa.
 Brigadier-General Geo. R. Snowden, Commander First Brigade, N. G. Pa.
 Brigadier-General James W. Latta, ex-Adjutant-General, Pa.
 Colonel Robert P. Dechert, Second Regiment Infantry, N. G. Pa.
 Colonel S. Bonnafon, Jr., Third Regiment Infantry, N. G. Pa.
 Colonel W. P. Bowman First Regiment Infantry, N. G. Pa.
 Colonel George H. North, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Division N. G. Pa.
 Major R. F. Cullinan, Quarter-Master First Brigade, N. G. Pa.

The selection of an Orator and Poet was committed to Samuel Dickson, Esq., of Philadelphia, who associated with him John Cadwalader and Horace Howard Furness, Esqs., and the Hon. Wm. Strong. Their choice fell upon Mr. Justice Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, of the Supreme Court of the United States, as orator; but invitations to act as poet of the occasion having been declined by several gentlemen, no selection of a poet was made.

The important matter of Transportation was committed to William J. Latta, Chairman, General Passenger Agent, P. R. R.

- George W. Boyd, P. R. R.
 John W. Woodside.
 C. G. Hancock, P. & R. R. R.
 John H. Weeks, B. & O. R. R.
 J. E. Barr.

The Reception of guests and the provisions for their accommodation were committed to Thomas M. Thompson, Esq., Chairman, who associated with him

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| George W. Childs, | John C. Bullitt, | Charles J. Harrah, |
| George B. Roberts, | J. B. Sinnott, | Alex. P. Brown, |
| Anthony J. Drexel, | Samuel Dickson, | John W. Patton, |
| John Baird, | John Cadwalader, | Thomas C. Else, |
| William Massey, | Thomas L. Gillespie, | George Watson, |
| Henry C. Gibson, | Winthrop Smith, | W. T. Carter, |
| John T. Lewis, | Richard A. Lewis, | W. E. Garrett, |
| W. W. Frazier, | Francis W. Kennedy, | Wm. J. Lloyd, |
| Joseph W. Lewis, | Wm. H. Lucas, | Andrew Wheeler, |
| D. B. Cummins, | Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, | David W. Sellers, |
| Edward Shippen, | George H. Stuart, | Wm. H. Hurley, |
| B. K. Jamison, | Col. Chas. H. Banes, | Wm. H. Staake, |
| R. Dale Benson, | William Waterall, | Lewis A. Thompson, |
| Wharton Barker, | Samuel Lees, | Mason Hirsch, |
| William Brockie, | William Wood, | James A. Freeman, |
| Hon. Wm. B. Hanna, | Wm. S. Reyburn, | John C. Kelly, |
| Hon. D. Newlin Fell, | John Woodsides, | Dr. Da Costa, |
| Hon. Michael Arnold, | F. W. Reeves, | Jos. F. Tobias, |
| Aaron Fries, | Walter G. Wilson, | W. C. Houston, Jr., |
| | John Huggard. | |

The Musical features of the entertainment were committed to William Henry Lex, Esq., as Chairman, and George P. Kimball and Simon Gratz, Esqs.

George C. Thomas, of Drexel & Co., was chosen as Treasurer, and Joel J. Bailey as Financial Secretary of the Citizens' Committee, while

Drexel & Company were selected as depositaries of the fund drawn from the appropriation by the State of Pennsylvania.

To carry out the purpose of the celebration, Pennsylvania appropriated \$75,000, Massachusetts \$40,000, Connecticut \$18,000, Rhode Island \$2,500, Delaware 2,000. New Jersey has authorized her Governor to send her Militia at the cost of the State, while Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Ohio, New Hampshire, Michigan and New York have arranged to send troops either at the public expense or through the patriotic interest of private citizens who have contributed the funds for that purpose.

Since the meeting of the Commission in December, other gentlemen have been appointed to represent States not previously present, so that a full list of the members of the

Constitutional Centennial Commission

is as follows:

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| John A. Kasson, | Iowa— <i>President</i> , | Des Moines—Washington. |
| John H. Rodney, | Delaware, | New Castle. |
| Amos R. Little, | Pennsylvania, | Philadelphia. |
| Charles G. Garrison, | New Jersey, | Camden. |
| Henry C. Robinson, | Connecticut, | Hartford. |
| Henry Cabot Lodge, | Massachusetts, | Boston. |
| Clinton P. Paine, | Maryland, | Baltimore. |
| James A. Hoyt, | South Carolina, | Greenville. |
| Benjamin A. Kimball, | New Hampshire, | Concord. |
| William Wirt Henry, | Virginia, | Richmond. |
| Edward F. Jones, | New York, | Binghamton. |
| Lewin W. Barringer, | North Carolina, | Philadelphia. |
| Rowland Hazard, | Rhode Island, | Providence—Peace Dale. |
| James D. Richardson, | Tennessee, | Murfreesboro. |
| Alfred T. Goshorn, | Ohio, | Cincinnati. |
| Charles H. Reeve, | Indiana, | Plymouth. |
| Marcellus Green, | Mississippi, | Jackson. |
| John M. Palmer, | Illinois, | Chicago. |
| Thomas T. Gantt, | Missouri, | St. Louis. |
| James V. Campbell, | Michigan, | Detroit. |
| J. J. Finley, | Florida, | Ocala. |
| Sylvester Pennoyer, | Oregon, | Salem. |
| D. B. Lucas, | West Virginia, | Charleston. |
| William H. Holliday, | Wyoming, | Laramie City |
| N. G. Ordway, | Dakota, | Washington, D. C. |
| Edward W. Knight, | Montana, | Helena, |
| John Hailey, | Idaho, | Boise City. |
| Charles E. Fenner, | Louisiana, | New Orleans. |
| E. B. Purcell, | Kansas, | Manhattan. |
| James C. Tappan, | Arkansas, | Helena. |
| Alex. Ramsey, | Minnesota, | St. Paul. |
| Samuel A. Henszey, | Arizona, | Philadelphia, 216 S. 4th St. |
| William B. Lapham, | Maine, | Augusta. |
| Richard Mackintosh, | Utah, | Salt Lake City, |
| Wm. M. Robertson, | Nebraska, | Madison. |
| Thomas Carrol, | Washington Ter., | Tacoma. |
| Murat Masterson, | New Mexico, | |
| Hampton L. Carson, | Penn'a— <i>Sec'y</i> , | Philadelphia. |
| F. C. Brewster, Jr., | " <i>Cor. Sec'y</i> , | Philadelphia. |

The foregoing is a general outline of the preparations which have been made for the fitting celebration of the most important event in the political history of the American people. Before giving the Programme of Exercises in detail, it is proper to give a brief

Historical Sketch of the Causes which Led to the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Prior to the Declaration of Independence none of the Colonies were, or pretended to be, sovereign States in the sense in which we now use the term. They were Colonies, chartered, provincial or proprietary, dependent in a measure upon the Crown, although exercising many of the powers of self-government. They had no general or common form of government acting for all, but each colony managed its own affairs in its own way, under the terms of its Charter, or the particular frame of laws provided by the Crown, or the proprietor of the province, and to this extent was entirely independent of her sisters. The assault made upon the Charters of Massa-

Massachusetts and Connecticut and the attempt to assert the odious doctrine of the right of Parliament to tax the colonies, without their consent, and without a representation in the Councils of Great Britain, supplied a common cause of revolt, and led to acts which subsequently resulted in a union of the thirteen Colonies for the purposes of defence. The first decided steps were taken by the First Continental Congress of 1774, which met at Philadelphia in September, in the Hall of the Carpenters' Company, and protested against the tyranny of the Stamp Act, the Tea Act, the Boston Port Bill, and all the vexatious restrictions upon trade, and at the same time boldly proclaimed their rights and their purpose to defend them. These measures proving ineffectual, the Congress of 1775, without stopping to refine, or to closely scrutinize the exact nature of their powers, assumed at once some of the highest functions of sovereignty. They promptly took measures for national defence and resistance, equipped an army and navy, raised money, emitted bills of credit, contracted debts upon national account, established a national post-office and prize courts for the condemnation of prizes, with appellate jurisdiction to themselves. In '76, bending beneath the weight of continued oppression, they finally threw off their allegiance and proclaimed their independence, and became, as they declared they of right were, "free and independent States." In this act they exercised powers which were revolutionary. The validity of these several steps was never doubted or denied by the people. In '77, the celebrated "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" were introduced, but they were not ratified so as to become obligatory upon all the States until March, 1781.

Weakness of the Confederation.

Shortly after this time, the war was practically at an end, and then it was perceived that the principal powers delegated to Congress related to operations of war and were unsuited to times of peace. But even measures of war could not be prosecuted with the vigor necessary to ensure success. Thus, Congress could send out and receive ambassadors, but they could not command the means to pay their ministers at a foreign court. They could contract alliances but could not raise money or men to give them strength. They could enter into treaties, but every State might break them with impunity. They could institute courts for piracies and felonies on the high seas, but they had no means to pay either judges or jurors. They could contract debts, but could not pay a dollar. They could pledge the public faith, but could not redeem it. They could not raise any revenue, levy any tax, enforce any law, secure any right, or regulate any trade. In short, they could declare everything, but do nothing. Congress was really at the mercy of the States. They had no resource except persuasion. There was an utter want of coercive authority to carry into effect a constitutional decree. That power to enforce obedience—which jurists call the *sanction* of a law—was lacking. The disobedient could not be punished. No taxes could be collected, no fines could be imposed, no imprisonment could be inflicted, no privileges could be divested, no forfeitures could be declared, no refractory officers could be suspended. The only way in which money could be raised was by requisitions upon the States, and compliance depended upon the patriotism and good-nature of the Legislatures. Obedience was sometimes tardy, resistance was sometimes defiant. Without an executive head, without a judiciary, without a balance-wheel to control the violence of passion, the government, if such it could be called, was misshapen, palsied and powerless. Every measure, however just, required the assent of nine States, and however urgent the necessity for immediate action, involved the fatal delay of debate in thirteen separate Legislatures. The result was as might have been expected. The Union "was but a rope of sand." The public debt amounted to forty-two millions of dollars, eight millions of which were due to France and Holland, our generous allies at the darkest hour of the struggle, and there was no power anywhere to redeem the national honor. Thousands of our best citizens, whose patriotism and bravery had saved the country, held the dishonored bills of the Continental Congress. The army, clamoring for pay, mutinous and sullen, threatened to open the floodgates of civil discord and deluge the land with blood. The navy, which, under Paul Jones, had proudly swept the seas, now cowered beneath the bold swoop of the corsairs of Algiers. Trade languished, commerce was dead. Rebellion reared its horrid crest in Massachusetts; and the Congress, which had braved King, Lords and Commons, fled from Philadelphia to Princeton when insulted by a squad of mutineers commanded by sergeants.

Failure of the Confederation.

It seemed as if ruin, despair, civil paralysis, bankruptcy, disunion, discord and dishonor were to be the only fruits of eight years of bloodshed

and sacrifice. The Confederation was destitute of every energy which a Constitution ought to possess. It afforded no shield against foreign hostility; it provided no resort in case of domestic commotion; it could not cherish trade, and it wholly failed to promote the prosperity of the States. The moment the pressure of war was removed, weakness manifested itself in every direction. The States became jealous and suspicious of each other, and disregarded their obligations to contribute to the common burden. Industrial depression existed to an alarming degree. Although it was proposed to amend the Articles of Confederation, by vesting in Congress the exclusive power to regulate trade and collect duties, the proposition was rejected. Other attempts at amendment were equally futile. A long train of evils followed the inability of Congress to make itself either feared or respected. The most conspicuous defect in the Confederation as a system of government, was the entire inability of Congress to appeal directly to individuals. Between every citizen and Congress stood the sovereignty of his State. The result was that he could not be reached by any process of law or Legislative procedure. There was in fact no citizenship of the United States, and there was no National Government.

Confession of Failure.

These evils forced themselves upon the attention of thoughtful men. It was seen that the States would either fall apart, or combine in twos or threes and become the prey of foreign intrigue or of internal violence. In February, 1786, Congress appointed a Committee to consider the state of affairs, which reported as follows: "The States have failed to come up to their requisitions; the public embarrassments are daily increasing. It is the instant duty of Congress to declare most emphatically that the crisis has arrived when the people of the United States, by whose will and for whose benefit the Federal Government has been instituted, must speedily decide whether they will support their rank as a nation by maintaining the public faith at home and abroad, and, by a timely exertion in establishing a general revenue, strengthen the Confederation, and no longer hazard not only the existence of the Union, but also the existence of those great and invaluable rights for which they have so arduously and honorably contended."

This humiliating confession of imbecility was confirmed by the utterances of men in private station and by writers of all degrees of ability. Washington declared: "We are either a united people or we are not so; if the former, let us in all matters of national concern act as a nation which has a national character to support. If the States individually attempt to regulate commerce, an abortion or a many-headed monster will be the issue. If we consider ourselves, or wish to be considered by others, as a united people, why not adopt the measures which are characteristic of it, and support the honor and dignity of one? If we are afraid to trust one another under qualified powers, there is an end of union."

Remedies Suggested.

The effect of these sentiments was enhanced by the rage for paper money, which prevailed in many of the States, by the violence of the debtor class, by armed interferences with the sittings of the Courts in Massachusetts, by the sad plight of foreign affairs, and the low state of trade. About this time Commissioners had been appointed, upon the suggestion of Madison, by the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, to form a compact relative to the navigation of the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, and to adjust their trade relations. Conscious of the insufficiency of their powers, they submitted a report, in consequence of which the Legislature of Virginia passed a resolution for laying the subject of a tariff before all the other States. A subsequent resolution was passed in January, 1786, appointing Commissioners "who were to meet such as might be appointed by the other States in the Union, at a time and place agreed on, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to examine the relative situation and trade of the States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial relations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony; and to report to the several States such an act, relative to this general object, as when unanimously ratified by them, will enable the United States in Congress assembled to provide for the same."

The Annapolis Convention.

These resolutions were communicated to the States, and a Convention of Commissioners from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia met at Annapolis in September, 1786. Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and all of the New England States were not represented. After a full discussion, they deemed more ample powers necessary, and from

this consideration, as well as because a small number only of the States was represented, they agreed to come to no decision, but to frame a report to be laid before the several States as well as before Congress. In this report they recommended the appointment of Commissioners from all the States "to meet at Philadelphia on the second Monday of May, then next, to take into consideration the situation of the United States; to devise such provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an Act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them and afterwards confirmed by the Legislature of every State, will effectually provide for the same."

The Federal Convention.

On receiving this report, the Legislature of Virginia passed an Act for the appointment of delegates to meet such as might be appointed by other States at Philadelphia. The report was also received in Congress. But no step was taken until the Legislature of New York instructed its delegation in Congress to move a resolution, recommending to the several States to appoint deputies to meet in convention for the purpose of revising and proposing amendments to the Federal Constitution. On the 21st of February, 1787, a resolution was accordingly moved and carried in Congress, recommending that a convention meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday of May ensuing, "for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union."

At the time and place appointed the Representatives of twelve States assembled. Rhode Island alone declined to appoint delegates on this momentous occasion. After very protracted and secret deliberation, the Convention finally adopted the plan of the present Constitution of the United States on the 17th of September, 1787, and by a contemporaneous resolution directed it to be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and declared their opinion "that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under a recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification."

The 17th of September.

Thus it is seen that the 17th of September marked a most momentous epoch in the history of the American people, as well as in the annals of mankind. It is the day on which the Convention completed its work and committed to the people of the States for their approval that great Charter of Government now known and honored everywhere as the Constitution of the United States.

Independence Hall the Hall of the Constitution.

The Convention met in the old State House in Philadelphia, in the same chamber in which the immortal Congress of '76 had assembled. Thus Independence Hall is doubly sanctified. A claim has been made in favor of the Hall of the Carpenters' Company, based upon the resolution upon the Minutes of that venerable body, offering the use of their Hall for the purposes of the Convention; but this claim is unsupported by evidence that the offer was ever accepted, and is effectually exploded by the Journal of the Federal Convention, which succinctly states, "at the State House;" by the evidence of Benjamin Franklin, himself a member of the Convention, who states, in a letter written to his sister, that his health had been much benefited by his daily walks to and from the "State House," while attending to his duties, and by the Diary of Washington; while the room itself is identified, as well as the building, by the Journal of the Legislative Assembly of Pennsylvania, which shows that the Legislature adjourned to an "upper room," because their chamber was occupied by the Federal Convention.

Ability and High Character of the Convention.

The distinguished Chancellor Kent, of New York, said: "This was a crisis most solemn and eventful in respect to our future fortune and prosperity. All the fruits of the Revolution, and perhaps the final destiny of Republican Government, were staked on the experiment which was then to be made to reform the system of our national compact. Happily for this country, and probably as auspiciously for the general liberties of mankind, the Convention combined a very rare union of the best talents, experience,

information, patriotism, probity and character which the country afforded; and it commanded that universal public confidence which such qualifications were calculated to inspire."

Mr. Curtis says: "There was certainly a remarkable amount of talent and intellectual power in that body. There were men in that assembly, whom, for genius in statesmanship, and for profound speculation in all that relates to the science of government, the world has never seen overmatched. And the same men who were most conspicuous for these brilliant gifts and acquirements, for their profound theories and their acute perception of principles, were happily the most marked in that assembly for their comprehensive patriotism, their justice, their unselfishness and magnanimity." In the judgment of Mr. Bancroft the Convention was the ablest known to American history.

It embraced men who had distinguished themselves in the field, or in the council, and in some instances in both. It embraced, too, all those peculiarities of thought and manner which characterized the different portions of the country from which the members respectively came. The impress of local manners was plainly visible, giving a fixed distinction to individuals. All peculiarities of thought and training were represented, and gave color and substance to the deliberations of the assembly.

Members of the Convention.

The following is a complete list of the members chosen for the Federal Convention. Those whose names are printed in CAPITALS took their seats and signed the Constitution. Those whose names are printed in *italics* took their seats, but refused to sign. Those whose names are preceded by a * were also signers of the Declaration of Independence. Those whose names are printed in SMALL CAPITALS took their seats, but not being present on the last day of the Convention failed to sign. Those whose names are in broad-faced type withdrew from the Convention, because they thought it guilty of exceeding its powers; and those whose names are printed in fine type never accepted their positions or acted in any way:

New Hampshire.—JOHN LANGDON, John Pickering, NICHOLAS GILMAN, Benjamin West.

Massachusetts.—Francis Dana, **Elbridge Gerry*, NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING, CALEB STRONG.

Connecticut.—WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, *ROGER SHERMAN, OLIVER ELLSWORTH.

New York.—Robert Yates, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, John Lansing.

New Jersey.—WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, DAVID BREARLEY, WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, WILLIAM PATTERSON, John Neilson, *Abraham Clark, JONATHAN DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.—*BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN, *ROBERT MORRIS, *GEORGE CLYMER, THOMAS FITZSIMONS, JARED INGERSOLL, *JAMES WILSON, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

Delaware.—*GEORGE READ, GUNNING BEDFORD, JR., JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT, JACOB BROOM.

Maryland.—JAMES MCHENRY, DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, DANIEL CARROLL, JOHN FRANCIS MERCER, LUTHER MARTIN.

Virginia.—GEORGE WASHINGTON, PATRICK HENRY, *Edmund Randolph*, JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, JR., *George Mason*, *GEORGE WYTHE, JAMES MCCLURG.

North Carolina.—Richard Caswell, ALEXANDER MARTIN, WILLIAM R. DAVIE, WILLIAM BLOUNT, Willie Jones, RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, HUGH WILLIAMSON.

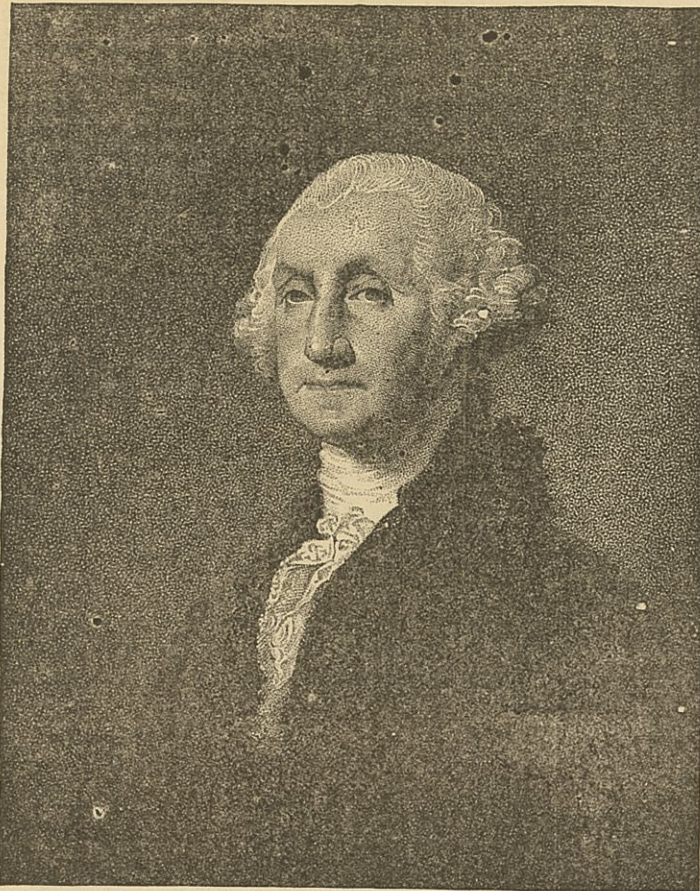
South Carolina.—JOHN RUTLEDGE, CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, CHARLES PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.—WILLIAM FEW, ABRAHAM BALDWIN, WILLIAM PIERCE, *George Walton, WILLIAM HOUSTON, Nathaniel Pendleton.

WILLIAM JACKSON,

Secretary.

Biographical Notices of Members in the Order in which They Signed the Constitution.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the President of the Convention, and its most illustrious member, was born in Washington Township, Westmoreland County, Va., Feb. 22 (O. S. 11.), 1732, and died in the sixty-eighth year of his age, December 14, 1799. He was the son of Augustine Washington, by his second wife, Mary Ball, daughter of Col. Ball, of Lancaster Co., Va. An orphan at the age of twelve years, he inherited the paternal residence in the district between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, while his elder half brother, Lawrence, inherited the estate subsequently known as Mt. Vernon, to which, some years afterwards, upon the extinction of the family of Lawrence, George himself succeeded. His early education was defective, but he developed a fondness for mathematics. For a time his inclinations were towards the sea, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of Admiral Vernon; but owing to his mother's opposition this career was abandoned. Shortly after, at the age of sixteen, he was appointed surveyor to the large estates of Lord Fairfax, and in those years of rough life upon the frontier gained invaluable experience. At 19 years of age he went into training with the Virginia Militia, with the rank of Major. The next year, after a trip to the Barbadoes, he was commissioned by Gov. Dinwiddie, Adjutant General; and, in the difficult mission of demanding from France territory claimed by Virginia in the neighborhood of Lake Erie, rendered important service. He subsequently served with distinction in the French and Indian wars. In 1755, he was with Braddock upon the fatal field of Fort Du Quesne, and by his skill and coolness saved the shattered remnants of the English army. He subsequently was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces, and rendered distinguished service. In 1758 he resigned his commission and became a member of the Legislature. In this year he married Mrs. Martha Custis, a young and beautiful widow of wealth. For many years he devoted himself to agriculture. When British oppression called the Colonies to resistance, Washington was sent as a delegate from Virginia to the first Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia in 1774. After the battles at Lexington and Concord, Washington was chosen unanimously by the Congress as Commander-in-Chief

of the Colonial forces. He resigned as a member of Congress and accepted the high office, upon the 19th of June, 1775, on the express condition that he should receive no salary; and for eight years discharged the duties of his arduous position with a degree of fortitude, skill, patience, ability, and exalted patriotism which won for him the unshaken confidence of Congress and his countrymen as well as the plaudits of mankind. Of his military services it is not our intention to speak. They are too well known to require comment, and form an imperishable part of the history of American Independence. Although bitterly assailed by intrigue, calumny and faction, he never wavered in the performance of duty, and never lost the affection and esteem of his countrymen. On Dec. 23, 1783, he formally resigned his commission and withdrew to the shades of private life, an act of patriotic self-denial which has been termed sublime. During all the troubled years of sorrow and humiliation which preceded the formation of a more lasting union, he constantly urged the establishment of a stronger National Government, and in 1787 was chosen as a delegate to the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. Upon his arrival in Philadelphia he called upon the venerable Franklin, then 81 years of age, and the great soldier and the great philosopher conferred together upon the evils which had befallen their beloved country, and threatened it with dangers far greater than those of war. Upon the nomination of Robert Morris, Washington was unanimously chosen President of the Convention, but while the Convention was in Committee of the Whole, Nathaniel Gorham occupied the chair. In that body of statesmen and jurists Washington did not shine as a debater. Of oratorical talents he had none, but the breadth and sagacity of his views, his calmness of judgment, his exalted character and the vast grasp of his national sympathy, exerted a powerful influence upon the labors of the Convention. The proceedings were held in secret, and not until after four months of arduous and continuous toil, did the people know how great or how wonderful was the work of the men who builded far better than they knew. When the Constitution was before the people for adoption and the result was in doubt, Gouverneur Morris wrote to Washington as follows: "I have observed that your name to the Constitution has been of infinite service. Indeed, I am convinced, that if you had not attended the Convention, and the same paper had been handed out to the world, it would have met with a colder reception, with fewer and weaker advocates, and with more and more strenuous opponents. As it is, should the idea prevail that you will not accept the Presidency, it will prove fatal in many parts. The truth is, that your great and decided superiority leads men willingly to put you in a place which will not add to your present dignity, nor raise you higher than you already stand."

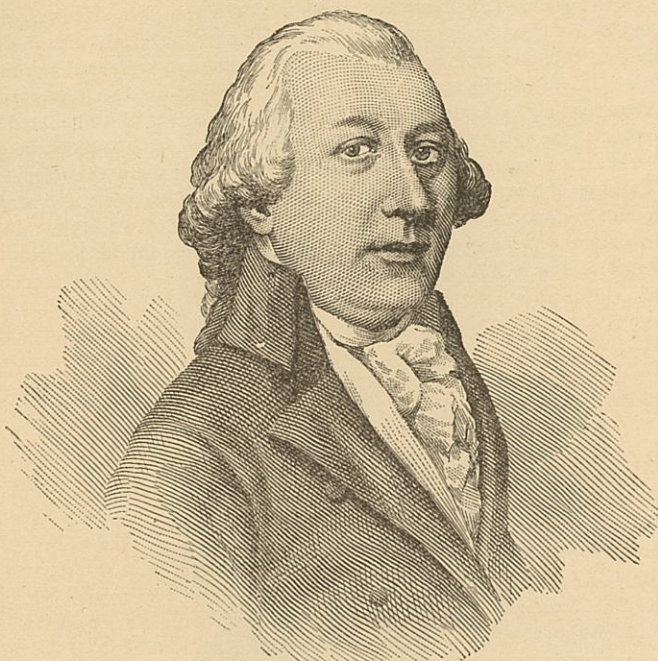
In the interval neither the voice nor the pen of Washington were idle. In many of his most interesting letters he constantly urged upon his countrymen the necessity of adopting the work of the Convention as the only remedy for the evils with which the country was afflicted.

When the new Government went into operation Washington was unanimously chosen as the first President, and was sworn into office, in the city of New York, upon the 30th of April, 1789, the oath being administered by Chancellor Robert R. Livingston. In 1792, although anxious to retire, he was again chosen to the Executive Chair by the unanimous vote of every electoral college, and for a third time, in 1796, was earnestly entreated to consent to a re-election, but firmly declined, thus establishing by the force of his example a custom which has remained unbroken, and which has become a part of the unwritten law of the Republic. Once again was his repose interrupted by a call to take command of the forces of the United States, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatening with France, in 1798, but though he accepted the trust, the Treaty of Peace rendered action unnecessary.

Upon his death in 1799, the whole country united in paying homage to the memory of the man, whom Lee eloquently styled, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The latest English historian pays this tribute to his character: "No nobler figure ever stood in the forefront of a nation's life. Washington was grave and courteous in address; his manners were simple and unpretending; his silence and the serene calmness of his temper spoke of a perfect self-mastery; but there was little in his outer bearing to reveal the grandeur of his soul which lifts his figure, with all the simple majesty of an ancient statue, out of the smaller passions and the meaner impulses of the world around him. What recommended him for command as yet was simply his weight among his fellow-landowners of Virginia, and the experience of war which he had gained by service in Braddock's luckless expedition against Fort Du Quesne. It was only as the weary fight went on that

the colonists learned little by little the greatness of their leader—his clear judgment, his heroic endurance, his silence under difficulties, his calmness in the hour of danger or defeat, the patience with which he waited, the quickness and hardness with which he struck, the lofty and serene sense of duty that never swerved from its task through resentment or jealousy, that never through war or peace felt the touch of a mean ambition, that knew no aim save that of guarding the freedom of his fellow-countrymen, and no personal longing save that of returning to his own fireside when their freedom was secured. It was almost unconsciously that men learned to cling to Washington with a trust and faith such as few other men have won, and to regard him with a reverence which still hushes us in presence of his memory."



JOHN LANGDON.

JOHN LANGDON was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1739, and died on the 18th of September, 1819. He received a common school education, and became a successful merchant in his native town; he was an ardent patriot, actively engaged in the work of the Revolution. It was he who, in concert with John Sullivan, and under his leadership, in 1774, entered Fort William and Mary and carried off all the military stores of the British. In 1775 he was chosen as a delegate to the Continental Congress, resigning in June of 1776 to become a Navy agent. In 1776 and '77 he was Speaker of the Assembly of New Hampshire and also became a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1777 he furnished the means to call out and sustain the New Hampshire Militia under Gen. Stark, and for this purpose gave his money, pledged his plate and appropriated the proceeds of seventy hogsheads of tobacco, and thus rendered possible the brilliant victory won by the American arms at Bennington. He subsequently served as a volunteer at Saratoga and in Rhode Island. In 1779 he was the Continental agent in New Hampshire and the president of the New Hampshire Convention called to frame a State Constitution. In 1783 he was again chosen to Congress, and subsequently, for many years, was a member of the Legislature from his own State, being chosen several times as Speaker. In 1785 he was the President of New Hampshire. In 1787 he was chosen as a delegate to the Convention called to frame the Constitution of the United States. He is thus described by Rufus Griswold: "He is eminently practical, with sterling good sense, is social in his habits, and in his manners easy, unaffected and pleasing. Among all the members of the Federal Convention there is not one more thoroughly republican in his feelings and tendencies than John Langdon." After the Constitution went into effect, it fell to the lot of John Langdon, as temporary president of the first Congress under the Constitution, to notify Washington of his election to the chief magistracy. In 1788 he was the Governor of New Hampshire; from 1789 to '91 he sat in the Senate of the United States; from 1805 to 1811 he was the Governor of New Hampshire; in the latter year Jefferson offered him a place in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, which he declined. In 1812 a majority in Congress selected him for the position of Vice-President of the United States, which he declined.



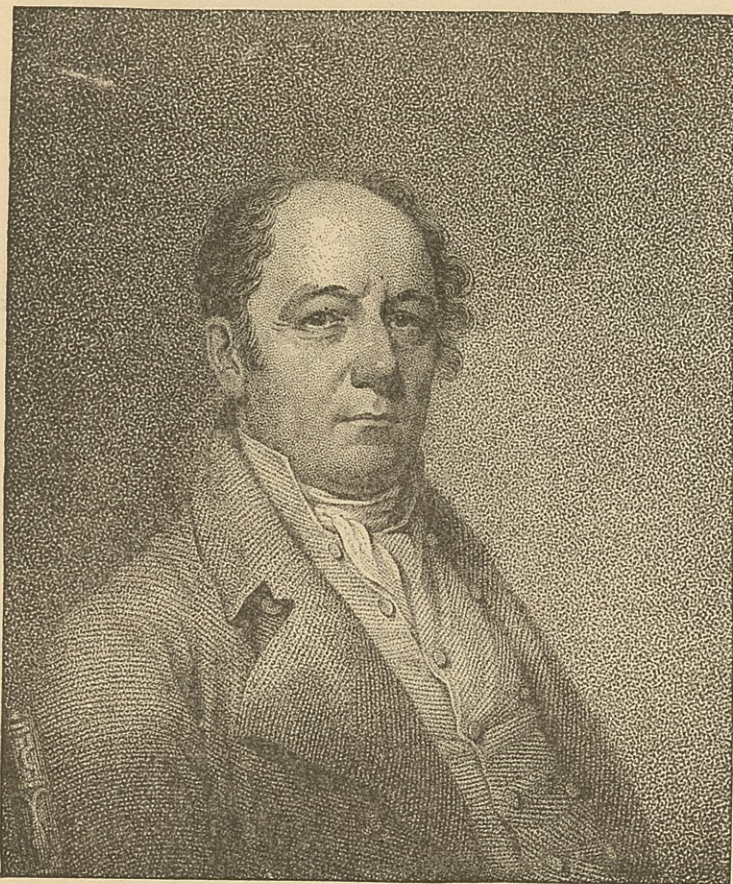
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

NICHOLAS GILMAN was the son of Nicholas Gilman, Treasurer of the State of New Hampshire, and was born in the year 1762, and died in Philadelphia on the 2d of May, 1814, aged 52 years. He was chosen as a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1786, and served until its close; in 1787, he was chosen as a member of the Federal Convention, being at that time only 25 years of age, and was the youngest member of that body. He is described as being boyish in appearance, but possessed of an ardent temperament and of great ability as a lawyer. From 1789 to '97, he was a member of the Congress of the United States in the House of Representatives, and served as a United States Senator from 1805 until the period of his death.



NATHANIEL GORHAM.

NATHANIEL GORHAM was born in Charlestown, Mass., on the 27th of May, 1738, and died June 11th, 1796. After being educated at the common schools, he entered into business and served as Town Councillor from 1771 until '75, when he was chosen as a delegate to the provincial Congress. He also served as a member of the Legislature of his native State, and of the State Board of War from '78 until the time of its dissolution. He was also a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1779. In 1782, he was again chosen to Congress, and, from 1785 to 1787, acted as its President. For several years he was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1787, he was chosen to the Federal Convention; and when that body went into a Committee of the Whole, he was called by Washington to the Chair, and in that capacity served for three months. He exerted a powerful influence in securing the adoption of the Constitution in his native State.

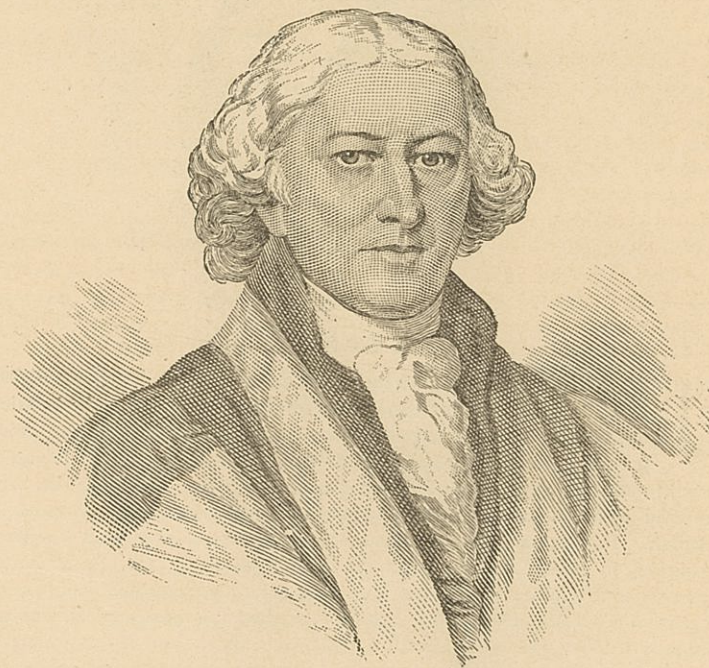


RUFUS KING.

RUFUS KING was born at Scarborough, Me., March 24th, 1755; died at Jamaica, Long Island, April 29th, 1827. He was the son of a rich merchant, and studied law with that distinguished jurist, Theophilus Parsons, of Massachusetts. In 1778, he served as aid-de-camp to General Glover; in 1782 he was chosen to the Legislature of Massachusetts, and also served as a member of the old Congress from '84 to '86. In March of '85 he moved in Congress the following resolution: "That there be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the States described in the Resolution of Congress of April, 1784, otherwise than in punishment of crime; and that this regulation shall be made an article of compact and remain a fundamental principle of the Constitution." This Resolution was, by the votes of seven States against four, referred to a Committee of the Whole, and was subsequently embodied, almost word for word, by Nathan Dane in his famous Ordinance of '87. He is thus described in the Republican Court, in speaking of him as a member of the Federal Convention: "And, first, who is that individual, of such uncommonly handsome face and form, and, though seemingly but little more than thirty years of age, possessed of such remarkable dignity and grace of manner? He has the appearance of one whom nature has stamped as a gentleman. It is Rufus King, who has been sent here from Newburyport in Massachusetts. He

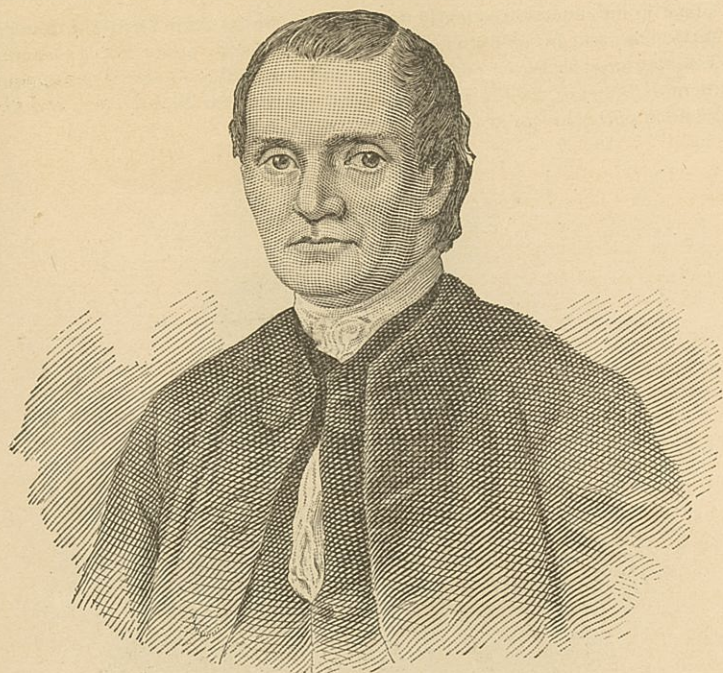
displays great elevation, and indeed seriousness of demeanor, the latter seeming hardly consistent with his age, which is but thirty-three years. But he has other qualities, which are in harmony with his gravity. He is a man of much and severe thought, with an uncommonly vigorous mind, highly cultivated by study. Young as he is, there is not an individual here who will speak with more dignity, or more solid sense. He is an orator, and his strong characteristics are conciseness and force. He presents, indeed, a rare combination of personal and intellectual endowments. He is a lawyer, but has served his country in the field as well as in the forum. In 1778 he was one of General Sullivan's aides in the expedition which dislodged the British from Rhode Island."

He was an ardent advocate in favor of the adoption of the Constitution. In 1788 he removed to New York and with General Schuyler was chosen United States Senator from that State. His talents and abilities in debate made him conspicuous, and his greatest speech was delivered against the right of Gallatin to his seat in the Senate. Having declined the port-folio of Secretary of State, he was sent as Minister to London in 1796, and remained there until 1804. In 1813 he was again sent to the Senate of the United States from New York and delivered a very eloquent speech upon the burning of the Capitol by the British. In 1819 he was re-elected and strenuously opposed the admission of Missouri as a slave State. In 1825 he was again sent as Minister to London, but returned the following year in ill health, dying in 1827.



WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON was born in Stratford, Conn., October 7th, 1727, and died November 14th, 1819. He was the son of a clergyman who was the first President of King's College, N. Y., and graduated from Yale in 1744. He subsequently studied law and distinguished himself at the bar for eloquence and ability. He was also deeply versed in science and literature. He was sent to Congress in 1765, and from '66 to '71 resided in England as the agent of the Colony of Connecticut, and there formed friendships with the literary men of England, conducting for several years a correspondence with Dr. Samuel Johnson, the great lexicographer. From '72 to '74 he was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and from '84 to '87 was a delegate to the Continental Congress. In the Federal Convention he was the first to propose the organization of the Senate as a distinct branch of the National Legislature. After the adoption of the Constitution he served as United States Senator from Connecticut, from 1789 to '91 and aided Oliver Ellsworth, who was subsequently Chief Justice of the United States, in drawing up the bill which laid the foundation of the Judiciary system of the United States. From 1789 to 1800 he was the President of Columbia College, and the picture shows him in his official robes.



ROGER SHERMAN.

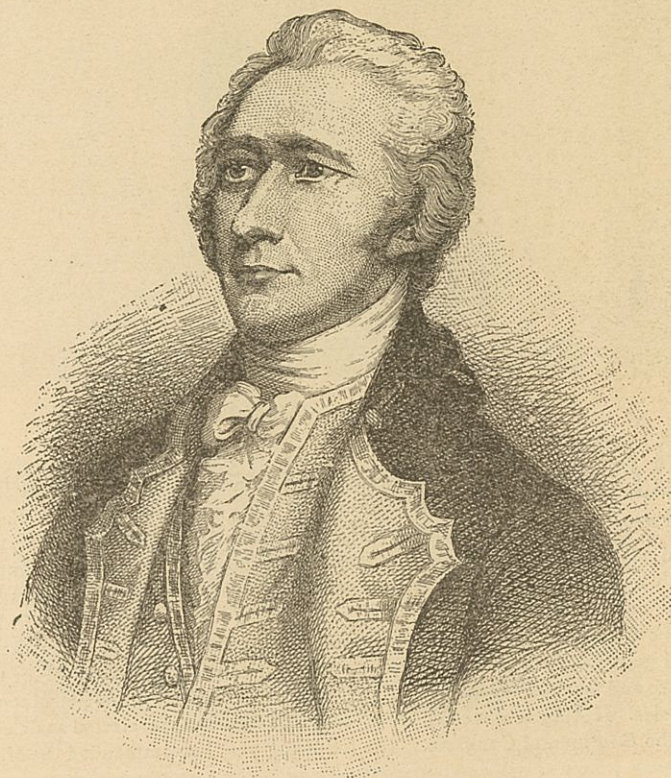
ROGER SHERMAN was born in Newton, Massachusetts, on the 19th of April, 1721, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, on the 23d of July, 1793. He was a shoemaker by trade, and after the death of his father supported his mother and several younger children, devoting all the time which he could spare from his bench to study, especially mathematics. He subsequently kept a small store with his brother, and for some years acted as County Surveyor, at the same time furnishing astronomical calculations for an Almanac published in New York. Late in life he studied law, and rose to be a Judge of the highest Court in Connecticut. His chief qualities were his great practical wisdom and concise methods of speech. He was tall, erect and grave in deportment, while his dress was remarkable for its plainness. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and during the War served in the Continental Congress as a member of the Board of War and Ordnance, and of the Treasury. In 1783 he aided in the codification of the law of Connecticut. In the Federal Convention he rarely spoke, but when he did so, he produced a profound impression, the result of his integrity of character and the logical arrangement of his matter. Many years afterward, Jefferson said of him that he never said a foolish thing in his life. He is the only man who enjoys the singular distinction of having signed the four most important State papers in American history, the Articles of Association of the Congress of '74, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in the opinion of many competent judges, was the most extraordinary man in the Convention. Of but thirty years of age, and of small and unimposing stature, he towered above all his associates in the force and originality of his genius, and in the bold and radical character of his views. These were expressed with such astonishing eloquence, and such marvelous erudition, as to stamp his plans with the features of creative intellect, and to mark him as the natural leader in a school of political doctrine which exists in full force to-day.

He had a remarkably expressive face, with fair complexion and rosy cheeks, with a countenance grave and thoughtful in repose, but when spoken to, lighted up with intelligent vivacity, and a smile of extraordinary sweetness. His mind was of immense grasp and unlimited original resources. Both as a writer and speaker he was equally great, and he could endure more unremitting and intense mental labor than any man in the Convention. His perceptions were rapid, and he reached his conclusions by a species of intuition. He possessed that most unfailing mark of the highest order of intellect, the comprehensiveness of view which leads to accurate generalization. His views were strikingly original. He was frank, amiable and high-minded, inspiring his friends with the warmest personal attachment, while he rarely failed to make his enemies both hate and fear him.

Such is the portrait drawn by a writer in the Republican Court; and Mr. Curtis, in his history of the Constitution, says, that as a statesman, Hamilton "towered above all his compeers, even in that assembly of great men," the Federal Convention.

He was born in the island of Nevis, in the year 1757, his mother being a native of that island, and his father being a Scotchman. At twelve years of age he entered the counting-house of a merchant at Santa Cruz, and at fifteen was sent to New York, to complete his education, and was entered as a student in King's, now Columbia, College. At the age of seventeen he wrote political essays on the Rights of the Colonies, which attracted so much attention that they were attributed to older and well-known men. At nineteen he entered the army as a captain of artillery; and in 1777—being then twenty years old—he was selected by Washington to be one of his aids-de-camp, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served for five years in this capacity, until he was elected a member of Congress from the State of New York. In 1786, he was chosen a member of the Legislature of New York. In '87, he was appointed a delegate to the Federal Convention. In the following year, at the age of thirty, with the aid of Madison and Jay, he wrote the celebrated essays called "The Federalist," which embodied the most powerful and persuasive arguments in favor of the adoption of the

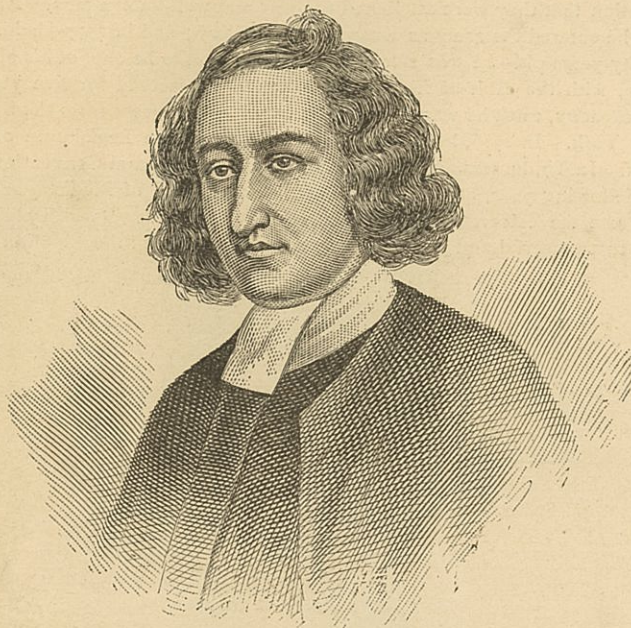


ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Constitution. Indeed, they are now resorted to in exposition of the instrument itself, and constitute a lasting monument to the genius of the authors. By far the greater part of this work was done by Hamilton. But his greatest display of intellectual strength was as a member of the State Convention of New York, called to ratify the Constitution. Here his labors were indeed stupendous. He had been deserted in the Federal Convention by his colleagues, Yates and Lansing, who were of the opinion that the Convention was exceeding its powers, and stood alone. To his unwearied energy, to his vigilance, skill, knowledge, and fascinating powers of speech must be attributed the success which ultimately, although at a late season, crowned the labors of the friends of the Constitution in New York.

In 1789, Hamilton accepted office in Washington's administration as Secretary of the Treasury, and gave fresh proof of his genius. He, in fact, organized the government. In 1795, he retired to the practice of the law in New York and became renowned as an advocate. In '98, at Washington's request, he was appointed second in command of the army raised to repel the apprehended French invasion, and on the death of Washington succeeded to the chief command. He again returned to the practice of the law, until in 1804 he was cut down by the bullet of the duelist. "It is known," says Mr. Curtis, "what a thrill of horror, what a sharp, terrible

pang ran through the nation, proving the comprehension by the entire people of what was lost, when Aaron Burr took from his country and the world that important life. In the most distant extremities of the Union, men felt that one of the first intellects of the age had been extinguished."



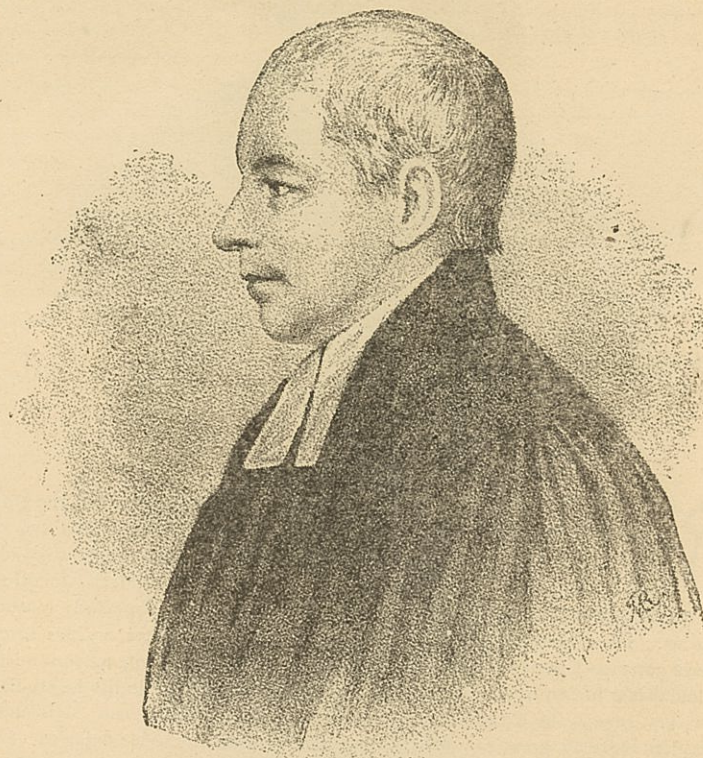
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON was one of the ablest representatives of New Jersey in the Convention, a man both plain and simple in his dress and manners, but one of the most forcible and elegant writers in the assembly. He was born in Albany, in November, 1723, and passed a part of his boyhood among the Mohawk Indians, in company with a missionary. In 1737 he entered Yale College, and four years later graduated at the head of his class. He subsequently studied law in New York City with Jas. Alexander. For many years he indulged in literary and political work, and published poems which were much admired for their grace and spirited sentiment. At times he was engaged in polemical controversies. Having removed to New Jersey, he was, in 1774, elected as delegate to the Continental Congress. The following year he commanded the Militia of New Jersey as a Brigadier-General. In '76 he was chosen Governor, and filled this office for some years. His pen was active in the cause of the colonists, and his satire and merciless invective so exasperated the British that repeated attempts were made to surround his house and capture his person. He was a sturdy supporter of Congress, and while Governor refused to appoint an individual as Post-Master on the ground that he had refused to take Continental money. In 1785 he was chosen by Congress as Minister to Holland, but declined the appointment. In '87 he was chosen to the Federal Convention, and though not a prominent debater, was an active member. In person he was tall and thin, and by a wit was called "the whipping post." He died in 1790, of dropsy, while Governor of the State.

DAVID BREARLEY.

DAVID BREARLEY had been Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey eight or nine years at the time he was chosen as a delegate to the Federal Convention. He had been a Lieutenant-Colonel in Maxwell's Brigade of the Jersey line, and was reported to be a brave and cool officer. In June of 1779, he was induced to leave the army by his appointment as Chief Justice, being at that time thirty-four years of age. He participated in the deliberations of the Convention and signed the

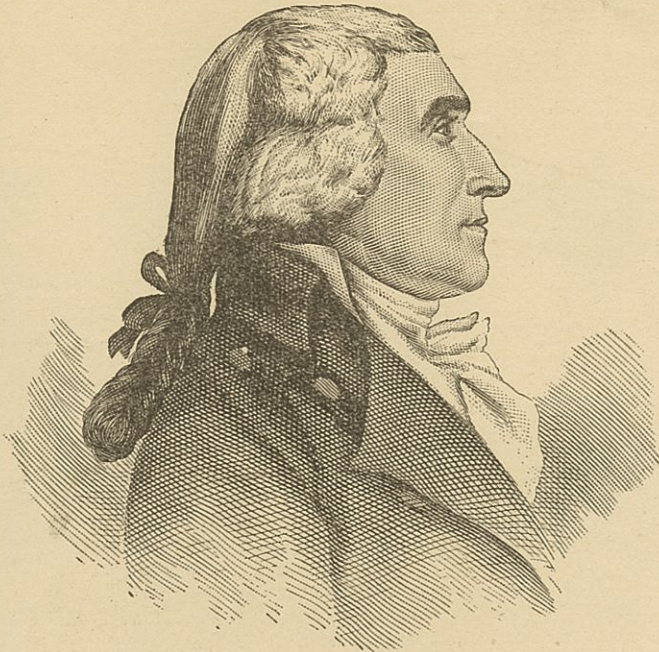
Constitution, and subsequently was a member of the State Convention which ratified it, and in 1788 was a Presidential Elector, and aided in electing Washington. In '89, he resigned the Chief Justiceship to accept the appointment of Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey, and died while in office, in '90, at the age of forty-five years.



WILLIAM PATERSON.

WILLIAM PATERSON was a native of Ireland, and came with his father, at the age of two years, to New Jersey, residing at Trenton, Princeton, and Raritan now Somerville. In 1763 he graduated from Princeton, and studied law with Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In '75 he was a member of Congress, and the following year became Attorney-General of his adopted State and a member of the Legislative Council. He was several times a member of Congress, but in 1783 resigned, and resumed the practice of the law, remaining in private station until his election to the Federal Convention. Judge Elmer says, that the delegates to New Jersey were the first men of the State in character and attainments, and Paterson seems to have been their leader. In the Convention two plans were proposed, which formed the basis of discussion. The Virginia plan, introduced by Edmund Randolph, proposed, in substance, a National Government, and received the support of the larger States. The other, the New Jersey plan, was offered by Paterson, and proposed to preserve the State sovereignties, while giving to the General Government power to provide for the common defence and general welfare. The result, as is known, was a fusion of the plans. Paterson was afterwards United States Senator, Governor of New Jersey, and finally Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, a place which he held at the time of his death in 1806, at the age of sixty-two.

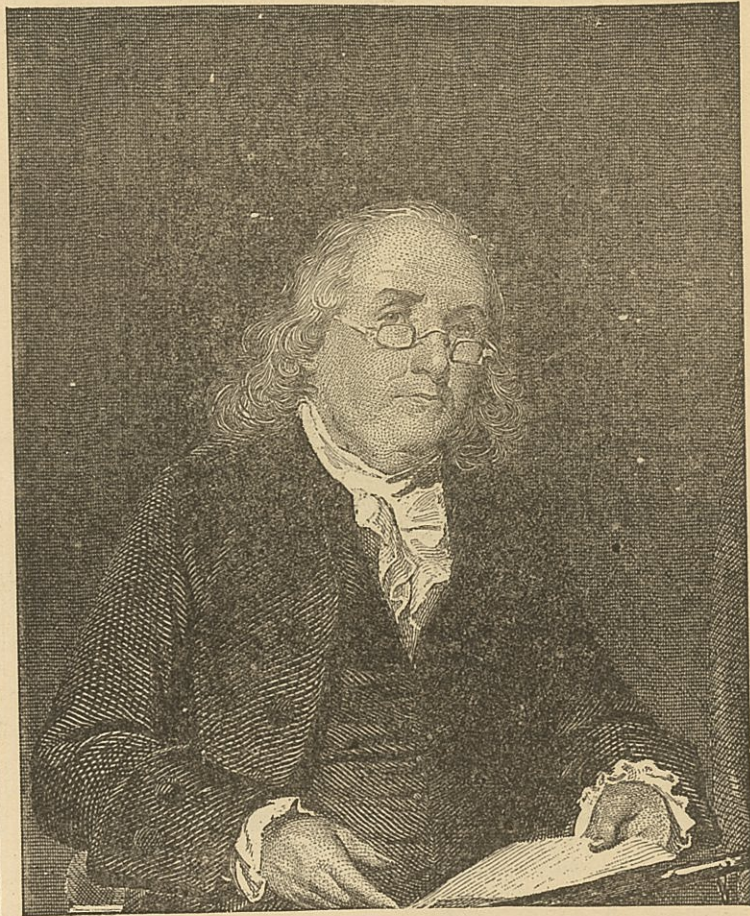
JONATHAN DAYTON was born at Elizabethtown, N. J., Oct. 16th, 1760. His father was Elias Dayton, who entered the service of the Colonies, became a Colonel and subsequently a General, engaging actively in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He was a member of Congress from '87 to '88, and died in 1808. His son Jonathan also served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, and after filling various offices with honor, was chosen as one of the delegates from New Jersey to the Federal Convention. In '91. he was elected a member of



JONATHAN DAYTON.

Congress, acting with the Federal party. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives for two terms, 1793 to '97, and was chosen a Senator of the United States in 1799. He died in October, 1824.

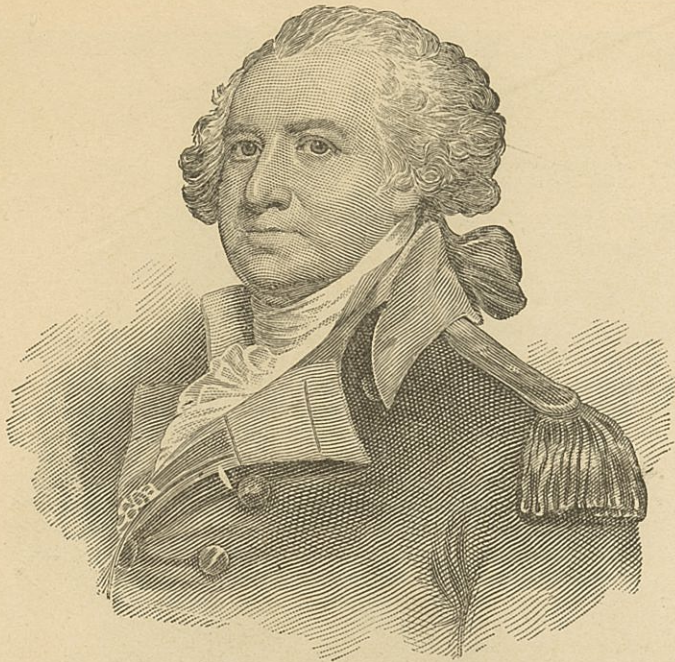
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was the oldest member of the Convention, being at that time eighty-one years of age. A philosopher whose wisdom was world-renowned, he excelled in practical knowledge every one of his associates. With no pretensions as a speaker, he disposed of every question with extraordinary brevity, sometimes by a happy allegory, sometimes by a single sentence. No man in the Convention, save Washington, was more revered. No man could boast of such a remarkable career. Born in Boston, in 1706, and coming to Philadelphia a mere lad, without a dollar in his pocket, a friendless printer's boy, he rose by the force of his indomitable energy, prudence, and a sagacity which amounted to genius, to be one of the great and trusted sons of his adopted commonwealth, and had stood before kings, crowned with the respect and admiration of the world. To business success he had added scientific renown, and had won the doctorate from Edinburgh and Oxford. He had stood at the bar of the House of Commons when examined upon the necessity of the repeal of the Stamp Act; he had been a member of the Congress of '76, and had signed the Declaration of Independence; and in '83, as one of the Representatives of the United States, had signed the definitive Treaty of Peace, which placed his country among the independent nations of the earth. He had resided in England for fourteen years, from 1757 to 1762, as the agent of the Pennsylvania Assembly to settle their difficulties with the proprietaries, and from 1764 to 1775 as the agent of Pennsylvania, which was subsequently extended to an agency for Georgia, New Jersey and Massachusetts. He had been in France from 1776 to '85, and by his diplomacy had done more than any other man to secure the French alliance. He had been but two years at home when called upon to serve as a delegate to the Federal Convention. As early as 1754 he had projected a plan for the union of the Colonies, and now, after long years of patient waiting, was to see his plans realized. Dr. Franklin had serious objections to the Constitution, but his patriotism induced him to abandon them. "The opinions I have had of its errors," said he, "I sacrifice to the public good. Within these walls they were born, and here they shall die. I hope that for our own sakes, as a part of the people, and for the sake of posterity, we shall act heartily and unanimously in recommending this Constitution, approved by Congress and confirmed by the Conventions, wherever our influence may extend, and turn our



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

future thoughts and endeavors to the means of having it well administered." Mr. Madison has recorded the following anecdote at the end of the Debates: "Whilst the last members were signing, Dr. Franklin, looking towards the President's chair, at the back of which a rising sun happened to be painted, observed to a few members near him, that painters have often found it difficult, in their art, to distinguish a rising from a setting sun. 'I have,' said he, 'often and often, in the course of the session, and the vicissitude of my hopes and fears as to its issue, looked at that sun behind the President, without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting; but now, at length, I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun.'"

THOMAS MIFFLIN, President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania from 1783 to 1790, Governor under the Constitution of 1790, from that year until December, '99, and a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, was born in Philadelphia in 1744. It was the intention of his father, who was a Quaker, that he should follow a mercantile profession, but he responded to his country's call and took up arms, rising to high rank. He also served in Congress, and was noted as an animated orator. He was one of those who entered into the cabal against Washington in favor of Gates, and in this way estranged himself from many in the army. He retained his political popularity, however, and in '83 was elected to Congress, and, as the President of that body, received back the commission of Washington when he formally tendered his resignation. Mifflin's reply to the few words uttered by Washington was eloquent, dignified and elevated, and has been often quoted: "We join you in commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, beseeching Him to dispose the hearts and minds of its citizens to improve the opportunity afforded them of becoming a happy and respectable nation. And for you we address to Him our earnest prayers that a life so beloved may be fostered with all His care; that your days may be as happy as they have been illustrious; and that He will finally give you that reward which this world cannot give."

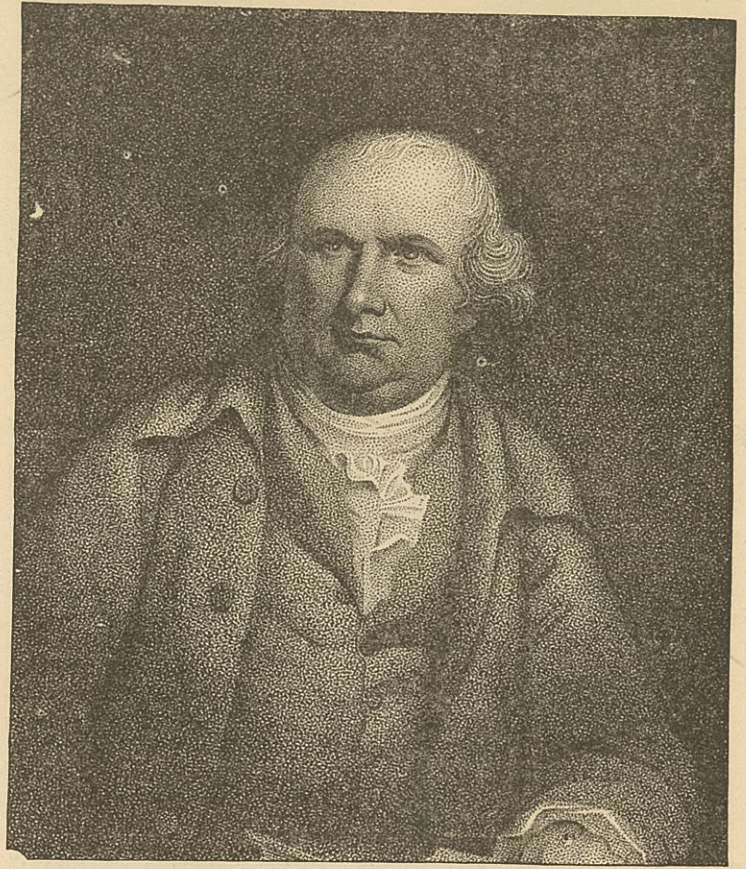


THOMAS MIFFLIN.

In '85 Mifflin was chosen a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly and served as Speaker. In '87 he became a member of the Federal Convention. In '83 he was a member of the Supreme Executive Council, and in '90 was the President of the Convention called to frame a Constitution for the State of Pennsylvania. Subsequently he was elected Governor, and filled the office for nine years. He died in January, 1800. His biographer, William Rawle, says: "Thus ended the checkered life of Thomas Mifflin—brilliant in its outset—troubled and perplexed at a period more advanced—again distinguished, prosperous, and happy—finally clouded by poverty and oppressed by creditors. In patriotic principle never changing—in public action never faltering—in personal friendship sincerely warm—in relieving the distressed always active and humane—in his own affairs improvident—in the business of others scrupulously just."

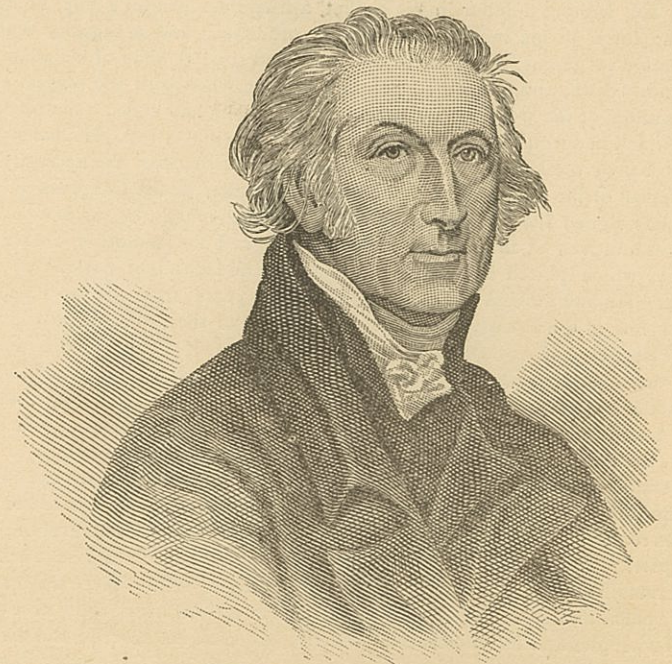
ROBERT MORRIS, the financier of the American Revolution, was born in England, January 31, 1734, and came with his father to this country, and settled in Maryland. At an early age he came to Philadelphia, and entered the counting house of Charles Willing, an eminent merchant; and in 1754, formed a co-partnership with Thomas Willing, the son of Charles, which lasted until 1793, being the best known and largest importing house in the Colonies. He resolutely opposed the Stamp Act, and, contrary to his interests, signed the Non-Importation Agreement of the merchants of Philadelphia. He served as Vice-President of the Committee of Safety until its dissolution in July, '76. In '75 he entered Congress, and served on important committees. Although voting against the Declaration of Independence, and absenting himself from his seat on the Fourth of July, he subsequently, on 2d of August, when the engrossed Declaration lay on the table to be signed, affixed his name to it, "with firm hand and unflinching heart." He was repeatedly re-elected to Congress, and led the Pennsylvania delegation in signing the Articles of Confederation. In '81, when the finances of the nation were in a deplorable condition, he was unanimously chosen Superintendent of Finance. In accepting the office, he wrote: "I sacrifice much of my interest, my ease, my domestic enjoyments and internal tranquility. If I know my own heart, I make these sacrifices with a disinterested view to the service of my country. I am ready to go further; and the *United States may command everything I have except my integrity, and the loss of that would effectually disable me from serving them more.*"

For three years he discharged the arduous duties of this most responsible post. When the credit of the Government was exhausted, he drew without stint upon his own credit and private resources, and furnished means, without which Washington could not have kept the field. The eloquent Italian historian, Botta, says: "Certainly the Americans owed and still owe as much acknowledgment to the financial operations of Robert Morris as to the negotiations of Benjamin Franklin, or even the arms of George Washington."



ROBERT MORRIS.

He established the Bank of North America, the first incorporated bank in the United States. In '87, he was chosen as a delegate to the Federal Convention. He strenuously advocated the choice of Senators for life, and that they should be men of property. In '88, he was chosen as the first Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, and remained until '95. He declined the office of Secretary of the Treasury, tendered him by Washington, and, on request, suggested the name of Hamilton. On his retirement from public life he began to speculate in unimproved lands, which resulted in his ruin, and for more than three years was an inmate of a debtor's prison, with no relief from the Government, which he had once "carried on his shoulders." Five years later he died, in 1806, in the seventy-third year of his age.

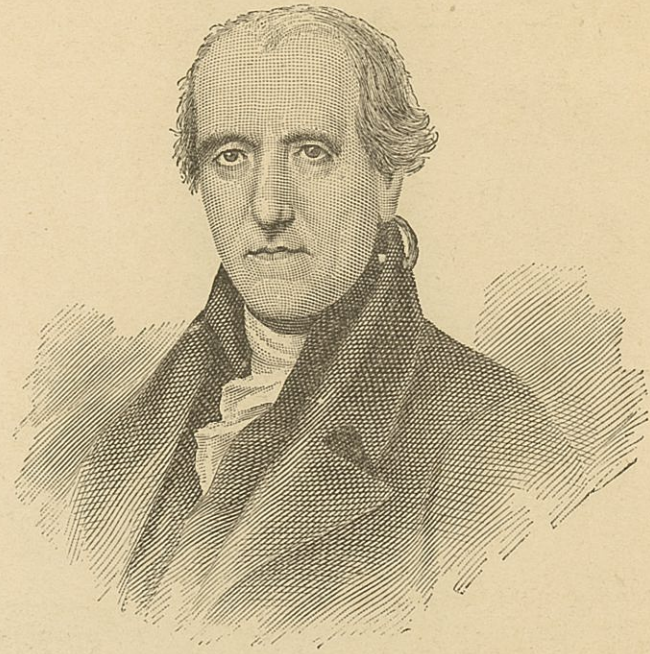


GEORGE CLYMER.

GEORGE CLYMER, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Philadelphia, in 1739, and was left an orphan at an early age. He was well cared for, however, by his uncle, William Coleman, a gentleman of high character. He devoted himself to mercantile pursuits, but soon became actively interested in the all-absorbing political questions of the day, and stoutly resisted the encroachments of Great Britain. In '76, he was sent to Congress with Rush, Wilson, Ross and Taylor, and was one of those men whose names have become immortal by signing the Declaration. He served in Congress until some time in the latter part of '77, failing of a re-election; but was returned elected in '80. After other public services, but particularly those in mitigation of the severities of the penal code in Pennsylvania, he was chosen to the Federal Convention. In this body, his biographer tells us, he evinced the most enlightened and liberal views. As a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, he took an active part in calling the Convention to ratify the Constitution, and was subsequently chosen a member of Congress. It was a saying of his, that "a representative of the people is appointed to think *for*, and not *with* his constituents." In this doctrine he coincided with Burke. He died in 1813.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS was born in Ireland in 1741. The victim of oppression, he emigrated to this country, probably in the year 1765, settled in Philadelphia and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Not long after he married the daughter of Mr. Robert Meade, the great-grandfather of the late Gen. Geo. G. Meade, and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, who was one of the prominent merchants and ship-owners of Philadelphia. He warmly espoused the cause of the Colonies in their contest with the mother country, and raised and commanded a military company. He was with General Cadwalader at Bristol and Burlington, in the movements contemporary with the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and was also a member of the Council of Safety, and of the Navy Board. His house subscribed, in 1780, £5000 to supply the necessities of the army. In '82, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress and took a leading part in the debates on the financial situation. After the peace he was for several years a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and in '87 he became a member of the Federal Convention. He opposed universal suffrage and contended that the privilege of voting should be restricted to freeholders. He favored giving Congress the power to tax exports as well as imports, and argued that the House of Representatives should be united with the President, as well as the Senate, in making treaties. In the great Federal procession in Philadelphia, July 4th, 1788, by which the ratification of the Constitution by ten States was celebrated, Mr. Fitzsimons appeared, representing the French alliance, mounted on a horse formerly owned by Count Rochambeau, and carrying a flag of white silk, emblazoned with the ensigns of France and the United States. When the National Government was organized, Mr. Fitzsimons was elected by the city of Philadelphia a member of Congress, and remained so until 1795. His views upon all questions of commerce, finance and exchange were highly valued. He also was a conspicuous advocate of a protective tariff. In 1794, he failed of a re-election, that year proving disastrous to the Federalists. With his retirement from Congress, his political career closed. He was a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; a founder and director of the Bank of North America; a director and subsequently President of the Insurance Company of North America. He is described as a man of commanding figure, and of agreeable, though stately and reserved, manners. He died August 26th, 1811.

JARED INGERSOLL, one of the leaders of the old Bar of Philadelphia, and the preceptor of the late Horace Binney, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, in the year 1750. His father was a sturdy friend of American Independence, and the son, reared in the same school, came to Philadelphia in 1778, under the encouragement of President Reed, to engage in the practice of the law. He had spent some time in England in the study of his profession, and remained in active practice in Philadelphia until his death in 1822, at the age of seventy-two years. His success was very remarkable, and his ability was marked. Mr. Binney has written of him as a very sound and well-read lawyer and a most consummate advocate. "In his full vigor, which continued for nearly twenty years after the year 1797, I regard him as having been without comparison the most efficient manager of an important jury trial among all the able men

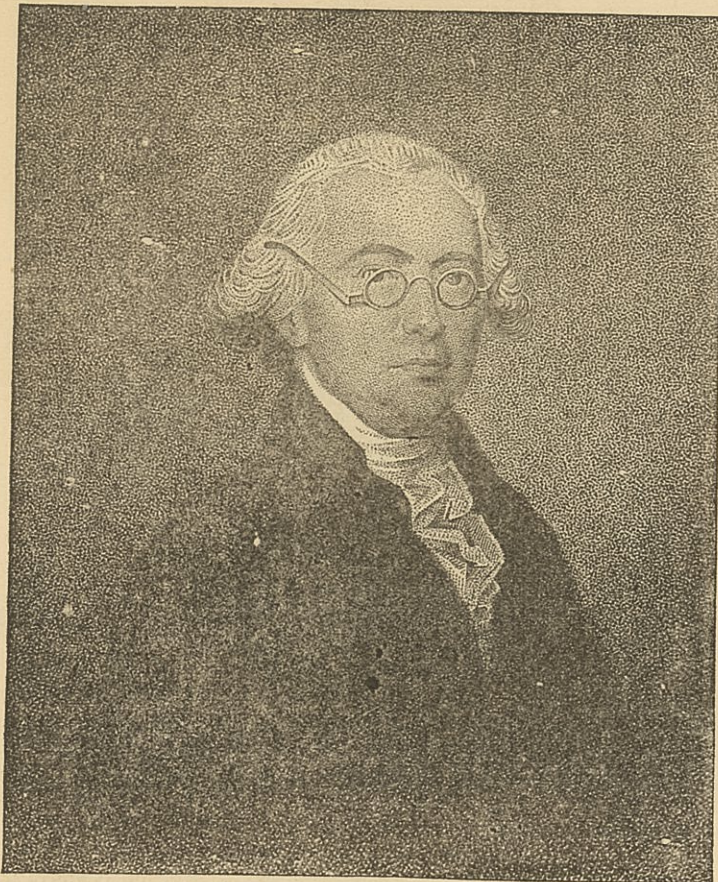


JARED INGERSOLL.

who were then at the Bar of Philadelphia." With the exception of his service as a delegate from Pennsylvania in the Federal Convention, he held no place in any popular or representative body. His devotion was to the law, and he was the first Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, under the Constitution of 1790, holding his place for nine years under Governor Mifflin. In 1808 he was appointed to the same place by Governor Snyder and, for a short time, towards the close of his life, was President of the District Court for the City of Philadelphia.

JAMES WILSON was a native of Scotland, and had studied at Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Edinburgh, and in 1761, at the age of twenty-one years, emigrated to New York, and in 1766 arrived in Philadelphia. He was an excellent classical scholar, and for a short time was a tutor in the College at Philadelphia. Subsequently he studied law in the office of John Dickinson; and after some years of practice at Reading, Carlisle, and Annapolis, came to Philadelphia and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in December, 1778. For six years, though not continuously, he was a member of Congress. He held high rank as an orator, and was particularly learned in the principles of finance and constitutional law. In the Federal Convention he was by far the most conspicuous member of the Pennsylvania delegation, and is regarded by students of our political history as one of the ablest, as well as one of the worthiest, men in the public service at that day. He is strangely unknown, considering the high position to which he is entitled; but his claims are being recognized by the writers of to-day. In the Convention of Pennsylvania, called to ratify the Constitution, his speeches were the most powerful, eloquent and luminous arguments in favor of adoption that were made; and, according to Mr. Curtis, gained the vote of Pennsylvania for the new Government against the ingenious and captivating objections of its opponents. In the Federal Convention he served as one of the Committee on Detail, and submitted a draft of a Constitution, many of the leading features of which were subsequently adopted.

On the 29th of September, 1789, he was appointed by Washington one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1790, he was chosen Professor of Law, in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. In '91 he was appointed by the Lower House of the Assembly of Pennsylvania to revise and digest the laws of the commonwealth; but the plan was not prosecuted, owing to the lack of a legislative appropriation. Late in life he became involved in land speculation, and became overwhelmed with misfortune, lying in a debtor's prison at the suit

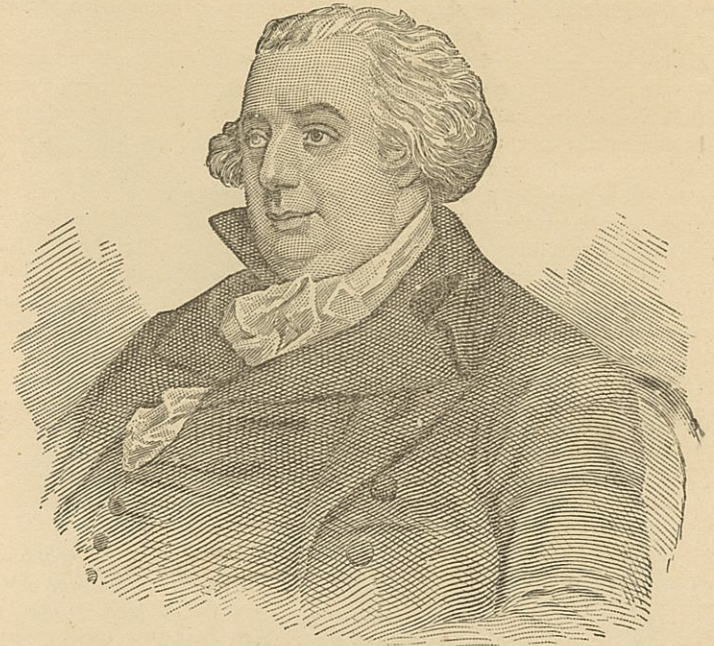


JAMES WILSON.

of Pierce Butler, a fellow-member in the Federal Convention. Mr. Butler subsequently directed his release; but before the power of attorney was executed, Wilson died, at the age of fifty-six, in 1798.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS was of the third generation of the Morris family, which came to America, in the person of Richard Morris, who bought an estate of more than 3,000 acres, near the city of New York, which was invested with manorial privileges by the Governor, and called Morrisania. Gouverneur was the youngest son, by a second marriage, of Lewis Morris, and was born at Morrisania, January 31st, 1752. His education was well attended to, and early in life he acquired a perfect mastery of French, which proved of great service to him in after life. He graduated from Columbia College in 1768, at the age of sixteen, and subsequently studied law under Wm. Smith, afterwards Chief Justice of the Province of New York, and was admitted to the Bar in 1771, being not quite twenty years of age. He soon took an interest in public affairs, and in '75 became a member of the Provincial Congress, and served as a member until he went to the Continental Congress three years later. At twenty-four years of age he boldly expressed himself thus: "As a connection with Great Britain cannot again exist without enslaving America, independence is absolutely necessary. I cannot balance between the two. We run a hazard in the one path, I confess. But then we are infallibly ruined if we pursue the other." New York was the last State to sign the Declaration of Independence, her delegates in Congress not being empowered to act independently of the New York Convention. But no time was lost. The Convention met on July 9th; and on the day on which a copy of the Declaration was received, a resolution of approval was passed, and to Gouverneur Morris was entrusted the drafting of the reply to the New York delegates in the Continental Congress. He took an active part in the Convention to frame a Constitution for the State of New York. He also urged the abolition of domestic slavery, although unsuccessful.

