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WILLIAM McKINLEY

1861.

*Out of the North, the loyal North,
They came at the Chieftain's call ;
On fields of flame in Freedom's name
They forced Rebellion's fall.*

*Shoulder to shoulder they pressed along,
Thrilling the land with their marching song ;
Strident the drum with its pulsing beat,
Rhythmic the fall of the tramping feet ;
Sinews of manhood under the blue,
Ready and eager, and fearless and true :
Loyalty's tide, with resistless flow,
Swept through the mists of the long ago.*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

1901.

*Slowly they come with throb of drum,
The flag with its scars above ;
In memory's name the loyal flame
They feed from the cruse of love.*

*Shoulder to shoulder they come in view,
Side by side in the dear old blue ;
Halting and bent, and with faltering feet,
Onward they plod through the cheering street ;
Burdens of age under blouses of blue —
Many the dead, and the living so few !
Loyalty's army, remnant of yore,
Drifts towards the mists of the silent shore.*

WILLIAM RUSSELL ROSE.

W E L C O M E .



THE best host stands in the doorway to meet the coming guests : in such a way alone can he show them truest honor. That is why, then, this welcome is put here on the very threshold of this book so that the old soldiers, some of whom, alas, come up the walk with a pathetic tread that brings tears to our eyes when we remember, may see how honestly glad Cleveland is to see them. Its welcome is general : the whole city shares in the reception of the veterans. The former comrades who marched and fought and suffered by their sides ; the staid business men whom they made prosperous by saving the Union ; those to whose families war brought death and grief and whose tears will fall afresh at this meeting ; and the school children whose study of national history will be made living hereafter by the presence of the soldiers who made it ; all join in the greeting. Cleveland is one great outstretched hand with all our hearts in its palm.

Time, which often obscures valor, scales down consequences and deadens obligation, has worked the other way in this fair land of ours. Everything has magnified in the flight of years. Contrast with modern wars has shown how stupendous was the struggle ; how magnificent the sacrifices ; how colossal the heroism. All was on a gigantic scale. The skirmishes of those days would be the battles of this. A mere disaster then would be a crushing defeat in this year of our Lord 1901.

“ There were giants in those days.” So many and so great that the deed had to be something phenomenal to stand out above the general bravery. Each Napoleonic soldier had a marshal’s baton in his knapsack. Every private in the Union army was a potential commander. And how many rose to that grand estate from the ranks of the common soldier ! Had this country a reward of heroism, like England’s Victoria Cross, Cleveland streets would see almost as many worn today as Grand Army buttons or Corps badges. The powers at Washington, however, were too busy in guiding, and the men at the front too much concerned in fighting. The nation was to be saved and the soldiers were there to do it. That was all. To be a hero was all in the day’s duty. Besides, why single out a solitary act

of bravery, when the comrades whose shoulders touched in the march today would duplicate or surpass it in the morrow's battle.

As the appreciation of Union valor has thus grown through comparison and the truer perspective of time, so have the consequences of that bravery correspondingly multiplied. It is growing yet. It will continue to grow. Each year will emphasize it. Every step that the United States takes toward the front in the great procession of nations makes more apparent the widespread relations of the result. The growth of our commerce; the aggression and victory of our manufactures the wide world over; the acceptance, in some form or other, by foreign lands, of our great principle — the fellowship of man; the deference paid to our diplomatic policies; all these things and a hundred minor ones, almost as significant in their way, reveal how universally important was the solution of the question. The whole world would have been affected had that result been different. That apple tree at Appomattox is really greater in the transfiguration of earthly things than the oak of the Magna Charta.

With all this, then, there has inevitably come a deeper, truer realization of national gratitude and individual obligation. There is not a person throughout the whole stretch of this country but has his honest share of this obligation. We are what we are, as man and country, because these brave men we welcome put patriotism above self, and held the future of the state far higher than their own. No one with imagination to call up what might have been but thanks God, deep in his heart, for our soldier guests today.

Cleveland shows her obligation and her thankfulness openly and gladly. Behind the smile, the handclasp, the welcoming flutter of bunting, the decorations and illuminations, aye, even the festivities, there is but one thought: glory to God, gratitude to the saviors of the nation. It is expressed inadequately, of course, but it is there.



Officers of
The Grand Army of the Republic.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Commander-in-Chief,
LEO RASSIEUR,
St. Louis ;

Adjutant-General,
F. M. STERRETT,
St. Louis ;

Surgeon-General,
JOHN A. WILKINS,
Delta, O. ;

Quartermaster-General,
CHARLES BURROWS,
St. Louis ;

Chaplain-in-Chief,
REV. AUGUST DRAHMS,
San Quentin, Cal. ;

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief,
E. C. MILLIKEN,
Portland, Me. ;

Inspector-General,
HENRY S. PECK,
New Haven, Conn. ;

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief,
FRANK SEAMON,
Knoxville, Tenn. ;

Judge-Advocate-General,
JAMES H. WOLF,
Boston ;

Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff,
EDWARD N. KETCHUM,
Galveston, Texas.

Citizens' Committee of One Hundred.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

J. G. W. Cowles,
Luther Allen,
A. T. Anderson,
Herman C. Baehr,
Webb C. Ball,
Geo. C. Barnes,
P. S. Beakel,
John H. Blood,
Louis Black,
B. F. Bower,
Arthur Bradley,
R. E. Burdick,
Theo. E. Burton,
James Barnett,
W. H. Canniff,
Chas. W. Chase,
Charles W. Chesnutt,
W. R. Coates,
W. T. Clark,
J. W. Conger,
Edgar Couch,
F. A. Cress,
E. W. Doty,
William Downie,
John Dunn,
A. C. Dustin,
C. C. Dewstoe,
M. R. Dickey,
Wm. A. Eckerman,
H. C. Ellison,
F. H. Eggers,
F. A. Edmonds,
E. W. Fisher,

A. B. Foster,
J. W. Francisco,
Chas. Fries,
James R. Garfield,
W. H. Garlock,
Geo. A. Garretson,
H. D. Goulder,
C. A. Grasseli,
T. H. Graham,
Sol Halle,
J. B. Hanna,
M. A. Hanna,
C. D. Harrington,
S. F. Haserot,
James Hayr,
M. T. Herrick,
P. M. Hitchcock,
L. E. Holden,
James H. Hoyt,
W. H. Hunt,
O. J. Hodge,
L. H. Jones,
Emil Joseph,
P. H. Kaiser,
F. A. Kendall,
C. E. Kennedy,
W. A. Knowlton,
Ira A. McCormack,
L. A. McCreary,
C. W. McCormick,
T. D. McGillicuddy,
M. A. Marks,
Ed. S. Meyer,

John Meckes,
W. J. Morgan,
S. P. Mount,
Chas. W. Maedje,
O. L. Neff,
G. E. Needham,
W. H. Newman,
Walter Norton,
S. T. Paine,
E. L. Patterson,
F. H. Palmer,
R. E. Paine,
J. C. Roland,
Felix Rosenberg,
Thos. H. Rodgers,
Ryerson Ritchie,
J. B. Savage,
E. J. Siller,
Alva J. Smith,
J. L. Smith,
Louis Smithnight,
A. L. Somers,
O. M. Stafford,
Abraham Stearn,
Ambrose Swasey,
Chas. F. Thwing,
J. C. Trask,
Geo. P. Welch,
Thos. H. White,
J. O. Winship,
W. R. Woodford,
G. H. Worthington,
J. B. Zerbe.



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

CLEVELAND

OFFICIAL SOUVENIR

OF THE

THIRTY-FIFTH
NATIONAL
ENCAMPMENT

OF THE

GRAND ARMY OF THE
REPUBLIC



SEPTEMBER, 1901

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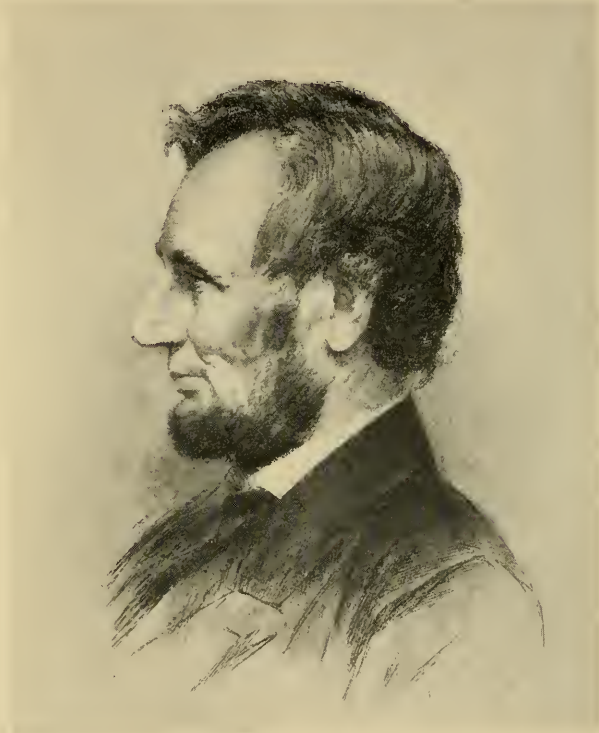
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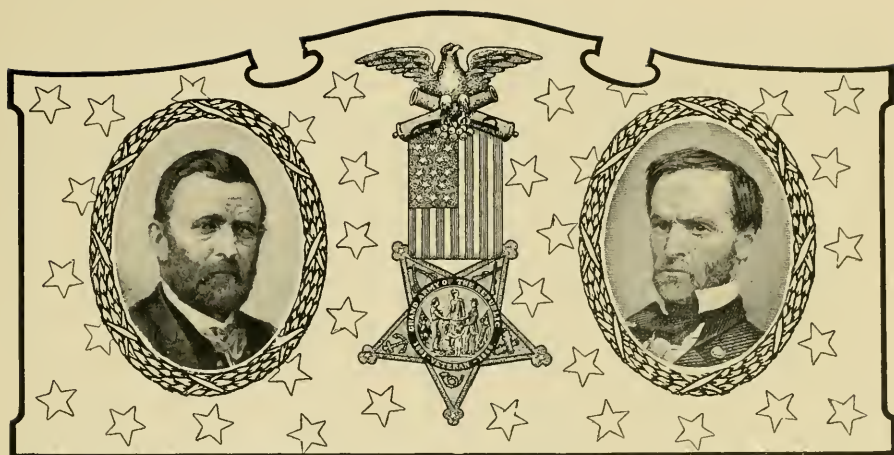
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Abraham Lincoln

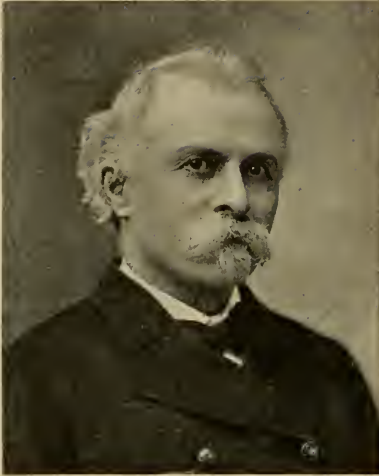


HISTORY OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

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THE Grand Army of the Republic is the brotherhood of battle. It was born of the everlasting kinship of a common love of country, of dangers shared, of a mutual bravery, and of a united, unfaltering purpose. Such association, continued for years under the open sky and close to the great heart of nature, which robs man of his veneer and sets him in honest communion with his fellows, bred a clannishness of spirit that could not die when the war that developed it was over. It had in it, too, not only the leaven of life but of growth. It was planted in a single little tent. Today, it blossoms in a monster encampment.

And it is a brotherhood of men as well as memories. The necessary distinctions of war were swept away when that war ended. All men are equal in its council and its work. They stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder, in that final march of life which ends only in the Eternal Bivouac. Privates jostle Generals; all sorts and conditions of men are there; even the President of the United States, himself, is in the ranks and glories in the fact. But no one is there who did not dedicate his life to his country in those black days, now happily past, or who has not since re-consecrated himself to the interests of the men who fought by his side or the sorrowing widows and children they left behind. That is its purpose above all others: the material comfort, the honest, unstirred sympathy of spirit for those who need it. Never before in the history of the order has its



LEO RASSIEUR,
Commander-in-Chief.

bers in the years that followed up to 1878. Wiser councils then prevailed and the order went back to its noble first principles with a love for them which chastening had multiplied and deepened. This return not only brought abundant internal prosperity, but it restored the Grand Army of the Republic to public confidence and favor. At no time in all its long history has it held the popular esteem so largely and so genuinely as today, and no organization in all the whole vast sweep of the country is welcomed more cordially, treated with such a universal kindness and remembered with such pleasure.



E. C. MILLIKEN,
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

influence been so great for this good or exercised with such wise discrimination.

In 1869 the following article was added to the rules and regulations: "No officer or comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nominations for political offices be made." Naturally, the evasion of this excellent rule bred dissensions, and out of them came disaster. The order which had been 240,000 strong in 1868 declined to 30,000 in 1871 and it only gained a petty 1,000 mem-

The Grand Army of the Republic owes its existence to Major B. F. Stephenson and Chaplain W. J. Rutledge of the 14th Illinois Infantry. The war had made them tent-mates and under the canvas one night in February, 1864, the grand idea came to them to form a society that would perpetuate the friendship and the valor of the war. They discussed it on the weary marches, in camp, as they lay on their arms waiting for battle, and the seriousness of these situations, which heightened their mutual reliance, emphasized, also, the beauty of an organization that would bring into the peaceful pursuits of life similar qualities of love and helpful coöperation.

They did not work out the project to their entire satisfaction while in service and after they were mustered out they kept in touch with each other on the subject through correspondence. Finally, in March, 1866, a meeting was held at Springfield, Illinois, at which this noble organization, unprecedented in the annals of history, was given to the world. It is interesting to note the names of the founders. They were Col. John M. Snyder, Dr. James Hamilton, Major Robert M. Woods, Major Robert Allen, Chaplain William J. Rutledge, Col. Martin Flood, Col. Daniel Grass, Col. Edward Prince, Capt. John S. Phelps, Capt. John A. Lightfoot, Capt. B. F. Smith, Brevet Major A. A. North, Capt. Henry E. Howe and Lieut. R. F. Hawkes. At this meeting, a ritual was prepared and the members sworn to secrecy. Although the organization had its birth in Springfield, the first Post was organized in Decatur, Ill., April 6th, 1866, with the following charter membership of twelve: Col I. C. Pugh, Lieut. Joseph M. Prior, I. N. Coltrin, M. F. Kanan, George R. Steele, Dr. B. F. Sibley, J. T. Bishop, J. W. Routh, John H. Nale, George H. Dunning, C. Riebsame and I. A. Toland. This was known as "Post Honor." Those who met at Springfield had, in the meantime, organized themselves into a provisional Department Encampment, electing Dr. B. F. Stephenson as the first Department Commander. A State Encampment was held in Illinois July 12th, 1866, at Springfield, and General John M. Palmer was elected Department Commander. The first National Encampment was held on November 20th, 1866, at Indianapolis, Ind. Founder B. F. Stephenson presided. General S. A. Hurlbut of Illinois was elected Commander-in-Chief and Major Stephenson, Adjutant General.



F. M. STERRETT,
Adjutant General.



FRANK SEAMAN,
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

At first these National Encampments were of a business nature,



MAJOR B. F. STEPHENSON,
Founder of the Grand Army of the Republic.

but as the order grew and the encampments were held at remote places the needs of something lighter was apparent and social customs were grafted on. Now they have become delightful reunions, looked forward to by the veterans and their families. Yet they have lost nothing in dignity or in capacity for business thereby, and have gained immensely in popularity.