In '78 Morris was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia, and was immediately appointed on the Committee to provide for the Army at Valley Forge. From this time a friendship sprang up between Morris and Washington. His ardent interest in the cause of the Colonies did not meet with the approval of

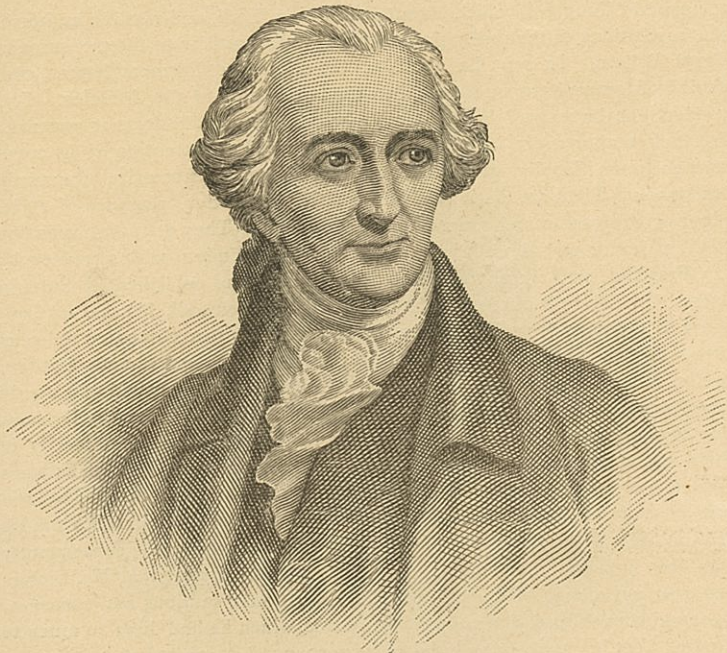


GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

his mother and other members of his family, and he incurred the displeasure of his old friend and adviser, William Smith; but he steadily pursued his way. He served upon many committees in Congress, and labored incessantly. After five years of service, he became a citizen of Pennsylvania, and began the practice of the law in Philadelphia.

In 1780 he met with an accident which resulted in the loss of a leg. In '81, he was appointed by Robert Morris—to whom he was not related—Assistant Superintendent of the Finances of the United States, holding the position for three years and a half. With General Knox, he negotiated with the English Commissioners for the exchange of prisoners. In '87, he was a delegate to the Federal Convention, and to his pen is due the clear, simple, and elegant language in which the Constitution is expressed. In Convention he strongly advocated all measures which tended to strengthen the national government. In 1788 he sailed for Europe, and in London performed important services. In France, during the Reign of Terror, he alone, of the Diplomatic Corps, remained in Paris. In '93, he was recalled from France in response to a demand for the removal of Genet. On his return, he established himself at Morrisania, and was elected to the Senate of the United States. He showed himself a determined Federalist. At the expiration of his term, he retired to private life, and died, at the age of sixty-five, in 1816.

GEORGE READ was born in Cecil County, Md., in 1734. His father was the son of a wealthy citizen of Dublin, and having immigrated to America, settled in Cecil County, where he became a respectable planter. Soon after the birth of his son he removed to New Castle, Delaware. The early education of Mr. Read was received at Chester, Pa., and subsequently at New London, where he enjoyed the benefits of the instruction of the Rev. Dr. Allison. Among his fellow pupils were Charles Thompson, the Secretary of Congress, Hugh Williamson, a member of that body from North Carolina and one of the framers of the Constitution, and Dr. Ewing, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. At the early age of seventeen, Mr. Read applied himself to the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1753. He became well known as a well-read lawyer, thoroughly versed in the intricacies of special pleading, and a master of the logic of the law. Although not gifted as a speaker, he obtained a fair share of business, with such competitors as John Ross, Attorney General, Benjamin Chew, George Ross, John Dickinson and Thomas McKean. In 1763, he succeeded John Ross as Attorney General for the three lower counties, as they were called, in Delaware. He held this office until he was elected as a delegate to the Congress of 1775. He then resigned, announcing that he would not act as a representative in the American Congress trammelled with an office held from the British Crown. In the struggle for liberty he took an active part, urging the Non-Importation Agreement upon his fellow citizens and signing the Declaration of Independence.



GEORGE READ.

Shortly after this last act, Joseph Galloway, the Tory, observed to Mr. Read that he had signed it with a halter about his neck; to which Read replied that it was a measure demanded by the crisis, and he was prepared to meet any consequences that might ensue. In September, 1776, he was the President of the Convention which formed the first Constitution of Delaware. In '77, he became the Governor of the State. During all this time he was also a member of Congress and performed well his arduous duties. He took an active part in the framing of the Articles of Confederation, and also prepared the acts of Assembly which empowered the delegates of Delaware to ratify those Articles. In '79, owing to ill-health, he retired from public life; but in '80 again devoted himself to the service of the State in the Legislature. In '82 he was appointed by Congress one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals in admiralty cases. In '85, he was appointed by Congress one of the Commissioners who constituted a Federal Court created by that body, conformably with the petitions of the States of New York and Massachusetts, to determine a controversy in relation to territory. In '86 he became a member of the Annapolis Convention, and in '87 became a member of the Federal Convention. Immediately after the adoption of the Constitution he was elected a Senator of the United States. He remained in this office until September, 1793, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware, and died in the autumn of 1798. As a lawyer, a patriot, a Senator, and a judge, he was alike unpretending, consistent, dignified and impartial.

GUNNING BEDFORD, JR., was of English descent. The story of his life is concisely told by the inscription, written by the grandson of George Read, upon his tomb in the cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Delaware, which leaves nothing to be added. It is as follows: In hope of a joyful resurrection, through faith in Jesus Christ, here rests the mortal part of GUNNING BEDFORD. Born in Philadelphia, A. D. 1747. Graduated at Nassau Hall, New Jersey, A. D. 1771, with great distinction. Having studied law in Philadelphia, he practiced in Delaware with success, distinguished by his eloquence as an advocate, Attorney General, member of the Legislature of Delaware (and of Congress), and one of the delegates to the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States (by whose efforts, with those of other delegates, two Senators were obtained for the State of Delaware). He received from Washington the commission of first Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Delaware, which he held till his death, in 1812. He so behaved in these high offices as to deserve and receive the approbation of his fellow citizens. His form was goodly, his temper amiable, his manners winning, and his discharge of private duties exemplary. Reader, may his example stimulate you to improve the talents—be they five, or two, or one—with which God has entrusted you.



GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.

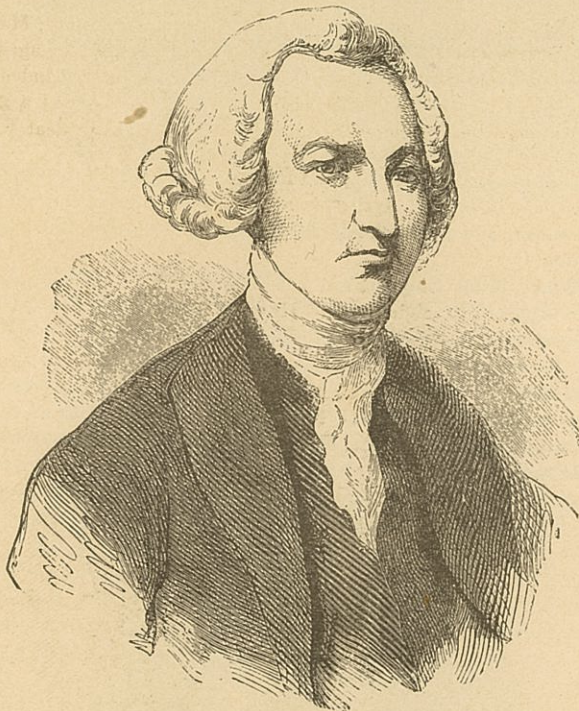
JACOB BROOM was the familiar associate of all the public men of his day, and his name constantly occurs in connection with those of Read, Bassett, Dickinson, and Bedford. He was born in 1752, and died in Philadelphia, April 25th, 1810. He was a member of the Annapolis Convention and a delegate to the Federal Convention, and signed the Constitution.

Mr. Drake, in his Biographical Dictionary, says: "At the time of his death he was aged fifty-eight years. He filled many offices of trust in Delaware. The address to General Washington, December 17th, 1783, was written by Jacob Broom, and is unrivaled as a composition. His son, James M. Broom, graduate of Princeton College, 1794, a member of Congress, 1805-7, from Delaware, and member of Philadelphia Bar, died 1850. His son, Jacob Broom, Philadelphia Bar, Member of Congress, Pennsylvania, died 1864. He was the candidate of the Native American party for Presidency of the United States, in 1852."



RICHARD BASSETT.

RICHARD BASSETT was a native of Delaware, and resided there all his life, dying in September, 1815. He was a lawyer in active practice, and a member of Congress during the time the Articles of Confederation were in force. He was in active correspondence with the leading men of his day, and many of his letters are preserved in the Life and Correspondence of George Read. With Read, Broom, Dickinson, and Bedford, all of whom were his associates in the Federal Convention, he was appointed by the Legislature of Delaware in June, 1786, to meet with the Commissioners that had been, or should be, appointed to consider the commercial relations of the several States and devise and report to Congress a system for the regulation of their trade, a body known to history as the Annapolis Convention. In '87 he became a member of the Federal Convention, and sturdily supported Read in his efforts to secure equality of State representation in the Senate. From 1789 to '93, he was a Senator of the United States, and was the first member to cast his vote in favor of locating the capital on the Potomac. Mr. Bassett left the Senate to become Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Delaware. In 1797 he was a Presidential Elector, and voted for John Adams. He was Governor of his State from 1798 to 1801, in the latter year becoming a United States Circuit Judge, an office he was compelled to abandon on the repeal of the Judiciary Act. His family has always been conspicuous in public life. His daughter became the wife of the Hon. James A. Bayard, one of the signers of the Treaty of Ghent and subsequently United States Senator, as were two of his sons, and his grandson, the Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, now Secretary of State.



JOHN DICKINSON.

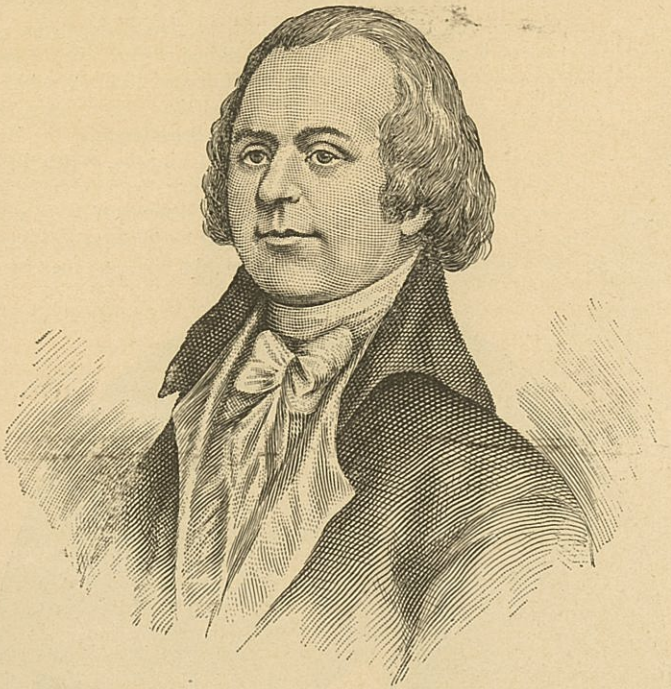
JOHAN DICKINSON was one of those distinguished writers whose pens, in the earlier stages of the struggle between the Colonies and England, proved flaming swords. He was born in Maryland, on the 2d November (O. S.), in the year 1732. His parents were wealthy, and he enjoyed the greatest advantages which his native land afforded. His brothers had been educated in England, but the affliction produced by their death in that kingdom prevented the fond father from sending his last son abroad. His father, shortly after his birth, removed to an estate near Dover, in Delaware, and there filled the office of first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Dickinson went to Philadelphia to study law under the direction of John Moland, Esq., and after completing his studies went to England, where he remained for three years at the Temple in London. On his return, he established himself in the practice of the law in Philadelphia, where his abilities and acquirements procured for him eminent success.

His first appearance in public life was in the year 1764, as a member of the assembly of Pennsylvania. In the following year he was a delegate to

the general Congress, which assembled at New York, and was the author of the resolutions of that body promulgating their hostility to the measures of Great Britain. In 1767 he published the celebrated Farmers' letters, consisting of twelve letters addressed to the inhabitants of the Colonies. Few productions have ever been attended with more signal effect, or procured for their author more lasting fame. He aroused the attention of his countrymen to the illegality of British taxation, and to the necessity of a sturdy resistance. They are distinguished for purity of diction, elegance of style, vigor of expression and animation of sentiment. They attracted attention both at home and abroad, were republished in London, with a preface by Dr. Franklin, and were translated into French and published at Paris in 1769. On the 17th of October, 1774, Mr. Dickinson took his seat in Congress as a deputy from Pennsylvania, and from his pen emanated the celebrated Appeal to the inhabitants of Quebec, and the more famous Petition to the King, compositions universally admired for their fervid and manly eloquence and chaste and elegant composition. He also wrote the Declaration of Congress of July 6th, 1775, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms. When it came to action, however, Mr. Dickinson's prudence or his fears induced him to withhold his assent from the Declaration of Independence. Like Robert Morris, he absented himself from his seat on the 4th July, 1776; but he did not, like Robert Morris, subsequently sign that immortal instrument. In short, it would appear that Mr. Dickinson was not a man of daring intrepidity. He was cautious and conservative, and shrank back from the conflagration which he had done so much to kindle. Yet his honesty and ability were so much respected that, after two years of absence from Congress, he was returned in April, 1779. In the meantime he entered the military service, and in '77 received from President McKean, of Pennsylvania, the commission of a Brigadier-General, the duties of which he fulfilled satisfactorily. In 1780 he was elected by the Legislature of Delaware President of the State, and in '82 was President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, which office he continued to fill until October, 1785. In memory of his public services the Legislature of Pennsylvania incorporated a college at Carlisle by the name of *Dickinson College*.

Mr. Dickinson now removed to Delaware, and in 1787 was sent as a delegate to the Federal Convention. When the Constitution was before the people he wrote nine letters, signed "Fabius," advocating its ratification. In '92 he was a member of the Convention which framed a Constitution for Delaware; and under the signature of "Fabius" wrote fourteen letters to inform his fellow citizens in regard to the French Revolution. He died on the 14th of February, 1808, at Wilmington, at the age of seventy-five.

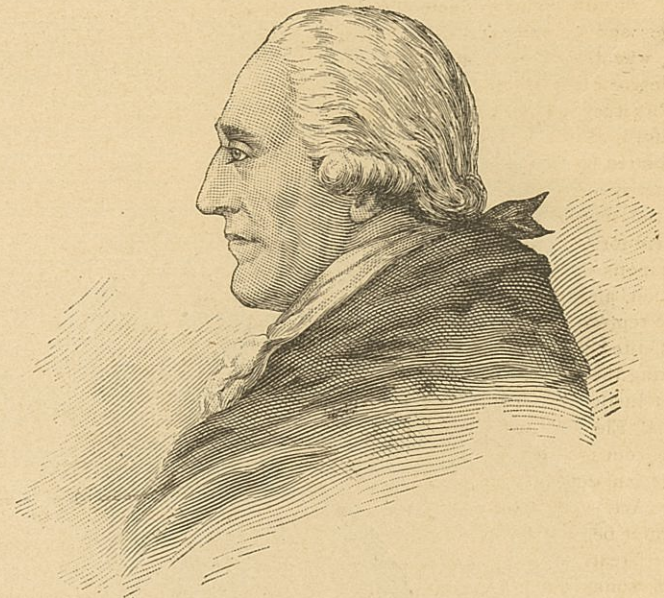
As an orator Mr. Dickinson took high rank. An anecdote of his power is told in Niles' Register: "Fifteen or sixteen years ago, then residing at Wilmington, Delaware, as I passed the house of the late venerable John Dickinson, at twelve o'clock in the day, he was standing in the door and invited me in. After reproving me for not having called to see him, for he had been a little unwell, he said he would have a glass of old wine with me, the first that he had drank for six weeks. After taking a couple of glasses of wine in instant succession, he suddenly sat down, and abruptly asked me what I thought of the discussion then going on in Congress on the great question about the Judiciary. Having very briefly given my opinion, he said in a sprightly manner, 'I'll tell thee mine,'—on which he began an argument, soon became animated, and was uneasy in his seat. As he proceeded, he elevated his voice, and finally, rising slowly and unconsciously from his chair, he put forth his hand, and addressed me as if I had been the chairman of a legislative body, with all its members present. I have never heard a discourse that was comparable to his speech, for its fire and spirit poured forth in a torrent, and clothed in the most beautiful and persuasive language. The graceful gestures of the orator, his fine and venerable figure, interesting countenance, and locks 'white as wool,' formed a *tout ensemble* that riveted me to my chair with admiration. His delirium, if it may be called so, lasted for nearly half an hour, when it was interrupted by one of the family entering the room. He stopped instantly, with a word half finished on his lips, and sat down in great confusion, apologized for his strange behavior, and entirely dropped the subject. Mr. Dickinson was an eloquent speaker, and one of the most accomplished scholars that our country has produced; but, perhaps, he never pronounced a speech so eloquent, so chaste, and so beautiful as that which he delivered before me, as stated. It was his soul, rather than his person, that acted on the occasion, and a master spirit it was. The argument was in favor of a repeal of the Judiciary Act."



JAMES McHENRY.

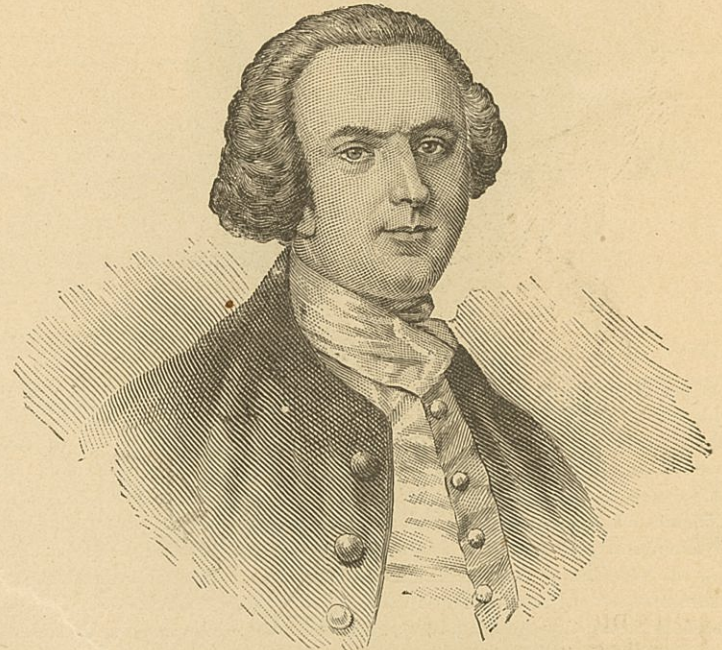
JAMES McHENRY was born in Ireland, November 16th, 1753. His father sent him to Dublin to receive a classical education. For the sake of his health he made a voyage to America, and came to Baltimore about the year 1771. Deeply impressed with the new land, he urged his father to emigrate, and succeeding in this, he followed his studies at Newark Academy, in Delaware, then a school of note. He next studied medicine in Philadelphia, under Dr. Benjamin Rush, and while thus engaged became personally attached to General Washington, and followed him to the camp at Cambridge. In January, '76, he joined the army as an assistant surgeon, and in a short time he became a hospital director. He was then commissioned as surgeon of the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, commanded by Colonel Magaw. At Fort Washington he was made a prisoner, and was not exchanged until the spring of '78. On May 15th of that year, he was appointed Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. From this time his relations with Washington were cordial, and, through life, he was treated by the great soldier as a trusted friend and adviser. McHenry remained a member of Washington's military family until August, 1780, when he was transferred to Lafayette's staff, where he continued until the close of the war. In '81, McHenry was chosen to the Senate of Maryland, and held his seat until he resigned, in 1786. In '83, he was appointed to Congress in place of Edw. Giles, deceased, and was elected to the same position by the Legislature, on November 27th, '83, was re-elected the next year, and held this office until 1786. This double duty in State and Continental Legislatures was not an uncommon thing in those days. In '87, he became a member of the Federal Convention, and was the first to take his seat of the delegates from Maryland. He was a regular and conscientious attendant, but does not seem to have taken much part in debate. He afterward labored hard to secure the ratification of the Constitution; and in spite of the earnest and powerful opposition of Luther Martin and Samuel Chase, was successful. Dr. McHenry was repeatedly re-elected to the Legislature of Maryland until he became a member of Washington's Cabinet as Secretary of War, in January, 1806, in place of Timothy Pickering, who was promoted to be Secretary of State. He remained in the Cabinet, even under President Adams, until a breach caused him to resign in 1800. From this time forth he took no part in public life. He died May 3d, 1816, in the 63d year of his age.

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER was born in Maryland about 1733. He received a liberal education and was prominent in Maryland politics before the revolution. He was elected a representative of Maryland in the Continental Congress in 1778 and served until 1782. In 1787 he was chosen a delegate to the Federal Convention. He died November 6, 1790.



DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER.

DANIEL CARROLL was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1756, received a classical education, and engaged in agricultural pursuits on his "Duddington" estate, which is now included within the limits of the city of Washington. He was elected a delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress in 1780, took his seat February

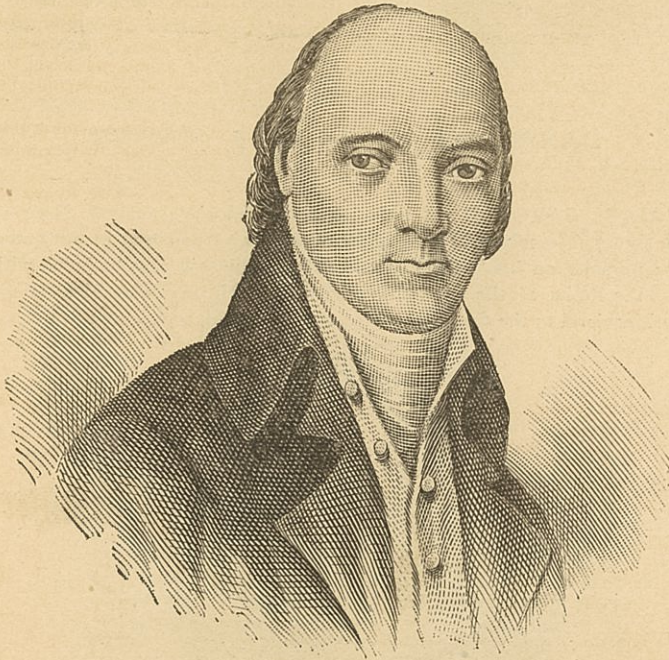


DANIEL CARROLL.

12th, 1781, serving until 1784. He presented to Congress the act of the Maryland Legislature assenting to the Articles of Confederation, in pursuance of which he became a signer of that instrument. Mr. Carroll was a delegate to the Federal Convention, and a warm supporter of the plan adopted. He was elected a member of Congress in 1789, and served until 1791, when he was appointed one of the Commissioners to locate the Federal city. He died at Washington in 1829.

JOHN BLAIR was born at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1732. Graduating from William and Mary College, he repaired to London, where he pursued his legal studies at the Temple, and was soon engaged in full practice at the bar of the General Court. Returning to Virginia he engaged in the practice of his profession, and was elected to the House

of Burgesses. In 1765, he opposed the resolutions of Patrick Henry, but in 1769, when the House was dissolved he was one of the patriotic band consisting of Washington, Bland, Nicholas and others, who held a meeting in the Raleigh Tavern and drafted the Non-Importation Agreement. When the House of Burgesses was again dissolved in 1770, and the members again assembled at the Raleigh to revise and amend the articles of agreement, associating themselves with the merchants of the Colony, he was among them and recorded his name in the roll. In the latter year he was a delegate from William and Mary, the last of a long line of eminent men who represented the College in the public Councils of the Commonwealth, and was a member of the Committee which reported the Declaration of Rights and the Constitution. He was elected by the Convention a member of the Councils, and when the judicial department was established in 1777, he was elected a Judge of the General Court, of which he became Chief Justice, and on the death of Robert Carter Nicholas, in 1780, he was elected a Judge

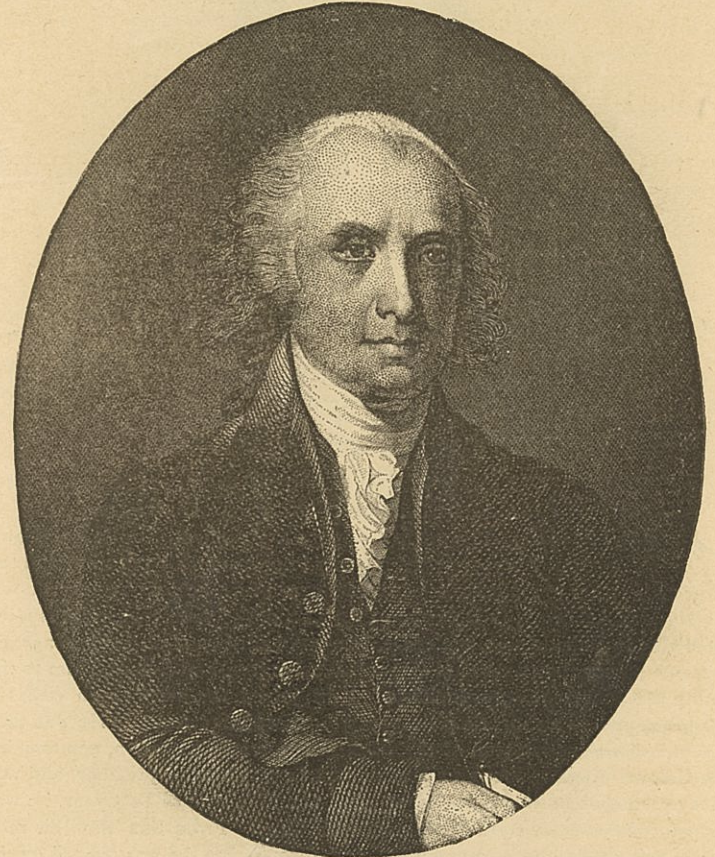


JOHN BLAIR.

of the High Court of Chancery. By virtue of both stations he became a Justice of the High Court of Appeals. The assembly appointed him a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, to revise the Articles of Confederation, in which, with Edmund Randolph and James Madison, he supported the so-called "Virginia plan" in opposition to the New Jersey scheme, which sustained the separate sovereignty of the States; and with Washington and Madison alone of all the delegates from Virginia, voted for the adoption of the Constitution. When the Federal Constitution was submitted for the ratification of Virginia, he was returned from the county of York to the Convention and voted in its favor. On the organization of the Federal Judiciary, he was appointed by Washington, in 1789, a Judge of the Supreme Court, discharging his duties with ability to his resignation in 1796. He died at Williamsburg, August 31st, 1800. In appearance John Blair was about five feet ten inches in height, of an erect and imposing stature, with a full forehead, blue eyes, and a well formed nose; hair inclining to be red, and an expression of sweetness and gravity which adhered to him through life. His manners were marked by high-bred courtesy and gentleness, and he preserved to the last that strict attention to his dress which was the characteristic of the Colonial regime.

JAMES MADISON, born on March 5th, 1751 (O. S.), in Virginia, was one of the statesmen of America, who, without brilliant talents or dazzling qualities, succeeded in producing a profound impression upon the institutions of the country. After the usual elementary education, he was sent to Princeton, then under the presidency of Dr. Witherspoon, and received his Bachelor's Degree in 1771. His health suffered, for some

years, from his over ardent application to his studies; but notwithstanding his enfeebled condition, he read law, rather with a view to general instruction than to practice, and the knowledge which he thus acquired was of inestimable service to him in his subsequent political career. In the spring of 1776, when twenty-five years of age, he was initiated into the public service, from which he was rarely absent for a period of forty years, rising from eminence to eminence, until he reached the Presidency of the United States. His first election was to the Legislature of Virginia, which, in May of '76, anticipated the Declaration of Independence by unanimously instructing the deputies of that State to propose it. During his first term he modestly refrained from debate, and it is said that he failed of a re-election because he could not speak, and because he would not *treat* the electors.



JAMES MADISON.

The next year, he was a member of the Council of State, a place which he held until 1779, when he was chosen as a delegate to Congress. He took his seat in 1780 and continued to serve until '83, when he re-entered the State Legislature, a position coveted by the leading men of the day. In '86, he was a member of the Annapolis Convention, and in '87 was sent as one of the members of the Virginia delegation to the Federal Convention. The Journal shows that he participated as much as any member of that body in the debates, and to his industry and care we are indebted for the fullest reports of the debates. Indeed, without his record, all that was said would have been lost, with the exception of the notes of Judge Yates, who reported simply the earlier proceedings, and then abandoned the Convention. He contributed many valuable papers to the "Federalist," and next to Hamilton was the author of the largest part of that work. On the adoption of the Constitution he was chosen to Congress, and for eight years was a leading member. In '98, though not a member of the Legislature, he drafted the celebrated Virginia Resolutions against the alien and sedition laws. In 1801 he was a Presidential elector, and voted with the rest of his associates for Jefferson and Burr. He became Mr. Jefferson's Secretary of State, and during eight years illustrated the whole period by masterly writings, judicious suggestions, and unexceptionable conduct. In 1809, he became President of the United States, and at the close of his second term, at the age of sixty-six, retired from public life, and for twenty years enjoyed the sweets of retirement, with his farm, his books, his friends and his correspondence. He died on the 28th of June, 1836, "as serene, philosophical, and calm in the last moments of his existence, as he had been on all the trying occasions of his life."

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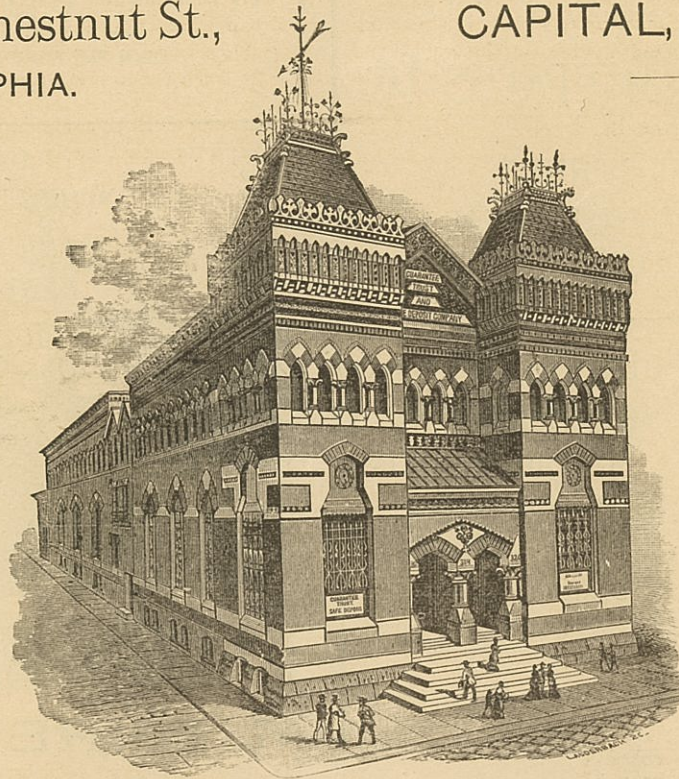
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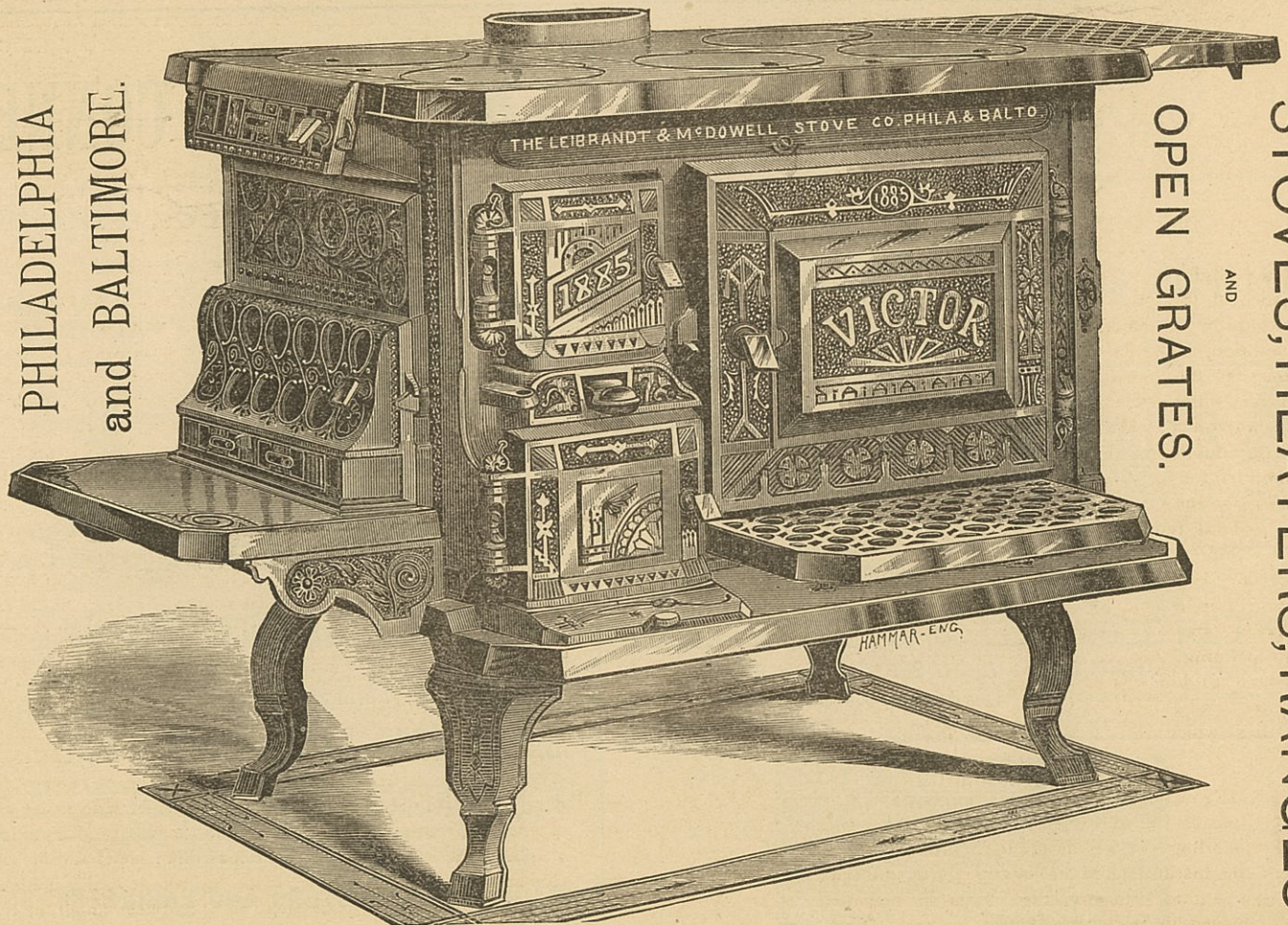
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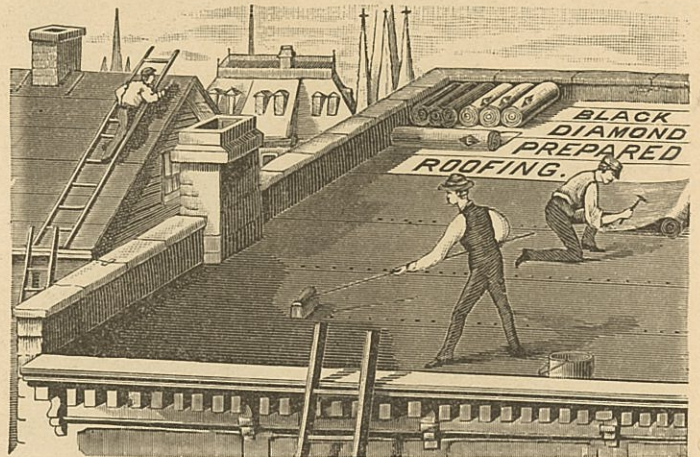
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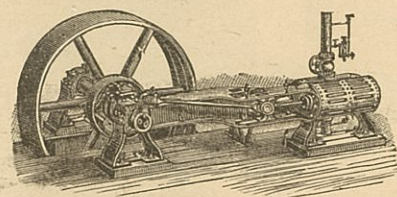
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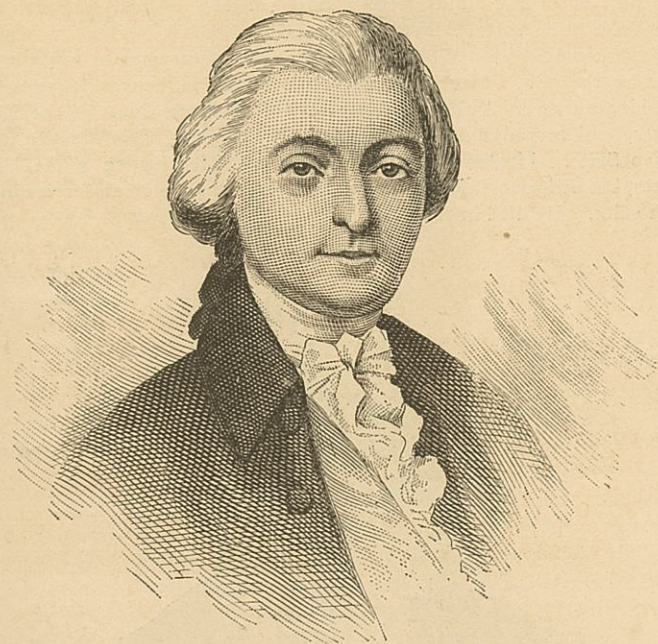
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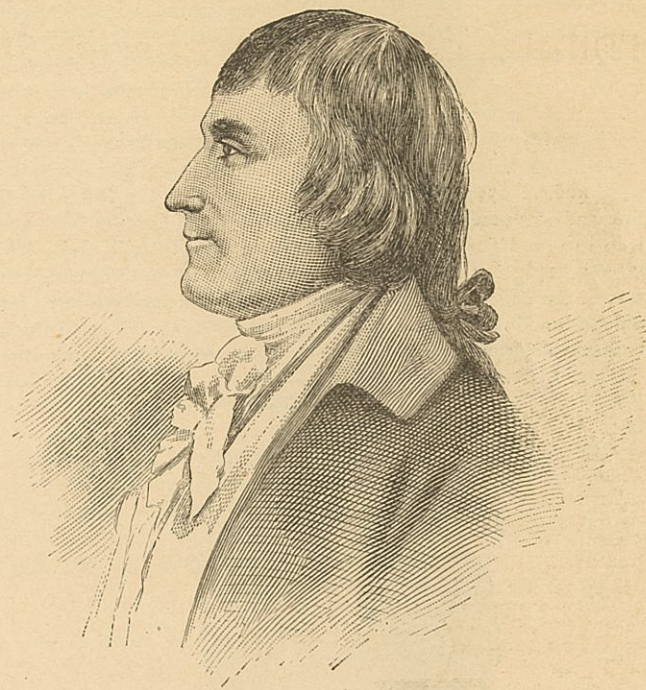
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WILLIAM BLOUNT.

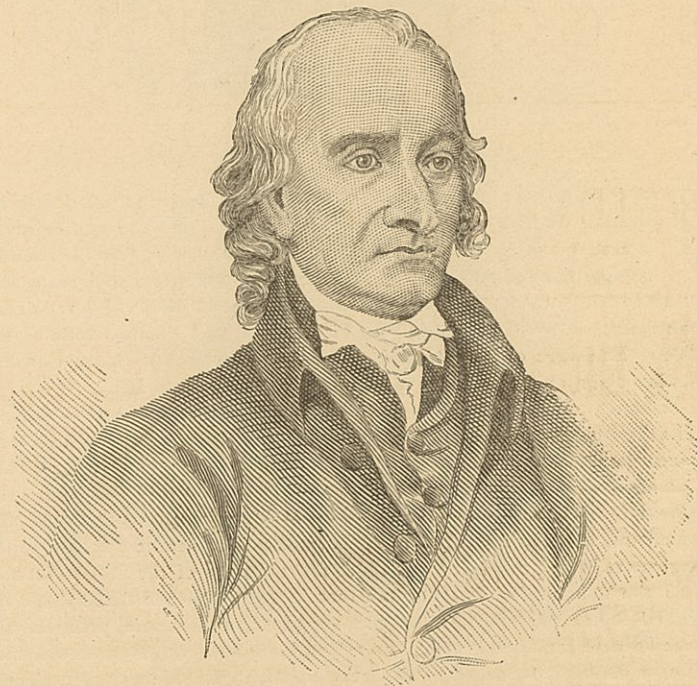
WILLIAM BLOUNT, a son of Jacob Blount, of North Carolina, a member of the Provincial Assemblies of 1775-76, was born in Craven County in 1744. He was a member of the House of Commons of North Carolina 1780 and 1784, and a delegate to the Old Congress in 1782-83 and 1786-87. In 1780 and 1784, he represented the Newbern district in the Assembly, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention, at Philadelphia, in 1787. On the adoption of the Federal Constitution by North Carolina in 1789, he was defeated for the United States Senate by Benjamin Hawkins; but in August of 1790, Washington appointed him Governor of the territory south of the Ohio. Repairing to Tennessee in 1791, he founded the city of Knoxville, and was President of the Convention which framed the first Constitution of that Commonwealth. In 1796 he was elected to the United States Senate, but was impeached, found guilty and expelled in 1797, for having instigated the Creeks and Cherokees to aid the British in conquering the Spanish territory on the southern border of the United States. On his return to Knoxville, the Speaker of the State Senate resigned, and Mr. Blount was unanimously chosen to succeed him, and was also elected their presiding officer. He died at Knoxville 21st March, 1800.

RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT was born at Newbern, North Carolina, March 25, 1758. When nine years old he was sent abroad to acquire an education, which was finished at the University of Glasgow, Scotland. Returning to America in 1778, he joined the army and was at the battle of Camden as aid to Governor Caswell. From 1781 to 1783, he was a member of the Legislature, and in December of the latter year was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress and served until 1786. He was a prominent member of the Federal Convention. He proposed the election of United States Senators by the Legislatures of the States and suggested seven years as the Presidential term of office. In 1788 he was a delegate to the first State Convention to consider the Constitution, in which he earnestly but fruitlessly urged its adoption. After residing some time in the West Indies for the benefit of his health, he returned to North Carolina and served as Governor from 1792 to 1795, and as Representative in Congress from 1798 to 1801. He was defeated at the next election by John Stanly, who on September 5th, 1802, challenged him. They fought the same day and Spaight was mortally wounded.



RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT.

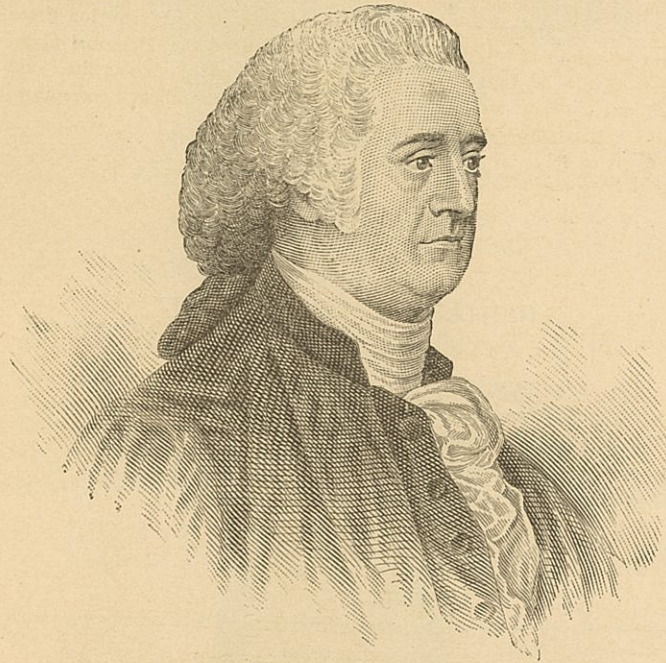
HUGH WILLIAMSON, son of John Williamson, who emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1730, was born in West Nottingham Township, Chester County, Pa., December 5, 1735. He received his early education in the school of Rev. Francis Alison; entered the College of Philadelphia in 1753, and graduated four years later. Studying divinity,



HUGH WILLIAMSON.

he was licensed to preach in 1759, but soon finding that his true vocation lay in a different direction, he left the pulpit and entered upon the study of medicine. In 1760 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in his Alma Mater, and in 1764 left for Edinburgh, London and Utrecht to complete his medical studies, obtaining from the latter University his degree of M. D. Returning to Philadelphia he began to practice successfully. In 1768, he was

lected a member of the American Philosophical Society, and the year following was commissioned by the society, with other members, to observe the transit of Venus. After visiting the West Indies, in 1772, he went to London to procure aid for an Academy at Newark, N. J., where he was examined, in February, 1774, by the Privy Council on the subject of the destruction of the tea at Boston. After the Declaration of Independence was adopted he returned home, bringing important papers. In 1777 he engaged in mercantile pursuits with a younger brother in the South, which led to his settling in Edenton, N. C., where he also practiced medicine. He was appointed, in 1779, Medical Director General of the forces in North Carolina, and was particularly efficient at the battle of Camden. In 1782 he was elected to the House of Commons from Edenton District, and a delegate to Congress, 1782-85; a second time 1787-88; and a third time, to the Congress of the United States, 1790-93. He was a delegate to the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution in 1787, as well as to the State Convention which ratified it in 1789. He removed to New York, where he died, May 22d, 1819.

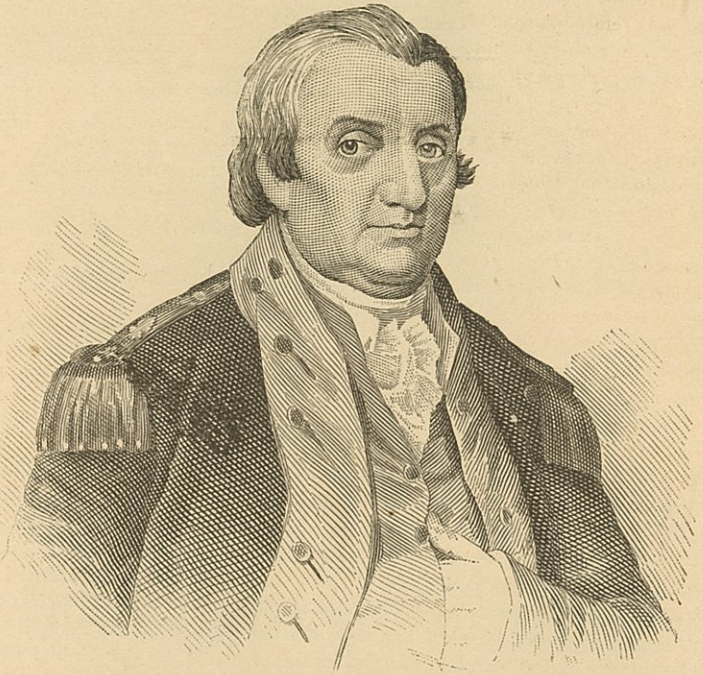


JOHN RUTLEDGE.

JOHN RUTLEDGE was the son of Dr. John Rutledge, who, with his brother Andrew, both natives of Ireland, settled in Carolina, about the year 1735. The historian, Dr. Ramsay, says: "In the friendly competitions of the States for the comparative merits of their respective statesmen and orators, while Massachusetts boasts of her John Adams, Connecticut of her Ellsworth, New York of her Jay, Pennsylvania of her Wilson, Delaware of her Bayard, Virginia of her Henry, South Carolina rests her claim on the talents and eloquence of John Rutledge."

After an excellent classical education, Rutledge entered as a law student in the Temple, and proceeding barrister, came out to Charleston and commenced the practice of law in 1761. In his first cause—an action for breach of promise of marriage—his eloquence astonished all who heard him. His business became large, and he at once took rank among the able and eloquent members of the bar. With Gadsden and Lynch he was sent to the Congress at New York in 1765, and his denunciation of the Stamp Act surprised the members of distant provinces by the eloquence displayed. He returned to the bar, and for ten years engaged in successful practice. In '74 he became a member of the first Continental Congress, and was continued a member by successive elections until 1776. He was then elected President and Commander-in-Chief of South Carolina. His duties thenceforth were executive. As a sample of the spirit with which he acted, the following anecdote is quoted. He wrote to General Moultrie, who commanded Sullivan's Island, in the harbor of Charleston, this laconic note: "General Lee wishes you to evacuate the fort. You will not without an order from me. I would sooner cut off my hand than write one. J. Rutledge." In '78 he became the Governor of the State under the new Constitution, and made great exertions to repel the British invasion—to defend

Charleston in the years 1779-80—to procure the aid of Congress and of the adjacent States, and to revive the suspended legislative and judicial powers of the State. In 1782 he was elected to Congress. In '83, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Holland, but declined serving. The next year he was elected a Judge of the Court of Chancery in South Carolina. From this time forth his duties were almost entirely judicial. In '87, as a member of the Federal Convention, he assisted in framing the Constitution, and subsequently exerted himself to induce his countrymen to ratify it. As soon as the new Government went into operation, he was designated by Washington as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and served until 1791, when he was elected Chief Justice of his native State. Afterwards he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States, but owing to enfeebled mental powers did little or no service in that high office. He died in 1800.



CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.

THE family of Pinckney are of English origin and settled in South Carolina in 1692. Charles Cotesworth, the son of Charles and Eliza [Lucas] Pinckney, was born February 25, 1746. When he was seven years of age, he was sent to England to receive his education; after five years of private tuition he was fitted for Westminster, and in due time for Christ Church, Oxford. There he had the advantage of listening to the law lectures of Judge Blackstone, of which he took ample notes. He left Oxford at the age of eighteen and was entered as a student of law at the Temple. He returned to South Carolina in 1769, after a short tour on the continent and nine months' military study at the Royal Academy of Caen, in Normandy. His commission to practice law in the provincial court is dated January 19, 1770. He soon acquired a large practice, but the Revolution interrupted it and called his military attainments into action. During the war he rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was taken prisoner at the fall of Charleston and remained a captive nearly two years.

During this time he suffered from the arrogance of his captors, but as has been said, "nothing could shake the firmness of his soul; oppression might drive the iron into it, but it could not weaken its integrity. Threats and temptation were alternately used, but in vain." He was ordered from the death-bed of his son into closer confinement and was forced to comply. "To Major Money, of the British Army, he wrote in the following bold and eloquent strain: 'I entered into this cause after reflection and through principle. My heart is altogether American, and neither severity, nor favor, nor poverty, nor affluence can ever induce me to swerve from it.' To Captain McMahon, another British officer, he emphatically says: 'The freedom and independence of my country are the gods of my idolatry.'"

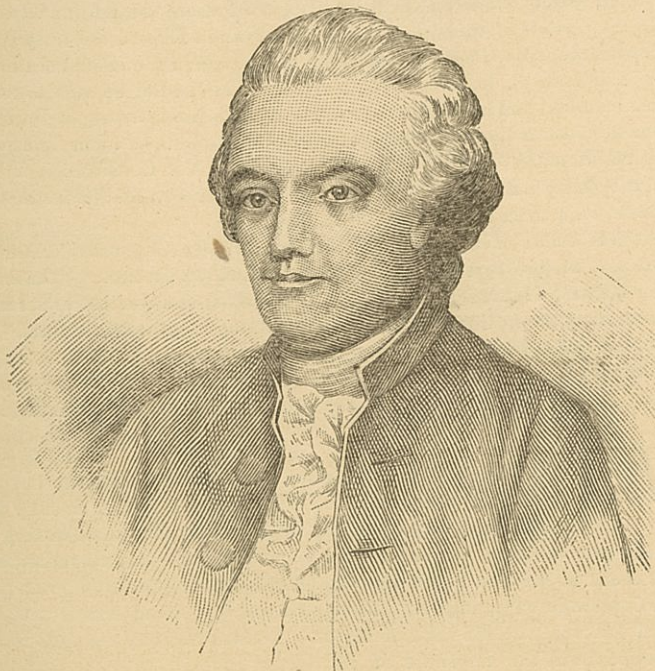
After the war he resumed the practice of law, in which he was very successful, and in 1787 was chosen a member of the Federal Convention. He had already had some experience in the work he was now called to perform,

having in 1778 been a member of the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina. In that body he successfully sustained a proposition of the Rev. William Tennant to secure liberty and equality to all Protestant sects. In the Federal Convention he took an active part in the debates, and his views are clearly and forcibly expressed. It was on his motion that the following clause was made a portion of the Constitution: "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the authority of the United States." He also moved to strike out the clause allowing compensation to Senators, as that body ought to be composed of persons of wealth, and then the wealthy alone would undertake the service.

After the adoption of the Constitution he was an ardent Federalist. He was offered a place on the Supreme Bench, then the post of Secretary of War as the successor of General Knox, and afterwards, on the removal of Mr. Randolph, that of Secretary of State. These positions he declined; but in 1796, when Monroe ceased to represent the views of the Government, he accepted the mission to France. The Directory refused to receive him, and he was reminded that the law forbade any foreigner to stay more than thirty days in France without leave to do so. For this permission Pinckney refused to apply, and after remaining two months in Paris he was requested to quit the Republic. He retired to Amsterdam, where he was joined by Marshall and Gerry; and as the three envoys failed to settle the existing difficulties, Pinckney and Marshall returned to America. It was while on this mission that Pinckney made his famous reply to an intimation that peace might be secured with money: "MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE, BUT NOT A CENT FOR TRIBUTE!" While war seemed imminent, President Adams appointed Washington to the command of the army, and left to his judgment the selection of his general officers. Pinckney was commissioned Major-General, but was second to Hamilton, who had been his junior during the Revolution. When his attention was called to this fact, he replied: "I am confident that General Washington had sufficient reasons for this preference. Let us first dispose of our enemies; we shall have leisure then to settle the question of rank."

In 1790 General Pinckney was again a member of the State Constitutional Convention; and in the close election of 1800 was the Federal candidate for Vice President of the United States. He died at Charleston, August 16, 1825.

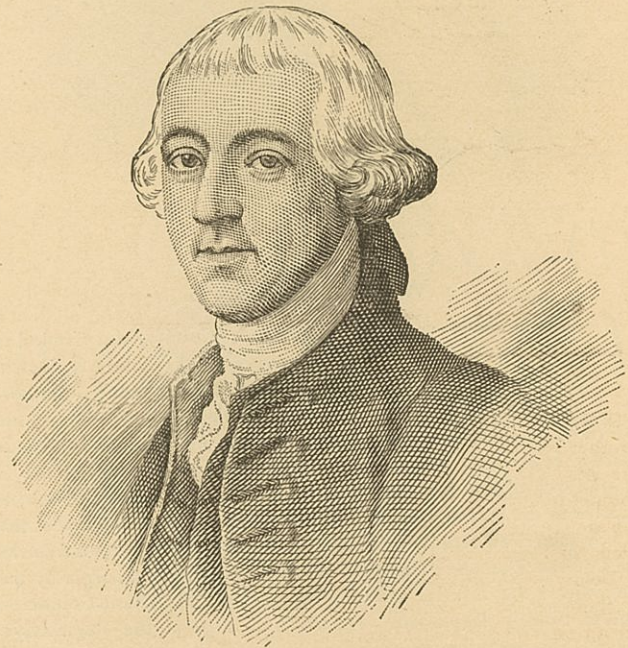
General Pinckney's hospitality was unbounded; his manners were easy, frank and cordial, and his conversation, as might have been expected from his education, instructive and amusing. A strict Episcopalian himself, he had a keen respect for the convictions of others; and so highly was his liberality in religious affairs respected, that for years he was chosen President of the Bible Society of Charleston. His character was well summed up by the late Charles Chauncey, who spoke of him as "the man whose love of honor was greater than his love of power and deeper than his love of self."



CHARLES PINCKNEY.

CHARLES PINCKNEY was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1758. He received his education in his native town and studied law under his father. In 1779 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and in the following year was captured by the British and sent to St. Augustine, Florida, where he was detained on a prison ship for some time. In 1785 was elected to the Continental Congress and served until 1788. He was one of the four delegates from South Carolina to the Federal Convention, in which he acted a distinguished part. He submitted and advocated with great ability a plan of government prepared by himself, a large portion of which was incorporated into the Constitution. He was a leading member in favor of ratification in the South Carolina Convention called for that purpose.

In 1789 he was chosen Governor of South Carolina, and in the following year was President of the State Constitutional Convention. He was re-elected Governor in 1791 and again in 1796, and served until 1798, when he was elected to the United States Senate. He resigned his seat in 1801 to accept the post of Minister to Spain, where he remained until 1805. On his return he was at once elected a member of the Legislature, and in 1806 he was for the fourth time chosen Governor. He served in the State Legislature from 1810 to 1814; and in 1818 was elected to Congress for three years, and distinguished himself by his opposition to the Missouri Compromise. His speech on that question was the last act of his public life. He was a brilliant speaker, an able writer and a conversationalist of exceptional power. He died in Charleston, October 29th, 1824.



PIERCE BUTLER.

PIERCE BUTLER, born in Ireland, July 11th, 1744, was the third son of Sir Richard Butler, fifth Baronet, and M. P. for Carlow 1729-61. He was entered in the army at a very early age, and, owing to his father's wealth and influence, held a commission, dated February 15th, 1755, as Lieutenant in the 22d Foot, before he was eleven years of age. In 1760 he became Lieutenant; and in 1761, Captain in the same regiment. In July, 1762, he exchanged into the 29th Foot, of which he became Major on April 20, 1766. He was for some years stationed in America, but sold his commission in 1773 in South Carolina, where he had married, in 1768, a daughter of Colonel Middleton. After the Revolution he took an active part in local politics; and in March 6th, 1787, he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress from South Carolina, but did not take his seat until August 2d, having been meantime chosen one of the Representatives of his State in the Federal Convention, in whose debates he took an active part. "He supported the 'Virginia Plan,' saying he had been opposed to granting

new powers to a single body, but would support their distribution among different bodies. He spoke against the plan of a triple executive, and maintained that property was the only true basis of representation." In 1789 he was elected one of the first United States Senators from South Carolina, and served until 1796, when he resigned. He was re-elected in 1802, and again resigned in 1804. Butler was an active member of the Senate, generally in opposition to Washington's administration. He was one of the ten Democrats who voted in favor of Jay's Treaty, in consequence of which he was much twitted in the lampoons of the day with his noble birth, of which he was inordinately vain. He was at times a Director of the First and Second Banks of the United States. He died in Philadelphia February 15th, 1822, and was buried in the family vault at Christ Church.



WILLIAM FEW.

WILLIAM FEW was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, June 8th, 1748. In 1758 his father removed with his family to North Carolina, and here, with but little more than a year's attendance at a village school, the early years of Few's life were spent in farming. Imbued with an insatiable thirst for knowledge, his spare time was devoted to reading everything which came in his way, and attending the County Court in search of that knowledge which enabled him, after the war, to gain admittance to the bar, and begin the study and practice of the law at the same time. In 1776, Few removed to Georgia, and was soon afterwards elected a member of the Executive Council. On the invasion of Georgia by the British, he joined the militia, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Richmond County Regiment. He was a member of the Legislature from 1778 until 1780, when he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, serving until the end of 1783. In 1786 he was re-elected to Congress, and next year was selected one of the Georgia delegation to the Federal Convention.

In 1789 he was chosen United States Senator, and served until 1793, when he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1799 he removed to New York, and served in the Legislature of that State from 1801 to 1804. He died at Fishkill, on the Hudson, July 16th, 1828.

ABRAMHAM BALDWIN, one of the delegates from Georgia to the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, was born in North Guilford, Connecticut, Nov. 22, 1754, being the second son of Michael Baldwin and Lucy Dudley. From the village school he entered Yale College and graduated in 1772. In 1775 he was appointed tutor in that institution, and continued to serve as such until 1779. In 1781, he declined the chair of Professor of Divinity and the position of College Pastor. During the Revolution he served a short time as a chaplain in the



ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

army. He subsequently opened a school and devoted all of his leisure time to the study of law. In 1784 he emigrated to Georgia, and, having been admitted to the bar, opened an office in Richmond County. He traveled an extensive circuit and obtained many clients. On one occasion, having won a case more, perhaps, by his tactics than by the authorities of the law, the losing party, a very litigious and irascible, but influential, man accosted him and said: "Young man, they have used you as a stick to beat me with this time, but henceforth you shall be my stick and beat everybody else," and he immediately retained Mr. Baldwin in several suits.

In less than three months after his admission to the bar, he was elected to the Legislature, and early in the session showed his interest in the cause of education by the introduction of a bill to establish the University of Georgia. For his services in its behalf, his name was coupled with that of John Mill- edge, its benefactor, and a marble pillar was erected in their honor on the college campus. For several years Mr. Baldwin was President of the University. In 1785, he was chosen a member of the Continental Congress, and again in 1787; the same year he was chosen a delegate to the Federal Convention. After the adoption of the Constitution, he was continued a member of the House of Representatives until 1799, when he was transferred to the United States Senate and held office until his death, March 4, 1807.

In the periods of transition that preceded and followed the adoption of the Constitution, Mr. Baldwin retained a firm grasp on the confidence of the people and bore an important part. In the Convention he was a distinguished member, and in debate made use of the following striking expression: "Political power is like the screw in mechanics; it holds all it has, and every turn gives it more." While a strong advocate of the Constitution, in the division of party that followed its adoption, he sided with the Democrats and insisted upon a strict construction of its language.

He was a man of large benevolence, and, while young, provided for the education of his brothers and sisters that had been left destitute by the death of their father. He was industrious to an extreme, and was never absent a day from his place in Congress until the beginning of his fatal sickness. He died unmarried. He was a brother-in-law of the poet Joel Barlow, and a half brother of Henry Baldwin, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. In Georgia a county bears his name and preserves his memory.

WILLIAM JACKSON, the Secretary of the Convention, was born in Cumberland, England, March 9, 1759, and was sent at an early age to Charleston, South Carolina, where, under the guardianship of Colonel Owen Roberts, he received his education. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in the first South Carolina Regiment, in June 1775; was promoted Captain in 1779, and soon afterwards was appointed Aid-de-camp to General Lincoln, with the rank of Major. He was actively engaged in the Revolution until the surrender of Charleston in 1780, when he became a prisoner. Having been exchanged in February, 1781, he was appointed

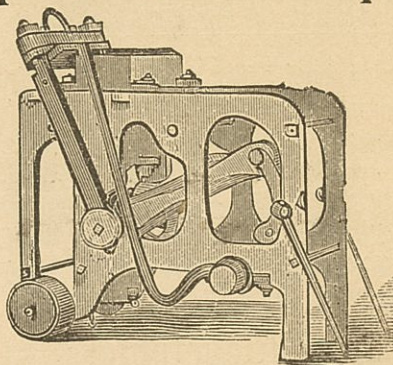
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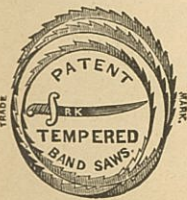
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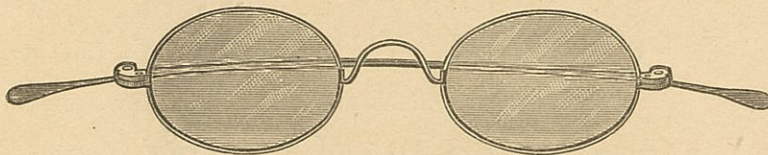
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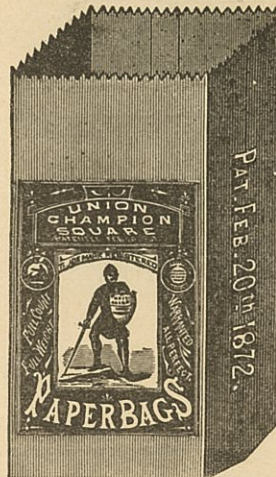
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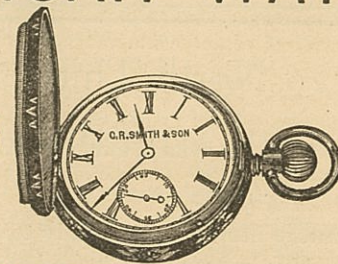
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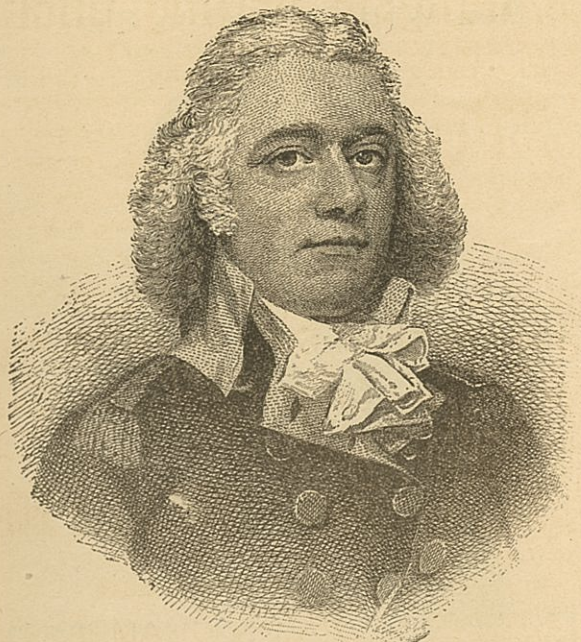
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WILLIAM JACKSON.

secretary to John Laurens on his mission to France for the purchase of supplies. On his return to America, he became Assistant Secretary of War, under his old commander, Lincoln. This office he resigned in 1783, in order to visit Europe on private business. In the following year he settled himself in Philadelphia, and began the study of law in the office of William Lewis, and was admitted to the bar in 1788. On the organization of the Federal Convention he was, on recommendation of Washington and Hamilton, chosen its secretary, his competitor being William Temple Franklin, grandson of the famous doctor. "The delicate nature of the Convention's work, and the difficulties which beset it, required that its business should be conducted with the greatest secrecy. How conscientiously Jackson fulfilled the trust reposed in him is evident from the fact, that no paper exists in his handwriting giving the least idea of the proceedings of the Convention, and that the same feeling which prompted him to destroy his memoranda forbade him from ever alluding to the subject." In 1789 he became Private Secretary to Washington, in whose family he remained for two years. In 1792 he declined the appointment of Adjutant-General of the army, which was tendered him by Washington, and devoted himself to the practice of his profession.

In 1796, Washington appointed him Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, from which office he was removed by Jefferson in 1802. His eulogy on General Washington was prepared at the request of the Society of the Cincinnati, of which Jackson was for many years Secretary General. He died in Philadelphia, December 17, 1828, and was buried in Christ Church ground, at Fifth and Arch Streets.

Fac-Similes of the Autographs of the Signers.

The men who signed the Constitution enjoy a distinction which is not shared by their fellow-members of the Convention. They have a glory all their own. They not only wrought as architects, but stood by their plans and attested them by affixing their names to an instrument as immortal as the Declaration of Independence, and far more remarkable as a political and intellectual achievement. It is proper, therefore, to break the series of biographical sketches by inserting the Autographs of the Signers.

*G. Washington - Presidⁿ
and Deputy from Virginia*
John Langdon
Nicholas German
Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King
W^m Sam^l Johnson
Roger Sherman
Alexander Hamilton
W^m Livingston
David Brearley
W^m Paterson
Jona: Dayton
B. Franklin
Thomas Mifflin
Robt Morris
Geo Clymer
W^m Fitzsimons
Sared Ingersoll
James Wilson
Gov^r M^r Moore

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 Jacob Broom
 James M. Henry

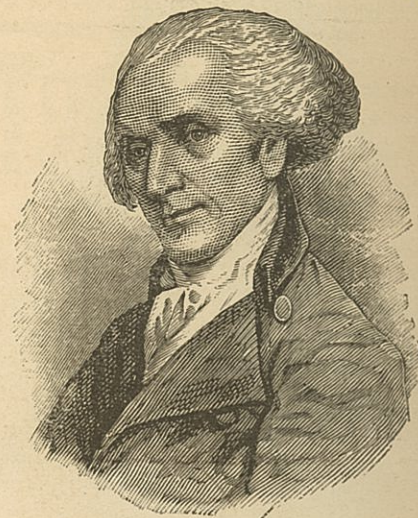
Dan of the Jennifer
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John Blair -
 James Madison Jr.

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J. Rutledge
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Men Who Refused to Sign.



ELBRIDGE GERRY.

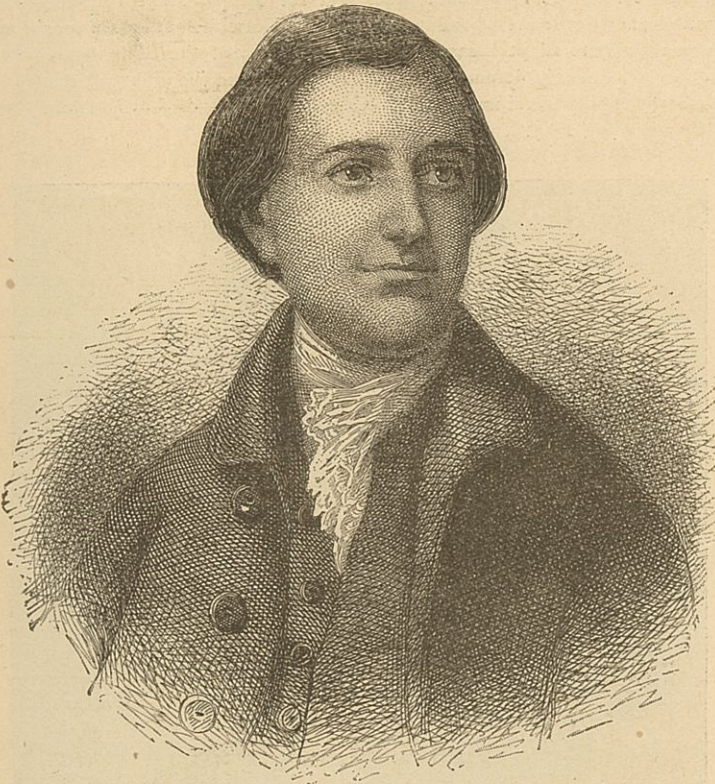
ELBIDGE GERRY enjoys the distinction of being the fifth signer of the Declaration of Independence; but though a member of the Federal Convention and actively participating in its debates until the close, he firmly refused to sign the Constitution, for reasons which will be stated presently. He was born in the town of Marblehead, Mass., in the year 1744, his father being a merchant of considerable means. He was educated at Harvard University, and received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1762. He then applied himself to mercantile pursuits, and while still young acquired a large estate and stood well among the merchants of his State. His attention was soon directed to the political concerns of the province; and in May, 1773, he took his seat in the general court of Massachusetts Bay, and became, from that moment, one of the most zealous political leaders in the country. In the eventful controversy between Governor Hutchinson and the province, the impeachment of the Judges, the opposition to the importation of tea, and to the Boston Port Bill, in the establishment of the non-intercourse system, and of close correspondence with the other colonies, Mr. Gerry bore a leading part. He became a member of the Provincial Congress and of the Committee of Safety. In the early part of 1776, he was chosen, with Hancock, the Adamses and Paine, to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, and with them signed the Declaration. For five years Mr. Gerry remained a member of that body, and served upon all the important committees, distinguishing himself by his close attention to questions of finance, trade and the supply of the army. In 1780 he retired, as did so many of the eminent names in American history, and did not return to public service until June, 1783, and then served until September, 1785. In '87 he became a member of the Federal Convention, and strenuously opposed what he deemed the aristocratic or monarchical features of the plans proposed. These appeared so objectionable, that he refused to sign, as did Mason and Edmund Randolph, of Virginia. In a letter to his constituents he explained his position as follows: "It was painful for me, on a subject of such national importance, to differ from the respectable members who signed the Constitution. But conceiving, as I did, that the liberties of America were not secured by the system, it was my duty to oppose it. My principal objections to the plan are, that there is no adequate provision for a representation of the people; that they have no security for the right of election; that some of the powers of the Legislature are ambiguous; and others indefinite and dangerous; that the executive is blended with, and will have an undue influence over the Legislature; that the judicial department will be oppressive;

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that treaties of the highest importance may be formed by the President, with the advice of two-thirds of a quorum of the Senate; and that the system is without the security of a bill of rights. These are objections which are not local, but apply equally to all the States."

These views and those of others who concurred, were so potent as to prove a direct cause of the Eleven Amendments to the Constitution, many of which were made the conditions of ratification by Massachusetts, Virginia and other States. When the new government went into effect, Mr. Gerry became a member of Congress, and served for two terms. In 1797 he was sent as one of the envoys to France. He subsequently became Governor of Massachusetts; and on the 4th of March, 1813, was inaugurated Vice President of the United States, and died, while holding that office, November 23, 1814, at the age of seventy. His career amply illustrated his own maxim: "It is the duty of every citizen, though he may have but one day to live, to devote that day to the service of his country."



EDMUND RANDOLPH.

EDMUND RANDOLPH was born in Virginia, August 10, 1753, and was graduated in 1771, at William and Mary College. He studied law and had attained distinction at the Bar before the troubles with Great Britain called him to more energetic scenes. He had warmly espoused the cause of his native country from the earliest signs of the approaching quarrel, thereby incurring the displeasure of his father—a staunch Royalist—who eventually, it is said, disinherited him.

In August, 1775, he became Aid-de-camp to Washington, whose confidence and esteem he soon won. In May, 1776, he was elected a delegate to the Virginia Convention, which, two months later, made him the first Attorney General under the new Constitution—an office held under the old Government for nearly thirty consecutive years by members of his family—and before the close of the year the people of Williamsburg, then the capital of Virginia, elected him their Mayor. After acting as Clerk of the House of Delegates for one session, he was chosen a member of the Continental Congress, in whose proceedings he took a prominent part until the expiration of his term, in 1782. Returning to Virginia, "his success at the Bar was extraordinary. Clients filled his office and beset him on his way to court with their papers in one hand and with guineas in the other." In 1786 he was elected Governor for the term of two years, and was also chosen one of the delegates to the Annapolis Convention.

In the following year, he was appointed one of the brilliant delegation sent by Virginia to the Federal Convention. After an organization had been effected, Randolph, in an eloquent and lengthy speech, introduced the

business which had brought them together. He set forth in detail the defects of the existing Confederacy, the dangers and confusion arising from its weakness, and introduced, in a series of resolutions prepared by himself and his colleagues, an outline of the remedies proposed. The consideration of these resolutions, which are known as the "Virginia Plan," occupied the Convention until the 15th of June, when four days were devoted to the plan introduced by Mr. Paterson, of New Jersey. On the 19th, Randolph's resolutions, as amended in Committee of the Whole, were adopted as the basis for the formation of the Constitution. In the debates of the Convention Randolph bore a distinguished part. He advocated a plural executive, provision for the impeachment of the President and his ineligibility to a second term, a seven years' term for Senators, biennial election of Representatives, periodical apportionment of representation, the exclusive right of the Representatives to originate money bills, compulsory attendance of members, their right to enter dissent on the journals, their ineligibility to other office, the regulation of the militia by the National Government, inferior National Courts, the definition of treason in the British statute, a compromise on the slave trade, amendments to the Constitution without the assent of Congress, ratification by State Conventions and a second general Convention for final ratification. He opposed granting undefined powers to Congress, investing the Executive with an absolute veto power, the Vice President's presiding over the Senate, the payment of Representatives by the States, the fixing a time for the meeting of Congress, the prohibition of Congress to issue bills of credit, navigation acts being passed by a majority, and the removal of judges on application of Congress. And finally on the completion of the Constitution he objected to the powers conferred on the President and Senate, the want of a more definite boundary between state and national authority, the rejection of his proposed second general Convention, and refused to affix his signature. In spite of his objections, on the assembling of the Virginia Ratification Convention, he ranged himself on the side of the Constitution and warmly urged its adoption.

On the 29th of September, 1789, he entered Washington's Cabinet as the first Attorney General of the United States, and from this office was transferred in January, 1794, to that of Secretary of State. In August, 1795, he was compelled to resign on account of an intrigue with the French envoy. He published a vindication of his conduct, in which he cleared himself of the charge of bribery. He afterwards practiced law until his death, which occurred in Frederick County, Virginia, on the 12th of September, 1813.

Randolph was a portly man, nearly six feet in height, with a remarkably handsome face, illuminated by a brilliant pair of very large and dark eyes. In speaking, his attitudes were dignified and commanding, his gestures easy and graceful, his voice unusually harmonious, his style polished and ornate but often wanting in fluency. His literary attainments were of high order. He studied the English classics with the closest attention, delighted in philosophy and metaphysics, and "loved poetry as a kinsman of Thomas Randolph, the boon companion of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson was bound to love it." His legal knowledge was varied and profound, but his whole character was marred by a spirit of vacillation, which inclined him to temporize and compromise all dangerous political questions.

GEORGE MASON, one of the most remarkable men of Virginia belonging to the Revolutionary period, was descended from Col. George Mason, a member of Parliament in the reign of Charles I., and an officer in the army of Charles II., at the battle of Worcester, after which he escaped to Virginia in disguise, losing all his estate in England. He was born in Stafford, now Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1726, and became the intimate friend as well as neighbor of George Washington. He drafted the Non-Importation Resolutions which were presented to and adopted by the Virginia Assembly in 1769. One of these resolutions pledged the planters to purchase no slaves imported after November 1, of that year. In 1775, he became a member of the Virginia Convention, but declined an election to Congress, urging Francis Lightfoot Lee to take his place, and he served with reluctance as a member of the Committee of Safety. He was the author of the famous "Declaration of Rights," and the "Plan of Government," adopted by Virginia in 1776. He took an active part in revising the statutes of his State; and while a member of the Legislature, attracted attention because of his great ability as a debater. In 1777 he became a member of the Continental Congress, and in 1787 was sent to the Federal Convention. He favored an election of the President directly by the people for a single term of seven years. He opposed the postponement of the repeal of the slave trade, the counting of slaves as a basis of representation, and the establish-



GEORGE MASON.