The National Woman's Relief Corps Home is not a Cleveland institution, but it should have due recognition here. It is the only one in the country and is supported by a per capita tax on each member of the Woman's Relief Corps in the United States. Mrs. Anna Wittenmeyer

founded it and made her home there until her death a few months ago. It is located at Madison, O., not many miles east of Cleveland, and, should occasion offer, would repay a visit from visiting veterans. Just now, there are sixty inmates, all of whom did noble work during the war. Some of them have daring deeds to their credit as spies or special messengers. Others were nurses.

Cleveland first saw the Grand Army of the Republic in 1872. In those days, as has been previously stated, encampments had little general interest. They had no social features and were attended

only by the officers and delegates whose entire time was spent in executive session. This feature was commented upon by the local papers, which simply gave the names of the delegates and then added that the proceedings were of a private nature in which the general public had no interest.



NATIONAL WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

INVALID PENSION.

I certify, That in conformity with the Law of the United States, Act April 24 1816 _____
Geopold Schamier late a private of Company _____
of the twelfth Regt N. Y. State troops is inscribed
on the Pension List, Roll of the War 1861-65 _____
Agency, at the rate of four _____ dollars per month
to commence on the seventh day of August _____ 1865
thousand eight hundred and sixty five. No sale, transfer, or
mortgage of any description whatever, of the whole or any part of the
pension payable in virtue of this certificate, is of any legal or binding
force against either the pensioner or the United States.

Given at the Department of the Interior

this twenty _____ day
of August _____ one thousand
eight hundred and sixty five.

William H. Hunt
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

and was countersigned
Wm. H. Marshall

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS



THE FIRST PENSION ISSUED FOR THE CIVIL WAR.

National Encampments.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

National Encampments have been held since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic as follows :

Location.	Year.	Commander-in-Chief.
Indianapolis,	1866	Stephen A. Hurlbut.
Philadelphia,	1868	John A. Logan.
Cincinnati,	1869	John A. Logan.
Washington,	1870	John A. Logan.
Boston,	1871	A. E. Burnside.
Cleveland,	1872	A. E. Burnside.
New Haven,	1873	Chas. Devens, Jr.
Harrisburg,	1874	Chas. Devens; Jr.
Chicago,	1875	John F. Hartranft.
Philadelphia,	1876	John F. Hartranft.
Providence,	1877	J. C. Robinson.
Springfield,	1878	J. C. Robinson.
Albany,	1879	William Earnshaw.
Dayton,	1880	Louis Wagner.
Indianapolis,	1881	George S. Merrill.
Baltimore,	1882	Paul Van Der Voort.
Denver,	1883	Robert B. Beath.
Minneapolis,	1884	John S. Kountz.
Portland,	1885	S. S. Burdett.
San Francisco,	1886	Lucius Fairchild.
St. Louis,	1887	John P. Rea.
Columbus,	1888	William Warner.
Milwaukee,	1889	Russell A. Alger.
Boston,	1890	Wheelock G. Veazey.
Detroit,	1891	John Palmer.
Washington,	1892	A. G. Weissert.
Indianapolis,	1893	John G. B. Adams.
Pittsburg,	1894	Thomas G. Lawler.
Louisville,	1895	Ivan N. Walker.
St. Paul,	1896	Thaddeus S. Clarkson.
Buffalo,	1897	John P. S. Gobin.
Cincinnati,	1898	James A. Sexton.
Philadelphia,	1899	{ † W. C. Johnson.
		{ Albert D. Shaw.
Chicago,	1900	Leo Rassieur.

†Elected September 6, 1899, to fill unexpired term of James A. Sexton, deceased.

Auxiliary Associations.

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WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.



MARY L. CARR.

At the fifteenth encampment of the Grand Army, resolutions were adopted approving the organization of a national Woman's Relief Corps and permitting such an organization to use the words "Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic." The loyal women of the land had, prior to that time, state organizations; that in Massachusetts being known as the Woman's Relief Corps.

On invitation of Commander-in-Chief Van Der-voort, the ladies were present at the encampment in Denver in 1883 and formed the present organization. From fifty members at that time the order had increased to 142,760 in 1900. Up to June 30, 1900, it had expended the large sum of \$2,024,688.53 in charity since its organization. All loyal women, no matter whether they are related to a war veteran or not, are eligible to membership.

The present national officers of the Woman's Relief Corps are as follows: National president, Mary L. Carr, Longmont, Col.; national secretary, Fannie D. W. Hardin, Denver; national treasurer, Samuel E. Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y.; national senior vice-president, Belle M. Satterly, St. Louis; national junior vice-president, Abbie R. Flagg, Battle Creek, Mich.; national chaplain, Mary A. Sims, Frankfort, Ind.; national inspector, Abbie Lynch, Allegheny City, Pa.; national counselor, Elizabeth Darcy Kline, San Francisco; national instituting and installing officer, Maria E. Dean, Chattanooga, Tenn.; national patriotic instructor, Jennie L. Day, Gorham, Me.

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LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY.



ETTA LEE TOBY.

The Ladies' Loyal League, loyal to the Grand Army and its interests, was the predecessor of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was formed in Trenton, N. J., December 15, 1881; and adopted as its watchword the motto of the Grand Army: "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty."

November 18, 1886, representatives from New York, Pennsylvania, California, Kansas and Illinois met in Chicago and made the organization national under the name of Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, which had been adopted by a circle of Chicago ladies formed in the preceding January.

The organization is composed of the wives, mothers, daughters, sisters, blood-kin nieces and all lineal female descendants of soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. Army nurses may be admitted to full membership in the organization. Soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the Civil War may be admitted to honorary membership without initiation or dues. Its objects are to care for the veteran and his family, keep sacred Memorial Day, foster and educate the youths in patriotism and perpetuate the name and valor of the heroes of '61 to '65. The order has 22 departments and 23 circles in states working under national jurisdiction and a membership of 27,757.

The national officers of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic are as follows: National president, Etta Lee Toby, Logansport, Ind.; senior vice-president, Julia A. Ellis, Chicago; junior vice-president, Mary E. Jameson, Marine City, Mich.; secretary, Olive J. Allison, Richmond, Ind.; treasurer, Annie Sage, Dayton, O.; counselor, Dr. Julia P. Shade, Philadelphia; chaplain, Lizzie Garvin, Jersey City; council of administration, Irene W. Jones, of Milwaukee, M. Anna Hall, of Wheeling, W. V., and Annie Micheuer, of Germantown; press correspondents, Emma Dalton, of Winfield, Kan., and Ruth E. Foote, of Denver.

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SONS OF VETERANS.



The organization of the Sons of Veterans is the outgrowth of a movement started by David Knapp, a Philadelphia Grand Army man, member of Anna M. Ross Post of that city, who, in 1879, organized Anna M. Ross cadet corps No. 1. A number of other cadet corps followed in quick succession. The name "corps" was subsequently changed to "camp."

The organization as it now stands was formed in E. W. ALEXANDER. Pittsburg in 1881. At first it was maintained in five territorial divisions with separate headquarters and commanders, but this plan was abandoned for a central organization at the fourth annual encampment, held, in 1885, in Grand Rapids, Mich.

The members of the Sons of Veterans are sons of men eligible to the Grand Army. The objects of the order are to keep green the memories of the fathers, aid in the care of the helpless and disabled veterans and widows and orphans of veterans, perpetuate Memorial and Union Defenders days, inculcate love of country, and spread the doctrines of equal rights, universal liberty and justice to all.

The national officers of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., are: Commander-in-chief, E. W. Alexander, Reading, Pa.; senior commander-in-chief, Alfred H. Rawitzer, Omaha; junior vice-com-

mander-in-chief, Charles S. Davis, Jr., Washington; council-in-chief, Don S. Gable, Nelsonville, O.; C. J. Post, Grand Rapids, Mich.; James B. Adams, Atlantic City, N. J.; adjutant general, H. H. Hammer, Reading, Pa.; quartermaster general, Fred E. Bolton, Boston; inspector general, F. F. Buck, Peoria, Ill.; judge advocate general, E. B. Folsom, Dover, N. H.; surgeon general, Dr. A. W. A. Traver, Providence, R. I.; chaplain-in-chief, R. S. Thompson, Rising Sun, Ind.

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DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.



LILLIAN E. PHILLIPS.

On Decoration Day, 1885, five grammar school girls belonging to an association called the Ruby Seal, after their return from the cemetery at Massillon, O., where they had been assisting in the decoration of soldiers' graves, determined upon organizing a national association, the purpose of which should be to aid the Grand Army in keeping green the graves of the soldiers of the Union Army.

The Daughters of Veterans is the outcome of this movement. It aims to perpetuate the memories of the soldiers, inculcate loyalty, aid the needy and perform many other useful and patriotic deeds. The first national convention was held in Quincy, Ill., in 1890. Since 1892 the order has been meeting at Grand Army encampments. Daughters of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines and daughters of sons of veterans, and so on in genealogical order, are eligible to membership upon arriving at the age of fifteen years. The order is organized by camps. The officers are:

President, Lillian E. Phillips, Chicago; senior vice-president, S. Elizabeth Stanley, Baltimore; junior vice-president, Carrie A. Westbrook, Elmira, N. Y.; secretary, Ella M. Adair, Oak Park, Ill.; treasurer, Ida J. Allen, Newtonville, Mass.; chaplain, Clara Martin, Stockholm, Neb.; inspector, Maud Amadon, Nashua, N. H.; instituting and installing officer, Addie Pratt, Binghamton, N. Y.; guard, Cora C. Boyle, Eau Claire, Wis.; musician, Sophia Lightbourne, St. Paul, Minn.; guide, May E. Needham, Cleveland; national council, M. Elizabeth Kimball, Fitchburg, Mass.; Anna M. Clark, Binghamton, N. Y.; Julia A. Croft, Cleveland; Alice L. Hansen, Chicago; R. Evelyn Monroe, Worcester, Mass.

The membership of the Daughters of Veterans is 2,000. On Memorial Day, 1900, the organization furnished 7,565 wreaths and bouquets to decorate soldiers' graves. Among the honored members of the organization were Caroline Scott Harrison, Lucy Webb Hayes, Clara Barton, Mary Logan and Louisa M. Alcott.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NAVAL VETERANS.



F. E. HASKINS.

While here and there isolated associations of naval veterans existed prior to 1887, as early indeed as 1867, no national association was formed until the year first named, in New York City.

The principles of the National Association of Naval Veterans are a belief in Almighty God, allegiance to the United States, its constitution and laws, the development of the navy and the discouragement of whatever may weaken loyalty or incite insurrection, treason or rebellion.

The organization makes no distinction as to rank. The officer and the enlisted men are equally eligible. The candidate must have served in the navy, marine corps or revenue marine service, and must never have borne arms against the United States or been convicted of any infamous crime. The present membership is 5,800.

The officers of the organization are: Commodore commanding, Frederick E. Haskins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; first captain and chief of staff, James A. Miller, Athens, O.; first commander, John O. Shaw, Bath, Me.; fleet lieutenant commander, August H. Runge, Minneapolis; first lieutenant, James H. Eagan, Joliet, Ill.; fleet master, Philip W. Hager, Louisville; fleet ensign, John H. Butler, Eaton, O.; fleet surgeon, William E. Atwell, Zanesville, O.; fleet paymaster, I. D. Baker, Boston; fleet engineer, Thomas W. Barnum, Philadelphia; fleet chaplain, A. S. McWilliams, Detroit; fleet historian, William Simmons, Philadelphia; fleet boatswain, Louis Bennett, Baltimore; fleet secretary, W. H. S. Banks, Brooklyn, N. Y.



LOYAL LEGION.



GEN. SCHOFIELD.

On April 15, 1865, the day following the assassination of President Lincoln, three army officers, Capt. Peter Dirck Keyser, U. S. V., Lieut. Col. S. B. Wylie Mitchell, M. D., U. S. V., and Lieut. Col. T. Elwood Zell, U. S. V., issued a call for a meeting of all officers and ex-officers in Philadelphia to take action in regard to the funeral. This was followed by several meetings during which, on motion of Capt. Keyser, it was resolved to form a society organized somewhat upon the character of the order of Cincinnati. This resulted in the formation of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

The order is composed of officers and honorably discharged officers of the army, navy and marine corps. It has a large membership. It acknowledges as its fundamental principles a firm

belief and trust in God and a true allegiance to the United States of America. Its objects are to cherish the memories and associations of the war, strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship in arms, advance the best interests of the soldiers and sailors, especially those associated in the companionship of the order, extend relief to the widows and children, foster military and naval science, enforce allegiance to the government, protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship and maintain national honor, union and independence.

At the fifteenth annual meeting of the commandery-in-chief held in Philadelphia, October 18, 1899, the following officers were elected: Commander-in-chief, Lieutenant General John M. Schofield, Bar Harbor, Me.; senior vice-commander, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles P. Clark (since deceased); junior vice-commander-in-chief, Brigadier General Henry C. Merriam, Denver, Col.; recorder-in-chief, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John P. Nicholson, Philadelphia; registrar-in-chief, Brevet Major William P. Huxford, Washington, D. C.; treasurer-in-chief, Paymaster George De F. Barton, New York City; chancellor-in-chief, Brevet Brigadier General William L. James, Riverton, N. J.; chaplain-in-chief, Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage, Portland, Me.; council-in-chief, Brevet Major George W. Chandler, of Detroit, Rear Admiral George Brown, of Indianapolis, Major Henry L. Swords, of New York City, Brevet Major John B. Sanborn, of St. Paul, and Captain Roswell H. Mason, of Chicago.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.



JAMES ATWELL.

The National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War, an organization twenty-seven years old, is composed of those who were confined in southern prisons at any time during the war. It has local associations in nearly every state, county associations in certain states, and individual members in localities where there are not enough ex-prisoners to form local associations. Nearly all surviving ex-prisoners of war, about 18,000 in number, are members.

The object of the organization is to strengthen ties of friendship among the survivors of military prisons, perpetuate the name and fame of those who died in southern prisons, assist such fellow prisoners as need help and protection, and extend medical aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

The officers are: National Commander, James Atwell, Pittsburg; national vice-commander, Frank A. Cleveland, Chicago; national chaplain, Rev. John S. Ferguson, Keokuk, Iowa; national

historian, Hon. Henry White, Indiana, Pa.; adjutant general and quartermaster general, Stephen M. Long, East Orange, N. J.; executive committee, J. D. Walker, Pittsburg; Isaac C. Seeley, Minneapolis; J. B. Cotty, Moberly, Mo.; Robert Commons, Chicago; James Atwell, Pittsburg; Stephen M. Long, East Orange, N. J.; chief of staff, J. D. Walker, Pittsburg; special aide for Cleveland encampment, W. C. McKelvey, Cripple Creek, Colorado.

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LOYAL HOME WORKERS.

The Loyal Home Workers, which always holds its annual meeting at the time and place of the Grand Army encampment, was organized at Boston, August 13, 1890, by members of the National Tribune Conversation Club, for mutual benefit and the more practical enforcement of the principles of progress and patriotism through the press, discussion at reunions and correspondence. The objects of the organization are progress, patriotism and charity.

The officers are: President, Amos L. Seaman, St. Louis; vice-president, Genevieve Seymour, Sodus, N. Y.; secretary, Belle Smith, Winooski, Wis.; treasurer, Ed. C. Close, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; sergeant-at-arms, Andrew J. Streeter, Newton, Ia.; directors, Kate B. Sherwood, Canton, O.; Wallace Foster, Indianapolis, Ind.; Hy. J. Buchen, Sheboygan, Wis.; Amelia Arnold, Kingston, N. Y.; M. Warner Hargrove, Brown Mills, N. J.; Alice Putnam Eddy, Fredonia, N. Y.; Elizabeth DeBrien, Philadelphia; Alice Warrington, Minneapolis, Minn.

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LADIES' AUXILIARY OF NAVAL VETERANS.



MARGARET DIXON.

The ladies of the families of members of the National Association of Naval Veterans have an organization known as the Ladies' Auxiliary of Naval Veterans. The objects are sociability and fraternity, and to aid such works of charity as may be needed among naval veterans. The annual meetings are held at the same time and place as those of the naval veterans' order; principally, of late, in connection with the national Grand Army encamp-

ments.

The officers of the organization are as follows: Captain commander, Mrs. Margaret B. Dixon, Detroit; commander, Mrs. Eliza A. Wichter, Jersey City; lieutenant commander, Mrs. Henrietta Bower, Philadelphia; senior lieutenant, Mrs. Mary Geary, Minneapolis; lieutenant, Mrs. Louis Runge, Minneapolis; fleet paymaster,

Mrs. Ellen E. Travers, Providence, fleet surgeon, Mrs. Alice Nealon, Philadelphia; fleet chaplain, Mrs. Lena Radditz, Philadelphia; national secretary, Mrs. Sarah E. Reynolds, Eaton, O.; chief of staff, Miss Annie R. Sears, Baltimore; national boatswain, Miss Annie Rogers, Salem, Mass.; national historian, Mrs. Hannah Southwitch, New Bedford, Mass.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ARMY NURSES OF CIVIL WAR.



ADA JOHNSON.

Noble women who nursed the sick and wounded in Southern hospitals from 1861 to 1865 are organized in an association known as the National Association of Army Nurses of the Civil War. Its objects are to promote a spirit of fraternity, aid the needy ones, procure employment and care for the infirm and destitute.

The present officers of the association are as follows: President, Ada Johnson, St. Louis; senior vice-president, Margaret Hamilton, Wakefield, Mass.; junior vice-president, Rebecca Krips, Philadelphia; secretary, Kate M. Scott, Brockville, Pa.; treasurer, Dr. Nancy M. Hill, Dubuque, Iowa; chaplain, Elizabeth O. Gibson, Appleton, Wis.; corresponding secretary, Rebecca L. Price, Philadelphia; guard, Mary Lescure, Philadelphia; counselor, Emily E. Woodley, Philadelphia.

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WOMAN'S NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, AUXILIARY TO UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.



MRS. C. F. SHERRIFF.

The Woman's National Association, Auxiliary to Union Ex-Prisoners of War, is composed of wives and daughters of members of the National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War. It is social in character and it also assists the organization last named in carrying out its principles and work. It holds annual meetings in connection with Grand Army national encampments. Its officers are; President, Mrs. Charles F. Sherriff; senior vice-president, Mrs. Benj. McCall; junior vice-president, Mrs. John Horne; secretary, Mrs. Wm. P. Linhart; treasurer, Mrs. Alfred H. Jones; counsellor, Mrs. J. R. Hutchinson; council of administration, Mrs. Ada L. Shannon, Mrs. Henrietta Paul, and Mrs. Margaret B. Reed.

HOW THE WORK WAS DONE.



The Business Men's League, an organization whose aim is to bring conventions and the like to this city, was the first to suggest that Cleveland secure the Thirty-fifth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The idea was a happy one, and a number of leading citizens voluntarily associated themselves with the League to attain the object. A competent committee was formed.



GENERAL JAMES BARNETT,
Chairman Citizens' Executive Committee.



J. G. W. COWLES,
Chairman Citizens' Committee of 100.

This committee visited St. Louis and won its victory. Then it came home and so popular was the result that it seemed as if all Cleveland wished to join in the hard work that was coming.

A committee of one hundred representative citizens was organized and from this the Citizens' Executive Committee was formed with the following membership: General James Barnett, chairman, Mr. Herman Baehr, Mr. Webb C. Ball, Colonel Louis Black, Mr. John H. Blood, Mr. Arthur Bradley, Captain Russell E. Burdick, Colonel C. C. Dewstoe, Colonel Henry C. Ellison, General George A. Garretson, Mr. Samuel F. Haserot, Mr. C. W. McCormick, Mr. Ryerson Ritchie, Captain J. C. Roland, Colonel Alva J. Smith. This Citizens' Committee appointed Mr. Ryerson Ritchie director. It also appointed another one of its own members,

Colonel H. C. Ellison, proper recognition of Men's Convention ing the encampment ticularly, because of of his services and his Mr. Edward W. Doty the Executive Com-

The financial end acter is always one Given money, noth- manly speaking. With- than is needed, there to tell. Up to this



GEO. A. GARRETSON,
Chairman Committee on Invitations.

as treasurer, and in the part the Business League had in bring- here, and, more par- his ability, the value experience, it delegated to the secretaryship of mittee.

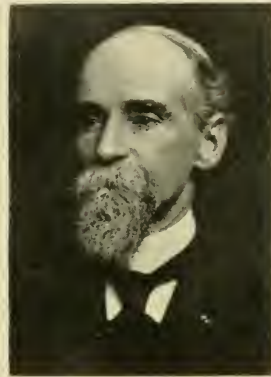
of an affair of this char- of chief importance. ing is impossible, hu- out it, or having less is a discreditable story point, then, Cleveland



E. W. DOTY,
Secretary.



RYERSON RITCHIE,
Director.



H. C. ELLISON,
Treasurer.

is not singular from the universal want — ty, if such a term can way the necessary funds ously, it had been the is all over the world, sonal solicitation. back upon the old

The general pleas- shown in the sugges- Encampment, the en- of the project engen- assurance given by the Citizens' Committee of



LEANDER McBRIDE,
Chairman Committee on Finance.

other cities. It had money. Its originali- be permitted, lies in the were secured. Previ- Cleveland custom, as it to raise money by per- Cleveland turned its method.

ure that had been tion of a Grand Army thusiasm the success dered, and the further ready formation of the One Hundred, were



FAÇADE OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, HEADQUARTERS G. A. R.

evidences that all Cleveland was interested. It was resolved, then, to give the entire city, as it desired, an opportunity to contribute. No soliciting committee was formed; not a single personal call was made. The newspapers told of the needs of the Executive Committee — one hundred thousand dollars was the sum it thought desirable. A public appeal was followed by circular letters that were scattered broadcast over the city. No one was forgotten or neglected. The letter carrier in the "Triangle" bore as heavy a burden as his fellow on the Euclid avenue route. Every citizen was invited; but no one was coerced. He might give or not, just as he chose, and there was no one at his elbow to mollify.

This procedure succeeded beyond the sanguine expectations of even those who devised it. Cleveland was put on its mettle. Its reputation was at stake. The Executive Committee safely trusted to local pride and generosity. This opinion, which seemed to be held by almost every citizen, to judge from the results, was a thousand-fold more eloquent than any special pleading could have been and just that much more effective than the methods which the old-time solicitor used. The desired money was raised; it was raised in an unprecedented time and by unique methods — it was all done joyously. This is all that is necessary to say of the work of the committee. The wisdom or unwisdom of the expenditure of that money must now be determined by the delegates themselves.

Standing Committees.

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PARADE AND REVIEW.

R. E. Burdick,
C. L. Burridge,
Paul Howland,
Geo. A. McKay,

AIDES.

H. E. Doty,



R. E. BURDICK,
Chairman.

A. W. Fenton,
D. J. Hard,
Otto Miller,
Jas. A. Robinson,
Otto C. Snider,
A. G. Tame.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

BADGES.

Webb C. Ball,
W. H. Barch,
T. W. Brainard,
R. G. Chandler,



WEBB C. BALL,
Chairman.

Geo. E. Collings,
Louis H. Hays,
J. C. Roland,
W. H. Scriven.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

COLORED TROOPS.

C. W. Chesnutt,
J. E. Berson,
John J. Bolden,
W. O. Bowles,
John H. Cisco,
W. H. Clifford,
A. W. Collins,
J. H. Davis,
Henry Embrey,
T. W. Fleming,
H. M. Foote,
William Green,



C. W. CHESNUTT,
Chairman.

Charles E. Gordon
J. C. Jorden,
Alexander Martin,
George A. Myers,
Hooker Page,
J. E. Reed,
H. J. Roller,
George Sampson,
John Smith,
George Vosburgh,
G. H. Wilson,
Walter B. Wright.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

Miss Julia A. Croft,
Mrs. Fanny Brainard,
Mrs. Eliza A. Burlingame,
Mrs. Eleanor Fowler,
Mrs. Ruby Held,
Mrs. Ida Huddleston,



JULIA A. CROFT,
Chairman.

Miss Julia C. Loeber,
Miss May E. Needham,
Miss Lena Pinard,
Mrs. Eva Sheeler,
Miss May Urias.



EQUIPAGES.

Jacob B. Perkins,
Henry R. Adams,
Henry W. Corning,
Clarence C. Esterbrook,
J. N. Frazee,
Thos. S. Grasselli,



JACOB B. PERKINS,
Chairman.

Bernard P. Grunauer,
L. Dean Holden,
A. C. Rogers,
Samuel E. Strong,
F. H. Townsend,
F. W. Woods.



FINANCE.

Leander McBride,
F. A. Arter,
F. S. Bauder,
E. H. Bourne,
B. F. Bower,
Chas. W. Chase,
J. W. Conger,
J. G. W. Cowles,
H. C. Ellison,
E. M. Folsom,
W. H. Garlock,
Geo. A. Garretson,
F. H. Haserot,
Myron T. Herrick,
T. W. Hill,
O. J. Hodge,
L. Dean Holden,
Emil Joseph,
Jos. R. Kraus,



LEANDER McBRIDE,
Chairman.

T. W. Latham,
Demaline Leuty,
Homer McDaniel,
Chas. W. Maedje,
M. J. Mandelbaum,
Wm. G. Mather,
Samuel Mather,
John Mitchell,
Calvary Morris,
Jas. H. Paine

S. T. Paine,
Sheldon Parks,
B. L. Pennington,
S. L. Pierce,
J. A. Reaugh,
Wm. H. Scriven,
Belden Seymour,
Parker Shackleton,
Stiles C. Smith,
O. M. Stafford,
Abraham Stearn,
H. W. Stecher,
J. J. Sullivan,
F. H. Townsend,
J. C. Trask,
Robert Wallace,
Geo. P. Welch,
Ed. Wiebenson,
M. H. Wilson.

FREE QUARTERS.

James Hayr,
G. C. Barnes,
L. F. Bauder,
Geo. D. Beck,
M. B. Beelman,
F. R. Bell,
F. A. Bierbrier,
John C. Bissell,
T. W. Brainard,
J. T. Brightmore,
S. S. Card,
J. M. Carrington,
Wm. B. Chapman,
J. G. Claffin,
Wm. T. Clark,
Edgar Couch,
W. C. Cowin,
G. T. Cronk,
Timothy Deacy,
Fred Douttiel,
John C. Durian,
J. W. Dwyer,
Andrew Eitelman,
Thomas Fay,
John Fegan,
David Fisk,
Carlos Forbes,
W. E. Forby,
E. W. Force,
E. D. Foster,
S. B. Fowler,



JAMES HAYR,
Chairman.

J. W. Francisco,
Jas. H. Gilbert,
A. H. Glover,
Henry Gordon,
W. D. Graham,
Wm. Gresmuck,
Chas. Griswold,
John P. Haley,
C. D. Harrington,
Wm. A. Heinsohn,
Henry Hoehn,
David Jackson,
David Johnson,
L. H. Jones,
Benj. Killam,
F. A. Kelley,
Wm. Kneale,
T. S. Knight,
C. D. Lane,
John B. Lang,
David Lewis,

D. H. Lucas,
T. F. McConnell,
Wm. McKinley,
James McMahon,
M. W. Miles,
O. L. Neff,
D. G. Nesbitt,
Walter Norton,
E. L. Pardee,
Byron Pope,
J. J. Prendergast,
J. H. Reed,
Frank Rieley,
J. S. Rose,
Jos. E. Sawtelle,
E. D. Sawyer,
David Schaffer,
Jacob Schug,
A. J. Scoville,
W. R. Smellie,
C. H. Smith,
J. J. Smith,
Pard B. Smith,
Alex. Stuart,
J. C. Tressell,
Chas. G. Wagner,
Simeon H. Wallace,
W. H. Warner,
Levi Wherry,
W. B. Wright,
John Yahraus.

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GRAND STANDS.

James Ritchie,
W. H. Hunt,
C. A. Niccla,



JAMES RITCHIE,
Chairman.

J. A. Reaugh,
C. H. Strong.

INVITATION.

Geo. A. Garretson,
James Barnett,
M. A. Hanna,
Myron T. Herrick,



GEO. A. GARRETSON,
Chairman.

James H. Hoyt,
Tom L. Johnson,
Samuel Mather.



LADIES OF THE G. A. R.

Mrs. Maria P. Cahoon,
Mrs. Belle Ammon,
Mrs. Eva Lang Cadwell,
Mrs. Louisa Dennison,
Mrs. Angeline Greenawalt,
Mrs. Julia Harrington,



MARIA P. CAHOON,
Chairman.

Mrs. Emma E. Kennedy,
Mrs. E. W. Kennedy,
Mrs. A. P. Lagron,
Mrs. C. J. Marks,
Mrs. Adda Moody,
Mrs. S. E. Van Orman,
Mrs. A. Swartwood.



MEDICAL.

Geo. C. Ashmun,
A. R. Baker,
H. H. Baxter,
D. H. Beckwith,
F. E. Bunts,
A. J. Cook,
W. T. Corlett,
C. F. Dutton,
G. A. Ehret,
R. D. Fry,
Chas. Gentsch,
W. H. Humiston,



GEO. C. ASHMUN,
Chairman.

Wm. A. Knowlton,

W. R. Lower,
John H. Lowman,
W. T. Miller,
H. W. Osborn,
C. B. Parker,
Wm. W. Piper,
H. H. Powell,
George Sharer,
D. B. Smith,
J. T. Smith,
L. B. Tuckerman,
D. L. Travis.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

O. J. Hodge,
W. W. Armstrong,
M. R. Dickey,
F. A. Henry,



O. J. HODGE,
Chairman.

F. A. Kress,
Jas. T. McAninch,
Homer McDaniel.

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NAVAL.

Geo. W. Gardner,
C. E. Benham,
M. A. Bradley,
F. E. Bunts,
Arthur Devale,
H. V. Garrett,
C. M. Harris,
D. C. McIntyre,



GEO. W. GARDNER,
Chairman.

John Mitchell,
T. F. Newman,
Fred A. Parent,
D. H. Pond,
Percy W. Rice,
Wm. E. Wirt,
G. H. Worthington.

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ARMY NURSES.

Mrs. Elroy M. Avery,
Mrs. T. D. Crocker,
Mrs. J. Dwight Palmer,



MRS. ELROY M. AVERY,
Chairman.

Mrs. B. F. Taylor,
Mrs. Nellie Thayer.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

C. C. Shanklin,
D. G. Nesbit,
J. C. Palmer,

W. H. Polhamus,
J. C. Tressell.

PUBLIC DECORATIONS.

Arthur Bradley,
W. D. Benes,
M. F. Bramley,
D. O. Caswell,
George Caunter,
C. A. Dolan,
H. J. Fischer,
S. C. Gladwin,
C. E. Gould,
B. S. Hubbell,



ARTHUR BRADLEY,
Chairman.

John A. Kling,
F. H. Palmer,
Louis Rohrheimer,
J. C. Sparrow,
F. W. Striebinger,
Chas. H. Strong, Jr.,
Henry A. Taylor,
George B. Tripp,
Frank Weddell,
A. C. Yesinger.