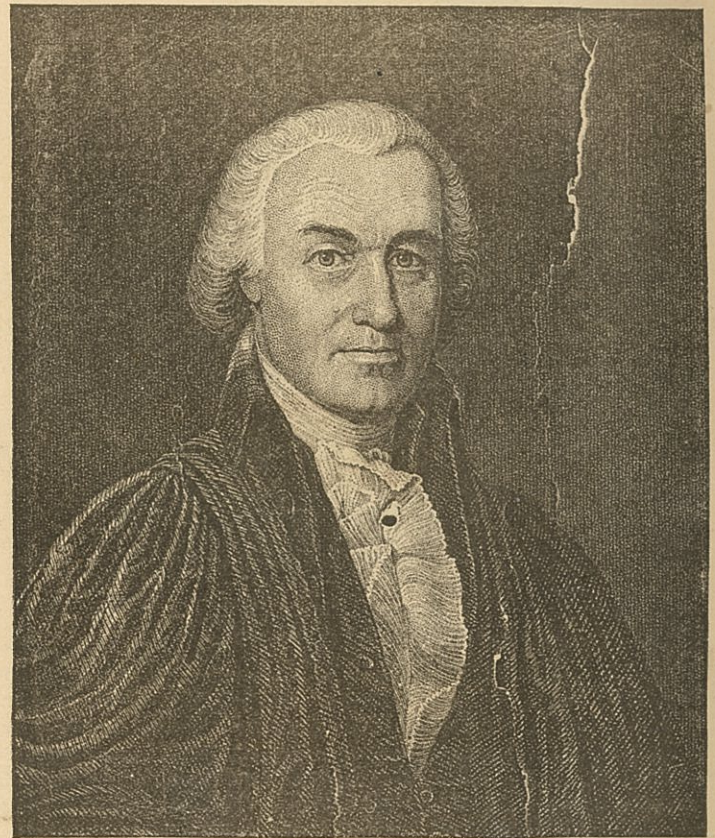
ment of a property basis for suffrage. He considered some features of the Constitution as agreed on in Convention so dangerous that he distinctly refused to sign; and in the Virginia Convention ardently opposed its ratification, when some twenty amendments were adopted. In this he was strenuously supported by Patrick Henry. Many of these amendments were subsequently adopted, and are now a part of the Constitution. He was chosen one of the first Senators of the United States from Virginia, but declined the honor, and spent the remainder of his days, until his death, in October, 1792, in retirement upon his estate at Gunston, near Mt. Vernon.

Men Who Did Not Sign Owing to Absence on the Last Day of the Convention.



CALEB STRONG.

CALEB STRONG was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, January 9th, 1745, his ancestors having settled in the colony as early as 1659. Graduated from Harvard, 1764, and began to study law, but owing to poor health, did not establish himself in practice before 1772. From the first he took a decided stand for the cause of liberty, and in 1775, was appointed one of the Commissioners of Safety, and from 1776 to 1780 was an active member of the Legislature. In 1780, he was chosen one of the Council of the State. He took an active part, in 1779, in framing the Constitution of Massachusetts; in 1787, that of the United States, and exerted himself in the State Convention to secure its ratification. In 1781, he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, but declined the office. From 1789 to 1797, he represented his State in the Senate of the United States. In 1801, Harvard conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him. He was elected Governor in 1800-7, and a second time 1812-16. As a Federalist he was opposed to the war with England, and his conduct was severely censured by his political opponents. He denied the right of the President to make requisition upon him for troops, upon constitutional grounds, and declined responding to his calls. Notwithstanding this position, he was ready to adopt measures which the safety of the State demanded; and as it was amply defended, no evil resulted from the difference between the State and National authorities. Governor Strong died at Northampton November 7th, 1819.



OLIVER ELLSWORTH.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, one of the most distinguished statesmen and jurists of America, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, April 29th, 1745. He received a classical education, and graduated from Princeton in 1766. He studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1771. He at once rose to a position of distinction, and took an active part in support of the Colonies in resisting the oppression of Great Britain. In 1777 he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, and became a leading member, serving upon important committees, and being conspicuous as a debater. In 1784 he was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut. In 1787 he was chosen a member of the Federal Convention, and was among the most earnest and zealous supporters of the new government. Having attached himself to the Federal party, he was elected by the Legislature of his native State to the Senate of the United States, in which he gained great renown as a debater, and as a supporter of Washington's administration. So highly did Washington estimate the abilities of Mr. Ells-

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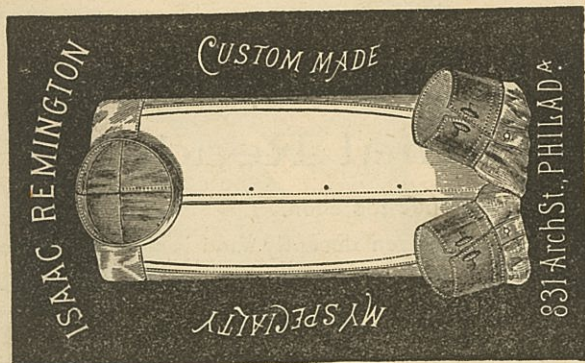
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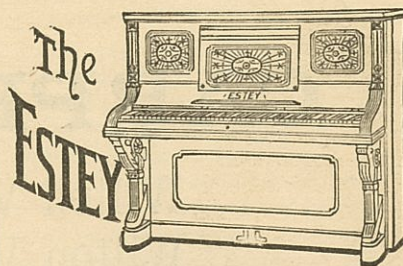
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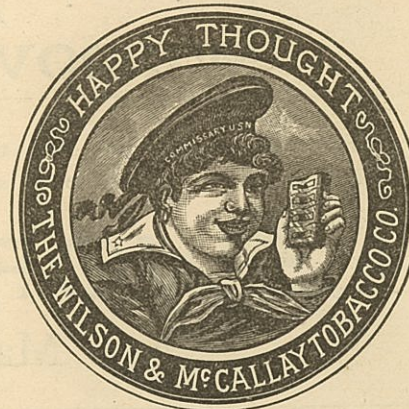
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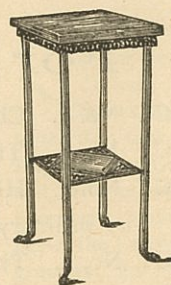
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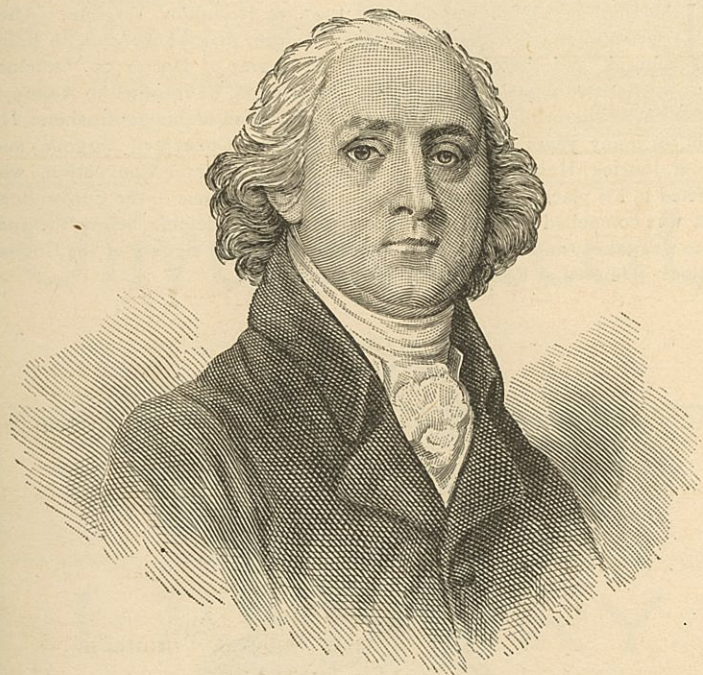
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worth, that he appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1796. In 1799 he was sent as Envoy Extraordinary to Paris, where he aided in the negotiation of a treaty with France. In the following year he resigned the office of Chief Justice. He died November 26th, 1807.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON was born in South Carolina, about 1750. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1768, having for a year or two previously supported himself by acting as Master of the Grammar school attached to that institution. In 1769 he became a tutor in the College, and in 1771 was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he and Dr. John Witherspoon were the only professors attached to the College. On the advance of the British into New Jersey he was appointed, —February 28th, 1776,—Captain of a company of Somerset County militia, and served until August, 1776, when he resigned, and resumed his duties at the College.

In 1777 he was elected a member of the Assembly, and in 1778 a member of the Council of Safety, of which body he was, for a time, Treasurer. He was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1779, and served until 1782, and was again a member from 1784 to 1786. In 1783, having been admitted to the Bar, he resigned his professorship at Princeton, and began the practice of law at Trenton, where he soon acquired a large practice.

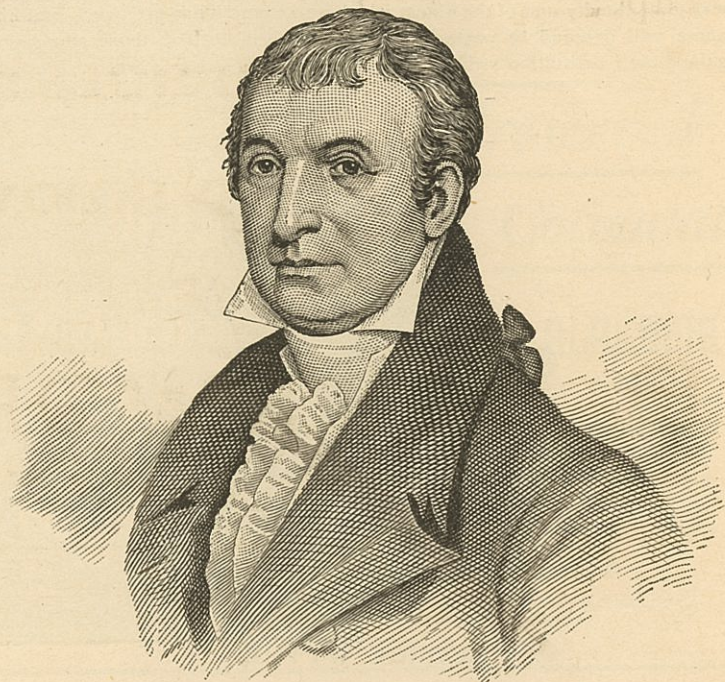
Houston was one of the New Jersey delegates to the Annapolis Convention of 1786, which recommended the calling of the Federal Convention, to which he was also chosen a delegate, but was unable to attend the later sessions, owing to his feeble health. He was Clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey from about 1784 until his death. He died at Frankford, Philadelphia County, Pa., in August, 1788.



JOHN FRANCIS MERCER.

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER was born in Stafford County, Virginia, May 17th, 1759, and was a graduate at William and Mary College in 1775. He entered the Third Virginia Regiment as a Lieutenant in 1776; became Captain, June 27th, 1777, and served as aid to General Lee until the battle of Monmouth, when his sympathy with that officer on his disgrace induced him to resign from the army. He returned to Virginia, and soon afterwards raised and equipped at his own expense a troop of horse, of which he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. Joining Lawson's brigade, he served with it, at Guilford and elsewhere, until its disbandment, when he attached his command to the forces under Lafayette, with whom he remained till after the surrender of Yorktown. He then studied law with Thomas Jefferson; and from 1782 to 1785, was a delegate to the Continental Congress from Virginia.

In 1785 he married Sophia, daughter of Richard Sprigg, of West River, Maryland, and removed to "Cedar Park," his wife's estate, and soon attained prominence in Maryland politics. He was appointed a delegate to the Federal Convention, but opposed the plan adopted, and withdrew without signing the Constitution. From 1792 to 1794, he was a Representative in Congress; and from 1801 to 1803 was Governor of Maryland, having previously served for several years in the State Legislature, to which, after some years of retirement, he was again elected. He was a trusted friend and devoted political follower of Jefferson. Failing health induced him to visit Philadelphia for the purpose of consulting Dr. Physick, and while there he died on the 30th of August, 1821, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard.

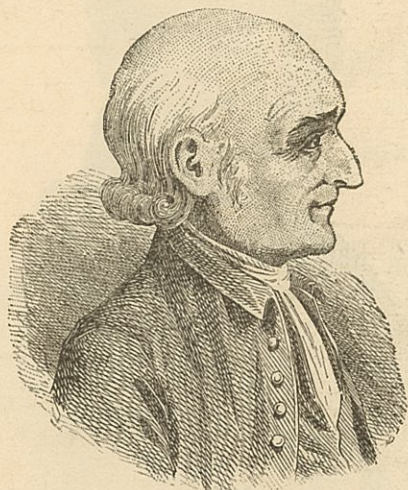


LUTHER MARTIN.

LUTHER MARTIN was born at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1744. After a few years attendance at a Grammar school, he went to Princeton College, and graduated in 1766 at the head of his class. He studied law in Maryland, in Queen Anne's County. In 1771 he was admitted to the Bar, and in the following year went to Williamsburg, Va., where he began to practice his profession. He subsequently returned to Maryland, and, in 1774, was appointed one of the Commissioners for the County of Somerset, to oppose the claims of Great Britain; he also served as a member of the Convention at Annapolis to the same end, taking strong patriotic grounds. In 1778, he was appointed Attorney General of Maryland, "in which position he vigorously and rigorously prosecuted, almost persecuted, the Tories of his State." In 1787 he was sent as one of the delegates to the Convention which framed the Constitution, and took an active part in the debates.

Although subsequently christened by Jefferson "The Federal Bull Dog," he spoke in Convention in vehement opposition to the Constitution and left that body rather than sign the instrument. He also opposed the ratification of the Constitution, making arguments so able that John C. Calhoun subsequently drew from them in his nullification speeches. He bitterly denounced the license allowed the African slave trade in the Constitution, and declared that God viewed with equal eye the poor African slave and his American master. It is remarkable that his next public appearance was as a staunch supporter of the Federal Constitution, and fully as remarkable that such appearance should be as counsel for a Federal officer, Judge Samuel Chase, who had been no less bitter in his opposition to the same instrument. He appeared as counsel for Judge Chase when impeached before the United States Senate, in 1804. The impeachment was not sustained. In 1805 he resigned the Attorney Generalship, after twenty-seven years of continuous service, and despite his years, had the largest practice of any lawyer in the State. In 1807, he appeared as counsel for Aaron Burr when tried for high treason, at Richmond, and was again on the winning side. In 1814

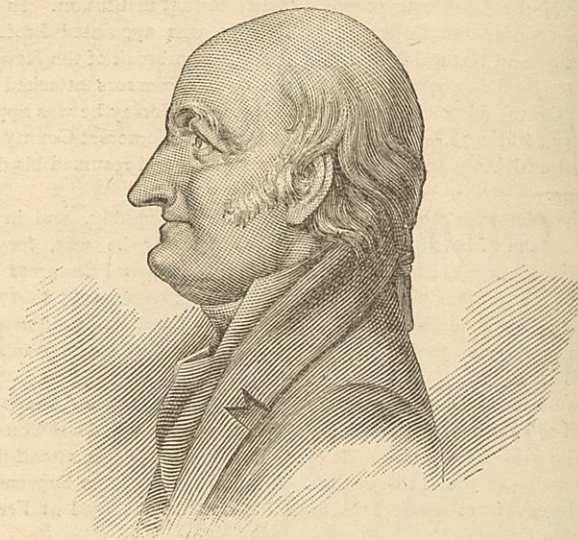
he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for Baltimore City and County, a position which he filled with ability until 1816, when the Court was abolished. Forty years from the date of his first commission, in February, 1818, he was re-appointed Attorney General of Maryland. The last important case in which he took a part was the famous case of *McCulloch vs. The State of Maryland*, before the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1819; a test case as to the right of a State to tax the circulation of a United States bank within its limits. By a stroke of paralysis, in 1820, he was thrown upon the bounty of his friends. In 1822 the Maryland Legislature passed an Act which is unparalleled in American history, requiring every lawyer in the State to pay annually a license fee of five dollars to be paid over to trustees for the use of Luther Martin. He died at the house of Aaron Burr, in New York, 10th of July, 1826. As a lawyer he was undoubtedly one of the ablest which our country has produced, and his name will descend to posterity among the brightest of those who have gained their reputation strictly at the Bar.



GEORGE WYTHER.

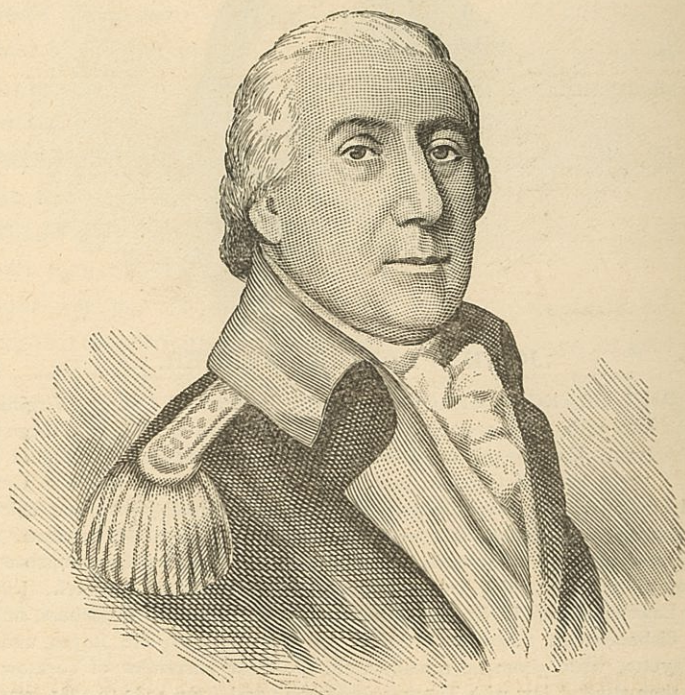
GEORGE WYTHER was one of the most eminent lawyers and judges that Virginia has ever produced. He was born in the year 1726, on the shores of the Chesapeake, in the county of Elizabeth City, Virginia. His father was a wealthy farmer, and his mother was a woman of singular learning. From her he acquired his early education, and became an accomplished Greek and Latin scholar, as well as a proficient in grammar, rhetoric, and logic. Early in life he gave himself up to dissipation, but at the age of thirty shook off his youthful follies, devoted himself to indefatigable studies, and from this time, until his death, at the age of eighty, practiced the most rigid and inflexible virtue. He studied law under Mr. John Lewis, an eminent practitioner, and quickly rose in his profession. As a lawyer his character bears the severest scrutiny and he ranks among the wisest and most able of judges. He entered the Virginia House of Burgesses, and continued a member until the dawn of the Revolution. In 1775, he was sent to Congress, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In November, 1776, Wythe, with Jefferson, Pendleton, Mason, and Lee, were appointed a committee to revise the laws of the State of Virginia. In less than two years they reported one hundred and twenty-six bills—the greater part of which work was done by Wythe and Pendleton. In 1777 he was chosen Speaker of the House of Delegates. At the close of the year, he was appointed one of the three judges of the High Court of Chancery, of Virginia, and on the subsequent change in the organization of the Court of Equity, was constituted sole Chancellor, which high station he filled with the strictest integrity, and the most abundant learning, for more than twenty years. While in this office, he published a series of Chancery Reports, which are held in high estimation. In December, 1786, he was selected by the Legislature, together with Washington, Henry, Randolph, Blair, Madison, and Mason, as a delegate to the Federal Convention. He regularly attended, but being absent on the last day of the session failed to sign the Constitution. He was twice a Presidential elector. He became the legal preceptor of two Presidents of the United States and one Chief Justice, and was sought by many for advice and counsel. In emancipating his slaves, he gave them sufficient to supply their wants.

On the 8th of June, 1806, in his eighty-first year, he was poisoned; but the trial of his nephew, who was suspected of the act, and of forging a will in his own favor, resulted in an acquittal, and a cloud of mystery hangs about his last hours. Jefferson said of him: "His virtue was of the purest kind, his integrity was inflexible and his justice exact; of warm patriotism and devoted as he was to liberty, and the natural and equal rights of men, he might truly be called the Cato of his country, without the avarice of the Roman."



JAMES McCLURG.

JAMES McCLURG was born in 1747, at Hampton, Virginia. After graduating at William and Mary College, in 1762, he went to Edinburgh, and there, in 1770, took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After two years' study in Paris and London, he returned to America, settled at Williamsburg, and soon rose to the head of his profession. He was for many years a member of the Executive Council of Virginia, and when Patrick Henry declined to serve in the Federal Convention, was elected in his place. He participated in the deliberations of the Convention, but was compelled by private affairs to leave Philadelphia before the final vote was taken, and consequently was not one of the signers of the Constitution. He died at Richmond, July 9, 1823.



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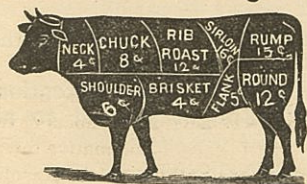
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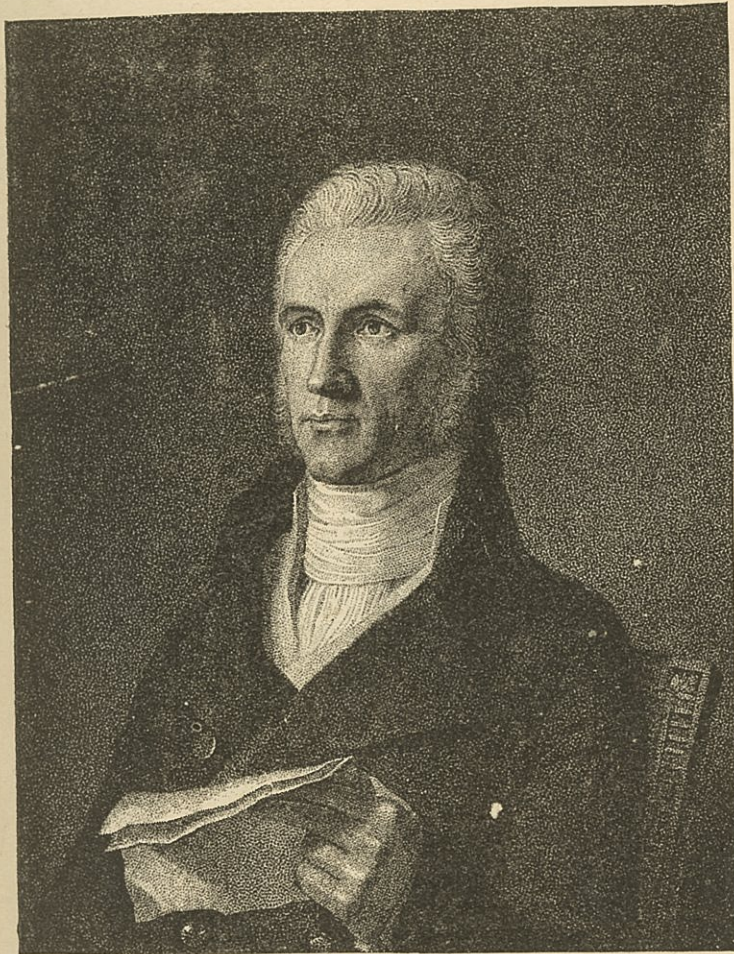
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ALLEXANDER MARTIN was born in New Jersey about 1740. His parents removed, while he was quite young, first to Virginia, and then to Guilford County, North Carolina. He was sent to Princeton, where he graduated in 1756. In 1772 he was elected to the Assembly, and in 1774 and 1775 to the first and second provincial Congresses. He became Colonel of the Second North Carolina Regiment April 4, 1776, and served under Washington until the battle of Germantown, where he disgraced himself by hiding in a tree, was court-martialed and dismissed from the army. In 1779 he was chosen a member of the State Senate serving until 1782, and again in 1787 and 1788. He was speaker of the Senate during most of his term and as such became, in 1781, on the capture of Governor Burke, Acting Governor. He was Governor from 1782 to 1785, and from 1789 to 1792, and was United States Senator from 1793 to 1799. His support of John Adams and the alien and sedition laws, destroyed his long enjoyed popularity and caused his defeat at the next election for Senator. He published some verses, which are said to be "more patriotic than poetic." He was one of the North Carolina delegates to the Federal Convention, but withdrew without signing the Constitution. He died at Danbury, North Carolina, in November, 1807.



WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE.

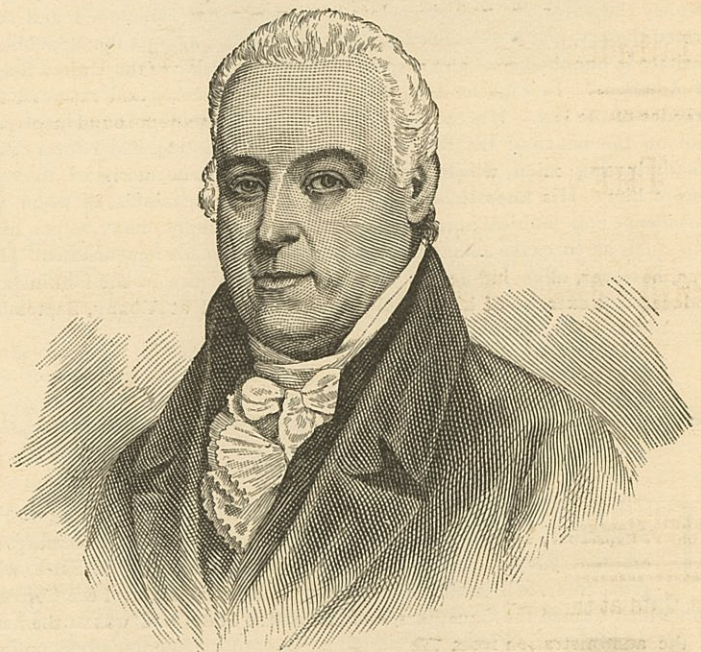
WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE was born at Egremont, O. S., June 20th, 1756, and was brought by his father to South Carolina soon after the Treaty of Peace of 1763, where he was adopted by his uncle. His early education was received in North Carolina, after which he entered Princeton. While there, he was Sergeant of the company organized among the students, and served for a few months in New Jersey and New York. Returning to the College, he graduated in 1776, with the highest honors of his class. Selecting the law for his profession, he began its study at Salisbury, N. C., but the war continuing, his devotion to the cause of liberty induced him to abandon it. He began at once to recruit a company of dragoons, of which he was elected Lieutenant, and which was subsequently attached to Pulaski's Legion. In 1779, he was promoted Brigadier-Major. He fought at Stono, where he was severely wounded, at

Hanging Rock, and Rocky Mount. Taking the field with a Legionary Corps and rank of Major, he was actively engaged in protecting the country between Charlotte and Camden from the enemy's predatory excursions. When Cornwallis entered Charlotte, Colonel Davie severely handled Tarleton's Legion, wounding its commander. His efficiency in saving the remnant of the army after the defeat at Camden, as well as his other services, procured for him the rank of Colonel-Commandant of the Cavalry of the State. General Greene, on taking command of the Southern Department, appointed him Commissary, in which his zeal greatly contributed to the successful operations which followed. After the war he resumed the practice of law, and soon rose to great eminence, and for a number of years was a member of the Legislature. In 1787, he was a member of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, but the illness of his family called him home before its labors were terminated; hence his name does not appear on that instrument. In the State Convention, he was its most able champion to final ratification. He was commissioned Major-General of the State Militia, and in 1799, elected Governor, but soon after resigned to accept the position of envoy to France, with Ellsworth and Gerry. On his return to America he retired from public life. During the war of 1812, he was appointed a Major-General of the United States, but declined, owing to bodily infirmities from wounds received during the Revolution. He died at Camden, S. C., November 8th, 1820.

WILLIAM PIERCE was a native of Georgia. He entered the army at the beginning of the Revolution, serving for some time as Aid-de-camp to General Nathaniel Greene, and was presented with a sword by Congress in recognition of his gallant conduct. He represented Georgia in the Continental Congress during 1786 and 1787, and was also a delegate to the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. He was, however, opposed to the plan adopted, and withdrew without signing it.

WILLIAM HOUSTON was admitted to the Inner Temple, London, 1776, and was one of the Georgia delegation to the Continental Congress from 1784 to 1787. In the latter year he was also chosen one of the representatives from Georgia to the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, but was one of those who refused to sign that instrument.

Men Who Withdrew From the Convention.



JOHN LANSING.

JOHN LANSING, Junior, was born in Albany, New York, on the 30th of January, 1754. He was liberally educated, and choosing the law as his profession, studied with Robert Yates in his native town, and James Duane in New York City. At the outbreak of the Revolution he entered the army, and in 1776 and 1777 was Aide-de-camp to General

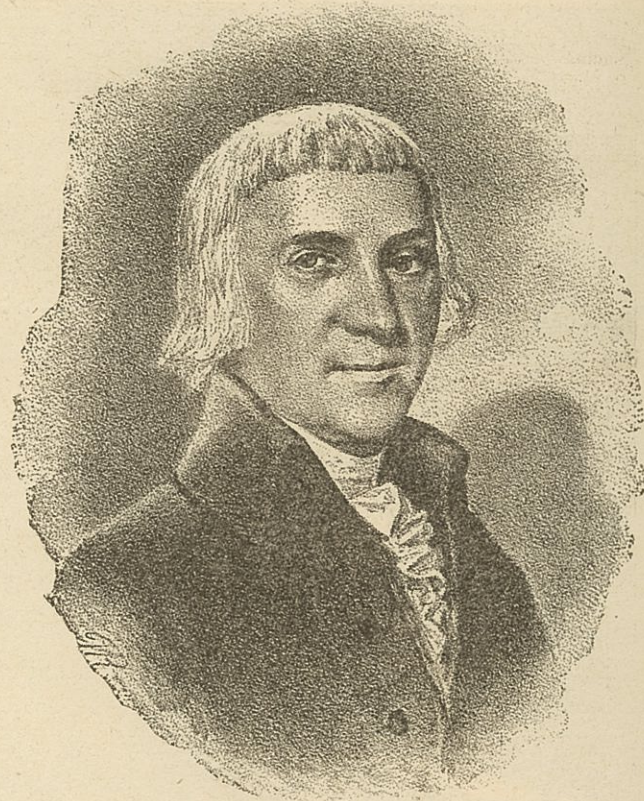
Schuyler. From 1781 to 1784, he represented Albany in the Assembly; in the latter year was elected a member of the Continental Congress, and served until 1788, retaining his seat in New York Assembly, of which he was chosen Speaker in 1786. In March, 1787, he was appointed a delegate to the Federal Convention, from which after an attendance of six weeks he withdrew on account of his opposition to the proposed plan of the Constitution, which he thought at variance with the rights of the States. He was a member of the New York Convention which adopted the Constitution, and voted against its ratification. In 1788 he was again chosen Speaker of the Assembly, and in 1790 was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. In 1798 he succeeded Robert Yates as Chief Justice, and in 1801, on the resignation of Robert R. Livingstone, became Chancellor of New York. He was a Presidential elector in 1824. On the evening of the 12th of December, 1829, he went out from the City Hotel, Albany, it is supposed, to deposit a letter in the box provided in the river steamboats for the accommodation of letters too late for the mail, and was never again heard of.

ROBERT YATES was born at Schenectady, New York, March 17, 1738. He received a classical education, and in 1754 was sent to New York City to study law under William Livingston. In 1760 he was admitted to the Bar, and, fixing his residence at Albany, soon rose to eminence in his profession. At the beginning of the quarrel with Great Britain, he actively espoused the cause of his country, and wrote several essays over the signature of "The Rough Hewer," which attracted much attention. He was a member of the New York Provincial Congresses of 1775, 1776 and 1777, and in 1776 was chosen one of the Council of Safety. In August, 1776, he served on the Committee which drafted the first Constitution of the State, and in 1777 became one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, of which he became Chief Justice in 1790. He was one of the three delegates from New York to the Federal Convention, and took an active part in the early debates, of which his notes were published after his death. He was opposed to the plan proposed and withdrew from the Convention early in July. After the adoption of the Constitution he, however, felt bound to submit, and took the occasion of a charge to the Grand Jury to give the following expression of his views: "The proposed form of government for the Union has at length received the sanction of so many of the States as to make it the supreme law of the land, and it is not, therefore, any longer a question whether or not its provisions are such as they ought to be in all their different branches. We, as good citizens, are bound implicitly to obey them, for the united wisdom of America has sanctioned and confirmed the act, and it would be little short of treason against the Republic to hesitate in our obedience and respect to the Constitution of the United States of America." In 1798 he resigned the Chief Justiceship and resumed the practice of the law. His opinions at *nisi prius* were seldom found incorrect; and on the bench of the Supreme Court he was distinguished for a clear, discriminating mind, which readily arrived at the true merits of the case before him. His impartiality in the trial of State criminals, of whom the turbulence and political animosities of the time brought many before him, was such as to cause demands from the Whigs for his impeachment. He was, however, alike indifferent to censure or applause in the faithful and independent exercise of his official duties. He died at Albany, September 9th, 1801.

Men Who Declined to Serve or Who Did Not Attend.

JOHAN PICKERING was born at Newington, New Hampshire, 22d of September, 1737, and graduated at Harvard in 1761. Becoming an eminent lawyer, he filled some of the first offices in the State, with great credit to himself. He was a prominent member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of his native State, and was at the head of the administration from the period of Governor Langdon's resignation, in 1789, until a new election took place. In 1787, he was elected a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, but declined to serve. As Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, he served from 1790 to 1795, at one period being Chief Justice. Subsequently he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court, but was removed in 1804, owing to his impaired health. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth College, 1792. He died at Portsmouth, April 11, 1805.

BENJAMIN WEST was born at Rochester, Massachusetts, April 8th, 1746. He was educated at Princeton and Harvard, graduating at the latter College in 1768. After teaching school for two years, he began to study for the ministry, and in 1771 was licensed to preach. Taking charge of the church at Wrentham, he preached for two months, and then, finding his work distasteful, abandoned the ministry, and began the study of law. In 1773, having been admitted to the Bar, he began to practice at Charlestown, New Hampshire. The Revolution causing a practical suspension of business in the Courts, he went to South Carolina, and became a tutor in the family of a wealthy planter. In 1779 his health failing, he returned to New Hampshire, and resumed the practice of the law, and became the leader of the Cheshire Bar. He was chosen a member of the Continental Congress, of the Federal Convention, and of the first Congress under the Constitution, but declined to accept these posts, or that of Attorney General of New Hampshire, which was also offered to him. His feelings as a Federalist, however, eventually overcame his repugnance to serving in a public capacity, and induced him to take part in the Hartford Convention. He was an accomplished advocate, a man of varied attainments, and fine personal appearance. He died at Charlestown, N. H., July 27th, 1817.



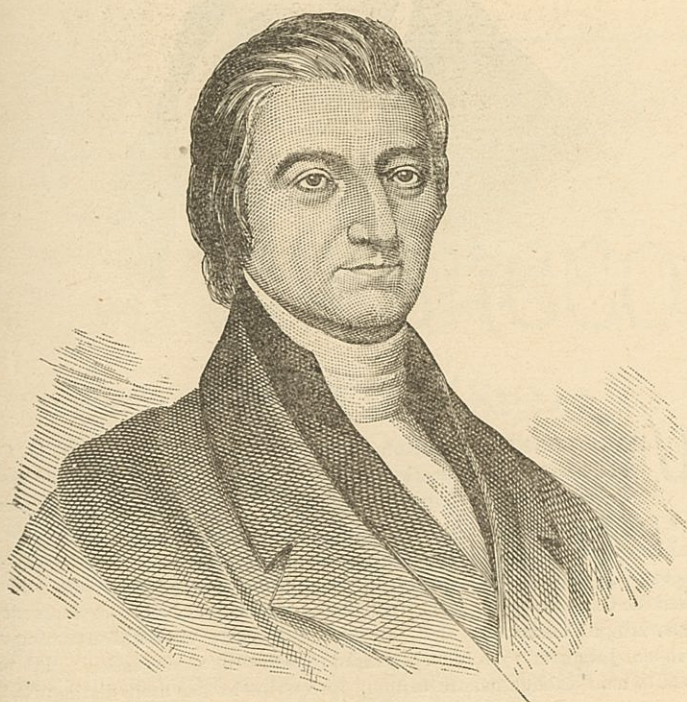
FRANCIS DANA.

FRANCIS DANA, son of Richard Dana, was born in Charlestown, Mass., 13th of June, 1743. He was graduated at Harvard in 1762; studied law with Edmund Trowbridge, one of the ablest lawyers in the province; was admitted to the Bar in 1767, and practiced in Boston. He devoted himself early to the cause of colonial rights and popular liberty, joined the Sons of Liberty, and became an active Whig. In 1769, he was counsel in the famous Lechmere slave case, and in 1773, was associated with John Adams in the prosecution in behalf of the Rhode Island patriots in the matter of the Rome and Moffat letters. In September of 1774, he was the delegate from Cambridge to the first Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. He sailed for England in April of 1775, bearing confidential letters on the critical state of colonial feeling; and in April of the following year after his return, he informed Washington that there was no reason to expect peace from Great Britain. In May of 1776, he was chosen by the Massachusetts Assembly a member of the Executive Council (and was re-elected annually until 1780); and in November following, a delegate to the Continental Congress, where he took part in framing the Articles of Confederation, and was again sent to the Congress of 1778, being chairman of the Committee on Reorganization of the Army. He remained in the camp at Valley Forge

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with the other members of the committee from January to April, 1778, and in consultation with Washington, drew up the plan of annual drafts, which was confirmed by Congress. With Gouverneur Morris and William H. Drayton, he served on the committee to which Lord North's conciliatory bills were referred, on whose report they were rejected. On September 29, 1779, Mr. Dana was appointed Secretary to the Embassy of John Adams, who was appointed Commissioner to negotiate treaties of peace and commerce with Great Britain. When Mr. Adams, in consequence of a diplomatic quarrel with Vergennes, left Paris, Mr. Dana remained until the commission of Congress to him and Mr. Adams to raise loans in Europe reached him. In March of 1781, he was appointed Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, where he resided for two years, but was unable to secure the recognition of the independence of the United States. He returned to Boston late in 1783. In February, 1784, he was elected a delegate to Congress, and was appointed to represent Massachusetts on the Committee of the States, which was vested with some of the powers of Congress during the recess, and continued in session till August 11th. On 18th of January, 1785, Governor Hancock appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. In August of 1786, he was elected a delegate to the Annapolis Convention, which fixed the time and place for the Federal Convention of 1787, that adopted the Constitution of the United States, and also a delegate to that body in April, 1787, but was prevented from attending by his judicial duties and the impaired state of his health. He was chosen a delegate to the Massachusetts Convention to ratify the Constitution, and with Hancock, Parsons and others, finally secured its adoption on February 6th, 1788. On 29th of November, 1791, he was appointed Chief Justice of Massachusetts, and filled the office with honor and ability for fifteen years, during which he took no part in political affairs, except as a Presidential elector in 1792 and 1800. He was appointed June 5th, 1797, a special envoy to the French Republic, but was compelled to decline the office by the precarious state of his health. He retired from the bench in 1806, and, with the exception of vigorously opposing Jefferson's embargo in public speeches, seldom took part after that in public discussions.

Judge Dana was a typical representative of the Federal gentry of New England, who looked upon themselves as the guardians of the people, and sought to preserve distinctions of birth and station. He possessed a high sense of honor and of public duty, was ardent and passionate in temperament, intolerant of timid and temporizing measures, of an active and energetic character, remarkable for his nervous and impressive eloquence, an acute and learned jurist, and an austere and dignified magistrate. He died at Cambridge, April 25th, 1811.



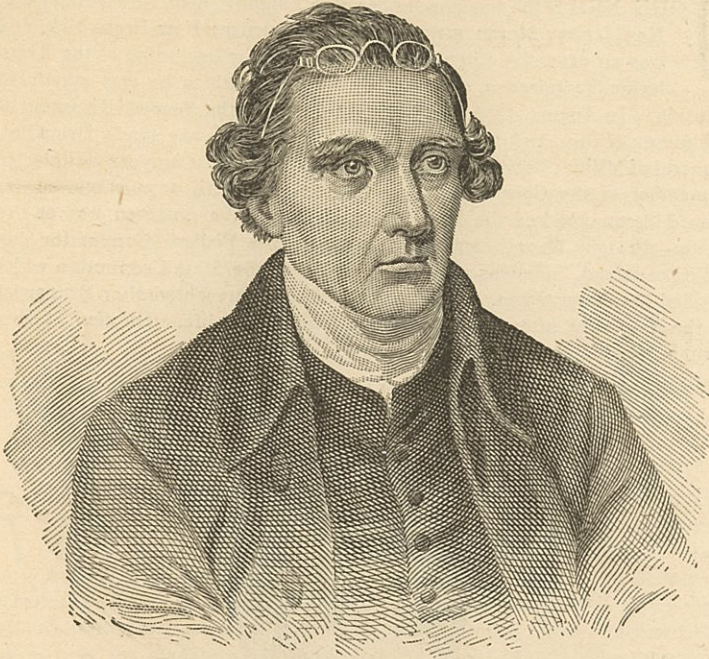
JOHN NEILSON.

JOHN NEILSON was born at Raritan Landing, near New Brunswick, New Jersey, March 11th, 1745. He settled at New Brunswick, and was an extensive shipping merchant. At the beginning of the Revolution he raised a company of militia, of which he was appointed Captain. In August, 1776, he became Colonel of the Second Regiment of Middlesex Militia, and served with distinction. He was made Brigadier-General of Militia, February 21st, 1777, and in the following year was elected a member of the Continental Congress, serving until 1779, when he was placed in command of the New Jersey Militia, in the northern part of the State. In 1787 he was elected a delegate to the Federal Convention, but failed to attend. He was an active member of the State Convention which ratified the Constitution. In 1800 and 1801 he represented New Brunswick in the Assembly, after which he retired from public life. He died at New Brunswick, March 3d, 1833.



ABRAHAM CLARK.

ABRAHAM CLARK was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., on the 15th February, 1726. His father was an alderman, who gave his son a good English education, under competent teachers, particularly in the department of mathematics. His first public service was in the Congress of 1776; with Stockton, Hart, Hopkinson and Witherspoon, he signed the Declaration of Independence. He left the Continental Congress in November, '76, to become a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and with the exception of a single year, served continuously as a delegate until 1783. He was a man of industry, perseverance and ability, and having frequently discussed with Governor Clinton of New York, the subject of relief from the oppressive conduct of that State in levying duties on vessels from other States, became one of the earliest promoters of those measures which led to the Federal Convention for the purpose of framing a more stable and efficacious Constitution for the government of the States. In '87 he was elected to the Federal Convention, but was prevented by ill-health from taking his seat. He was opposed to the Constitution in its primitive form, but his objections being removed by subsequent amendments, it met with his cordial approbation and support. In 1791 he was elected to Congress, and served until a short time previous to his death, which resulted from sunstroke in 1794. He lived to be sixty-nine years of age. The inscription on his tomb describes him as "firm and decided as a patriot, zealous and faithful as a friend to the public. He loved his country, and adhered to her cause in the darkest hours of her struggles against oppression."



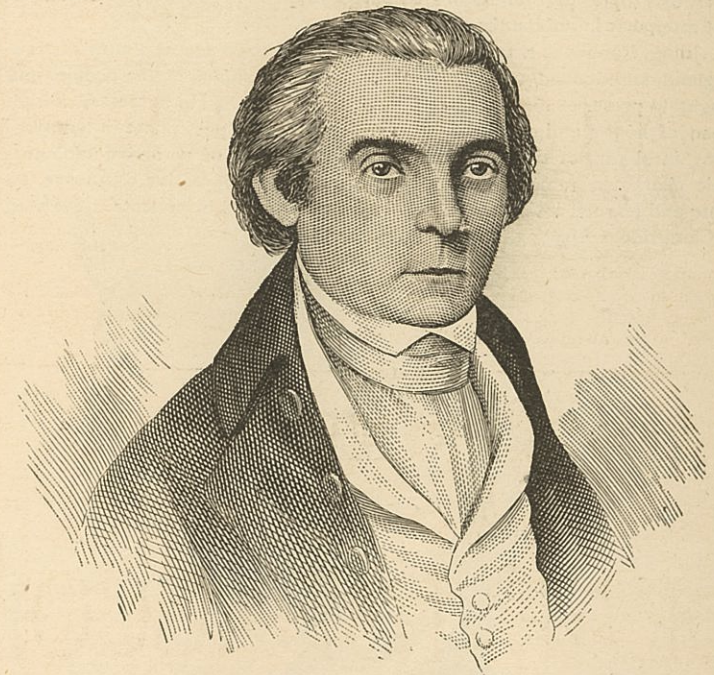
PATRICK HENRY.

PATRICK HENRY was born in Hanover County, Va., on the 29th of May, 1736, and died on the 6th of June, 1799. His father was a Scotchman and his mother was of Welsh blood. He received a classical education, married at eighteen, tried farming, and then merchandise, but without success, and finally studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1760. He enjoyed a large practice from the very start, but he discovered his great eloquence in December, 1763, in the "Parsons' Cause." Undismayed by the cries of treason, he boldly took the ground on which the Revolution was afterwards fought, asserting that "a king by disallowing acts of a salutary nature, from being the father of his people, degenerates into a tyrant, and forfeits all right to his subjects' obedience." On the 29th of May, 1765, nine days after taking his seat for the first time in the Virginia House of Burgesses, he moved his famous resolutions against the Stamp Act, and by his astonishing eloquence carried them against the old leaders.

America was inflamed and the Revolution commenced. In fact, the eloquence of Patrick Henry was as much a Revolutionary force as the pen of Jefferson or the sword of Washington. He sat in Congress of 1774, and of 1775. He opposed, seemingly single-handed, in the debate the plan of reconciliation brought forward by Joseph Galloway, which would have prevented independence. On his motion, March 23d, 1775, in the Convention, Virginia was put into a state of defence. In May, 1775, he led the Hanover Volunteers against Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, making the first forcible resistance to British authority in that Colony. He left Congress to accept a commission as Colonel of the First Virginia Regiment, in 1775. In May, 1776, he was the great advocate of independence in the Virginia Convention, and by his eloquence, produced unanimity in the instructions to her delegates to move it in Congress. To him we are indebted for the article in the Virginia Bill of Rights securing religious liberty, and for the first Amendment to the Federal Constitution embodying the same principle. Elected Governor of Virginia in 1776, he was re-elected in '77, '78, '84, and '85, declining in '86, and again elected in '96 and declining to serve. His great executive talents were invaluable during the Revolution. In 1778, he set on foot the expedition to the Northwest, drew up the instructions indicating the plan of operations, and induced George Rogers Clark to take command. By one brilliant campaign a vast empire was secured to the United States. In 1787, he was appointed a member of the Virginia delegation to the Federal Convention, but declined to serve, and James McClurg was chosen in his place. He led the opposition to the Federal Constitution in Virginia, but secured amendments which satisfied him. Washington offered to make him Secretary of State in October, 1795, and Chief Justice of the United States in December, 1795; and Adams to send him as a Minister to France in April, 1799. Private reasons made him decline. He retired from public life in 1791, but was induced by General Washington to offer himself as a candidate for the Legislature in 1799, to uphold the famous resolutions of 1798 and '99. He did not approve, however, the Alien and Sedition laws. Death pre-

vented him from taking his seat. He was a pure man, a devoted patriot, and a devout Christian. Though classed amongst the greatest orators of the world, George Mason pronounced his eloquence the smallest part of his merit.

RICHARD CASWELL was born in Cecil County, Maryland, August 3rd, 1729, and removed to North Carolina in his youth, where he was appointed Clerk of Orange County and a Deputy Surveyor of the Province. He subsequently read law, was admitted to the Bar, and became a successful practitioner. For seventeen years, 1754-71, he served in the House of Delegates of the Province, being Speaker during the last two sessions. In May, 1771, he commanded the right wing of Governor Tryon's forces at the battle of Alamance. Identifying himself with the patriot cause, on the breaking out of the war for independence, he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress 1774-75, and also served as Treasurer of the Southern District of North Carolina. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention and its President, and was elected Governor from 1777-80. At the battle of Morris Creek, February 27th, 1776, he commanded the troops which defeated General McDonald, for which victory he received the thanks of Congress and was promoted Major-General. In 1780, he commanded the State Militia in the battle of Camden. He was Speaker of the State Senate and Comptroller General from 1782-84, and for a second time, 1785-88, was elected Governor of the Commonwealth. Governor Caswell was chosen a delegate to the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787, but never took his seat. While presiding over the State Senate, to which he had been again elected, he was struck with paralysis, and died November 10th, 1789.



WILLIE JONES.

WILLIE JONES, son of Robert Jones, was born near Raleigh, N. C., and finished his education at Eton, England. He was elected President of the State Committee of Safety, of 1775, and was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of 1776. From 1776 to 1778, he was a member of the House of Commons, and a delegate to the Old Congress 1780-81. Elected a delegate to the Convention at Philadelphia, which framed the Constitution of the United States, he declined, and was succeeded by Dr. Hugh Williamson. He was also a delegate to the Convention at Hillsboro, July 21st, 1788, which refused to ratify the Constitution. He removed to near Raleigh, where he died. As a writer he was more distinguished than as an orator, and of his legislative talent it is recorded that he could draw a bill in better language than any other man of his day.

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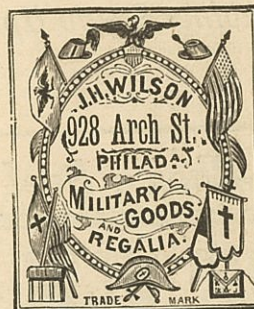
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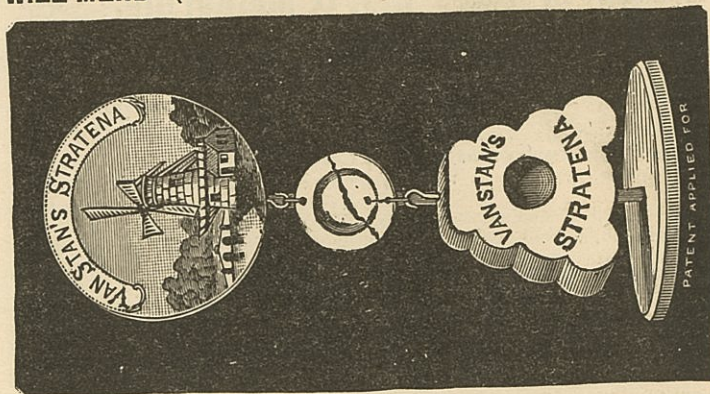
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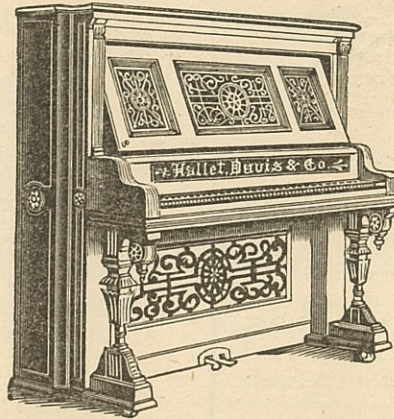
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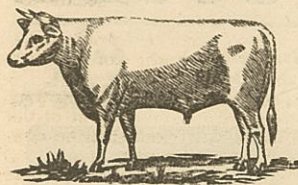
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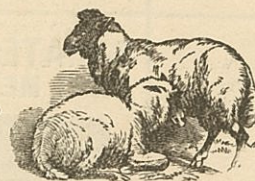
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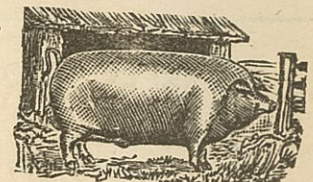
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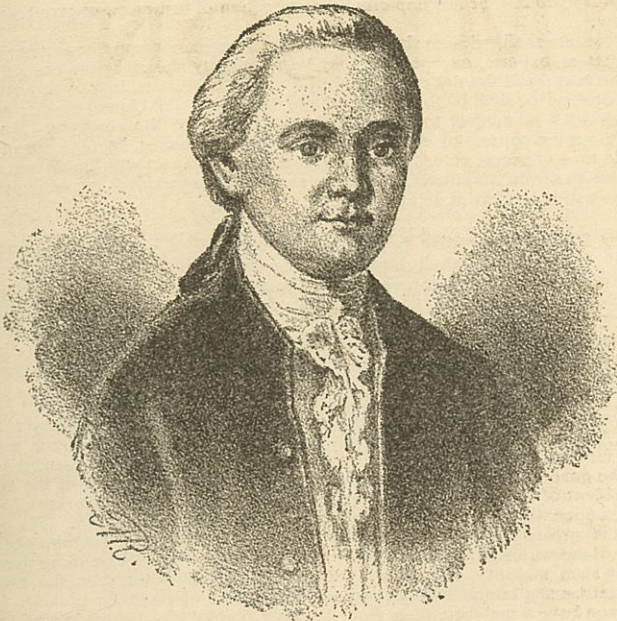
Sausage	10	Corned Beef	6, 8	Rump Steak	14, 18	F. Or. Mutton	6
Sausage, White Country 2 lbs for	25	Corned Beef, Rump	10, 14	Porter House Steak	18	H. Or. Mutton	10
Scrapple	7	Extra Country Lard	9	Round Steak	12, 16	Mutton Chops	15, 16
Pigs	5½, 6	Extra Country Lard in Tubs 7½	8	Steering Beef	5	French Chops, per doz.	70
Roast Pork	8, 10	Bologna	12	Soup Beef	5	Whole Cattle	6, 8
Pork Steak	9, 10	Beef Tongue	80, 90	Shins Beef	25 each.	H. Ors. Beef	8, 11
Salt Pork	5, 8	Rib Roast	12, 20	Legs Mutton, Southdown	14	Rumps Beef	9, 11
Hams, Whole	13	First Chuck Roast	9, 12	Legs Mutton	13	Round Beef	9, 11
Hams, Sliced	18	Second "	8, 10	Loins Mutton	10, 12	Set Chucks	5, 6½
Chicago Br. Bacon	9	Third "	7, 9	Shoulder Mutton	6	Whole Sh. Beef	5
Breakfast Bacon	10	Fourth "	6, 8	Rack Mutton	6	Whole Sheep	6, 8
Choice Dried Beef	11, 13	Pin Bone Roast	10, 15	Breast Mutton	4		

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GEORGE WALTON.

GEORGE WALTON was born in Frederick County, Virginia, about 1740. Deprived in his early youth of the advantages of education, it was only after he was apprenticed to a carpenter, and then through great privations, that he acquired them. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he studied law with Henry Young, Esq., was admitted to the Bar in 1774, and commenced practice at Augusta. In all of the movements of his province, prior to the Revolution, he took an active part; was one of the four persons who called a public meeting at Savannah, July 24, 1774, to concert measures for the defence of the country, and was a member of the committee which prepared a petition to the king, and drew up the patriotic resolutions adopted on that occasion. In February of 1776, he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was re-elected in 1777 and 1778, and in 1780 and 1781. Appointed a Colonel of Militia in December, 1778, he was wounded and taken prisoner at the capture of Savannah. A month after his exchange, in September, 1779, he was elected Governor of the State of Georgia; and for a second term in 1789. He was appointed Chief Justice of the State Courts in 1783, and again in 1793. In 1787 he was one of the delegates selected to attend the Convention for framing the Federal Constitution, but declined taking his seat. He served in the United States Senate 1795-96. In addition to the services rendered to his State which have been enumerated, he was several times a member of the Legislature, and was one of the Commissioners on the part of the United States to negotiate a treaty with the Cherokees of Tennessee. Mr. Walton died at Augusta, February 2d, 1804.

NATHANIEL PENDLETON was born in 1746, in New Kent County, Virginia, and at the age of nineteen entered the Revolutionary Army. He served with credit during the whole war, acting as Aid-de-camp, with the rank of Major, to General Greene in his closing campaigns, and received the thanks of Congress for his gallant conduct at the battle of Eutaw Springs. After the war he settled in Georgia, studied law, and by his talents and industry in a few years so far distinguished himself as to receive the appointment of United States District Judge. He was one of the persons suggested to Washington for the position of Secretary of State, made vacant by the enforced retirement of Edmund Randolph. On this occasion Alexander Hamilton says of him: "Judge Pendleton writes well; is of respectable abilities, and a gentleman-like, smooth man. If I were sure of his political views, I should be much disposed to adopt his appointment, but I fear he has been somewhat tainted with the prejudices of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison." Later Hamilton and he became warm friends, and at the fatal meeting with Burr, he acted as the great statesman's second.

He married Susan, daughter of Dr. John Bard, of New York City, and in 1796 was persuaded by him to remove to that place, where he soon acquired a prominent position at the Bar. His health becoming impaired, and being in easy circumstances, in 1811 he retired to a farm at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., where in agricultural pursuits, the business of the County

Court, of which he was one of the judges, and the society of his friends, his life was honorably, usefully and agreeably spent. He died at Hyde Park, October 20th, 1821, from the effects of a fall from his carriage.

The Constitution of the United States of America.

WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECT. I. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECT. II. 1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers; which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have sole power of impeachment.

SECT. III. 1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SECT. IV. 1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

SECT. V. 1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. VI. 1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of their respective

houses, and in going to, and returning from, the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECT. VII. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. VIII. 1. The congress shall have power,

2. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

3. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

4. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

5. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization; and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

6. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin; and fix the standard of weights and measures;

7. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

8. To establish post-offices and post-roads;

9. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

10. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

11. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

12. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

13. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

14. To provide and maintain a navy;

15. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

16. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

17. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;

18. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings: And

19. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECT. IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

SECT. X. 1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attain-

der, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECT. I. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. (The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president; but if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.)

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECT. II. 1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECT. III. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers, he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. IV. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECT. I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECT. II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority, to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, to controversies to which the United States shall be a party, to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECT. III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECT. I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECT. II. 1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECT. III. 1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECT. IV. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States, under this constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land: and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound, by oath or by affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President*,
And deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.
Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

New Jersey.
William Livingston,
David Brearly,
William Paterson,
Jonathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania.
Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Gouverneur Morris.

Delaware.
George Read,
Gunning Bedford, Jun.,
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett,
Jacob Broom.

Connecticut.
William Sam'l Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York.
Alexander Hamilton.
Maryland.
James McHenry,
Dan'l of St. Thos. Jenifer,
Daniel Carroll.

Virginia.
John Blair,
James Madison, Jun.
North Carolina.
William Blount,
Richard Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.

South Carolina.
John Rutledge,
Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney,
Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Georgia.
William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary*.

IN CONVENTION, MONDAY, September 17th, 1787.

PRESENT

The States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Resolved, That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the States, which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution. That after such publication the electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected; that the electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the President, and should transmit their votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled; that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for President; and that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without delay, proceed to execute the Constitution.

By the unanimous order of the Convention,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President*.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary*.

IN CONVENTION, September 17, 1787.

Sir:—We have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable.

The friends of our country have long seen and desired that the power of making war, peace and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the Union; but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trusts to one body of men is evident—hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable in the Federal government of these States to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights, which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interest to every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected;

and thus the Constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interests been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

With great respect, we have the honor to be, sir, your excellency's most obedient and humble servants,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,

By unanimous order of the Convention.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

Amendments to the Constitution.

ART. I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people.

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII. 1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ART. XIII. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XIV. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ART. XV. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

History of the Amendments to the Constitution.

At the first session of Congress, under the Constitution, begun in the city of New York, March 4th, 1789, many amendments to the Constitution were offered for consideration. Ten of these were proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States. They were ratified by the requisite number by the middle of December, 1791. The XIth Amendment was proposed March 5th, 1794, and was ratified in 1798.

The XIIth Amendment was proposed December 12th, 1803, and was ratified in 1804.

In May, 1810, an Amendment was proposed by Congress, prohibiting citizens of the United States from accepting or retaining any title of nobility or honor, pension, or emolument from any person, king, or foreign power, without the consent of Congress, under the penalty of disfranchisement. It was never ratified.

The XIIIth Amendment was adopted by Congress January 31st, 1865, and was ratified December 18th, 1865.

The XIVth Amendment was adopted by Congress June 13th, 1866, and was ratified July 20th, 1868.

The XVth Amendment was adopted and proclaimed March 30th, 1870.

Order of Ratification of the Constitution by the States.

Delaware,	Dec. 7, 1787,	Unanimously.
Pennsylvania,	Dec. 12, "	46 to 23.
New Jersey,	Dec. 18, "	Unanimously.
Georgia,	Jan. 2, 1788,	Unanimously.
Connecticut,	" 9, "	128 to 40.
Massachusetts,	Feb. 6, "	187 to 168.
Maryland,	Apr. 28, "	63 to 12.
South Carolina,	May 23, "	149 to 73.
New Hampshire,	June 21, "	57 to 46.
Virginia,	June 26, "	89 to 79.
New York,	July 26, "	30 to 28.
North Carolina,	Nov. 21, 1789.	
Rhode Island,	May 29, 1790.	

Order of Admission of States into the Union.

Vermont,	1791.	Alabama,	1819.	California,	1850.
Kentucky,	1792.	Maine,	1820.	Minnesota,	1858.
Tennessee,	1796.	Missouri,	1821.	Oregon,	1859.
Ohio,	1802.	Arkansas,	1836.	Kansas,	1861.
Louisiana,	1812.	Michigan,	1837.	West Virginia,	1863.
Indiana,	1816.	Florida,	1845.	Nebraska,	1864.
Mississippi,	1817.	Texas,	1845.	Nevada,	1864.
Illinois,	1818.	Iowa,	1846.	Colorado,	1876.
		Wisconsin,	1848.		

Territories.

Arizona.	Dakota.	Idaho
Indian Territory.	Montana.	New Mexico.
Utah.	Washington.	Wyoming.
District of Columbia	District of Alaska.	

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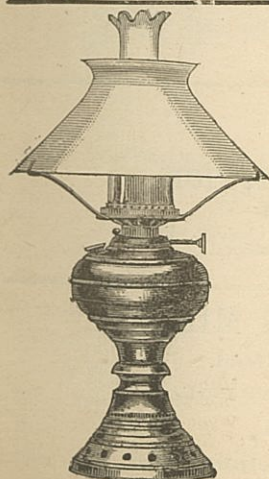
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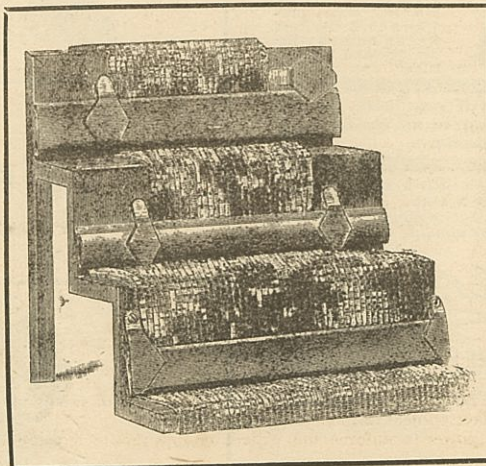
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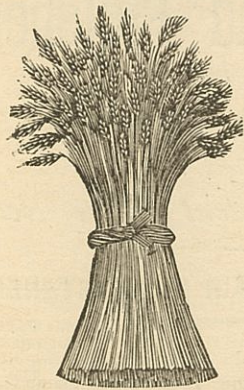
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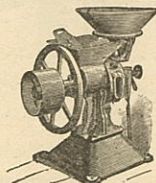
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History of the Preparations for the Celebration.

(Continued from page 5.)

The work of the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Centennial Commission, in awakening public interest and in arranging the details of arrangements, had grown to such magnitude during the past month, that it was found necessary to add to the various Committees many additional members, and thereby increase their efficiency.

Col. A. Loudon Snowden, Marshal of the Civic and Industrial Procession, appointed the following:

Executive Committee of the Civic and Industrial Department.

Dr. Wm. Pepper,	Wm. M. Singerly,
Thos. Dolan, Esq.,	Chas. H. Cramp,
Jas. Dobson, Esq.,	Joel J. Baily,
Hamilton Disston,	Justus C. Strawbridge,
Thomas Cochran,	
Frank Thompson.	

The Following is the Full Committee on Military Display.

Brig. Gen. Clinton P. Paine, Chairman, Maryland,
 Secretary Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim,
 Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft, Division Com. N. G. Pa.,
 Maj. Gen. William S. Stryker, Adj. Gen. New Jersey,
 Maj. Gen. Henry A. Axline, Adj. Gen. Ohio,
 Maj. Gen. James Howard, Adj. Gen. Maryland,
 Brig. Gen. James McDonald, Adj. Gen. Virginia,
 Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Hastings, Adj. Gen. Pa.,
 Brig. Gen. George R. Snowden, Com. First Brigade N. G. Pa.,
 Brig. Gen. James W. Latta, Ex-Adj. Gen. Pa.,
 Col. Robert P. Dechert, Second Regt. Infantry, N. G. Pa.,
 Col. S. Bonnafon, Jr., Third Regt. Infantry, N. G. Pa.,
 Col. W. P. Bowman, First Regt. Infantry, N. G. Pa.,
 Col. George H. North, Asst. Adj. Gen. Division N. G. Pa.,
 Maj. R. F. Cullinan, Quartermaster First Brigade, N. G. Pa.,
 Col. Alex. Krumbhaar, Asst. Adj. Gen. Pa.,
 Col. Charles S. Green, Ordnance Master, Division N. G. Pa.

The Following Citizens Constitute the Committee on Reception.

Thomas M. Thompson, <i>Chairman.</i>		
George W. Childs,	Charles J. Harrah,	W. Smith,
George B. Roberts,	Alex. P. Brown,	F. W. Kennedy,
Anthony J. Drexel,	John W. Patton,	William H. Lucas,
John Baird,	Thos. C. Else,	Col. C. H. Banes,
Wm. Massey,	George Watson,	W. Waterall,
Henry C. Gibson,	John C. Kelly,	Samuel Lees,
John T. Lewis,	Dr. DaCosta,	William Wood,

W. W. Frazier,	Joseph F. Tobias,	W. S. Reyburn,
Joseph W. Lewis,	W. T. Carter,	John W. Woodside,
D. B. Cummins,	W. E. Garrett,	F. B. Reeves,
Edward Shippen,	Wm. J. Lloyd,	W. C. Houston, Jr.,
B. K. Jamison,	Andrew Wheeler,	John Huggard,
R. Dale Benson,	D. W. Sellers,	W. H. Staake,
Wharton Barker,	J. C. Bullitt,	Mason Hirsch,
William Brockie,	J. F. Sinnott,	W. G. Wilson,
Hon. W. B. Hanna,	Samuel Dickson,	W. H. Hurley,
Hon. D. N. Fell,	John Cadwalader,	Louis A. Thompson,
Hon. M. Arnold,	T. L. Gillespie,	James A. Freeman.
Aaron Fries,	Dr. S. W. Mitchell,	

Committee on Reception of the Philadelphia Bar.

Richard C. McMurtrie, Esq.,	Joseph B. Townsend,	Samuel W. Pennypacker,
<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Treasurer.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>
Edward Shippen,	Henry M. Hoyt,	Wm. Heyward Drayton,
George M. Dallas,	Lewis C. Cassidy,	Samuel Dickson,
Wm. Rotch Wister,	Henry Flanders,	Hampton L. Carson,
John Cadwalader,	J. Granville Leach,	David W. Sellers,
Geo. Tucker Bispham,	Victor Guillou,	Ludowic C. Cleemann,
A. Sydney Biddle,	James Otterson,	George S. Graham,
Thomas J. Diehl,	W. Herbert Washington,	Samuel S. Hollingsworth,
Wm. Brooke Rawle,	Wm. M. Meredith,	Charles F. Warwick,
Robert Ralston,	Isaac Elwell,	A. Haller Gross.

Committee on Music.

William Henry Lex, *Chairman,*
 George P. Kimball, Simon Gratz.

Finance Committee.

Joel J. Baily, *Chairman,*
 Amos R. Little, Theo. E. Wiedersheim,
 Hamilton Disston, Winthrop Smith,
 John W. Woodside.

Citizens' Committee.

THOMAS COCHRAN,	THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM,	
<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>	
Hon. Edwin H. Fidler,	Allen B. Rorke,	John Huggard,
A. J. Drexel,	Hon. Andrew G. Curtin,	F. Oden Horstmann,
Amos R. Little,	Joseph J. Martin,	Joseph T. Bailey,
Joel J. Baily,	John L. Lawson,	Charles E. Pugh,
James A. Wright,	A. Haller Gross,	Benjamin Thackara,
George W. Childs,	Samuel G. Thompson,	Charles B. Baeder,
John Wanamaker,	Hon. James Pollock,	D. B. Cummins,
Henry C. Gibson,	W. C. Pearse,	Craige Lippincott,
Caleb Cope,	John Field,	Joseph L. Caven,
John C. Bullitt,	William Wood,	Joseph B. Townsend,
Pemberton S. Hutchinson,	Col. Thomas Potter, Jr.,	B. Frank Clyde,
Joseph Patterson,	C. E. Shull,	William Platt Pepper,
Thomas Dolan,	Clement M. Biddle,	Hon. Michael Arnold,
Frederick Fraley,	William V. McKean,	Beaveau Borie,
Lemuel Coffin.	Frank M. Etting,	John B. Garrett,

Charles J. Harrah,	John Lowber Welsh,	Thomas McKean,	Alexander M. Fox,	John T. Lewis,	Col. W. P. Bowman,
William Weightman,	Hon. Henry M. Hoyt,	James S. Mason,	Abraham Barker,	R. C. McMurtrie,	Charles W. Henry,
Charles Emory Smith,	Hon. William B. Smith,	Conyers Button,	Joseph Moore, Jr.,	Hon. William B. Hanna,	E. P. Allinson,
Alexander Brown,	Col. John H. Taggart,	Caleb J. Milne,	James McManes,	Hon. D. Newlin Fell,	P. A. B. Widener,
George B. Roberts,	Henry Carey Baird,	David H. Lane,	Samuel Field,	Aaron Fries,	Henry S. Cattell,
Joseph W. Lewis,	William M. Bunn,	John H. Converse,	B. Andrews Knight,	John W. Patton,	M. Guggenheim.
Edward Longstreth,	Andrew M. Moore,	George A. Colket,	William Rotch Wister,	Thomas C. Else,	Thomas E. Cornish,
R. D. Wood,	E. W. Clark,	John H. Catherwood,	George McGowan,	George Watson,	Thomas Donaldson,
William T. Carter,	Simon Gratz,	Edward S. Clarke,	Hon. H. H. Bingham,	David W. Sellers,	Col. R. P. Dechert,
Hon. Richard Vaux,	Thomas MacKellar,	Joseph F. Page,	Samuel B. Brown,	Richard A. Lewis,	Edward L. Levy,
H. H. Houston,	John F. Smith,	J. Vaughn Merrick,	William J. Lloyd,	Francis W. Kennedy,	Jacob Neafie,
Thomas M. Thompson,	Charles E. School,	J. C. Fuller,	Joseph F. Tobias,	William M. Runk,	E. P. Kershaw,
Horace Howard Furness,	Gen. James W. Latta,	Augustus G. Heaton,	Robert S. Davis,	George W. Banks,	A. Hunt,
Wm. M. Singerly,	George H. McFadden,	Myer Sulzberger,	Andrew Wheeler,	Gen. George R. Snowden,	William Simpson, Jr.,
Hon. Daniel M. Fox,	William F. Harrity,	J. R. Claghorn,	Gen. E. Burd Grubb,	John T. Morris,	George W. Weikel,
Edward T. Steel,	Gen. W. H. H. Davis,	Hon. Charles O'Neill,	J. Lowrie Bell,	William H. Nixon,	Frank P. Nicholson,
Edward C. Knight,	Andrew H. Dill,	George M. Troutman,	Clarence S. Bement,	Eben C. Jayne,	Major R. Culliman,
William H. Rhawn,	Thomas Fitzgerald,	Charles O. Baird,	William C. Houston, Jr.,	William H. Kemble,	Charles H. Howell,
M. P. Handy,	George DeB. Keim,	William P. Ellison,	William A. Dick,	Hon. Samuel G. King,	Augustus R. Hall,
George Burnham,	Ferdinand Dreer,	John R. Fell,	Alexander P. Colesberry,	George Morrison Coates,	Edwin S. Stuart,
William C. Allison,	Charles Platt,	Charles Smith,	Gibson Peacock,	Charles Lennig,	Col. Alexander Krumbhaar,
Col. R. Dale Benson,	J. G. Darlington,	Major William Struthers,	James Gibson,	Charles Sharpless,	G. Frederick Jordan,
William Sellers,	Seth B. Stitt,	Henry D. Welsh,	John Baird,	S. Davis Page,	J. Howard Mecke,
Thomas L. Gillespie,	Dr. E. Morwitz,	Robert Shoemaker,	Charles H. Cramp,	John M. Campbell,	Godfrey Keebler,
Gen. John F. Hartranft,	John E. Graeff,	George A. Heyl,	Henry C. Lea,	Joseph B. Baker,	Stuart Wood,
Thomas G. Hood,	Alan H. Reed,	Dell Noblit,	John Mundell,	William H. Lucas,	Nathan Myers,
Col. A. K. McClure,	J. Robley Dunglison,	Charles F. Berwind,	Dennis F. Dealy,	Dr. S. Weir Mitchell,	John McArthur, Jr.,
Alexander Biddle,	James H. Windrim,	Wharton Barker,	Col. Walter G. Wilson,	George H. Stuart,	Simon Muhr,
Hampton L. Carson,	W. W. Justice,	John B. Stetson,	T. Morris Perot,	William Waterall,	S. B. Fleisher,
Theodore C. Search,	B. H. Bartol,	Charlemange Tower,	J. G. Rosengarten,	Samuel Lees,	Col. Charles S. Greene,
Hamilton Disston,	Hon. A. C. Harmer,	Charles B. Wright,	Clement A. Griscom,	William S. Reyburn,	William S. Stewart,
George Philler,	Henry Townsend,	George Campbell,	James Moore,	William H. Staake,	Moses A. Dropsie,
John H. Michener,	Thomas H. Green,	Henry Whelen,	William H. Hurley,	Lewis A. Thompson,	James M. Hibbs,
Winthrop Smith,	John Markoe,	John B. Myers,	W. H. C. Hargreaves,	John C. Kelley,	E. O. Thompson,
Benjamin H. Shoemaker,	Frederick Graff,	William G. Warden,	Alexander P. Brown,	Mason Hirsh,	T. Broome Belfield,
Charles E. Warburton,	Daniel Dougherty,	Robert Dornan,	J. W. Woodside,	James A. Freeman,	John J. Stadiger,
Col. Charles H. Banes,	Hugh DeHaven,	Isaac A. Sheppard,	Benjamin Reiff,	Dr. Jacob DaCosta,	Samuel Wagner,
William J. Latta,	Daniel Donovan,	James V. Watson,		J. Storm Patterson.	
John Cadwalader,	S. Emlen Meigs,	William Henry Rawle,			
Dr. William Pepper,	Lincoln Godfrey,	Thomas A. Biddle,			
John Price Wetherill,	Stephen Greene,	Col. S. Bonnaffon, Jr.,			
Thomas H. Dudley,	William E. Littleton,	William L. Elkins,			
Clayton McMichael,	Samuel B. Huey,	John G. Reading,			
N. Parker Shortridge,	Hon. William D. Kelley,	Frank Thompson,			
Frederick D. Stone,	E. W. Bailey,	Hon. George H. Boker,			
David G. Yates,	Frank W. Murphy,	James Spear,			
Bushrod W. Adams,	Hugh A. Mullen,	Jacob Naylor,			
William Brockie,	Conrad B. Day,	Henry Winsor,			
Walter Wood,	B. B. Comegys,	Joseph T. Potts,			
John Lucas,	A. M. Collins,	S. Emlen Meigs,			
B. K. Jamison,	C. G. Hancock,	A. J. Antelo,			
William W. Harding,	John H. Weeks,	Charles S. Lewis,			
Thomas S. Harrison,	J. E. Barr,	Lindley Smyth,			
Justus C. Strawbridge,	Francis B. Reeves,	Stephen A. Caldwell,			
J. Weslee Supplee,	William Henry Lex,	Samuel R. Shipley,			
Edward Shippen,	George P. Kimball,	Henry M. Dechert,			
Samuel C. Perkins,	George Hincken,	Clayton French,			
Col. Silas W. Pettit,	Col. George H. North,	John Gardiner,			
Joseph P. Sinnott,	Hon. Robert E. Pattison,	William Massey,			
Hon. Samuel J. Randall,	J. Albert Caldwell,	Samuel Dickson,			
Hon. Leonard Myers,	Andrew J. Sloan,	John H. Rigney,			
Edward L. Hopkins,	W. W. Frazier,	Capt. R. S. Collum,			
Col. Francis J. Crilly,	W. E. Garrett,	Dr. J. D. Thomas,			

Committee of Legislature of Pennsylvania.

SENATE.

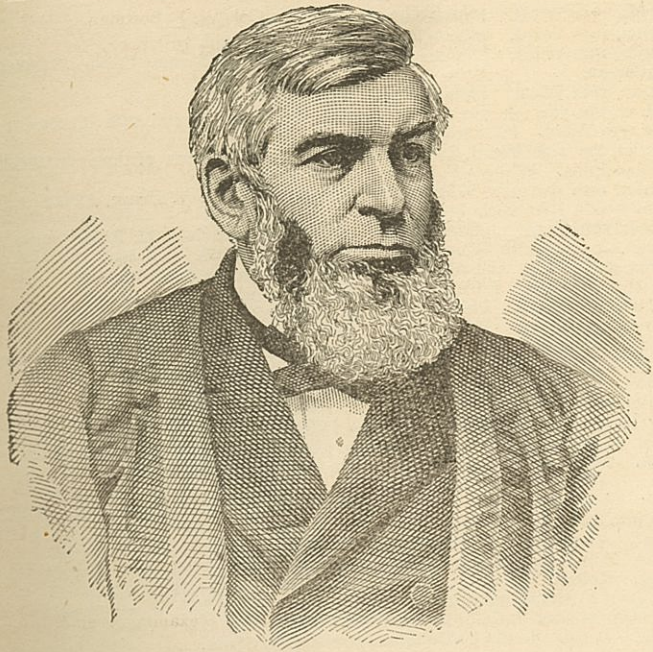
Hon. George Handy Smith	Philadelphia County.
Hon. John E. Reyburn	Philadelphia County.
Hon. Boies Penrose	Philadelphia County.
Hon. John C. Grady	Philadelphia County.
Hon. Henry S. Taylor	Philadelphia County.
Hon. George F. Huff	Westmoreland County.
Hon. Thomas B. Schnatterly	Fayette and Greene.
Hon. Amos H. Mylin	Lancaster County.

HOUSE.

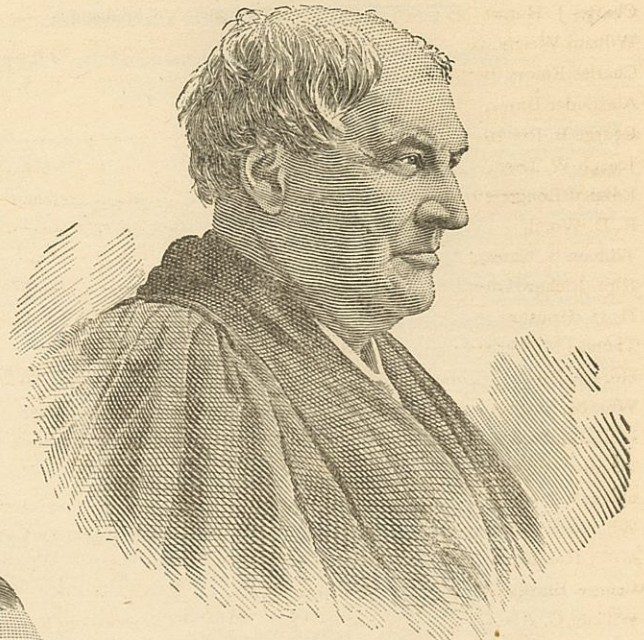
Hon. H. K. Boyer	Philadelphia County.
Hon. J. Ridgway Wright	Luzerne County.
Hon. John B. Robinson	Delaware County.
Hon. A. A. Clay	Elk County.
Hon. Thomas H. Capp	Lebanon County.
Hon. R. Patterson	Philadelphia County.
Hon. George Worman	Philadelphia County.
Hon. Silas Stevenson	Lawrence County.