L. N. Weber,



PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

James T. McAninch,
A. T. Anderson,
A. E. Akins,
F. S. Borton,
P. W. Ditto,
J. B. Hanna,
J. F. Kilfoyl,
D. J. Kurtz,



JAMES T. McANINCH,
Chairman.

Ira A. McCormack,
G. G. Mulhern,
T. F. Newman,
P. C. Pettit,
F. T. Pomeroy,
Chas. B. Shanks,
C. W. Toland.



RECEPTION.

Tom L. Johnson,
H. Q. Sargent,
James Barnett,
B. F. Bower,
T. E. Burton,
Chas. W. Chase,
J. G. W. Cowles,
M. M. Curtiss,
James R. Garfield,
Geo. A. Garretson,
M. A. Hanna,
Webb C. Hayes,
P. M. Hitchcock,



H. Q. SARGENT,
Vice-Chairman.

L. E. Holden,
James H. Hoyt,
L. H. Jones,
F. A. Kendall,
C. E. Kennedy,
Samuel Mather,
Chas. W. Maedje,
R. F. Paine,
Cady Staley,
E. F. Taggart,
V. C. Taylor,
Chas. F. Thwing,
J. C. Trask.

Myron T. Herrick,

RE-UNIONS AND CAMP-FIRES.

C. C. Dewstoe,
 Alfred Arthur,
 J. F. Asling,
 W. R. Austin,
 L. W. Bailey,
 T. O. Bailey,
 R. J. Bellamy,
 Geo. A. Bennett,
 J. C. Bissell,
 Thomas Boutall,
 H. M. Case,
 A. C. Caskey,
 R. G. Chandler,
 J. W. Conger,
 F. A. Edmonds,
 Geo. H. Foster,
 M. B. Gary,
 W. J. Gleason,
 J. G. Haettinger,
 O. P. Harris,



C. C. DEWSTOE,
 Chairman.

S. A. Hart,
 J. F. Herrick,
 T. W. Hill,
 Paul Howland,
 Josiah Johnson,
 Horace Judson,
 Chas. B. Kelley,
 E. J. Kennedy,

S. B. Lamoreaux,
 J. P. McMahan,
 W. R. Nevins,
 C. H. A. Palmer,
 J. Dwight Palmer,
 L. O. Rawson,
 O. F. Rhoades,
 Felix Rosenberg,
 F. M. Sanderson,
 F. A. Scott,
 Karl Seibel,
 H. P. Shupe,
 C. H. Smith,
 H. A. Smith,
 O. Stafford,
 N. Coe Stewart,
 Frank O. Tuttle,
 H. L. Vail,
 E. R. Walker,
 J. O. Winship.

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PUBLIC COMFORT.

John H. Blood,
 W. W. Allen,
 Newton D. Baker,
 Ben Bole,
 Fred. S. Borton,
 S. R. Brainard,
 Chas. W. Chestnutt,
 A. E. Davis,
 Harry L. Day,
 Chas. J. Deckman,
 Gardner Dodge,
 Chas. E. Doty,
 Frank Dowd,
 Wm. Downie,
 Geo. P. Edwards,
 A. Ward Fenton,
 Abel Fish,
 Carlos Forbes,
 W. E. Forby,
 S. B. Fowler,



JOHN H. BLOOD,
 Chairman.

Tiffin Gilmore,
 J. B. Hanna,
 D. R. Hawley,
 Norman F. Hills,
 Fred. C. Howe,
 Chas. F. Leach,
 F. M. McCartney,
 W. O. McClure,

Geo. A. McKinnie,
 H. F. McNutt,
 Jas. W. Mathers,
 J. B. Molyneaux,
 Chas. Orr,
 L. A. Osborn,
 Seth T. Paine,
 R. K. Pelton,
 Louis Perczel,
 S. L. Pierce,
 W. D. Pudney,
 Clifford Quigley,
 Ed. A. Roberts,
 G. K. Shurtieff,
 Ferd. L. Southworth,
 J. C. Sparrow,
 Henry W. Stecher,
 Harry K. Taylor,
 L. H. Treadway,
 John Wageman.

TRANSPORTATION.

Alva J. Smith,
E. A. Akers,
H. J. Booth,
W. D. Buss,
M. G. Carrel,
G. A. Coe,
D. J. Collver,
E. B. Coolidge,
J. E. Galbraith,
J. C. Gilchrist,
G. J. Grammer,
W. F. Herman,



ALVA J. SMITH,
Chairman.

B. F. Horner,
A. S. Ingalls,

J. T. Johnson,
A. W. Johnston,
C. L. Kimball,
D. C. McIntyre,
A. M. Mozier,
E. L. Patterson,
W. H. Scriven,
G. W. Squiggins,
J. E. Terry,
R. H. Wallace,
W. H. Wallace,
W. R. Woodford.



SONS OF VETERANS.

F. A. Edmonds,
H. G. Babcock,
T. O. Bailey,
Arthur Baldwin,
J. Lawrence Barrett,
F. Bauder,
J. C. Blackburn,
F. A. Brainard,
J. J. Breitinger,
Charles Breymaier,
Ben Burlingame,
Norman Burlingame,
Bruce Castle,
D. J. Castle,
O. B. Conant,
H. D. Davis,
Chas. J. Deckman,
Charles Ebersold,
Harry H. Edmonds,
Robt. A. Edmonds,
B. H. Edmonds,
Frank Fegan,
S. B. Fowler,
Henry Frazee,
Tiffin Gilmore,



F. A. EDMONDS,
Chairman.

J. G. Haettinger,
J. D. Hall,
E. P. Held,
A. F. Held,
J. A. Held,
N. E. Held,
Frank Hudson,
Vincent T. Jackson,
Charles B. Kelley,
George H. King,
W. C. Laetsch,
C. R. Lourey,
Arthur Lovejoy,
Wade McIlrath,
H. S. Marble,

B. D. Miller,
O. L. Neff,
A. Nixon,
George Our,
D. J. Oviett,
C. H. A. Palmer,
E. W. Pay,
Julius Penard,
C. J. School,
Wm. Sherman,
Geo. W. Skinner,
Albert Snow,
L. C. Sperry,
Rollin Sperry,
Thos. Swartwood,
Fred. L. Taft,
E. P. Thomas,
J. C. Tressell, Jr.,
H. J. Turney,
F. O. Tuttle,
C. M. Wagner,
H. E. Walter,
George Walter,
H. A. Witter,
S. L. Zetty.

ATHLETICS.

J. L. Smith,
H. W. Andrus,
Elmer E. Bates,
H. F. Biggar, Jr.,
Geo. Collister,
G. W. Griffin,
W. H. Kinnicutt,
Wm. McKay,



J. L. SMITH,
Chairman.

Wm. G. Oswald,
Douglas Perkins, Jr.,
Walter M. Robison,
W. A. Skinkle,
A. C. Smith,
C. W. Stage,
F. W. Stoddard,
Chas. Weaver.



WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Mrs. Lois M. Knauff,
" Mary F. Allen,
" Catherine Allen,
" Nellie Auld,
" Catherine F. Avery,
" Eliza Breads,
" Dora L. Brush,
" Maria Bushnell,
" Bertha Cadmus,
" Clara Chapelka,
" Mary F. Claffin,
" Mary Clifford,
" Linna Crail,
" Ellen Croft,
" C. C. Dewstoe,
" Elizabeth Dunn,
" M. H. Edgerly,
" A. H. Fairbanks,
" A. B. Foster,
" Rossa Frater,
" Alice W. Fuller,
" Kate Gabel,
" Ellen Gates,
" Bessie Giauque,
" Emma Godwin,
" F. H. Graham,
" Martha G. Hayr,



LOIS M. KNAUFF,
Chairman.

Mrs. Bessie Harland,
" Margaret L. Hosey,
" Maria Ives,
" Metta Judson,
" Mary A. King,
" Elizabeth Knight,
" Sarah R. Lane,
" H. D. Marble,
" Laura Marsh,
" Carleta Maxwell,
" Maud McMillen,
" Emma Meyerheine,
" Fannie D. Neff,
" Susan Newton,
" H. L. Nichols,

Mrs. Alviva O'Connors,
" Lorena Piper,
" Han'h R. Plimpton,
" Alice F. Quinlan,
" Anna School,
" Louise K. Sherman,
" Effie St. John,
" Nina Stansbury,
" Clara Sterling,
" Benj. F. Taylor,
" Mrs. Teasdale,
" Alice Te-Linde,
" Julia Treat,
" Anna P. Tucker,
" Mabel C. Wade,
" C. W. Whitmarsh,
" Hattie R. Wilson,
" Ida A. Williams,
" Helen Winship,
" Susie Worcester,
" Ella Wyman,
" Alice D. Smith,
" Elizabeth Smith,
" Ann Chandler,
" C. J. Snow,
" Nellie E. Greenway,
Miss Ella Schaffer.





THE STORY OF CLEVELAND.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Those who visit the city for the first time, as is the case with the great majority whom the encampment has brought here, are not content to accept it simply as it is. The natural curiosity of man, Eve's gift to her children, supplemented by the questioning spirit of the Yankee, which is not a snooty inquisitiveness but a laudable desire for knowledge, impels the stranger to get at its origin, its history, and the causes that led to its development.

The seeker of romance will find little, however, to interest him in the story of Cleveland. Its situation and the time of its settlement saved it from those fierce forays of the Indians which make the annals of other towns so picturesque, and the War of 1812 touched it only on its outermost hem, though in such a grand way that it is glad to shine in its reflected glory. But to the student of men and motives, to him who can value the lesson of honest, untiring effort, of quick appreciation of opportunity, tempered by a discriminating conservatism, the history of Cleveland is thoroughly engrossing. Blood tells in a city as in a man. Cleveland is well born. It was settled by the sturdy people of Connecticut whose lives were pure, whose ambitions were honest and whose wills were strong.

When, early in the history of the country, the states of the old



From an old oil painting.

NORTH SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE IN 1839.

confederation ceded their western territory to the General Government, Connecticut held back from such release the vast territory along Lake Erie called then, as now, "The Western Reserve." The major portion of these lands were bought in September, 1795, for \$1,200,000 by a pioneer in the syndicate line, The Connecticut Land Company.

In the early part of 1796, a surveying party of fifty, headed by General Moses Cleaveland, of Old Windham, Connecticut, was sent to spy out the fatness of the land and to prepare it for settlement. This party came to the Cuyahoga on July 22, 1796. General Cleave-



From an old lithograph.

VIEW FOOT OF TRACY ST., 1853.



NORTH SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE IN 1901.

land was so well pleased with the situation that he determined to lay out a town. His was a prophetic eye, and his a prophetic tongue, also, for when he went back to Connecticut a few months later to make his report he declared: "While I was in New Connecticut, I laid out a town on the banks of Lake Erie, which was called by my name, and I believe the child is now born that may live to see that place as large as Old Windham."

Through courtesy of the company, the town had been named Cleaveland as stated by the General, though he was somewhat modestly averse to that action at first. The present spelling of the name,



VIEW FOOT OF TRACY ST., 1901



From an old lithograph.

VIEW FROM OLD COURT HOUSE, LOOKING NORTHWEST, 1833.

however, drops the first "a." This change occurred during the life of the founder and was not agreeable to him. "The town was called by my name, C-l-e-a-v-e-l-a-n-d," he said, "and that was the way it was spelled, written and printed, until an act of piracy was committed on the name by a publisher of a newspaper who, procuring a new head-piece for his paper, found it convenient to increase the capacity of his iron frame by reducing the number of letters in the name of the city."

Settlers came again in the spring of 1797, but a year later, some of them, owing to the malarial conditions that naturally prevailed, went south a few miles to a high ridge and founded Newburg. This reputation for sickness and its plague of mosquitoes kept many intending settlers away. One Connecticut clergyman, returning from a visit here, told his astonished parish-



From an old lithograph.

CORNER OF BANK AND ST. CLAIR STS., LOOKING EAST, 1833.



VIEW FROM OLD COURT HOUSE, LOOKING NORTHWEST, 1901.

ioners that he had seen “mosquitoes sit on a log and bark,” and that they were “so large that many of them would weigh a pound.” When asked to explain (for his yarn had a dubious flavor), he said, “Mosquitoes could not sit on a log without sitting on the bark,” but he did not know how many of them it would take to “weigh a pound” — all of which shows that even the stiff clericalism of the day could not keep down the natural instincts of a joker.

Cleveland’s first impetus came from the building of the Ohio



CORNER OF BANK AND ST. CLAIR STS., LOOKING EAST, 1901.

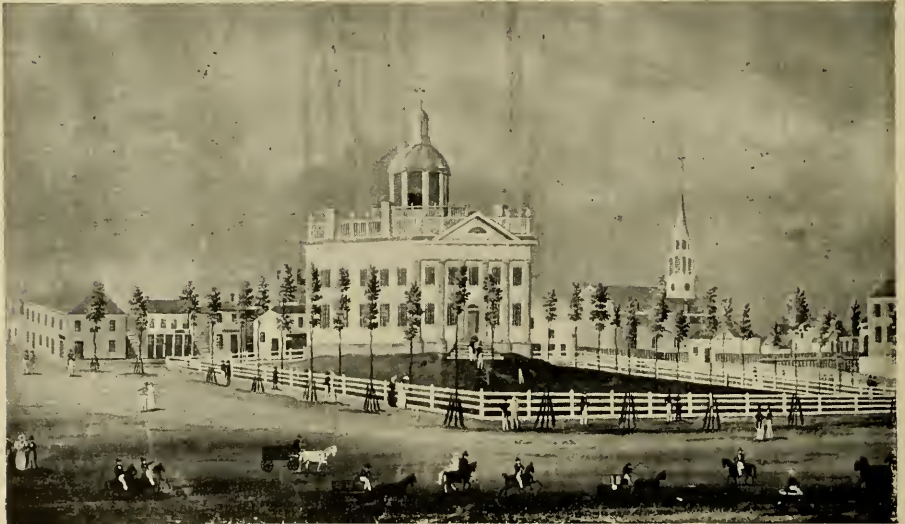
Canal. This project sprang from the great success of the Erie Canal in developing New York, and Ohio legislators thought that a similar prosperity would attend one in this state. Cleveland was fortunate in having one of its citizens, Alfred Kelly, as canal commissioner, and, as most



From an old lithograph.

VIEW DOWN THE BUFFALO ROAD (EUCLID AVENUE) TO THE PUBLIC SQUARE, 1833.

of the work was left to him, he succeeded in having it run from Cleveland instead of from Sandusky as had been planned. There were picturesque ceremonies attending the beginning of work on this canal. Very appropriately, Governor De Witt Clinton, the father of the Erie Canal, was asked to be the orator of the day, and, as a symbol of good luck, he turned the first spadeful of earth. The formal opening took place July 7, 1827.



From an old oil painting.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, 1839 (SHOWING THE OLD COURT HOUSE).



VIEW DOWN EUCLID AVENUE TO THE PUBLIC SQUARE, 1901.

By the construction of this canal, Cleveland became the principal place on Lake Erie and one of vast importance to the interior towns. It became the distributing point for all the canal commerce, the volume of which was surprisingly large; then the lake trade began to assume proportions of importance. Other improvements came in its



SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, 1901.



From an old lithograph.

VIEW FROM BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, LOOKING EAST, 1833.

train. At this time, 1825, a heavy bar impeded navigation at the mouth of the river, and it was seen that a better channel must be made for this new commerce. Congress gave \$5,000 and a pier was built 600 feet into the lake, some distance from the mouth of the Cuyahoga, in the hope that it would stop the drifting sand. This proved of no value, and it was determined to make a new channel for the river. Another pier was built parallel to the first, but farther east, and a deep trench was dug between them. Then a dam was made at the mouth of the old river and the water washed a new channel which has since been used.

The prosperity cited above, while mainly that of Cleveland, was shared, of course, by Brooklyn, the town on the other side of the Cuyahoga. Both were anxious for city charters, but Brooklyn was the first to succeed. It was incorporated March 3, 1836, as Ohio City, while Cleveland followed two days later. This intensified the rivalry between the two towns and the ill feeling was further aggravated by the celebrated "Bridge War," which occurred not long after.

Jas. S. Clark and other capitalists laid out an allotment in Ohio City in 1837 which they called Willeyville. In order to make it convenient of access to Cleveland, they built a bridge across the river at Columbus street, a most imposing structure, that cost \$15,000. This allotment was in the southern part of Ohio City and it was soon seen that all the traffic that used to come to that city would be diverted to Cleveland, and Ohio City would be ruined.

Ohio City people tried to blow up the bridge one night and, this proving unsuccessful, they dug a deep ditch at their end of it to



VIEW FROM BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, LOOKING EAST, 1901.

make approach impossible. Finally, an army of one thousand men, a few from adjoining towns, met to destroy it. Many of them were armed. The excitement ran so high, and the feeling of the righteousness of the attack was so universal, that a Presbyterian clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Pickans, not only prayed for help on the attack, but personally took part in it. Cleveland, however, was not idle. An ancient cannon was loaded and drawn down to a position where it could rake the bridge. A military company supported it. Before hostilities commenced, the mayor of Cleveland met the invaders and advised them to peace. He was violently stoned. Then the Ohio City mob let down the movable apron at their end of the bridge, and thus sheltered from bullets, began the work of destruction. Upon this the militia made a charge and a spirited fight ensued. In the excitement, an Ohio City man slipped up to the old cannon and spiked it with a file. Even then it was certain that many would have been killed, but the sheriff of Cuyahoga county and Cleveland's marshal appeared, stopped the fight in the name of the law, and took possession of the bridge. The matter was afterwards peaceably settled in the courts.

There was still envy between the two cities, however, and it kept up until 1853, when the question of the amalgamation of Ohio City with Cleveland was submitted to the voters of both cities and carried by a large majority. At this time Cleveland had a population of 17,034 and Ohio City 3,950. In 1837 the panic came which set back the then-building railway interests of the city for many years. Charters had been granted to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Rail-

way, and to the Cleveland, Warren and Pittsburg Railway in 1836, and it was the intention of the men behind them to set to work on their construction at once. The advantage to Cleveland would have been enormous, but the projects slumbered until 1845, when the legislature again granted the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road a charter. Nothing hindered construction and early in 1851 the first train, flamboyant with decorations, steamed gaily into the city. The same year the Cleveland, Warren and Pittsburg Company received a fresh charter and before the new year it had built seventy-five miles of its line. In 1846 charters were granted to the Junction Railway and to the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railway and they were merged into the Cleveland and Toledo in 1853. The Cleveland and Erie was started in 1852 and the Cleveland and Mahoning built as far as Youngstown in 1857. From these humble beginnings Cleveland's immense railway business has sprung. They were the first tiny threads in that vast spiderweb of iron which now enmeshes Cleveland.

Cleveland had its first "strike" in 1840. A contractor, working for Ohio City, was engaged in connecting the old river bed with the Cuyahoga river. His men got seventy-five cents a day. They demanded more, struck, stoned the men who took their places and finally the militia had to be called out.

A new era of prosperity began for Cleveland when the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was opened, and this was emphasized by the Civil war. Singular as it may seem, Cleveland thrived better than than at almost any time in her history. Its great iron industries were then born; coal, too, became a large factor in local prosperity and the new Cleveland, the one of manufactures, then saw the light. Lake traffic increased more than one hundred per cent, too, and the population of the city sprang up at a rapid rate.

From this time to the present, save in the panic year of 1873, Cleveland has known nothing but prosperity. Its manufactures have increased in number and magnitude until it is now one of the centers of industry of the country; its commerce by land and lake has known a phenomenal growth, and its population has advanced by leaps every decade until the last census puts it at 381,768, the seventh city in the United States



SUPERIOR STREET IN 1850.

Cleveland in the Civil War.

★ ★ ☆ ★ ★

The echoes from the cannon aimed at Fort Sumter had not died away before they were answered by a shot from a Cleveland battery, the first one fired on land from the Union side. That symbolizes the loyalty and readiness of Cleveland. It gave its men quickly and it gave them gladly, for, founded on the stern principles of the Puritans, it had a vigorous love of liberty and an abhorrence of slavery, that made it and the surrounding "Western Reserve" loom up into national importance from the sincerity and the passion of its convictions.

Two of its citizens were war governors—David Tod and the leonine —mighty men among the the war devel- their presence intensified the of the people. letting down spirit. From until the last, disaster and wise restraint Cleveland citizens to its and their bright in the celebrate sol- ence and per- Space here is more than the companies from this town and Cuyahoga county with such alacrity.



GROUP FROM SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

John Brough these, even famous ones oped, and and counsel natural ardor There was no of this fine the first day undaunted by exercising a in victory, offered its government, names are annals that dierly obedi- sonal daring. too limited to enumerate which came

Attention should be called, however, to this significant fact: The federal census of 1860 showed Cleveland's population to be 43,838. Taking in the rest of Cuyahoga county it would probably have grown to 50,000. Yet the records on the walls of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in the Square, the official record of the county, contain the names of 10,000 residents of Cleveland and Cuyahoga county who went to the war. This is a superb showing.

The Cleveland Grays, which had a history back to 1838, and

which is still in existence, was one of the first companies to volunteer, and within sixty hours of the call of the governor for troops it was on its way to the capital as Company E of the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This was quickly followed by the famous Seventh Ohio Regiment which was mustered into service but little more than two weeks after the firing on Sumter. Cleveland and Cuyahoga county furnished eleven field and staff officers and three complete companies, A, B, and K, with a sprinkling of men in other companies. During the period it was in the war, something over three years, 1800 men served in it and less than 300 remained to bring home its tattered colors. It is of this regiment that a war historian wrote: "Taking it all in all, considering the number of its battles, its marches, its losses, its conduct in action, it may be safely said that not a single regiment in the United States gained more lasting honor or deserved better of its country than the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry." The local members of the Eighth Ohio kept up the Cleveland reputation for exceptional courage at Gettysburg. The gallant Twenty-third, celebrated for the many famous men, including two presidents, that graduated from its rank, had two hundred and fifty of the flower of Cleveland on its roster and they made themselves felt, especially in the spectacular battle of Cedar creek, where Sheridan made his famous ride from Winchester "twenty miles away" and turned the tide of battle.

The undismayed spirit already spoken of, a strong persistence inherent in the blood, was shown by Cleveland after the battle of



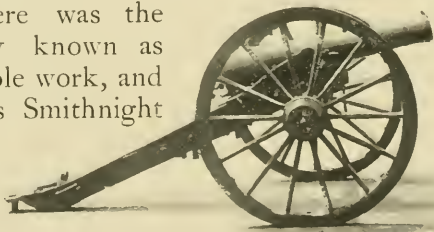
SEVENTH REGIMENT MONUMENT IN WOODLAND CEMETERY.

Bull Run. Undeterred by that disaster that was so terrifying to the country, Cleveland immediately raised a new regiment, the Forty-first, which was given over to the command of Captain William B. Hazen of the Regular Army. The Germans of Cleveland were as loyal as those of native birth, and many of them, excellent soldiers, too, were to be found in the Twenty-fourth, the Thirty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, and One Hundred and Seventh Regiments. Company G, of the Forty-second Regiment, of which President Garfield was colonel, was principally from Cleveland and Cuyahoga county. Nearly six hundred men of the One Hundred and Third Regi-

ment came from Cleveland and its immediate vicinity, and it was a fierce participant in many of the hottest fights of the war. Strange to say, though, it met with a bad railway accident on its way home to be mustered out and three of its men killed, after having passed unscathed through the constant dangers of the war. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was a child of the Western Reserve and many Clevelanders were with it as officers and privates. Oliver H. Payne was its colonel. Its work at Lookout Mountain was especially noteworthy. The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, which guarded confederate prisoners at Johnson's Island, the One Hundred and Fiftieth and the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiments which garrisoned Washington in 1864, were also made up largely of Cleveland men. Clevelanders were in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Ohio, also, and in fact so general was the martial spirit that there was not a regiment mustered in the state which did not contain men from the banks of the Cuyahoga. Cleveland also contributed largely to the independent companies of sharpshooters which Governor Tod recruited.

The Second Cavalry, which was made up almost exclusively from Cleveland and the Western Reserve, and was noted for the social prominence of its members, had a most picturesque career. It fought Choctaws in Indian Territory, Quantrell's guerillas in Missouri, and was a large factor in the chase and capture of Morgan, the raider. It followed him for twelve hundred miles through three states, marching twenty-four hours a day. Cleveland was also represented in the Sixth and Tenth Cavalry Regiments.

It has already been stated that a Cleveland battery fired the first shot for the Union and it now only remains to note that this was the First Ohio Light Artillery which went to the front on only two days' notice. It was commanded by Colonel James Barnett, now General Barnett, the honored head of the executive committee having the local affairs of this encampment in charge. It was at Philippi, West Virginia, that the historic gun was discharged. A number of independent batteries drew upon Cleveland for material. There was the Ninth Independent Battery, of which Edwin Cowles, the founder of the *Leader*, was sergeant and afterwards second lieutenant. Then there was the Nineteenth Battery, familiarly known as Shield's Battery, which did noble work, and the Twentieth, of which Louis Smithnight was captain. Both of these batteries owed most of their members to this city. Fifteen colored men also enlisted from Cleveland. They were



CAPTURED CONFEDERATE CANNON, IN PUBLIC SQUARE.



CENTRAL ARMORY.

members of the Fifth United States Colored Infantry, a regiment which had the terrible record of the loss of three hundred and forty-two killed and wounded out of a total force of five hundred and fifty-nine.

While the women of the nation did not fight its battles or suffer the daily hardships of the march or the privations of the camp, they did glorious work in enheartening the men at the front with their prayers, their love, and their sustaining sympathy—so precious to the homesick soldiers—and with a material aid without which the story might have had a different ending. And all this in spite of the anguish that daily tore them; perhaps, because of it. They went about, the brave, unselfish women, whom pen cannot celebrate too lovingly, with sad and anxious hearts. Many who labored sought surcease of sorrow this way, or made their own private griefs stepping-stones to a holier love of country.

In no place, be it said with all candor and modesty, were the women of the land more alive to the sacred responsibilities of the

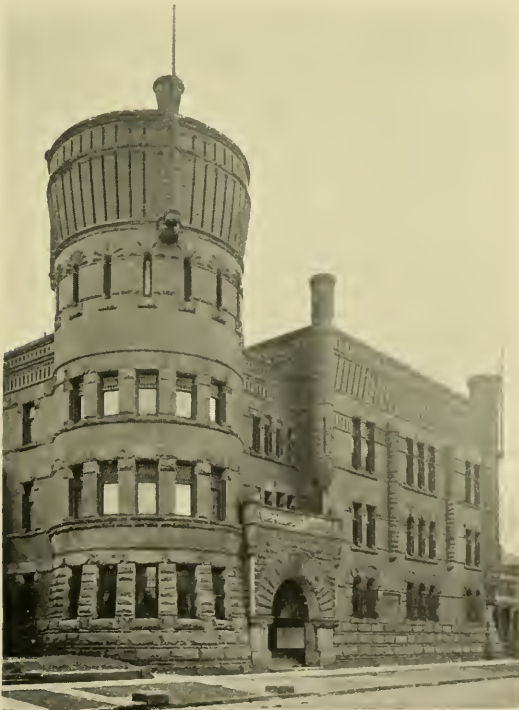
work which the holy struggle had laid upon them or more prompt or aggressive in performing it, than here in Cleveland. April 20th, 1861, just five days after President Lincoln made his first call for troops, the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio was organized by the patriotic women of this city and from that time until the close of the war, through alternating hope and gloom, there was not a day when it was not a power of good in the land or when its members were not at their posts giving of their strength and their tenderness and meeting all the complex demands of the situation with that intuitive grasp which is at once the mystery and the glory of womankind. Its officers were: Mrs. B. Rouse, president; Mary Clark Brayton, secretary; and Ellen F. Terry, treasurer.

To us of today, which is justly called the age of women, such a thing would hold no wonderment, and, perhaps, little praise. We know so well the woman of our time and her capabilities that we are no longer startled by them. But these were women, gently born and tenderly reared, whom social conditions kept aloof from the activities of the world. Indeed, in that respect they were practically cloistered.

Yet see what they did. Beginning in a way purely feminine and continuing so in a degree, for the

society in all the crowded years of its existence had no form of membership and no written pledge to hold its members together — what masculine affair could have been so born or so thrived — it grew in business methods and in smoothness and celerity of organization until man himself could not have improved upon it.

These women, hitherto unskilled in the ways of the world, grew wiser even than their generation. They planned in scores of successful ways, they bargained like peddlers, and they even went into manufacturing when they could not obtain the terms they wished on a desired article. They



GRAYS' ARMORY.

started and operated a concentrated beef factory on Merwin street which made 155,000 pounds of condensed beef soup at less than half the price they would have had to pay for it.

The great work of the Soldiers' Aid Society, however, was the Sanitary Fair, which it organized and carried to such a glorious ending. Taking into consideration the size of Cleveland, it was then less than 50,000, the fair here was the most successful of all the long list of similar events. It opened February 22, 1864, with a grand military display and an eloquent speech by Gen. Garfield, and closed March 10th. In that short space of time, so keen were those in charge, so generous were the patrons, that over one hundred thousand dollars were taken in. The expenses were less than a quarter of this sum and so the fair, which was undertaken with such forebodings, netted the energetic women and their society eighty thousand dollars.

It should be noted in this connection as a circumstance most eloquent of the generosity and patriotism of Cleveland and Northern Ohio, that in spite of this vast sum which was at the disposal of the society, its collections the last months of its existence were as large and as spontaneous as during the excitement of the early days.

Unless his attention is particularly directed to it, as in the present case, the soldier visitor will not notice that one name is savagely gouged out from the list of those who built the Old Court House on the Square and chiseled on its corner-stone. Back of it is a story which shows the temper of Cleveland patriots which is well worth the telling: The architect was a Southern sympathizer, and when the news of Lincoln's assassination reached Cleveland he rejoiced in the foul deed and openly said that "it served him d—d right." Within an instant he was surrounded by a crowd of justly incensed loyal citizens bent on his death. Brave men rescued him, at the peril of their own lives, and shipped him from town. But as a measure of detestation of his speech and as an indelible record of Cleveland's high sense of patriotism, his name was immediately chiseled from the edifice he planned. The mute stone is more eloquent than a thousand tongues.



TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT MONUMENT IN
WOODLAND CEMETERY.

Cleveland in Other Wars.