Chairman of Joint Committee: HON. JOHN E. REYBURN.

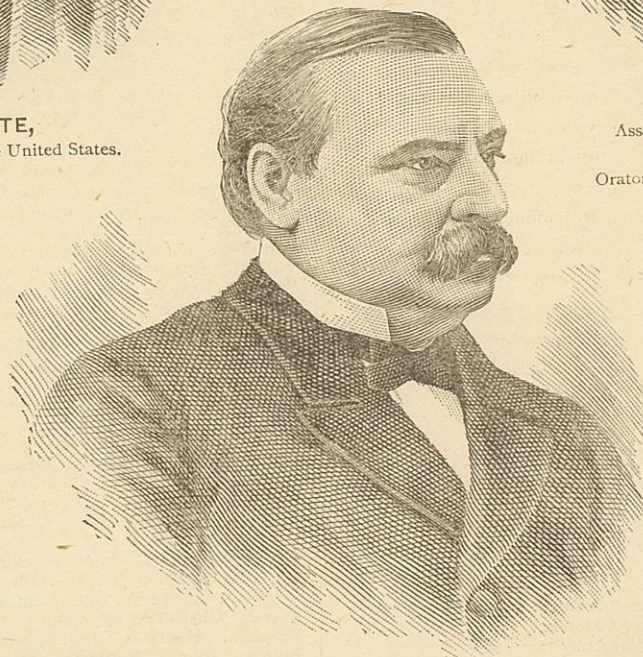
OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.



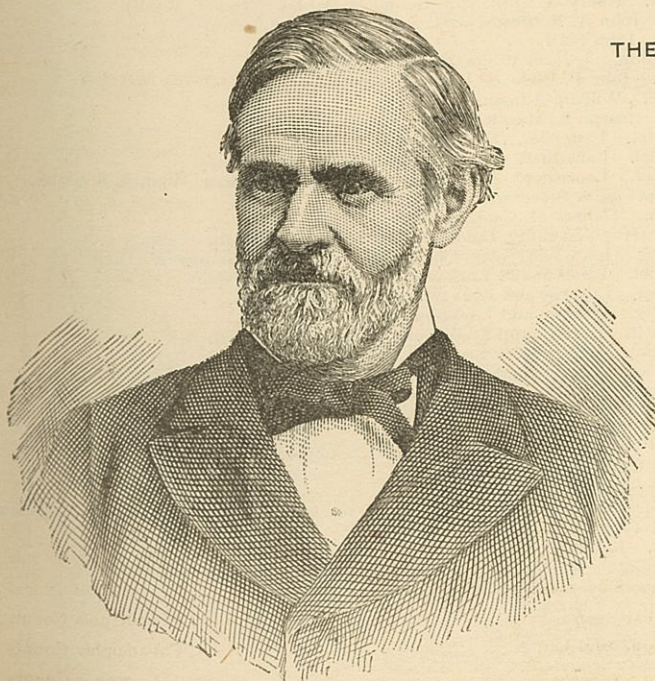
HON. MORRISON R. WAITE,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.



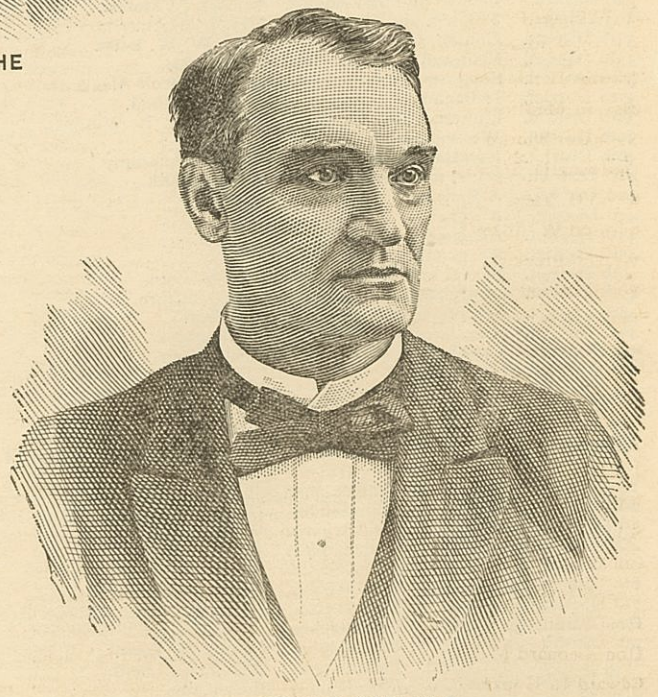
HON. SAMUEL F. MILLER,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the
United States.
Orator of the Constitutional Centennial Celebration



THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES.



HON. JOHN SHERMAN,
President of the Senate of the United States.



HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Officers of the State Government in 1887.

GOVERNOR, JAMES A. BEAVER.

<i>Private Secretary to the Governor</i>	George Pearson
<i>Lieutenant-Governor</i>	William T. Davies
<i>Secretary of the Commonwealth</i>	Charles W. Stone
<i>Dep. Sec'y of the Commonwealth</i>	John H. Longenecker
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Wm. H. Kirkpatrick
<i>Deputy Attorney-General</i>	John F. Sanderson
<i>Secretary Internal Affairs</i>	J. Simpson Africa
<i>Clerk Sec. Int. Affairs</i>	J. W. Greenland
<i>Auditor-General</i>	Jerome B. Niles
<i>Chief Clerk Auditor-General</i>	T. B. McCamant
<i>State Treasurer</i>	M. S. Quay
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	Daniel H. Hastings
<i>Sup't Public Instruction</i>	E. E. Higbee
<i>State Librarian</i>	W. H. Egle
<i>Insurance Commissioner</i>	J. M. Foster

Members of the Senate of Pennsylvania, 1887-8.

1st District.	Philadelphia.	Geo. Handy Smith.
2nd District.	Philadelphia.	William McAleer.
3rd District.	Philadelphia.	Francis A. Osbourn.
4th District.	Philadelphia.	John J. Macfarlane.
5th District.	Philadelphia.	John E. Reyburn.
6th District.	Philadelphia.	Boies Penrose.
7th District.	Philadelphia.	John C. Grady.
8th District.	Philadelphia.	Henry S. Taylor.
9th District.	Delaware.	Thomas V. Cooper.
10th District.	Bucks.	George Ross.
11th District.	Berks.	Frank R. Brunner.
12th District.	Montgomery.	Henry R. Brown.
13th District.	Lancaster.	Amos H. Mylin.
14th District.	Lancaster.	Jno. M. Stehman.
15th District.	Dauphin.	A. F. Thompson.
16th District.	Lehigh.	Milton C. Henninger.
17th District.	Lebanon.	J. P. S. Gobin.
18th District.	Northampton.	Jacob Dachrodt.
19th District.	Chester.	A. D. Harlan.
20th District.	Lackawanna and Luzerne.	L. A. Watres.
21st District.	Luzerne.	Morgan B. Williams.
22d District.	Monroe, Pike, and Carbon.	J. H. Shull.
23d District.	Bradford and Wyoming.	J. K. Newell.
24th District.	Lycoming, Montour, Sullivan and Columbia.	V. H. Metzger.
25th District.	Tioga, Potter and McKean.	L. Emery, Jr.
26th District.	Susquehanna and Wayne.	O. A. Lines.
27th District.	Union, Snyder and Northumberland.	S. P. Wolverton.
28th District.	York.	Gerard C. Brown.
29th District.	Schuylkill.	Luther R. Keefer.
30th District.	Schuylkill.	M. C. Watson.
31st District.	Perry, Mifflin and Juniata.	J. B. Selheimer.
32d District.	Cumberland and Adams.	William A. Martin.
33d District.	Franklin and Huntingdon.	H. J. McAteer.
34th District.	Clinton, Clearfield and Centre.	W. W. Betts.
35th District.	Blair and Cambria.	Henry A. Boggs.
36th District.	Somerset, Belford and Fulton.	W. Scott Alexander.
37th District.	Indiana and Jefferson.	George W. Hood.
38th District.	Cameron, Elk, Clarion and Forest.	J. H. Wilson.
39th District.	Westmoreland.	George F. Huff.
40th District.	Fayette and Greene.	Thomas B. Schnatterly.
41st District.	Butler and Armstrong.	W. B. Meredith.
42d District.	Allegheny.	James S. Rutan.
43d District.	Allegheny.	John Upperman.
44th District.	Allegheny.	John C. Newmyer.
45th District.	Allegheny.	S. S. Steel.
46th District.	Beaver and Washington.	J. R. McLain.
47th District.	Lawrence and Mercer.	Samuel McClure.
48th District.	Warren and Venango.	O. C. Allen.
49th District.	Erie.	Emory A. Walling.
50th District.	Crawford.	George W. Delamater.

Members of the House of Representatives.—1887-8.

1st District, 1st Ward.	Philadelphia.	James A. McMullen, John Finley.
2d District, 2d Ward.	Philadelphia.	George McGowan, James C. Hassett.
3d District, 3d Ward.	Philadelphia.	William Carbary.
4th District, 4th Ward.	Philadelphia.	John F. Sharkey.
5th District, 5th Ward.	Philadelphia.	Adams S. Conway.
6th District, 6th Ward.	Philadelphia.	Hugh E. Mackin.
7th District, 7th Ward.	Philadelphia.	Henry K. Boyer, Thomas E. Spratt.
8th District, 8th Ward.	Philadelphia.	John M. Scott.
9th District, 9th Ward.	Philadelphia.	Charles M. Betts.
10th District, 10th Ward.	Philadelphia.	William R. Leeds.
11th District, 11th Ward.	Philadelphia.	John Kelly.
12th District, 12th Ward.	Philadelphia.	Charles R. Gentner.

13th District, 13th Ward.	Philadelphia.	William H. Vogdes.
14th District, 14th Ward.	Philadelphia.	William M. Kidd.
15th District, 15th Ward.	Philadelphia.	James W. Walk, Samuel Collins, Richard Patterson.
16th District, 16th Ward.	Philadelphia.	Andrew Lee.
17th District, the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th divisions of the 17th Ward.	Philadelphia.	John E. Faunce.
18th District, the 18th Ward, and 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th divisions of the 17th Ward.	Philadelphia.	William F. Stewart, Jacob Sailor.
19th District, 19th and 31st Wards.	Philadelphia.	George Worman, Stephen J. Hothersall, John Eichner.
20th District, 20th Ward.	Philadelphia.	Wm. H. Keyser, John H. Riebel.
21st District, 21st and 28th Wards.	Philadelphia.	Robert R. Dearden.
22d District, 22d Ward.	Philadelphia.	William H. Brooks.
23d District, 23d Ward.	Philadelphia.	Benjamin Jones.
24th District, 24th Ward.	Philadelphia.	C. Wesley Thomas.
25th District, 25th Ward.	Philadelphia.	John Emhart.
26th District, 26th and 30th Wards.	Philadelphia.	Joseph R. Souder, Joshua Russell.
27th District, 27th Ward.	Philadelphia.	Horatio P. Connell.
28th District, 29th Ward.	Philadelphia.	Harry B. Ring.
Adams.	George L. Rice, William Howard Dicks.	
1st District.	Allegheny.	James L. Graham, Charles O. Lappe, Max Schneider.
2d District.	Allegheny.	Michael B. Lemon, James S. Richards.
3d District.	Allegheny.	James Bulgler.
4th District.	Allegheny.	Samuel M. Lafferty, Andrew C. Robertson, George W. Moore, Samuel W. Church.
5th District.	Allegheny.	H. K. Sample, Samuel E. Stewart.
6th District.	Allegheny.	John F. Cox, Henry H. Murray.
Armstrong.	Robert Dougherty, Andrew J. Elliott.	
Beaver.	John F. Dravo, Hartford P. Brown.	
Bedford.	Christopher P. Calhoun, Nathan C. Evans.	
1st District.	Berks.	James L. Douglass, Spencer H. Smith.
2d District.	Berks.	Benjamin B. Baer, Lewis P. G. Fegley, Nathaniel S. Kauffman, John E. Pautsch.
Blair.	Edmund Shaw, Samuel B. Isenberg.	
Bradford.	Edmund M. Tuton, W. S. Kinney, William B. Heckman.	
Bucks.	John Schwartz, Charles Gain, Christian E. Hindenach, Augustine Willett.	
Butler.	Joseph B. Showalter, Josiah M. Thompson.	
Cambria.	John S. Rhey, Daniel McLaughlin.	
Cameron.	G. W. Warner.	
Carbon.	Anthony W. Raudenbush, Daniel Bachman.	
Centre.	John A. Woodward, Leonard Rhone.	
Chester.	John W. Hickman, Lewis H. Evans, William W. McConnell, William Evans.	
Clarion.	Alfred W. Smiley, Christian Brinker.	
Clearfield.	Aaron G. Kramer.	
Clinton.	John U. Shaffer.	
Columbia.	Andrew L. Fritz, James T. Fox.	
Crawford.	Forrest R. Nichols, Clement N. Smith, Alexander S. Beatty, Andrew G. Apple.	
Cumberland.	Samuel M. Wherry, Jesse P. Zeigler.	
1st District.	Dauphin.	William E. Barnes.
2d District.	Dauphin.	Bayard T. Dickinson, Valentine Lenker.
Delaware.	Robert Chadwick, John B. Robinson.	
Elk.	A. A. Clay.	
1st District.	Erie.	James R. Burns.
2d District.	Erie.	Thomas Osborn, Jr., Elisha K. Nason, Warren Chaffee.
Fayette.	George W. Neff, John R. Byrne.	
Forest.	Charles A. Randall.	
Franklin.	Henry G. Chritzman, George J. Balsley, Cyrus T. Keefer.	
Fulton.	John A. Robinson.	
Greene.	John Blair.	
Huntingdon.	J. Irvin White, George W. Owens.	
Indiana.	John P. Elkin, S. Judson Craighead.	
Jefferson.	William Altman.	
Juniata.	Joseph S. Martin.	
1st District.	Lancaster.	S. T. Davis.
2d District.	Lancaster.	Hiram Peoples, A. C. Baldwin.
3d District.	Lancaster.	John S. Kemper, C. C. Kauffman, Winfield S. Smith.
Lawrence.	Silas Stevenson, Henry Edwards.	
Lebanon.	Thomas H. Capp, Samuel M. Noll.	
Lehigh.	Hugh E. Crilly, David D. Roper, Jeremiah Roth.	
Lycoming.	John Van Vorce, Charles W. Williamson, George W. Taylor.	
1st District.	Luzerne and Lackawanna.	J. Ridgway Wright.
2d District.	Luzerne and Lackawanna.	M. B. Hughes.
3d District.	Luzerne and Lackawanna.	P. F. Caffrey.
4th District.	Luzerne and Lackawanna.	David M. Evans.
5th District.	Luzerne and Lackawanna.	P. H. Durkan.
6th District.	Luzerne and Lackawanna.	John T. Williams, Martin J. Jordan.
7th District.	Luzerne and Lackawanna.	John M. Seamans.
8th District.	Luzerne and Lackawanna.	M. E. McDonald.
McKean.	F. S. Johnson.	
Mercer.	Henry Hall, James S. Fruit, P. J. Boyd.	
Mifflin.	William P. Stevenson.	
Monroe.	William E. Gregory.	
Montgomery.	Samuel Faust, William D. Heebner, John M. Cunningham, Austin L. Taggart, Joseph A. Shoemaker.	
Montour.	Jacob P. Hoffa.	
Northampton.	William H. Hulick, Erwin Merrill, P. S. Bachman.	
Northumberland.	William A. Dean, H. T. Eckert.	
Perry.	J. R. Flickinger.	
Pike.	M. D. Mott.	
Potter.	John H. Chase.	
1st District.	Schuylkill.	John Tahaney.
2d District.	Schuylkill.	David D. Phillips.
3d District.	Schuylkill.	Thomas Purcell.

4th District. Schuylkill. Evan W. Thomas, Charles C. Matten, Elias Davis.
 Snyder. Aaron S. Helfrich.
 Somerset. James L. Pugh, Noah S. Miller.
 Sullivan. William C. Rogers.
 Susquehanna. Eugene H. True, William E. Maxey.
 Tioga. Henry M. Foote, Horace B. Packer.
 Union. Horace P. Clover.
 Venango. George S. Criswell, O. P. Morrow, Robert F. Glenn.
 Warren. Henry Brace.
 Washington. J. K. Billingsley, John G. Clark, J. B. Finley.
 Wayne. Edmund B. Hardenberg, S. S. Hager.
 Westmoreland. James H. Lafferty, Edward Callaghan, James S. Beacon.
 Wyoming. Anson G. Carpenter.
 York. Simon J. Barnhardt, E. Z. Strine, H. M. Bortner, I. C. Dellone.

City Government of Philadelphia, 1887.

Mayor—HON. EDWIN H. FITLER.
 Department of Public Safety—DIRECTOR, HON. WM. S. STOKLEY.
 Department of Public Works—DIRECTOR, HON. LOUIS WAGNER.
 President and Director of Charities and Correction—JAMES W. WHITE, M. D.
 City Treasurer—FRANK F. BELL.
 City Controller—ROBERT P. DECHERT.
 Receiver of Taxes—HENRY CLAY.
 President of Board of Education—EDWARD T. STEEL.
 District Attorney—GEORGE S. GRAHAM, Esq.
 City Solicitor—CHARLES F. WARWICK.
 Recorder of Deeds—GEORGE G. PIERIE.
 Register of Wills—WM. B. KINSEY.
 Sheriff—JOHN J. RIDGWAY.
 City Commissioners—WM. S. DOUGLASS, WILLIAM LAWSON, CHARLES H. KRUMBHARR.
 Coroner—SAMUEL ASHBRIDGE.

Courts of the City of Philadelphia.

COMMON PLEAS NO. 1. *President Judge*—JOSEPH ALLISON. *Associate Judges*—CRAIG BIDDLE, F. AMADEE BREGY.
 COMMON PLEAS NO. 2. *President Judge*—J. I. CLARK HARE. *Associate Judges*—J. T. MITCHELL, D. NEWLIN FELL.
 COMMON PLEAS NO. 3. *President Judge*—THOMAS K. FINLETTER. *Associate Judges*—J. Y. GORDON, HENRY REED.
 COMMON PLEAS NO. 4. *President Judge*—M. RUSSELL THAYER. *Associate Judges*—ROBERT N. WILSON, MICHAEL ARNOLD.
 ORPHAN'S COURT. *President Judge*—WILLIAM B. HANNA. *Associate Judges*—CLEMENT B. PENROSE, WM. N. ASHMAN, JOSEPH C. FERGUSON.
 SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA. *Chief Justice*—ISAAC G. GORDON. *Justices*—EDWARD M. PAXSON, JOHN TRUNKEY, J. P. STERRETT, HENRY GREEN, SILAS M. CLARK, HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

Select Council.—1887-88.

Ward.	Members 1st to 15th Wards.	Terms Expire.	Occupation.	Place of Business.
1	Albert A. Ardis, Sr.,	1889	Lumber,	Pier 65, South Delaware av.
2	Matthias Clifton,	1888	Conveyancer,	329 Washington avenue.
3	Peter Monroe,	1890	Dry Goods,	752 and 754 South Eleventh st.
4	Wm. McMullen,	1888	Gentleman,	
5	Jas. Kenton,	1890	Clerk,	329 Washington avenue.
6	Thomas J. Ryan,	1888	Restaurant,	
7	Sam'l F. Houseman,	1890	Plasterer,	
8	Theo. M. Etting,	1888	Attorney-at-Law,	330 Walnut street.
9	Oscar M. Wilson,	1888	Merchant Tailor,	904 Walnut street.
10	Jos. B. Van Dusen,	1889	Coal Shipper,	205½ Walnut street.
11	Edward Matthews,	1888	Gentleman,	
12	Frank Schanz,	1889	Wagon-maker,	Juliana and Willow streets.
13	John H. Graham,	1888	Agri'l Implements,	631 Market street.
14	Samuel Hart,	1889	Builder,	923 Noble street.
15	Jas. A. Freeman,	1888	Auctioneer,	422 Walnut street.
16	George W. Scherr,	1889	Jeweller,	726 Chestnut street.
17	W. Moffet, M. D.,	1889	Physician,	1614 North Second street.
18	Isaac D. Hetzell,	1890	Bricklayer,	205 Richmond street.
19	Thomas J. Rose,	1889	Brickmaker,	Indiana ave. and Hart lane.
20	Thos. M. Hammett,	1890	Coppersmith,	322 Vine street.
21	A. Ellwood Jones,	1889	Conveyancer,	
22	James R. Gates,	1890	Lumber Merchant,	62 Manheim st., Germantown.
23	Thomas Green,	1889	Iron Founder,	Mill street, (Frankford).
24	John B. Dallas,	1890	Transportation,	208 Walnut street.
25	George L. Horn,	1888	Real Estate,	623 Walnut street.
26	Edwin S. Stuart,	1889	Books,	9 South Ninth street.
27	Edward W. Patton,	1890	Secretary and Treas'r,	1430 South Penn square.
28	Wm. McMurray,	1888	Printer,	11 North Fourth street.
29	John E. Hanifen,	1890	Manufacturer,	Thompson and Savery streets.
30	William Thornton,	1888	Coal Dealer,	1340 Washington avenue.
31	John Ruhl,	1888	Conveyancer,	512 Walnut street.

Common Council.—1887-88.

President, CHAS. LAWRENCE. *Clerk,* JOHN ECKSTEIN. *Assistant Clerk,* GEORGE W. KOCHERSPERGER.
2d Ass't Clerk, GAVIN NEILSON. *Sergt.-at-Arms,* GEO. W. JOHNSON. *Ass't Sergt.-at-Arms,* W. H. FELTON.

Ward.	Members 1st to 8th Wards.	Terms Expire.	Occupation.	Place of Business.
1	And'w J. Maloney,	1889	Attorney-at-Law,	213 South Sixth street.
	Peter Steubing,	1889	Victualler,	1815 South Front street.
	Charles Lawrence,	1888	Sailmaker,	16 North Delaware avenue.
	J. Fred'k Loeble,	1888	Mince Meat,	723 Wharton street.
	T. A. Atkins,	1888	Manufacturer,	S. E. cor. Oisego & Reed sts.
2	James P. Park,	1889	Grocer,	944 South Ninth street.
	Geo. H. McCully,	1889	Freight Agent,	Pier 12 North Wharves.
	Chas. F. Iseminger,	1888	Plumber,	622 and 624 Federal street.
	Geo. W. Allen,	1889	Liquors,	840 South Second street.
	William Sweeny,	1889	Plumber,	540 Queen street.
4	Sam'l W. Baizley,	1889	Machinist,	
	Richard Hazard,	1889	Auctioneer,	508 Market street.
	Peter Woods,	1889	Liquors,	312 South Third street.
	John R. Lloyd,	1888	Bookbinder,	Sheriff's Office.
6	Wm. Van Osten,	1889	Liquors,	10 North Fifth street.
	Robert L. Pyle,	1889	Attorney-at-Law,	627 Walnut street.
	Andrew Kinkaid,	1889	Segars,	1218 Pine street.
	Jacob Purnell,	1888	Clerk,	919 Rodman street.
	Wm. C. Scott,	1889	Attorney-at-Law,	210 South Fourth street.
	Wencel Hartman,	1888	Attorney-at-Law,	125 South Seventh street.
9	Charles Roberts,	1888	Gentleman,	
	Geo. H. Beam'r,	1889	Carriage Maker,	916 Cherry street.
	Harold Mann,	1888	Attorney-at-Law,	524 Walnut street.
	J. Ray'd Claghorn,	1888	President,	204 North Place.
	Jos. C. Springer,	1888	Painter,	461 North Second street.
12	Alex. Reinstine,	1889	Insurance,	819 North Sixth street.
	George Grim,	1889	Dry Goods,	430 Market street.
	Norris A. Williams,	1888	Coal,	1529 Callowhill street.
	Wm. H. Millick,	1889	Provision Dealer,	1519 Race street.
	Fred. T. Williams,	1888	Druggist,	1300 Wood street.
15	Jos. A. Abrams,	1889	Attorney-at-Law,	507 Race street.
	Ernest H. Davis,	1889	Attorney-at-Law,	512 Walnut street.
	A. C. Patterson,	1889	Hay and Straw,	1716 Ridge Avenue.
	David C. Cleaver,	1888	Builder,	1825 Spring Garden street.
	Thos. M. Thompson,	1888	Upholstery Goods,	240 South Second street.
	Uelma C. Smith,	1888	Attorney-at-Law,	707 Walnut street.
	Ellis Ewell,	1889	Undertaker,	1068 North Front street.
17	Vacancy,			
	John Smith,	1889	Liquors,	125 Master street.
	John H. Fow,	1888	Attorney-at-Law,	206 South Seventh street.
18	John Kelley,	1889	Foreman,	
	Jacob G. Fenemore,	1889	Marble,	1539 Palmer street.
	J. F. Trenchard, M. D.,	1888	Physician,	2235 Richmond street.
	Wm. R. Claridge, Jr.,	1888	Bookkeeper,	921 Filbert street.
	H. M. Martin,	1889	Builder,	2106 Manakin street.
19	Gus. A. Weidner,	1889	Dyer,	913 West York street.
	Thomas Firth,	1889	Dyer,	Adams and Emerald streets.
	Henry H. Wisler,	1889	Gentleman,	
	Wm. H. Middleton,	1889	Upholsterer,	
	Louis Miller,	1888	Segars,	423 West Norris street.
20	A. A. Grace,	1889	Attorney-at-Law,	523 Chestnut street.
	Charles K. Smith,	1889	Oils,	123 Arch street.
	Andrew Zane, Jr.,	1889	Attorney-at-Law,	906 Walnut street.
	Joseph J. McGirr,	1888	Bituminous Coal,	429 Walnut street, Room 8.
	Geo. W. Boyer,	1888	Manufacturer,	Germantown av. & Diamond.
21	Isaac Wilde,	1889	Manufacturer,	Hamilton and Leverington.
	Henry A. Firth,	1889	Liquors,	4431 Main street.
	Geo. B. Edwards,	1889	Printer,	27 South Fifth Street.
	Thomas Meehan,	1889	Nurseryman,	Chew street bel. Gorgas lane.
	Geo. E. Ford,	1888	U. S. Army,	311½ Walnut street.
	Wm. C. Mackie,	1888	Builder,	Chestnut av., Chestnut Hill.
23	Charles E. Webster,	1889	Brick Manuf'r,	Bridesburg.
	Joseph H. Brown,	1888	Gentleman,	Holmesburg.
	Joshua B. Welsh,	1888	Clerk,	Frankford.
24	Carroll R. Williams,	1889	Attorney-at-Law,	22 North Seventh street.
	Daniel T. Jenks,	1888	Insurance,	1001 Chestnut street.
	Thomas L. Hicks,	1888	Superintendent,	Fifth street Market.
	John W. Pierson,	1888	Clerk,	426 North Third street.
	J. Dallas Hall,	1888	Brick manuf'r,	212 South Third street.
25	Charles H. Newell,	1888	Bookkeeper,	27 North Seventh street.
	Thomas Wagner, Jr.,	1889	Attorney-at-Law,	26 North Seventh street.
	Charles Hammell,	1889	Liquors,	3057 Frankford avenue.
	Geo. H. Buck,	1889	Butcher,	Bridesburg.
	John W. Bain,	1888	Coal Dealer,	Richmond & Cumberland st.
	Edw. J. Mathews,	1888	Bricks,	212 South Third street.
26	David Thompson,	1889	Restaurant,	18th street and Passyunk ave.
	Rob't E. Henderson,	1889	Plumber,	1131 South Broad street.
	James Bawn,	1889	Printer,	26 South Seventh street.
	Sam'l A. Fleming,	1888	Grocer,	1614 South Eighteenth street.
	Edw. A. Anderson,	1888	Attorney-at-Law,	206 South Seventh street.
27	Samuel Crothers,	1889	Granite,	914 Walnut street.
	Wm. M. Smith,	1889	Attorney-at-Law,	211 South Fifth street.
28	Eli S. Beary, M. D.,	1889	Physician,	Falls of Schuylkill.
	Wm. F. Albrecht,	1889	Builder,	605 Sansom street.
	John D. Heins,	1889	Victualler,	North Second Street Market.
	John D. Yarrow,	1889	Attorney-at-Law,	514 Walnut street.
	John Bardsley,	1888	Manufacturer,	140 South Fourth street.
	Wm. H. James,	1888	Attorney-at-Law,	532 Walnut street.
29	Elias P. Smithers,	1889	Attorney-at-Law,	219 South Sixth street.
	Herman Uth,	1889	Liquors,	2716 Girard avenue.
	Geo. L. Pfautz,	1889	Bookkeeper,	440 North Twelfth street.
	John O. Taxis,	1888	Secretary,	306 Walnut street.
	John L. Baldwin,	1888	Oils,	1531 North 26th street.
30	Samuel Stewart,	1889	Liquors,	1409 Bainbridge street.
	William McCoach,	1889	Plumber,	2015 Sansom street.
	James Morrow,	1888	Grocer,	910 South Sixteenth street.
31	Robert S. Leithead,	1889	Dyer,	Huntingdon & Collins street.
	W. D. Upperman,	1888	Victualler,	North Second Street Markets.
	Samuel Goodin,	1888	Plumber,	20 North Seventh street.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Civic and Industrial Day—Thursday, September 15, 1887.

COL. A. LOUDON SNOWDEN, Marshal.

GEN'L J. W. HOFMANN, Chief of Staff.

Industrial and Civic Procession will form on East and West Streets, near Broad Street, North of Dauphin Street.

ROUTE.—Down Broad Street to Moore Street, countermarching up Broad Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

The one striking feature that Col. A. Loudon Snowden, Chairman of the Committee and Marshal of the display, has endeavored to impress upon it, is the progress we have made in a hundred years under government of the Constitution. This thought will be seen to permeate every feature of the display.

It will open with a cordon of mounted Police; following this, will be the **MARSHAL, COL. A. LOUDON SNOWDEN**, followed by his **CHIEF OF STAFF, General J. W. HOFMANN**, and the following Aids:

Gen'l Thos. L. Leiper,	Col. A. W. Taylor,	Edward F. Beal, Jr., Esq.,
Gen'l Geo. R. Snowden,	Col. James H. Lambert,	H. Clay Fisher, Esq.,
Gen'l Russell M. Thayer,	Major R. S. Huidekoper,	H. P. Crowell, Esq.,
Gen'l E. D. Loud,	Major James Cooke,	W. S. Kimball, Esq.,
Col. Chas. H. Banes,	Major B. W. Harper,	Geo. Willing, Esq.,
Col. R. P. Dechert,	Capt. James M. Campbell,	Harris Koons Caner, Esq.,
Col. W. P. Bowman,	Capt. Roberts Vaux,	John L. McKinlay, Esq.,
Col. Theo. Weidersheim,	Capt. M. C. Stafford,	L. W. Moore, Esq.,
Col. Walter G. Wilson,	Capt. Clarence A. Hart,	Chas. Marshall, Esq.,
Col. Chas. S. Greene,	Capt. W. C. Barnes,	M. O. Raiguel, Esq.,
Col. Robert Adams, Jr.,	Capt. Henry Pennington,	G. A. Ball, Esq.,
Col. S. Bonnafon, Jr.,	Capt. Charles Lawrence,	W. H. H. Cline, Esq.,
Col. P. L. Goddard,	Lieutenant Lewis Nixon,	J. C. Wallace,
Col. O. C. Bosbyshell,	John Y. Huber,	Charles McCaul,
Col. A. J. Sellers,	Charles W. Davis,	James R. Young,
Col. E. O. Shakespeare,	Frederick M. Walton, Esq.,	Charles Randolph Snowden,
Col. J. P. Nicholson,	W. G. Huey, Esq.,	Alex. Kinnier,
Col. Alex Krumbhaar,	J. W. Loper, Esq.,	
	<i>Trumpeter, Ellis Pugh.</i>	

Next will be the United States Marine Band, followed by a handsomely decorated float, drawn by six (6) horses, each horse to be led by a man in livery. Upon this float will be carried a magnificent banner, representing Columbia pointing with one hand to the past, illustrated by the implements and conditions of a hundred years ago, and with the other to the present, with railroads, telegraphs, steamships and other evidences of the progress which we have made in the last century. This banner fittingly leads the demonstration and typifies its character. An Aid to the Marshal will be especially detailed to accompany the banner. Following this, will be the Carpenters' Company, organized in 1745, followed by a float, supporting a fac-simile of the temple, drawn in the procession of July 4, 1788, by the same Company. Following this, will be a temple of 38 columns, indicating the number of States. The design and execution of this temple is highly creditable. Next there will be Tableaux.

1. Skirmish of Lexington.
2. Declaration of Independence.
3. Valley Forge.
4. Surrender at Yorktown, followed by General Washington and Officers of the Revolutionary Army mounted, followed by 60 Continental Soldiers. Following this, will be a float with the arch of the Union. Following this, will be a tableaux of "Uncle Sam," all under the charge of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, properly uniformed. The other tableaux of the demonstration will be a large float carrying representatives, dressed in the costumes of the different nations of the earth, which compose our American population, with flags indicating the different nationalities. Also a large eagle, in which will be 13 children from the Public School of Philadelphia, typifying the 13 States; followed by a beautiful temple handsomely decorated, with 38 ladies, representing the 38 States of the Union.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT will consist of the presentation of the old implements contrasted with all the modern machinery; with this will be associated mill machinery old and new. The Millbourne Mill Company will illustrate the old mill of 150 years ago, with its appliances, in contrast with the modern mill. Capacity given of each period.

PACKERS, BAKERS, New Brunswick Household specialties will enter, accompanied by the Retail Grocers' Association, with other kindred manufactures.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY will be represented by its leading representatives. Flax, hemp, woolens, worsteds, carpets, cotton, and mixed cotton prints, silks, textile machinery, old and new, properly contrasted, with capacity given. This interest will be fully represented.

THE BUILDING TRADES OF PHILADELPHIA, following the Lumbermen's and the Master Builders' Exchanges, will make a splendid exhibit, commencing with the trees and logs, with the pit saw, band saw, manufactured lumber, wood bench, &c., followed by machinery, &c. The mill work in the old style and the old-style carpenter shop. New mode of making sash and doors contrasted with the old.

BRICKLAYERS, TERRA COTTA, old style tempering by hand, new style tempering by steam, practically illustrated. Present mode of making brick by hand and steam, artificial drying press, old style press, new steam press in running order, old style brick kiln with wood, new, with coal. Fire brick and clay retort, improved products, machines, &c. Exhibit of irons and materials which enter into the construction of houses will be illustrated. Sheet metal finials over 20 feet high, &c. Old style of roofing, and roof showing new metal shingles, iron railing, ornamental casting, &c. Iron work in various forms. Roofing exhibits of the old thatch shingled, with a new tile, slate and copper. Tanners will be at work putting roofs together and replacing with new roof. Old style machines. Copper bay window complete.

PLUMBERS' EXHIBIT, consisting of old wooden water pipe taken from the center of the City Hall, contrasted with the latest iron pipe now in use, 54 inches in diameter. Old style of bath, modern bath room complete. Plumbers' Trade School for boys. Samples of their work, with a number of men following float.

PLASTERERS' EXHIBIT complete.

CARPENTERS AND STAIR BUILDERS will be represented, showing the old style log house and the modern house. This will illustrate not only the contrast in architecture, but in the comfort of the homes of the workmen of a hundred years ago and those of the present time. Following this will be an exhibition of heaters, ranges, ventilators, elevators, exhibits.

EXHIBIT OF MASTER PAINTERS. Exhibit in the shape of a house completed. In this complete illustration of the builder's interest, there will be many bands of music and thousands of workmen.

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING. Large retail and wholesale houses, silk manufacturers, Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States, and others will be represented in their processes and products. Boots, shoes and harness makers will be represented.

The **DISPLAY** made by the **UNITED STATES MINT, POST OFFICE** and **INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT,** will be interesting and very instructive. The Post Office will illustrate the old and new methods. The educational system of the country and its progress will be illustrated.

The **UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA** which appeared in the demonstration a hundred years ago, will participate.

INDIANS. The advance in the civilization of the red men of the continent which is so striking in the last few years will be beautifully illustrated. Mounted Indians which have been brought from the West with their native ponies will head this illustration with war paint, feathers and all paraphernalia incident to Indian warfare. Following this, will be the Indians as they appear at Carlisle, seeking education. Following this, as they are educated in mechanical appliances and in literature, which will be a practical and beautiful illustration of the progress now being made in that direction.

Following this, in its proper place, the **LINCOLN INSTITUTE,** whose work under the humane guidance of its representatives has done so much for the Indian children committed to its care. **THE SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE** will be represented. Following this, will be the representatives of the **PUBLIC SCHOOL** system of our country, which has contributed so largely to the intellectual and moral development of our people.

The advance in the character and comfort of **VEHICLES** will be illustrated thoroughly. The old carriage of Washington and Girard's gig will be present with modern carriages in contrast. The works of *Henry Disston* will turn out its beautiful product in all stages of completion, with a thousand of their workmen properly dressed, indicating their prosperity and comfort. File, stove, boiler, scale, heater, and engine works will be exhibited. The advance in sewing will be thoroughly presented.

THE OLD VOLUNTEER FIRE SYSTEM will be contrasted with the new. The old antiquated machines of a hundred years ago will be contrasted with magnificent engines of to-day.

TRANSPORTATION. The advance in the transportation methods of the country will form, perhaps, the most striking feature of the demonstration. Beginning with the pack-horse, the pony express, the Conestoga wagon, the old stage coach, the old canal boat, and packet, progressing, until we reach the most important form of Postal, Freight, Palace and Dining cars drawn in connection

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

with an engine of modern times, in contrast with a model of the first engine used in the United States. This exhibit has been carefully and intelligently prepared at large expense under the supervision of Mr. W. J. Latta, of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS will illustrate all the branches of that great establishment. The foundry, the hammer, the smith shop, tank shop, flange shop, boiler shop, blast shop and repair shop, wood shop, &c., &c., with the workmen of each of these departments accompanying their particular branch, with a complete engine, which will be run on the streets. This exhibit will be beautiful and effective, and will be accompanied by a thousand of the shop men with music, banners, &c.

FURNITURE, PHOTOGRAPHING, mirrors, pictures, decorations, upholstery, pianos and music with the contrast of the old and the new, from various firms. Musical instruments contrasted.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE will be exhibited by an illustration of the old war vessel "Hartford," and the beautiful model ship "Antietam," complete in every part, which cost the government over \$30,000. A monitor, with guns mounted, has been prepared at the Philadelphia Navy Yard by Constructor Steele under the direction of Captain Potter.

A model of the modern war vessel "Charleston" with model guns, mounted, is being prepared under the direction of Lieutenant Lewis Nixon, recently returned from the Naval School at Greenwich, England, where he went after graduating with high honor at Annapolis. Mr. Nixon deserves great credit for his intelligence and energy in this matter, having but a few days at his disposal, he modelled and is having built this illustration of the latest pattern of war vessels. The whole thing being completed in six days from the time he commenced work upon it.

LIFE SAVING SYSTEM. This will be illustrated by appliances at present in use for that purpose. First mortar that was ever in use in this country with which 201 lives were saved on the New Jersey coast; the ball that was thrown on board the ill-fated ship, the "Ayreshire," will also be seen. The crews accompanying this service will be recruited from the Life Saving Service along the coast.

THE PRINTING EXHIBIT will be elaborate and instructive, beginning with a tableau of Guttenberg, his employees and friends, which will be illustrated by the German printers of the city. Type making by the old and new process, the Ephrata press now in the Historical Society is to be manned by members of the Typographical and Pressman's Union. A Washington hand press will be exhibited. Job printing press. Variety of printing material. Power press in operation on the street. A free hand drawing of the latest improved Hoe Perfecting press. A folder in operation. A composing room as complete as can be shown by the Typographical Society and Printers' Union. Exhibits

of various kinds of paper. Lithographing. Blank book manufacture. Job printing in its various branches. Followed by printers and others interested in this branch.