Cleveland's share in other wars should not be forgotten. So far as that of 1812 is concerned, it was more that of an excitable spectator than an eager participant. One incident, however, gained it a vicarious glory. This has been told in story and sung in song the country over, and Cleveland itself has perpetuated it in "Perry's victory," which ranges itself with the great fights of the ages, perhaps nothing more glorious naval history of the United States, the unconquered and the bull-dog "hearts of oak" vessels of that

Cleveland noises that his-10th, 1813. The sky was clear. It thundered a dissonant, Levi Johnson the first court down his tools and fighting the one accord, Cleveland and its do-hurried to the to listen. The wards turned out, away, but the clearers of the can-

down to Erie, over a hundred and fifty miles away. Perry's guns were known and their deep boom was waited for to tell the tale of the fight. The noise of other guns soon filled up the harmony of the battle. At length, these English guns died out one by one, and only the sub-bass notes of Perry's cannon were heard. Then the waiting citizens, whose nerves had been strung almost to hysteria, knew that the victory had gone to the Americans and their thankfulness and joy knew no bounds. It could not have been more intense if they had known all the brave details of that wonderful fight, and



PERRY MONUMENT.

land itself has stone. This was a naval battle with the great sea and celebrates, as else in the entire tory of the United cern, the daring persistency of the who manned the famous fleet.

heard strange toric September sun was high, the could not be the tant storm. Sudson, then building house, threw cried: "It's Perry British." With land gave up its mestic duties and bank of the lake fight, as it afterwas seventy miles air bore the thunnonading even



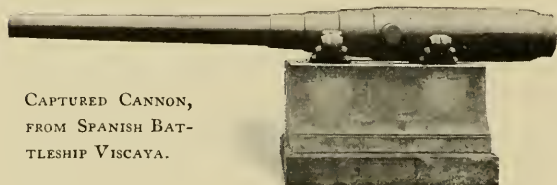
PRESENTATION OF FLAGS TO VOLUNTEERS DEPARTING FOR CUBA.

particularly that glorious scene which puts a lump in the throat even now as one recalls it: where Perry was rowed from his burning flagship, the *Lawrence*, to the *Niagara*. Standing erect, in proud disdain of the bullets and the round shot that the enemy aimed at him, Perry is even a finer, braver figure than Washington in his ice-surrounded bateau crossing the Delaware. And his brave little midshipman brother, clasping Perry's hand in all-absorbing love and confidence, is the crowning touch of human interest and tenderness that makes the picture as pretty a one as the annals of war at any time in any nation can produce.

Captain D. L. Wood raised a company in Cleveland for the Mexican war, but when ready for service, Ohio's quota was declared full. Later, however, a company went from this city under Captain John S. Perry.

History repeated itself locally in the Spanish-American war. Cleveland's response to the call for troops was relatively as ready and as valuable as in the dark days of the Rebellion. There was not the need for the frenzied onrush of recruits that made Cleveland's place in the history of the Civil war such a prominent one, but even at this, it

contributed a far greater percentage of Ohio's quota than was its just due. The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce gave a fine stand of colors to every departing detachment.



CAPTURED CANNON,
FROM SPANISH BATTLESHIP
VISCAYA.

The Garfield Monument.



Although James A. Garfield lived at Mentor, a little village about twenty-five miles east of this city, he was a familiar figure here, and in a way, Cleveland claimed, and he acknowledged, a sonship. Besides, the beauty of Lake View Cemetery and its holy calm appealed most strongly to his ardent, imaginative nature, and he often said that he wished to lie there. This was remembered after his unhallowed taking off and his body was brought to Cleveland for the last sad offices.

The funeral train reached Cleveland from Washington, Saturday, September 24, 1881, and the body taken to a catafalque which had been erected in the Square. There it remained in state until Monday. On Sunday morning, memorial services were held in all the city churches. The funeral services were held Monday morning at



THE GARFIELD MONUMENT.

the catafalque and many of the most distinguished men of the nation were in sorrowing attendance. Then the body was taken to Lake View Cemetery and placed in a private vault where it was guarded night and day by soldiers of the Regular Army until it was given its final resting place in the magnificent memorial erected by the nation.

The moment it was decided that Garfield would be buried at Lake View Cemetery, a number of citizens set about raising funds from the country at large for a monument that would set forth, in imperishable stone and bronze, the love his country had for its martyr President. The magnitude of the work demanded, however,



JAMES A. GARFIELD.

a more systematic proceeding than these gentlemen could give it, and so in 1882, the Garfield National Monument Association was duly incorporated. Governor Charles B. Foster, ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, and Senator Henry B. Payne were among its members. This association succeeded in raising the necessary money, some \$150,000, in a short time. Of this amount, Cleveland gave \$75,000, and Ohio \$14,000 more. The remainder came from the other states of the Union in such proportion that they all have a pardonable sense of possession.

A committee of which John Hay, now Secretary of State, but then a private citizen of Cleveland, was a member, invited competitive plans. More than fifty designs were submitted and Calvert Vaux,

of New York, and Henry Van Brunt, of Boston, the most eminent architects in the land, selected the design of George Keller, of Hartford, Conn., as by far the best. Their decision was formally ratified on July 21, 1883. Work started in 1885, and soon a rumor filled the air that the foundations were insecure. Examinations by local experts, and by General McAlpine, of New York, the leading authority of the land on foundations, showed that this fear was entirely groundless. In spite of this, however, the committee, in 1886, changed the design so as to reduce the weight, by lopping off 60 feet from the height of the tower, leaving it 165, and substituting a conical roof for the castellations of the original plan. Mr. Keller claimed that these changes detracted from the dignity of his design. Nevertheless, the monument has a massive splendor and a stateliness of outline that mark it as one of the most impressive in the country.

It was formally dedicated on May 30, 1890. President Harrison, Vice-President Levi P. Morton, ex-President Hayes, dignitaries of the army and navy, and a host of other distinguished men were present. The ceremonies were simple, but touching in the extreme, all the speakers celebrating Garfield for his services to the country in war and peace, for his broad statesmanship and his noble personal character.

By unanimous action, the most beautiful spot in this picturesque cemetery was assigned as a site for the monument. Its shape, for the most part, is that of a tower fifty feet in diameter. The tower is flanked by a broad stone terrace to which graceful flights of steps lead. A Romanesque porch supports this tower. Below the railing of the porch there is an external decoration, a frieze of historical character, showing in its five panels characteristic scenes in Garfield's eventful life. The great doors of oak open into a vestibule vaulted in stone and paved with mosaic. From this, spiral staircases ascend the tower and descend to the crypt. In this crypt is the casket containing the coffin, solid, indestructible and a complete protection from vandal thieves. Opening from the vestibule is the chamber where the statue, by Alexander Doyle of New York, stands. This admirable work of art shows Garfield in the House of Representatives. He has just risen to speak and the pose is a very natural one. The chair is an exact representation of the one he used so long in Congress. This statue is of Carrara marble, twelve feet high, and stands on a base of black marble. Over the statue, supported by granite columns, is a dome twenty-two feet in diameter, which is decorated with a marvelous frieze of Venetian glass, much the finest thing in the country, showing an allegorical funeral procession of the dead President. The tower has thirteen magnificent memorial windows from the thirteen original states. The monument is built of native sandstone.



INTERIOR OF MONUMENT.

Cleveland's "Federal Plan" Government.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The chance question of a school girl gave Cleveland its present form of government. "Why not govern cities the way the United States are governed?" she asked. This idea was instantly seized upon by the pub-zen to whom it and it was made tation, lasting which induced lature, in 1891, what is familiarly "Federal Plan" Previous to this been an irregular disjointed sys-growth of the England "town which the first here. In the Cleveland this ably, but it inadequate but applied to the of a big city. little individual the power of



HON. TOM L. JOHNSON,
Mayor of Cleveland.

scattered among various officials, boards and commissions. So it was determined to centralize everything as in Washington, and so arrange affairs that the public would be able to put its finger on the one deserving man in case of either praise or blame.

The new charter made a clean-cut distinction between legislative and executive functions. It provided that the legislative power should be vested in a Council consisting of twenty members, since increased to twenty-two, elected by districts, each of whom should serve two years.

The executive power is placed in the hands of the Mayor, the Police Judges, Police Prosecutor and Police Clerk, and City Treasurer, all of whom are chosen by the people at regular elections. This law also established six departments—Public Works, Police, Fire, Accounts, Law, and Correction and Charities—the heads of which, officially termed Directors, are appointed by the Mayor,

lic-spirited citi- was addressed the basis of agi- nearly five years, the state legis- to give this city known as the government. time, there had and somewhat tem, the out- simple New meeting" idea settlers brought early days of worked admir- proved not only muddling when complex affairs There was too responsibility; government was

subject to the approval of the Council. They, in turn, appoint their subordinates whom they can remove, except for political reasons, save in the case of a member of the Fire Department or the Police Department, who cannot be dismissed without a private trial before his own Director or a public one before a tribunal consisting of the Mayor, Director of Law, and President of the Council.

The Mayor has the power to remove any officer appointed by him, but such order of removal must be in writing. At any time, and without notice, he may appoint three disinterested parties, only two of whom shall be of the same political party, to examine the affairs of any department or officer. He can also, when so minded, assume entire control of the police and fire forces of the city. When he is absent, or unable to perform the duties of his office, the Director of Law becomes Acting Mayor, or the Director of Public Works, Fire, Police, Accounts, and Charities and Correction in the order named.

The principal city officers at the present time are: Mayor, Tom L. Johnson; City Treasurer, George P. Kurtz; Director of Law, Madison W. Beacom; Director of Public Works, Charles P. Salen; Director of Police, Charles W. Lapp; Director of Fire, Herbert H. Hyman; Director of Accounts, James P. Madigan; Director of Charities and Correction, Rev. Harris R. Cooley; President of the City Council, Dr. George C. Ashmun; City Clerk, Charles W. Toland.

The schools also are operated under the "Federal Plan." The Director of Schools is Thomas H. Bell; Superintendent of Instruction, L. H. Jones; President of the School Council, Wm. T. Clark; Clerk of the School Council, Geo. E. Myers.

The two Police Judges are Wm. F. Fiedler and Thos. M. Kennedy.

The Clerk of the Police Court is A. B. Honecker, and the Police Prosecutor is Geo. Shindler.



CITY HALL.

Cleveland's Schools and Colleges.



When Cleveland started its first school there were just three families here and five children. This is the incident above all others in pioneer history that the intelligent citizen loves to dwell upon, for it shows an early love for learning. He is fond, too, of recalling the time, only a few years later, when fifteen of the leading citizens unwound the yarn from around their pocketbooks and made a purse of \$198.70—mark the exactness of the sum, it is typical—so that Cleveland children could have the training the town was too poor to give them.

These two things tell the story of our schools. It is the same today, as it was a century ago, simply on a larger scale. There is a similar craving for knowledge and a like financial generosity. Between them, supplemented largely, of course, by the high degree of youthful intelligence, Cleveland schools have become what they are, the models for the country. They have always had a supremacy of one sort or another. Cleveland had the first high school in the West and one of the first in the country.

It was not, however, until Andrew J. Rickoff came here and put the schools on the rails over which they still so smoothly glide that the country at large came to cast its eyes in this direction when it wanted innovation and improvement in its educational work. Other lands, too, felt the impulse and regeneration of what might be termed the Cleveland movement, and when Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the school board of London, came to this country in 1876 on a tour

of investigation, this was one of the first cities he visited. He made a most thorough study of local methods, and was so charmed with them that he declared in the official report he made on his return that "no single city in the United States is superior to Cleveland in the quality and method of its work."

It is not too much to say, and it is right



CENTRAL MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

to say it, too, that the impress of Cleveland methods, Cleveland courses of study, and Cleveland practices in discipline, are found in schools all over the land. Sometimes the debt is acknowledged; more often it is ignored, but it is due just the same. For many years, Cleveland has been the Mecca of the thoughtful, progressive teacher, and no one with eyes to see and brains to understand ever went away empty-handed. If the system were all for exhibition and advertising purposes, then the glory would be bought too dearly by the tax-payers. It is effective, though; it produces results and Cleveland scholarship is a standard the country over.



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Going into detail in the small way which always interests the visitor, it should be noted that Cleveland has 1,268 teachers and 45,000 pupils. In 1900, it cost \$1,208,276.07 to run the schools, a per capita of \$19.73 per pupil, the smallest in the country. Cleveland's school buildings are 76 in number, divided as follows: one normal training school, five high schools, three manual training schools, one school for deaf mutes and sixty-six graded schools. Besides this, there are twenty-four kindergartens, but these are housed in the other buildings. The value of this school property is \$4,950,507.

To step from a consideration of Cleveland's schools to its colleges is the most natural thing in the world. It is true that this city did not enter upon this higher form of education until in comparatively recent years, but then it was under such fortunate auspices of money and the highest quality of pedagogic spirit that its Western Reserve University and its Case School stand well in the front with the great ones of the country in the variety and thoroughness of their teaching.

Western Reserve University is the successor of old Western Reserve College, which was founded in Hudson, about twenty-five miles south of Cleveland, in 1826. It would probably be there



ADELBERT COLLEGE

still, a gentle influence in the big world of learning, but for the grief and generosity of a Cleveland millionaire, Amasa Stone. He built Adelbert College for it, as a memorial of his son Adelbert Stone, who was drowned in the Connecticut river while a student at Yale. The solitary condition imposed by Mr. Stone, the removal of the college to Cleveland, was eagerly complied with, and the institution he had given a great fortune became known as Adelbert College of Western Reserve University.



HATCH LIBRARY.



CLARK HALL, COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

ity. This was in 1882, and since then other departments have been added from time to time, until now it has a medical school, a law school, a dental school, a graduate school, and, what is more to the purpose of universal education, a College for Women.

Adelbert College is located, in fitting scholastic quiet, on Euclid avenue, just opposite Wade Park. On its spacious campus, in addition to the college buildings proper, are its dormitories, its gymnasium, the artistic Y. M. C. A. building, and the beautiful library given to the college by H. R. Hatch, one of Cleveland's foremost citizens and a man ardently interested in the welfare of the college. The law school is on Adelbert street, the eastern boundary of the college property, and the College for Women buildings, three in number, including beautiful Clark Hall and a handsome new memorial chapel built by her relatives in memory of the late Mrs. Florence Hartness Severance, are in the same general neighborhood, adjoining the eastern limits of Wade Park.

The generosity of the late Leonard Case, Jr., gave to Cleveland, in 1880, Case School of Applied Science, an institution only surpassed in the thoroughness of its work and the variety and value of its courses by the Boston Institute of Technology, admittedly the first in the land. Had fortune been kind enough to give him health — he had about



CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

all the other gifts at her disposal — Mr. Case would have been one of the foremost mathematicians of his age. As it was, he did a great deal of fine work along this line in an amateur way, and despite the terrible handicap of daily pain and weakness. Naturally, then, when the desire of founding a school that would most benefit the youth of Cleveland seized upon him, he determined upon one of a purely technical nature.

The Ursuline Convent is one of the oldest educational institutions in the city and has a reputation far beyond its borders. It has large and handsome buildings on Willson avenue at the corner of Scovill. It also has a boys' school on the lake shore at Nottingham, about ten miles east of Cleveland, a spot almost ideal in its beauty.



ENTRANCE TO URSULINE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Commercial Cleveland.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A casual glance at the mercantile part of the city will show how well Cleveland's business blocks have kept pace in size, solidity, and perfect adaptability for their purposes with the growth of the city. Not only there, however, may this be noticed. Scattered throughout the town, at all those sporadic little spots where trade has broken out among the

ings will be large enough to be like Aladdin's right down in of the business As a mat-

Cleveland is plied up to its fice, commerc- facturing a little ahead mand. This, result of a bit that was, in a ly bought. years brought prosperity to alone in mere the activities these dollars, were not enough to house all these If it had been



ENTRANCE TO NEW ENGLAND BUILDING.

boom, it would not have mattered. A boom argues a rank, weedy, unsubstantial growth. This was a legitimate one, though it was phenomenally big. It stayed and every year added to it at compound interest. It is still going on at this gratifying ratio. The city will not be taken unawares again, and in addition to the present supply and the monstrous skyscrapers now in process of construction, a number of even bigger ones are in the hands of the architects.

Cleveland's blocks are much the finest in the state and will compare favorably with the best of the other great cities in the land. In

homes, build- found that are and fine caught up, palace, and set the very midst world.

ter of fact, not only sup- needs with of- cial and manu- blocks, but is of the de- however, is the of experience way, too dear- The past ten so much of Cleveland, not dollars, but in which make that there buildings properly industries. simply a

one or two it surpasses them and flings down a challenge to the Old World which it has not dared to pick up.

One of these superlative buildings is the Cleveland Arcade, to give its full title, which runs from Euclid avenue to Superior street, a distance of some 400 feet, and has a frontage of 132 feet on Euclid avenue and 180 on Superior street. It is ten stories high at each end, but the arcade proper, which connects these two buildings, is only five stories in height. The city has, also, another arcade, the Colonial, which would be exalted in any other town, but which is compelled to take second place here.

Cleveland also owns, in the Sheriff Street Market, the largest and most complete market house, ice factory and cold storage plant in the world. This is a curious structure, built something on the exposition plan. It is covered with a mammoth glass roof, and surmounted in the center with a great dome.

In addition there are the Williamson block, which towers higher than any building in the state; the monster Rose building, the

largest of Ohio structures; the stately New England building; the costly home of the Society for Savings, which has both beauty and solidity; its neighbor, the Chamber of Commerce building, graceful and airy in the French style; the dignified Masonic Temple; the Hickox building, with its metropolitan elegance; the substantial Caxton building, where the printing trades center; the magnificent Perry-Payne building; the handsome Y. M. C. A. building, admirably adapted



LOOKING UP BOND STREET FROM SUPERIOR.



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

for its purpose; the Garfield building, the American Trust, and a score of others which advertise the wealth and the good taste of the city.

Cleveland's post-office is a fine specimen of the sober architecture in which the Federal government delights. It is much too small, however, for the needs of Cleveland and work will begin on a magnificent new building in a few months.

The pulse of a city is its banking business. The wise doctor of finance counts it and knows the true condition of his patient. By this test, Cleveland will be found in most robust health today. It has always been so. From the moment it first saw the light, it was the sturdiest of infants. In all its days it has never known a disastrous bank failure, and it passed through those trying days of 1873, when institutions of historic solidity went down like card houses all



CITIZENS' SAVINGS & LOAN BUILDING.



POST-OFFICE.

over the country, without a single one of its banks going to the wall.

It is true that Cleveland's first bank, the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, which was started in 1816, suspended operations for a short time, but that was due, so at least the superstitious of that time said, to the fact that it had thirteen directors. Cleveland then had a population of 500, its entire real estate was valued at \$25,000, and the bank was capitalized at \$500,000.

A fine sense of caution, almost an over-conscientiousness, animated these early officers, and a kindred conservatism has been



MASONIC TEMPLE.

the controlling policy of local bankers ever since. With such an anchor to windward, it is not strange that Cleveland banks constantly ride out storms which bring destruction to stronger craft managed with less financial seamanship. Even now, when the phenomenal growth of the city in wealth, influence, and in the variety and extent of its business interests, demands a more aggressive policy, the banks have not departed from their wise methods. There is nothing hectic about their operations. Their activity — and they are active and progressive — is always well within their own financial strength. Of late, there has been a great increase in trust companies, whose charters, admitting of a wider and more profitable range of business than was possible to the earlier institutions, might be apt to lead into speculative courses, but these are conducted as sanely and as safely as their less ambitious predecessors.

There has also been a vigorous multiplication of savings institutions throughout the city and statistics will show that the percentage of this growth is larger in Cleveland than in any other monetary center. Indeed, so numerous have they become that there is hardly a section of the city, even in the residential regions, where business has taken a foothold, in which a new savings bank will not be found. This is as eloquent of Cleveland's thrift as its progress. In this respect a city is like an individual. What it saves, not what it earns, constitutes prosperity.

In 1890, Cleveland had 31 banks, national and state. Today



SHERIFF STREET MARKET.



ENTRANCE TO WILLIAMSON BUILDING.

the number is 53. Their capital, in round numbers, has grown from \$10,000,000 to \$18,000,000, and their deposits from \$51,000,000 to \$156,000,000. This shows that the expansion of business, while productive of this large number of new banks, has been largely taken care of by the older institutions.

Taking the past decade as a basis, the statistics of the local banking business show that the growth during that time has been far greater than during the entire history of Cleveland prior to 1890, or, in other words, that the business of

today is nearly three times as large as it was ten years ago. The showing has been little short of marvelous, and indicates to what extent Cleveland has become one of the great financial centers of the United States.



THE SUPERIOR STREET VIADUCT.

Cleveland's Libraries.



When Moses Cleveland and his surveying party came, they brought with them, in addition to the historic jug of whiskey used to celebrate Independence Day, 1796, a few highly-prized books and a desire for more that has never left their descendants.

In 1846, a number of public-spirited men organized the Cleveland Library Association. This led a precarious existence for a time, for, even with all their love of books, Clevelanders were still too poor for such a luxury. It struggled along, however, until the late Leonard Case, Jr., himself a bookish man with a pretty talent for poetry, lifted it above grinding want by a gift of \$20,000. Its name was then changed to Case Library in deserved compliment to its benefactor. He continued his good work by giving Case Library the building and land on which the library is located.

The Cleveland Public Library holds a very high place among similar institutions throughout the country. Considering its size, it is as good as any, for its methods are advanced in every particular, and in some especial features it is so far ahead of its time that it is a model for even the best of other libraries. Its chief design is to make its books of direct practical value to the people, and to that end there is not a daily happening of any possible value but what it is bulletined on the big boards of the library with information as to what books will best educate on the subject. The shelves of the library are open to readers, who are enabled thereby to make intelligent selection. This privilege is very seldom abused.



WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Another library, which no visitor should let escape him, is that of the Western Reserve Historical Association, which occupies its own fine new building at the corner of Euclid avenue and Fairmount street. This is especially rich in books, pamphlets and local newspapers, but its chief interest to the intelligent visitor will be the relics of early times.



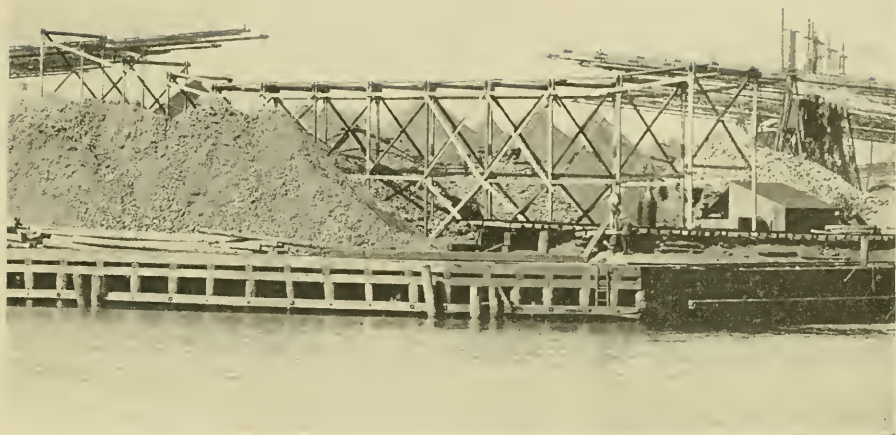
ORE DOCKS ON

Iron Ore That is Golden.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

It has already been stated that the greatest factor in the development of Cleveland from a small town to one of the principal manufacturing and commercial centers of the world was the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal in 1855. Going to the root of things, however, it would be truer to say that the wondrous change was wrought by the discovery of iron ore in the Lake Superior region a decade before, which made imperative the improved waterway of the canal. The circumstances attending that discovery are interesting enough to be briefly given here, especially when one remembers the momentous bearing the event had not only upon the future of Cleveland, but of the entire country.

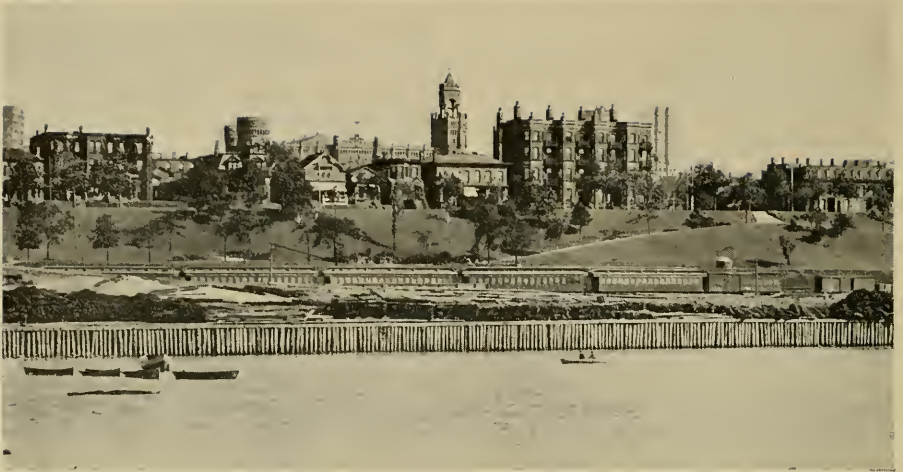
In 1844, a party of surveyors under the charge of William A. Burt were running township lines in Michigan in the vicinity of Lake Superior for the United States government, and, incidentally, were scientifically observing the geological formation of the outcropping rocks. Mr. Burt was the inventor of the solar compass and a scientist of note. His attention was directed to the peculiar deflections of the needle in the surveying instruments when operations were carried on near the present town of Negaunee, Marquette County, Michigan. Investigation revealed the fact that the land there was an immense bed of iron ore that came to the surface in several places. Singular to say, not one of the party looked upon this discovery with a practical eye. It was simply an interesting scientific incident.



THE CUYAHOGA RIVER.

Nothing was said of it when the surveyors returned, and their connection with the matter was ever after a source of chagrin to them. Had they been worldly wise, they would have claimed the land themselves, or, at least, have told the tale to interested ears when they came back to civilization again. The next year P. M. Everett, of Jackson, Michigan, while in the neighborhood, was told of this deposit of ore by the Indians, and he was shrewd enough to see its value and proceed to work at once. He opened up the first mine, the Jackson. Cleveland heard of the discovery and in 1846 J. Lang Cassells, a celebrated scientist, was sent by Cleveland capitalists to look into the matter. He met Everett, who was so far from being a "dog in the manger" that he told Cassells of another equally rich deposit some two miles away, as soon as he learned the standing of the Clevelanders back of Cassells. From this has come all of Cleveland's domination of the ore business.

Cleveland has held the controlling interest from that day to this, and while naturally gratifying to local pride, it is no idle boast, but a matter of official record, that Cleveland has been first in the development of this great industry. From the first, it has owned most of the mines and operated all but a small per cent of them. It has sold all the ore, and of the vast fleets of vessels which bring this ore down to the mills, over eighty per cent is owned by Cleveland capitalists. More than this, the Cleveland district, which embraces Ashtabula and Conneaut on the east, and Lorain on the west, which Carnegie declared the ideal spot of the world for the manufacture of iron and steel, has received fully three-quarters of all the ore that has



PANORAMIC VIEW OF

been taken from the various ranges from 1845 to the present time. As it reached the enormous tonnage of 171,418,984 at the close of 1900, the immensity of Cleveland's interest is readily apparent. Last year alone the output of the Lake Superior mines was nearly 20,000,000 tons.

The Arabian Night-like growth has been due to Cleveland capital and the improved business methods which that and Cleveland business sagacity brought about. The primitive means of mining and shipping were discarded quickly when invention could better them. Or, rather, invention was harnessed for the purpose of this betterment. Where men were alone employed for mining, machinery has now stepped in and perfected the work. Boats have grown to five hundred feet in length with a capacity of six thousand tons. It took days to load or unload a boat,— now it is a matter of hours.

Back of everything, however, has been Cleveland's exceptional location. Her money would have availed her naught, had it not been used to enhance natural advantages. Cleveland, and the Cleveland district, have points in their favor which no other section possesses. It is the cheapest meeting-point of the three essentials of iron and steel making: ore, fuel, and lime. Year by year, the rates for bringing a ton of ore from the mines has been steadily decreasing, until today a ton of ore is carried from the head of the lakes to Cleveland, about one thousand miles, for less than one dollar. There is nothing which approaches such a toll for cheapness in all the world. The bituminous coal regions of West Virginia, Ohio, and the western part of Pennsylvania, give Cleveland their coal for the lowest price, too, and, as for lime, Cleveland has but to reach out its hand and get it.

With such a start over all its competitors, it is natural that



THE LAKE FRONT.

Cleveland should occupy the dominating position it does in the iron ore business. If one were desirous of moralizing on these things, and the space permitted, it would be easy to prove how the money of Cleveland has changed the destiny of the nation, and so that of the wide, wide world. Iron is the source of every country's material greatness, and it is growing more so every year as modern methods of production and manipulation increase its use and broaden the world's dependency upon it. As was most wisely pointed out the other day by Mr. A. J. Moxham, once a Cleveland iron man himself, the use of iron grows in algebraic ratio to population. Every year adds to its demand in this astounding degree, and so every year the boastful Clevelander, if one could be found, could claim a greater share of the obligation of the United States to this city for its enterprise in this industry. Such claim is not made, however, though all will witness its fairness. Cleveland is content with its actual showing and with the glories which the future still enticingly holds out.

Cleveland is not alone preëminent in the handling of the raw material. It is one of the great manufacturing iron centers of the country. In certain lines it has no equal. More wire and wire nails and kindred things are produced in Cleveland than in any town in the world, and improved machinery and enlarged capital are making the percentage greater every year. Then it is the head of the malleable iron industry and stands well to the front in all the other multifarious branches of the manufacture of iron. The largest forgings in the country are made here, and they are only surpassed the world over by those of the famous Krupp works in Germany. In other manufacturing lines, Cleveland is equally busy and important. It furnishes most of the electrical equipment of the country.

The Building of Ships.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Shipbuilding has always been a distinctive Cleveland industry and within the past quarter of a century it has assumed such gigantic proportions that this has become the first port in the country in this regard. Such preëminence has come about naturally and in almost entire obedience to local conditions, for the great percentage of the output was for home trade. So soon as trade demanded boats they were constructed, and from the first one, Lorenzo Carter's thirty-ton schooner "Zephyr," to the unnamed monster ore carrier now in the stocks here, they all express this successful meeting of the local condition.

Early shipbuilding in Cleveland furnished a Robinson Crusoe-like interest from the fact that Levi Johnson, when he built his "Pilot" in 1814, went far from the water to the spot where the best timber was to be had. This was in a dense forest where the Euclid Avenue Opera House now stands. Johnson, however, did not meet with Crusoe's fate, for when he had finished his boat, he called upon his neighbors, who, with twenty-four yoke of oxen, dragged the "Pilot" to the foot of Superior street, where it was successfully launched into the Cuyahoga.

It has already been pointed out how the iron ore business revolutionized the commerce of Cleveland, and its stimulus has been just as great on the shipbuilding industry. As more ore was mined, more and larger boats were demanded. The kind, too, modified under the conditions of trade, and where once the lakes were white



From an old print

"WALK IN THE WATER,"
The First Steamer on the Lakes.

with the canvas of the sailing vessels of wood — these have almost entirely vanished, and the modern freighters of iron have taken their place. These are limited in size and carrying capacity only by the depth of the waterways in the lakes and the tortuous windings of the rivers on which all the lower lake receiving ports are situated. One or two crafts have been built with a length of five hundred feet and a



THE "CITY OF ERIE,"
Fastest Steamer on the Lakes.

tonnage of nearly seven thousand tons. They have been found unwieldy, however, under present channel conditions, and it is with the greatest difficulty that they could be taken up the Cuyahoga here to their destined dockage. Until a twenty-foot channel is assured all the way from the Lake Superior ports to

Cleveland, the most adaptable length will be about four hundred and fifty feet.