OCEAN NAVIGATION will be illustrated by the Ocean Steamship Company, with a model of the first steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic in 1819, contrasted with a model of the latest type of a modern steamer. Preceding this, will be a model of John Fitch's Paddle Steamboat. This was the first attempt at navigating by steam and boat, one hundred years ago. Some members of the Constitutional Convention were present at the first trial on the Delaware. This model is prepared by the kindness of William Cramp.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS will be exhibited. The District Telegraph Company will be represented. Lamps, Chandeliers, Glasswork, Chemicals, &c., &c. Ice Companies, Refrigerators, &c.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE, a charitable society, will march with nearly 5,000 of its members, with beautiful tableaux illustrative of the work of the Society. All the men will be in uniform.

There will also be the **GERMAN LANDWEHR,** a Military Beneficial Society, **THE ALEXIS CLUB, JUNIOR ORDER SONS OF AMERICAN MECHANICS, ARCHDIOCESAN C. T. A., JUNIOR AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, KNIGHTS OF SHERWOOD FOREST, SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.**

THE BREWERS will make a beautiful display, allegorical, in the form of Tableaux, &c., &c.

The displays will be, perhaps, as handsome as any other of the kind ever witnessed in this country.

PRESERVED FRUITS, canned Fruits, canned meats, &c., with their various processes, will be included.

The processional display, of which this is only a brief outline, will contain fully 300 floats, bearing their burdens, upon which will be stamped "PROGRESS." There will be over 2000 horses and 30,000 men and women in line; over 150 bands will be employed. Each division will have its Assistant Marshal with four Aids; the Divisions will number about 30; each Division and Sub-Division will have Aids representing the different Societies, Organizations, Firms or Interests represented.

There will be a Reception to the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Governors of other States at the Academy of Fine Arts, at 8.30 P. M. Gentlemen only admitted. No tickets required.

ELECTROTYPING.

LITHOGRAPHING.

BOOKBINDING.

PAPER RULING.

J. F. Dickson & Co.

Publishers, Printers and Binders

Arch and Seventh Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR,

SEVENTH STREET ENTRANCE.

Telephone No. 1601.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Military Day—Friday, September 16th, 1887.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

Form on South Broad street, march up Broad to Chestnut street, saluting the President of the United States on the grand stand, on the East side of Broad street, above Walnut, thence down Chestnut street to Fifth street, up Fifth street to Market street, up Market street to Broad street, up Broad street to Columbia avenue, then countermarch on Broad street to Arch street, and then dismiss.

COLUMN WILL MOVE ABOUT 10.30 A. M.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A. Commanding.

- 1st Troops of the Regular Army.
- 2d Officers and Sailors of the North Atlantic Squadron, commanded by Admiral Luce.
- 3d Marine Battalion.

STATE TROOPS.

In the order in which the States ratified the Constitution of the United States or were admitted into the Union.

DELAWARE.

NATIONAL GUARDS.

GOVERNOR B. F. BIGGS AND STAFF.

1st Regiment of Infantry—COL. SAMUEL M. WOOD.
CAVALRY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

NATIONAL GUARDS.

Gov. JAMES A. BEAVER AND STAFF.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANFT AND STAFF.

FIRST BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEO. R. SNOWDEN AND STAFF.

2d Regiment, COL. R. P. DECHERT.

6th " COL. JOHN W. SCHALL.

3d " COL. S. BONNAFFON, JR.

1st " COL. W. P. BOWMAN.

BATTALION STATE FENCIBLES.

MAJOR W. W. CHEW, COMMANDING.

GRAY INVINCIBLES.

CAPT. CHAS. A. HALLSTOCK.

BATTERY A.

CAPT. MAURICE C. STAFFORD.

FIRST TROOP—P. C. CAVALRY.

CAPTAIN E. BURD GRUBB.

THIRD BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. P. S. GOBIN AND STAFF.

12th Regiment—Colonel A. H. Stead.

13th " " F. L. Hitchcock.

9th " " Morris J. Keck.

8th " " Frank J. Magee.

4th " " Samuel D. Lehr.

BATTERY C.

CAPTAIN JOHN DENITHORNE, JR.

SECOND BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN A. WILEY, COMMANDING, AND STAFF.

10th Regiment—Colonel A. L. Hawkins.

15th " " W. A. Kreps.

18th " " Norman Smith.

14th " " James Glenn.

16th " " Willis J. Hulings.

5th " " Theo. Burchfield.

BATTERY B.

ALFRED E. HUNT.

SHERIDAN TROOP.

CAPTAIN C. S. W. JONES.

NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNOR ROBERT S. GREEN AND STAFF.

SECOND BRIGADE OF 1,500 TROOPS.

GENERAL WM. J. SEWELL, COMMANDING.

GEORGIA.

GOVERNOR JOHN B. GORDON AND STAFF.

CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNOR PHINEAS C. LOUNSBURY, AND STAFF.

FIRST CAVALRY FOOT GUARD.

MAJOR KINNEY, COMMANDING.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD.

COLONEL AUSTIN C. WELLINGTON COMMANDING

FIRST CORPS BOSTON CADETS, GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS F. EDMUNDS, COMMANDING.

MARYLAND.

GOVERNOR HENRY LLOYD AND STAFF.
PROVISIONAL BATTALION OF 1000 MEN.
FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNOR JOHN P. RICHARDSON AND STAFF.

GOVERNOR GUARD.

CAPTAIN WILLIE JONES, COMMANDING.

GREENVILLE GUARDS, GREENVILLE, S. C.

CAPTAIN J. C. BOYD.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BATTALION OF THREE COMPANIES.

VIRGINIA.

Gov. FITZ HUGH LEE AND STAFF, BATTALION OF 300 MEN.

NEW YORK.

GOVERNOR DAVID B. HILL AND STAFF.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

LOUIS FITZGERALD.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

COL. JOHN T. CAMP.

PROVISIONAL REGIMENT.

COL. EDWARD F. GAYLOR.

2d Separate Comp'y, from Auburn,	Capt. Wm. M. Kirby.
8th " " " Rochester,	HEN'Y B. HENDERSON.
19th " " " Poughkeepsie,	WM. HAUBENNESTEL.
20th " " " Binghamton,	HIRAM C. ROGERS.
22d " " " Saratoga,	ROBERT C. MCEWEN.
26th " " " Elmira,	EUGENE ROOT.
30th " " " Elmira,	ROSCIUS MORSE.
32d " " " Hoosic Falls,	CHAS. W. EDDY.
35th " " " Ogdensburg,	HENRY HOLLAND.
39th " " " Watertown,	JAMES R. MILLER.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HERMAN DOWD.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALEXANDER S. BACON.

ALBANY JACKSON CORPS.

MAJOR WM. BLASIE.

NORTH CAROLINA.

FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY.

MAJOR WM. F. CAMPBELL.

RHODE ISLAND.

FIRST LIGHT INFANTRY.

COL. WM. H. THORNTON, COMMANDING.

OHIO.

GOVERNOR JOSEPH B. FORAKER AND STAFF.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT N. G. OF OHIO.

COLONEL G. D. FREEMAN.

MAINE.

GENERAL G. B. L. BEAL.

BATTALION 400 MEN.

IOWA.

Gov. WM. LARRABEE AND STAFF.

GOVERNOR FOOT GUARDS.

WEST VIRGINIA.

RITCHIE GUARDS.

CAPTAIN R. H. FREER.

AUBURN GUARDS.

CAPTAIN J. C. GLUCK.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CAPITAL CITY GUARDS.

MAJOR F. C. REVELLS.

SIXTH BATTALION NATIONAL GUARDS.

MAJOR C. A. FLEETWOOD.

UNION VETERAN CORPS, CO. A, SECOND BATTALION.

MAJOR M. EMMET URELL.

CUSTER GUARDS, CO. B, SECOND BATTALION.

CAPTAIN W. A. RUTHERFORD.

RECEPTIONS.

In the evening there will be a Grand Full Dress Reception tendered to the President of the United States, at the Academy of Music, 9 P. M. to 11 P. M. The President will be assisted by Mrs. Cleveland and the Ladies of the Cabinet.

Admission only by ticket.

There will be a Military and Naval Reception at the Union League.

37.

MEN.

KIRBY.
HENDERSON.
UBENNESTEL.
E. ROGERS.
C. McEWEN.
ROOT.
MORSE.
EDDY.
HOLLAND.
MILLER.

NTY.

ALION.

ON.

ndered to the
I. to 11 P.M.
he Ladies of

n League.

CONSTITUTIONAL

MEMORIAL
DAY.

CENTENNIAL

JUBILEE.

SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1887.

ORDER OF CEREMONIES,

*Beginning at 11 o'clock A. M. in Independence Square,
PHILADELPHIA.*

OPENING CHORUS, . . . Two Thousand Children from the Public Schools.

DIVINE INVOCATION, . . . Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, of New York.

HYMN, Chorus of Boys.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS, Hon. John A. Kasson,
President of the Constitutional Centennial Commission.

SONG, "Appeal to Truth," [Schiller—Mendelssohn.]
Chorus of Two Hundred Men.

ADDRESS ON TAKING THE CHAIR,
The President of the United States.

PATRIOTIC SONG, Boys' Chorus.

MEMORIAL ORATION, JUSTICE MILLER,

Senior Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

SONG, "Hail Columbia," Chorus of Two Thousand Voices.
With new words contributed by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Recitation of a NEW NATIONAL HYMN, *Contributed by F. Marion Crawford.*
Professor Murdoch, with Chorus of Men's Voices.

PRAYER, Cardinal Archbishop Gibbons, of Maryland.

SONG, "Star Spangled Banner," Men's Chorus.

BENEDICTION, Rev. Edmund de Schweinitz,
Bishop of the Moravian Church.

MARCH, U. S. Marine Band.

The Instrumental Music under direction of Prof.
Soussa, U. S. Marine Corps.

The Men's Chorus, under direction of Prof. Hermann.

The Boys' Chorus, under direction of Prof. Rosewig.

The Music for Chorus to Mr. Crawford's Hymn con-
tributed by Prof. Gilchrist.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

ON Ninth Street, between Chestnut and Market, upon the site of the present Post-Office, stood the spacious brick building, erected for the President of the United States, which was purchased by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania upon the removal of the National Government to the City of Washington. In 1829 this building was torn down, and two larger buildings were erected by the authorities of the University, one for the Medical Department, the other for the Department of Arts, the space formerly occupied by the President's Mansion being thrown into the Campus. These buildings in 1872 gave way to the present Post-Office.

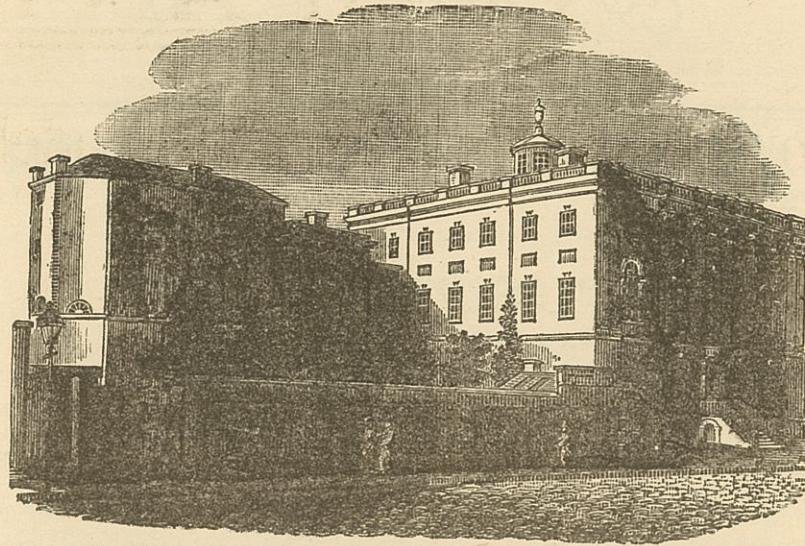
At Broad and Market Streets, now occupied by the New City Hall, was a plot of ten acres, known as Centre Square, in the middle of which stood a building containing a Pumping Engine for the City Water Works. In 1799 the plan adopted for the Water Works was as follows: A basin or inlet was formed at the Schuylkill, on the upper side of Chestnut Street, 84 feet wide and two hundred feet long. From this an open canal extended one hundred and sixty feet to the rise of the hill, and thence a tunnel, six feet in diameter, was cut through the rock three hundred and sixty feet further to the shaft or

well, in which stood the pumps for elevating the water. This shaft was ten feet in diameter and fifty-four feet deep. From this the water was pumped down Chestnut Street to Broad, and along the latter to the Engine

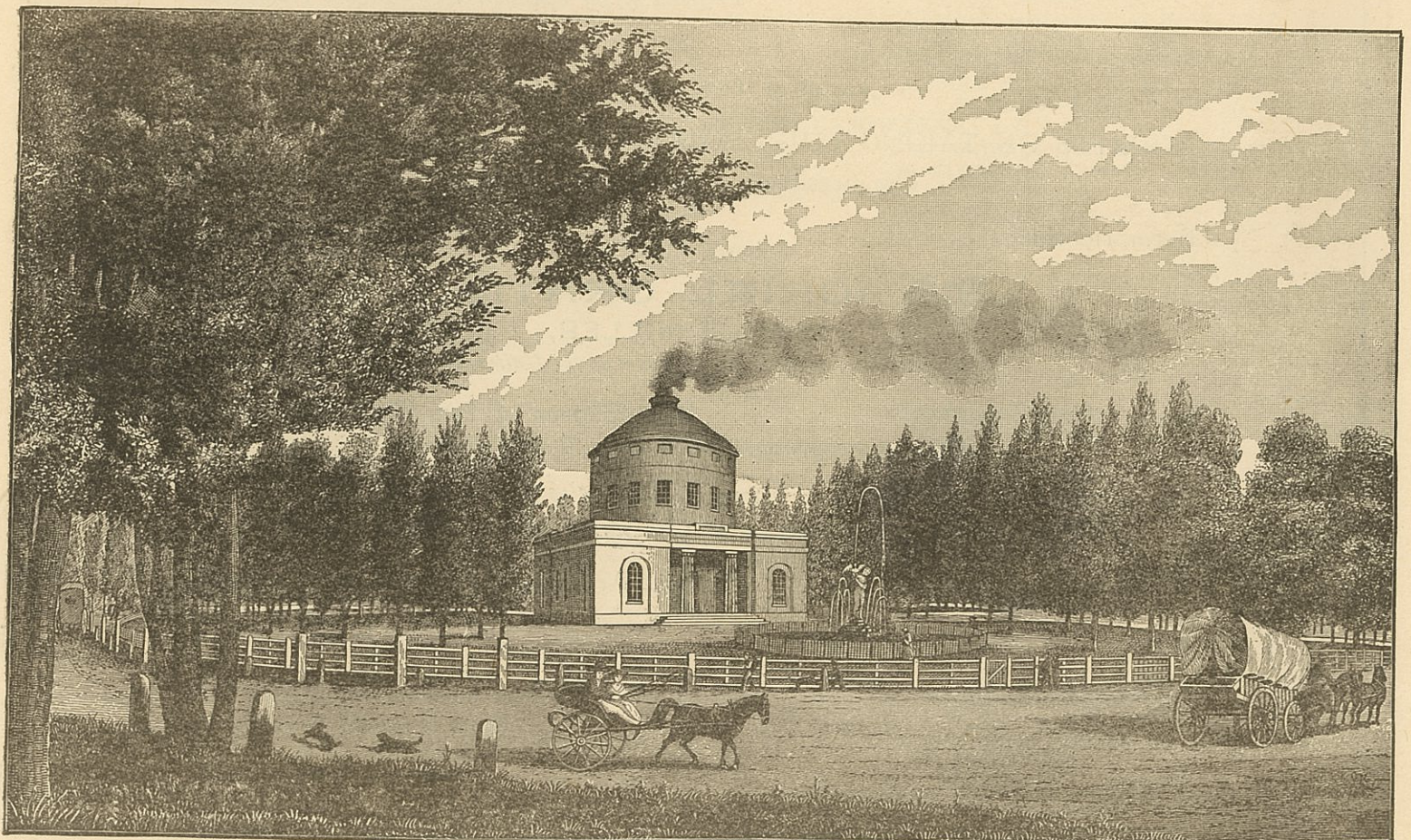
House in Centre Square. At this place the water was again raised into a reservoir, containing sixteen thousand gallons at an elevation of thirty-six feet from the ground, from which it descended into an iron box, four feet by eight, outside of the building, with which were connected the main pipes for distributing water throughout the city. In 1828, by the authority of an Act of Assembly, Broad and Market Streets were opened through the square; and in 1870, by a popular election, it was determined that this spot was the appropriate site for the New City Hall, a colossal building, covering six acres of ground, and containing five hundred and twenty rooms.

In early days, Centre Square was the common hanging ground of the city; it was also used as a camping and parade ground; and

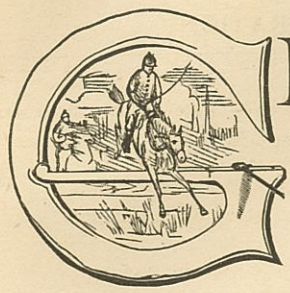
when the troops of Rochambeau were on their way to Yorktown, they camped in tents upon the green, attracting public interest and curiosity by the novel sight of their pink and white uniforms.



House built for the President of the United States, Ninth Street, above Chestnut, on Site of present Post-Office, torn down in 1829.



Engine House at Centre Square, Broad and Market Streets, now the Site of the New City Hall.



GERMANIA BREWING COMPANY,

Broad, above Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

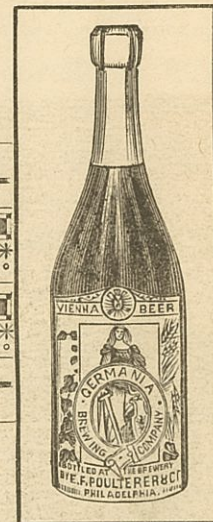
EDWIN F. POULTERER, PRESIDENT.

MUNICH [DARK] VIENNA [LIGHT] BEER

Brewed from the Best Canada Malt and Imported Hops.

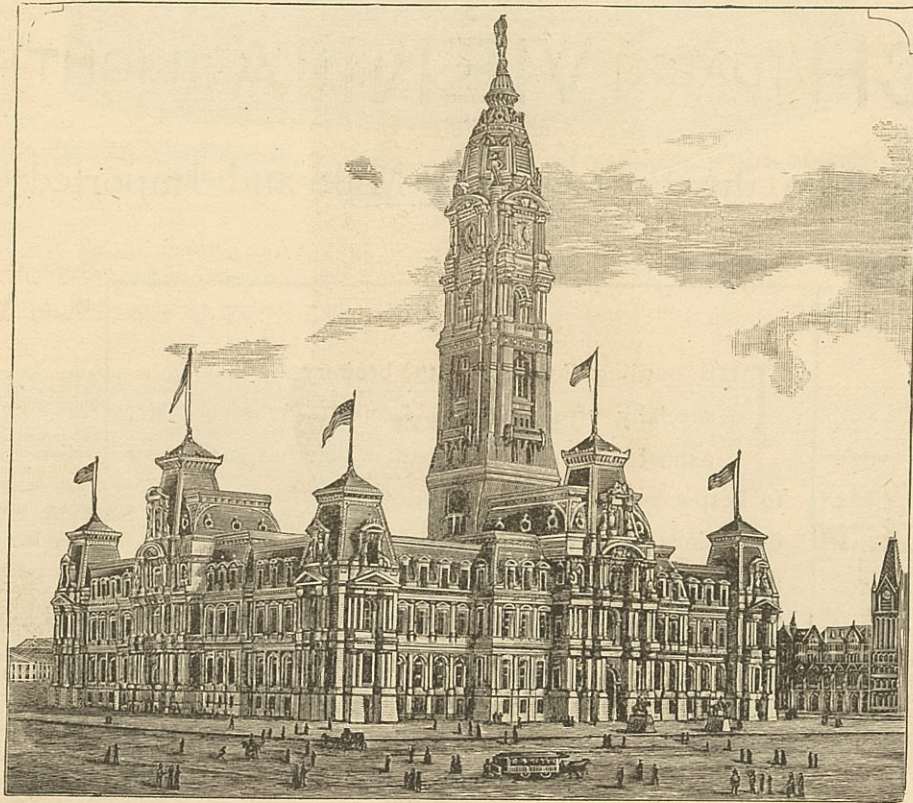


THE Bottling Company at the brewery are making a specialty of serving the family trade with their **export** beer in corked bottles, which they guarantee to keep a year. The beer is absolutely free from any deleterious compounds; it has not been aged by artificial means, and is brewed from the very best **malt** and imported hops, thus enabling them to offer the public a **pure**, healthful and strengthening beverage for table use. A trial will convince you of its superiority.



Orders by Mail will Receive Prompt Attention.

THE building of this Brewery is the result of years of experience, combined with a careful examination of the principal Breweries of Europe. Mechanical appliances have reduced the labor cost of production to the minimum figure, so that we are enabled, while using **ONLY** the best malt and hops, to offer the public an absolutely **pure Beer** and still compete in price with all others. A visit to the Brewery would amply repay all interested in the Brewing of Beer.



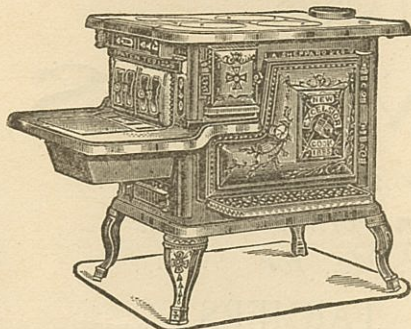
New City Hall, Broad and Market Streets.

ISAAC A. SHEPPARD & CO.

EXCELSIOR STOVE WORKS,

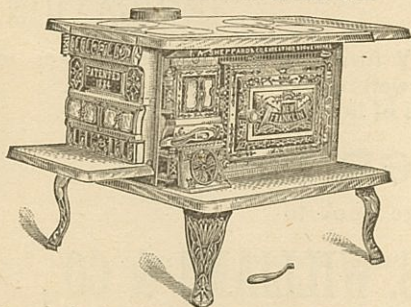
N. E. Corner Fourth St. and Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXCELSIOR COOK.



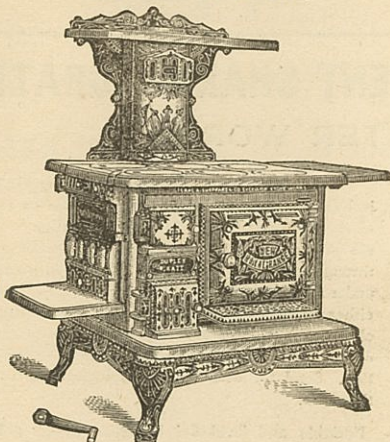
Twelve sizes; made to burn wood or coal. Universal satisfaction given.

THE FRANKLIN RANGE



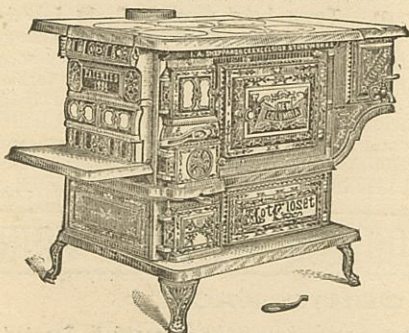
Is made in three sizes, and will burn either wood or coal.

ROYAL RANGE.



The Royal Range is made in Six Series of two sizes each, are extra large, strong and durable, and perfect in operation; will work well with wood or hard or soft coal.

THE COLUMBIA RANGE



Is the Range that *Everybody Likes*. It is made in two sizes, and has *Hot Closet* and large Baking Oven; and can be furnished with Top Table or Hot Water Reservoir. It has Nickel plated panel plate, knobs, and hinge pins, that give it a handsome finish. It is adapted for wood or coal, and its operation is fully guaranteed.

BALTIMORE, MD.:

S. W. Cor. Eastern Ave. and Chester St.,

MANUFACTURE

One hundred and eleven sizes and varieties of Cooking Stoves and Portable Ranges.

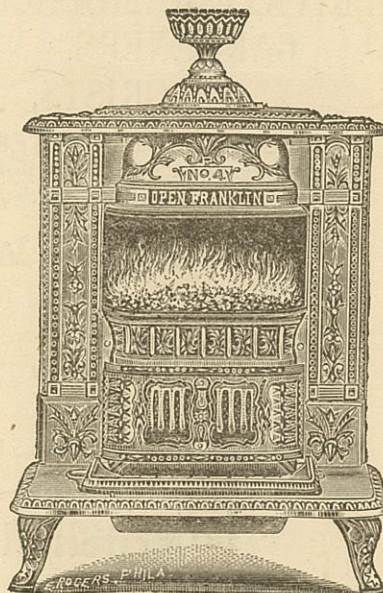
One hundred and fourteen Sizes and varieties of Heating Stoves.

Fourteen Sizes and varieties of Portable Hot-Air Furnaces. Thirty-one Sizes and varieties of Brick-Set Ranges, including the Celebrated *Excelsior Range*, of which Range there is now over 60,000 in daily use.

Eleven Sizes of Brick-Set Hot-Air Furnaces, including the Saxon Furnace for Brick-Setting.

Also Laundry Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers, Hollow Ware, &c. Price Lists furnished to the trade on application.

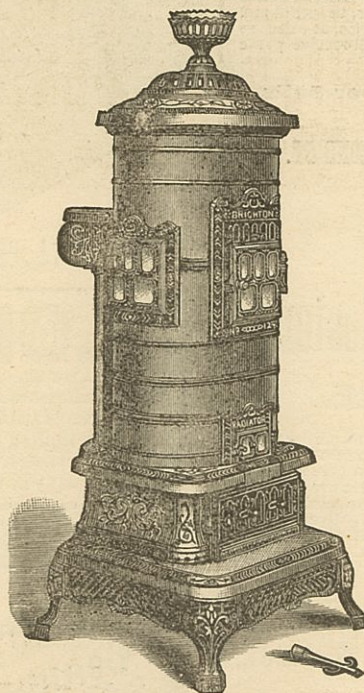
OPEN FRANKLIN.



FOR BURNING HARD OR SOFT COAL.

After the fire is kindled, the Blower is hung on the front of the grate, at a distance from the hearth plate to allow sufficient draft to insure the combustion of fuel. This is a new feature and is very convenient. It is made in four sizes.

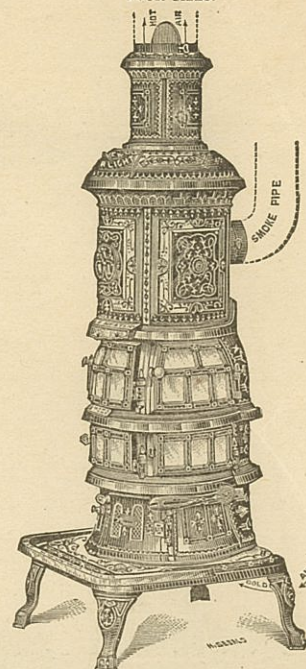
BRIGHTON RADIATOR.



The Brighton Radiator is a surface coal burner entirely new, with base, top, door and windows of cast iron, and the body of the best Russia iron. Made in three sizes.

SOLAR LIGHT DOUBLE HEATER,

FOUR SIZES.



Which is, beyond question, the best Double Heater ever produced. It is symmetrical in appearance, neat and attractive in design, with polished edges, nickel trimmings, and nickel-plated foot rest. The cold air is taken from the floor, below the bottom of the stove, and passes upward behind the ash-pit and fire chamber to the hot air chamber, producing at least 25 per cent. more hot-air with a given size fire pot than any other hot air stove made. This construction was patented by us August 23, 1881, and all manufacturers are cautioned against infringing on our rights.

Heat Your House With One Fire.

To do this you require a heating apparatus that combines the following points, viz.:

1st. The greatest possible volume of pure, warm air, free from deleterious gases, from a given amount of fuel.

2d. Strength and durability of the various parts of the furnace.

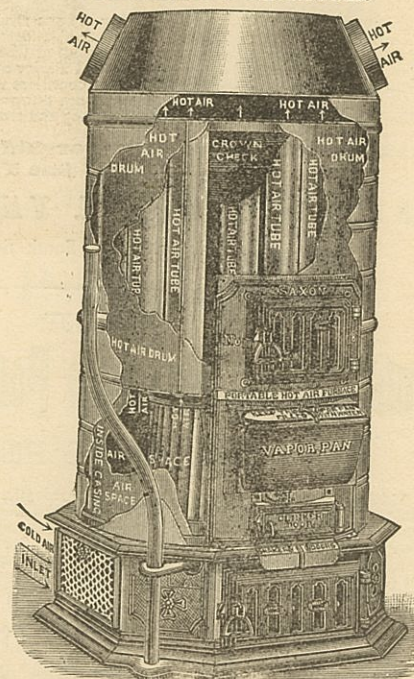
3d. Compactness in form.

4th. Simplicity of operation.

5th. Cleanliness and ease of management.

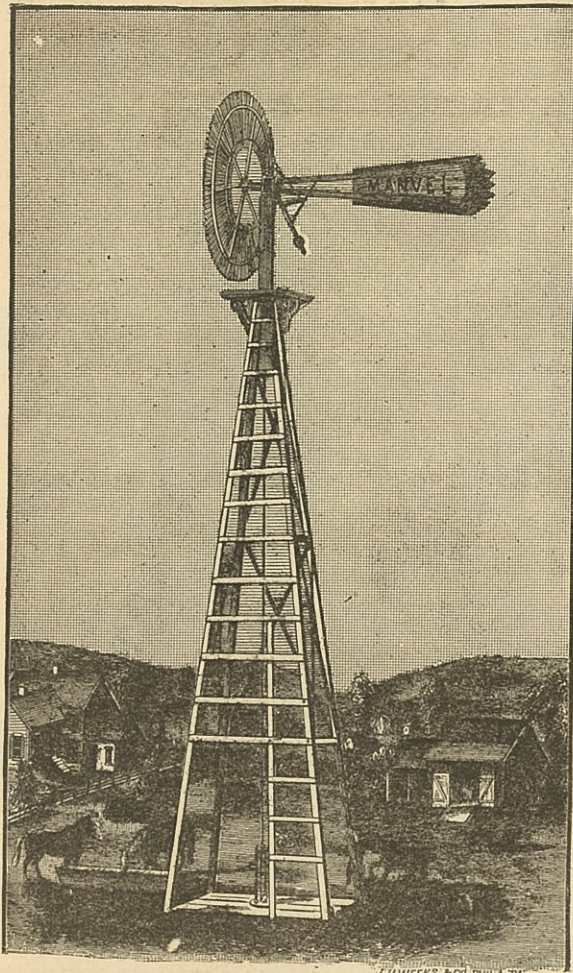
These requirements are fully met in the construction of the

SAXON PORTABLE HOT-AIR TUBULAR FURNACE.



It has the greatest radiating surface, great strength and durability, and is a most powerful heater and most economical in fuel and is perfect in operation, and the most easily managed.

Made in Four Sizes and adapted for use in Private Houses, Stores, Halls, Schools and Churches. These Furnaces are manufactured by SHEPPARD & CO.



1867.

1887.

MANVEL SELF-REGULATING WIND MILLS,

*Over 4,000 pumping water within 100 miles of
Atlantic Ocean, between Fortress Monroe
and Portland, Me., for*

PRIVATE RESIDENCES, FARMERS,
GARDENERS, DAIRYMEN,
FLORISTS, IRRIGATION.

All goods pertaining to **WATER SUPPLY** furnished and contracts taken to deliver water at any point from well or spring, giving purchaser the practical benefits of being attached to

PUBLIC WATER WORKS.

Send for 48 page Book to

L. M. BATES, B. S. WILLIAMS & CO.,

SOLE AGENT,

243 and 245 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

GOULD & CO.'S Reliable Furniture Stores,

THIRTY YEARS ESTABLISHED. ALWAYS GIVING SATISFACTION,

and have world-wide reputation for having always ready for inspection and delivery the largest, most substantial, fashionable, cheapest and best stock of Furniture, Bedding and Carpets to select from. Always over One Hundred Chamber Suits on one floor, in prices from \$16.00 to \$500.00. And over One Hundred Parlor Suits on another floor, beautiful and unique in design, \$25.00 to \$600.00. Besides a countless variety of other articles, at prices so low as to astonish all purchasers. Come and see our great stock. You will receive polite attention, purchase or not. You will save money and time.

**Beautiful Solid Ash, Cherry or Old Oak Chamber Suits,
from \$19.50. See Them.**

N. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS. 37 AND 39 NORTH SECOND ST.

Factory, 305 to 311 South Second St.

USE

Gould's Union Furniture Polish and Restorer.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

This Polish or preparation is delightfully aromatic making it pleasant to parties using the same. It possesses a combination of materials to make a superb Furniture Polish, cleanser, restorer and a magnificent finisher, which will commend itself to all who give it a trial. As a furniture Polish it cannot be excelled, while for Coaches, Pianos, Doors, Window Frames, etc., it can be used effectively; also for restoring Oil Paintings, enameled Clocks, Patent Leather, Brass, etc., to their original gloss it is unequalled. It is a preventive of moths and insects of all kinds, and a disinfectant. Try it and recommend it as you find it.

WHOLESALE DEPOT AND MANUFACTORY,

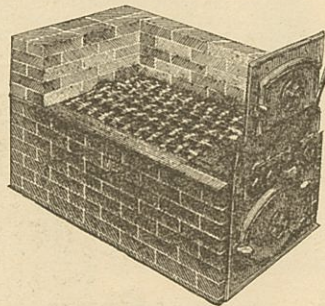
305 to 311 South Second St.

Branch Stores, 9th and Market Sts., and 37 and 39 North Second St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by Druggists, Jobbers and Furniture Stores throughout the World.

"MERSHON" PATENT SHAKING GRATE AND HEATER WORKS.



The "MERSHON" Patent Shaking Grate is first-class, reliable, and the Best Grate in the world for raking a fire. It Saves Labor, and will not jam or waste coal. Thousands are in use throughout the United States. It can be placed under most any Steam or Hot-Air Furnace, with either round or square-shaped fires. An ordinary child can rake the fire at any time, and any kind of fuel can be used. It gives universal satisfaction. Send for descriptive Catalogue and Testimonials.

Portable and Brick-Set Heaters. Range and Heating Work in General.

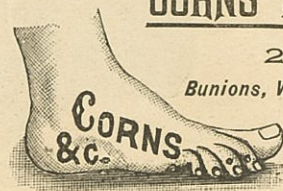
1203 FILBERT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

FLORIDA Town Lots 40x100 ft. in LAKE-VIEW, near beautiful Lake Kingsley. Price \$10. \$100 will buy a five-acre tract for an orange grove or truck garden. You can pay in monthly installments of \$10 each. A store, post office, hotel, boat and bath house, Masonic Hall, and a number of private residences already built. **High Rolling Land.** Pure water; perfect health. Send 10c. in stamps and get a new indexed map of Florida, with all new towns and railroads (size 24x36), to the TROPICAL LAND CO., P. O. Box 158, Jacksonville, Fla.

CORNS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN

25 CENTS EACH.

Bunions, Warts and Ingrowing Nails Successfully Treated.



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Chiropodists and Manicures,

No. 1123 Arch Street, Phila.

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Nos. 1219 and 1221 Market Street,
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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Furniture, Curtains, Upholstery Goods
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MANUFACTURERS OF

*Furniture,
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And all kinds of Wood-work
from Special Designs,
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E. D. TRYMBY.
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IMPORTERS OF

*Heavy Curtains,
Portieres,
Lace Curtains,
Gobelin Tapestries,
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Tapestries, &c.*

LARGEST FURNITURE AND CURTAIN HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Reliable Qualities. Lowest Prices. Prompt Work.

VERY SPECIAL:

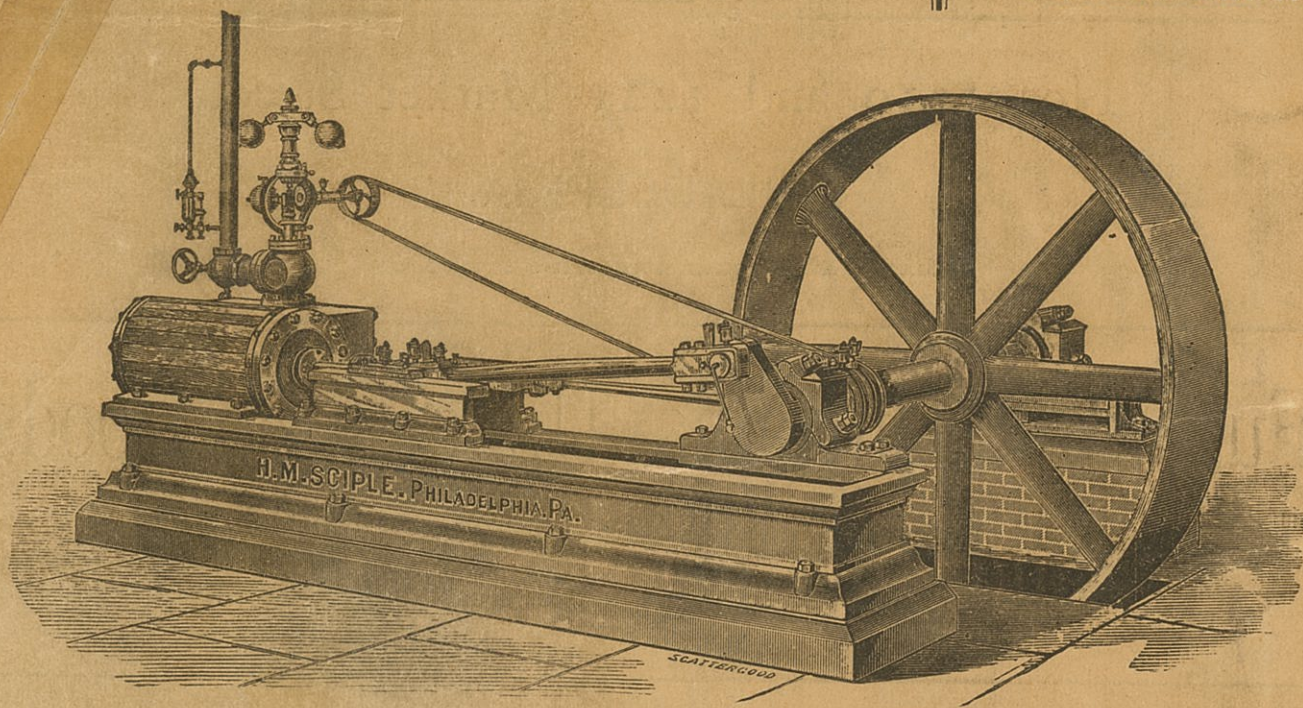
Annual Fall Opening, October 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Day and Evening.

TRYMBY, HUNT & CO.,

Nos. 1219 and 1221 Market Street.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

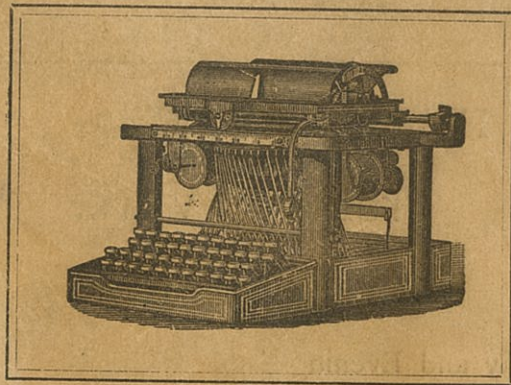
H. M. SCIPLE & CO. || Third ^{AND} Arch Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.



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High Test Upright and Horizontal Boilers and Engines.

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER.



This is an age of progress. You cannot afford to do your writing in the "old way." There are over 50,000 writing machines in use.

Used and Endorsed by Leading Houses in all Lines.

Write for New Illustrated Pamphlet.

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