The change from wooden vessels to those of steel also had a most invigorating effect on shipbuilding. A wooden vessel was a more or less hazardous business enterprise. Its life was only twenty-five years and its value lessened with a percentage that was alarming to the investor. A steel vessel, however, is practically indestructible, and to construct and manage one is a conservative business enterprise.

It follows, then, that with the vast amount of unemployed capital in the country, this condition of affairs should be taken wise advantage of. One of the first men to see this was John D. Rockefeller and his first venture into the business was an order for ten vessels, a commission that was unprecedented up to the time it was given and which has never been equaled. This was about seven years ago, and he has increased his holdings in that line until fifty-six boats have been built for him. The Rockefeller fleet is almost a navy in itself and it has been the determining factor in the fixing of shipping rates from the first.

The Government statistics furnish interesting reading in regard to Cleveland's position as a shipbuilding center. The census of 1900 is not yet available. That of 1890, however, showed that Cleveland was not only the leading shipbuilding port on the lakes, but was first of the three great ports of the country,—Philadelphia, and Bath, Maine, following in the order they are set down, a lead which the past ten years' business has made even greater. During that period Cleveland built sixty-nine steel steam vessels, with a tonnage of 194,080, or quite a little more than a quarter of the entire tonnage of the country.

In 1900, it was again far in the lead in the manufacture of all kinds of vessels. It is safe to say that Cleveland owns and controls more than eighty per cent of the entire tonnage of the lakes and that a conservative estimate of its value would place it at \$35,000,000.



LAKESIDE HOSPITAL.

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.



Cleveland's death rate of 14.55 is only surpassed by three other cities, and yet it has more hospitals, proportionately, than any of its rivals. Examined closely, however, it will be seen that, aside from its healthful site, this lessening of the death rate is directly due to the multiplicity of hospitals where death is fought in the bravest manner and with the latest of weapons.

The Marine Hospital, under the control of the United States government, is the oldest hospital in Cleveland, having been established fifty years ago. Next to it on Lake street is the little village of houses, doctors, and nurses which make up the new quarters of Lakeside Hospital. This is an institution metropolitan in its size and equipments and with a modern thoroughness and success in its system. It cost a cool half-million dollars, the gift of several wealthy Clevelanders, and it has lately been endowed handsomely by one of its trustees. Then



ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.



CITY HOSPITAL.

there are the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital, St. Clair Hospital, the Cleveland General Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, St. John's Hospital, the German Hospital and the Evangelical.

All these, while giving generously of their services to the poor, are pay institutions. Cleveland has one unique hospital over which she is duly proud. This is St. Alexis' which, reversing the usual rule, has a few pay patients, but is mainly charitable. It asks no fees and



STATE HOSPITAL.



JEWISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.

knows no creed — Christian, Jew and Pagan are alike welcome when occasion for its services arises. It even shelters dumb animals, for the story is told of a wise dog that ran with one of the ambulances bringing patients there. This dog broke its leg and dragged itself many miles to the doors of the hospital, where its cries brought it attention and treatment.

The city operates a large hospital in connection with its other charitable work, and the State Hospital for the Insane is located at Newburg, just across the city line.

Cleveland's charitable institutions are on a par with its churches and hospitals in number and influence.



PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

They have, too, the proper attitude and approach the poor in a spirit of helpfulness rather than of patronage, as is too often the case. For that reason they have done much present good and have not burdened the future by pauperizing those they have helped. Chief among these beneficent institutions are the orphan asylums. The Protestant Orphan Asylum on St. Clair street owes much to Leonard Case, who gave the land where it is situated, and to J. H. Wade, Joseph Perkins and Dr. Alleyne



HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Maynard, who built the principal buildings. The Jewish Orphan Asylum on Woodland avenue, near Willson, is one of the largest and best conducted in the United States. Many wealthy men, all over the country, have received their training there, and as they show their gratitude by constant gifts, it is as well endowed as it is famous. It has a magnificent building and beautiful grounds. There are three Catholic Orphan Asylums, all of them ready in good works. These are St. Vincent's, St. Joseph's and St. Mary's asylums. Poor and deserving children are also looked after in City Industrial School, and the Jones' Home, and every summer there is in operation a most helpful charity, the Fresh Air Camp for Children.

Other institutions are the House of the Good Shepherd for girls, the Eliza Jennings Home and the Bethel Associated Charities.



GOODRICH HOUSE.

Social Settlements.



Right in line with this work, though not partaking of its eleemosynary character, are the various social settlements of the city. These are situated in the regions of the heaviest congestion of population. Goodrich House, at the corner of St. Clair and Bond streets, is the largest and most important. Its building, which is big and full of beauty, so as to educate its patrons by its mere presence, is the gift of Mrs. Samuel Mather, and was the first building in the United States to be erected for this purpose. It is in one of the most depraved and brazen regions of the city, but it shines there "like a good deed in a naughty world," and is making a brave fight to keep the children in line with good morals and good citizenship.

This, too, is the spirit which controls Hiram House settlement, up on Orange street, where all the foreign Jews seem to gravitate the minute they come to Cleveland. Near by there, on Woodland avenue, is the Council Educational Alliance, a Jewish organization of like import, but which is not a settlement but a meeting-place. On Mayfield Road is another settlement, the Alta, named after Miss Alta Rockefeller, who gave the building where the work is carried on and endowed it as well.



TRINITY CATHEDRAL (Episcopal) IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

Cleveland's Churches.



Churches are indexes of material prosperity as well as spiritual growth. When a town waxes fat in men and money and stands high in the counsels of the land, it finds time to honor God who has blessed it. Cleveland is not backward in this respect. With the single exception of Brooklyn, "The City of Churches," it has a greater percentage of houses of worship than any other American city. There are temples of all sorts of faiths and have sparse or powerful congregations as the case may be, but they have exercised an individual and collective influence for good on the morals of the community that cannot be overestimated. Carefully compiled statistics show that the ratio of crime is far lower in Cleveland than in any other city in the entire world having a population of 300,000 or over. The freedom from grinding poverty for which Cleveland is also noted is another good which is directly traceable to the wide-reaching influences of churches.

Big and little, there are three hundred and fifty churches in Cleveland, among them a number which will favorably compare in size, architectural beauty and ecclesiastical spirit, with any in the land. One at least, Epworth Memorial Church, on Willson avenue at the corner of Prospect, has value to the religious historian, for



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

soon follow them with the cathedral proper. This, when completed, will be one of the most impressive sacred edifices in the country. It is designed on noble lines as to size and dignity. It will be stately but not chilling, for it is to be a church for all people. Old Stone Church, which was organized in 1820, has always played an important part in Cleveland's life, secular as well as religious. It has occupied the same site since its organization, and the interested reader can find it in its earliest and present shapes in the pictures comparative of Cleveland in different stages of its existence which are printed in the forepart of this book.



THE TEMPLE (Jewish).

there was born, about a baker's dozen of years ago, the Epworth League. This church will doubtless be the Mecca of many visitors.

So far as local history is concerned, Trinity parish is the oldest in the city, dating back to 1816. It occupies a vine-clad, picturesque edifice on Superior street, just opposite the City Hall, but it has already built the church house and chapel on its new grounds at the corner of Euclid avenue and Perry street, and will



EPWORTH MEMORIAL CHURCH (Methodist).

A church which occupies a unique position in the religious work of the city is Pilgrim Congregational Church on Jennings avenue, on the South Side. This hitches up religious training with social improvement and pleasure and drives them easily. It has a gymnasium, library, rooms for social and literary clubs, and all other things which run along these helpful and uplifting lines and which enable a

clergyman to get at a man's soul by first attending to his mind and body.

The Jewish Temple on Willson avenue, at the corner of Central avenue, has similar ethical aims and does much good work among the people of its faith and neighborhood.

Cleveland rejoices in many other churches of beauty and prominence, equally distributed among the various faiths. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, at the corner of Superior and Erie streets, is an interesting edifice. Another Catholic church of more than local reputation is St. Michael's and All Angels' which is situated on Scranton avenue on the South



PILGRIM CHURCH (Congregational).



CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION (R. C.)

Side. The First Baptist Church at the corner of Prospect and Kennard streets is an edifice of delightful architectural lines. Another church whose seating capacity is admirably designed is the Second Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Prospect street and Sterling avenue. The Church of the Unity on Huron street is small but exceedingly attractive. This church is the center of much intellectual activity, probably more so than any other in town. One of the most popular churches in the city is the Plymouth, at the corner

of Prospect and Perry streets. For the stranger who loves fine music, a visit to St. Paul's Church at the corner of Euclid and Case avenues is especially recommended.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.



The Homes of Cleveland.



The homes of a city are the indexes of its character, as plain and true and convincing as if placarded in the bravery of type on billboards where all might read. The visitor to Cleveland will need no further guide. His eyes will tell him as he glances over the streets

where average, every-day humanity houses itself, that this is a town where the homely virtues flourish; that it is solid and safe and conservative. He will see, too, that its people are patriotic, for all other considerations aside, such homes are well worth fighting for.

One characteristic which all visitors





immediately note, is the extensive stretches of green that surround most of the homes. Even down in the congested regions of the city the huddling of the houses has not extinguished this characteristic. This bit of grass about the home is an heritage. It is the survival of the roomy dooryard of the early days. Then, too, are the sentinel rows of giant trees that adorn almost all the city streets, even "down town." Cleveland has been as proud of her trees as a belle of her teeth and has lost each one with an equal pang. So strong has this sentiment always been that progress has often stayed its hand and many places will be noted throughout the city where a grand tree, dating back, perhaps, beyond the birth of the city, will spring from the very center of a much-traveled sidewalk, or will boldly encroach upon the paved roadway itself.

Cleveland was once known as "The Forest City" and has far from forfeited that title at the present time. Indeed, it is unique in the land in its combination of energy and elemental charm. In becoming a great city, it took loving care to preserve its earlier beauties of trees and flowers and sward, and it is this strange but delightful graft of Western push upon the sylvan charm of a New England village that has made Cleveland one of the most desirable residence cities in the United States.

Bayard Taylor put on record that glowing sentence, which has ever since been the shibboleth of loyal Clevelanders, that "Euclid avenue is the most beautiful street in the world." When he said that, the "Avenue" stretched clear down to the square, an unbroken front



of handsome homes embowered in lawns as full of sheer delight as any England could furnish. Since then, trade has nibbled away the fringe of the street, but if the interested visitor will board an east-bound car to Perry street, and then walk up Euclid avenue to Case avenue, where he can find a car again, he will acknowledge the present truth of Taylor's words and himself repeat them. The massive





houses, artistic in design and solid in workmanship, may seem too severe at close range, but they stand far from the road on a gentle ridge, from which the emerald lawns sweep down to the street in graceful curves. These stately homes are typical to Cleveland. No other city has anything that equals their beauty and dignity.



Other cities give themselves over to trade and manufacture so largely that they force their citizens outside their borders for satisfying homes. It is not so here. Within a rifle shot of the square, the very heart of the city so to speak, are streets with all the shady charms of a village, and a ride of thirty minutes on any of the car lines will fill the eye with country delights. Yet the observer will be miles from the city limits. Let him go, for instance, to Euclid Heights, which has sprung into existence as an artistic residential quarter in the past few years, and he will see beautiful homes, the finest expression of architectural skill, that are almost smothered in dense groves of trees, with the further delight of a grand panoramic view of Cleveland from a particularly happy point of observation.

His trips to the parks must surely embrace one to Edgewater, a short distance across the river. That seen, he should stroll out Lake avenue, which borders it on its western end and which has a



similar topography. Here he will find another phase of Cleveland's beauty and a most distinct one. For miles are the country seats of nature-loving Clevelanders. Their homes are grand because they have been wise enough to let nature do its own adorning. Back of them lies Lake Erie, beautiful in all its moods, and in front they have the vastness, the primitive grandeur and beauty of the unbroken country, and yet the intimacy of the city. There are parks where herds of deer might hide themselves, and still the busiest part of the city is almost within hallooing distance.

The Clubs of Cleveland.



UNION CLUB.

Taking into consideration its size, wealth and prestige, Cleveland is, perhaps, less of a club city than any corresponding town in the country. The reason is close at hand. It is the domestic spirit which the first Clevelanders bequeathed to their successors, and, more especially, the general possession of homes of

exceptional beauty and character. Still, Cleveland has a fair proportion of these organizations and each is typical of some phase of local life.

The Union Club is the oldest and the most exclusive. Membership in it is a seal of social and business prominence. The club is made up, chiefly, of the older element of the city, and it has a waiting list large enough to make a complete membership for another club. Just at present it is housed in a historic and stately old mansion in the very midst of the business activities of Euclid avenue. This was one of the handsomest houses in Cleveland and even now, with its grand old pillars, is an admirable example of the architecture of the early days.



ROWFANT CLUB.

The Century Club was organized by the younger element of business and professional men. Its membership is eagerly sought and it has a large waiting list. The Century occupies a most delightful eyrie in the New England building, using the entire upper floor. Its dining room, which is almost an unbroken stretch of glass on its north side, so many and so large are its windows, gives one of the finest views of the lake the city affords.



UNIVERSITY CLUB.

A club that is characteristic of Cleveland social life is the Colonial, which occupies a handsome building of genuine Colonial type on Euclid avenue in the "East End." This is a family club, given over to the entertainment of the wives and daughters of its members, as well as to the masculine element. It is the center of much of the social life of that section of the city.

The Jewish people of Cleveland, no inconsiderable portion of its population and prominent in its business life, have a large and influential club, the Excelsior. Its members are representative of the best Jewish life, wealth and culture, and it stands on a par with the Union club in its social power and the brilliancy of its functions. It occupies its own handsome building on Woodland avenue, which is furnished in an artistic manner.

The Tavern, like the Century, takes its members from the younger set but it does not come in competition with it, because of its location. It occupies the house, an imposing structure of brick and stone, which was given to Mrs. Garfield and which she occupied for some time. The Tavern has a large membership and a distinct place in the wordly life of the city.

The University Club, whose membership is confined exclusively to college graduates, is an interesting institution. The clannishness of college life has brought to it men who are also members of other clubs. It is housed in most fitting quarters, the beautiful Tod



COLONIAL CLUB.

home on Prospect street, and it has honored many distinguished men who have visited Cleveland.

Social life in Cleveland does not, however, confine itself to clubs that are entirely within its borders. It has the Roadside Club in Glenville, just on the edge of the tracks of the local trotting association, which is extremely popular, and when it wishes joys of a still more rural nature it hies itself to the Country Club, which has beautiful grounds and a fine rambling house on the lake shore just east of the city.

Cleveland is very proud of its Rowfant Club, an organization of book-lovers, which has a quaint and artistic home in an old-fashioned house on Prospect street, convenient of access, but still out of the hurly-burly of business. It was named for Rowfant, the seat of the late Sir Frederick Locker-Lampson, who was the possessor of the most famous private library in England. It is not, strictly speaking, a literary club, but devotes itself to the mechanical and artistic side of bookmaking. It dabbles in this somewhat itself, and has issued some two dozen books and pamphlets, each of which has been an exquisite specimen of artistic printing and binding. The Rowfant Club is wedded to the cult of candlesticks. It has a collection of over two hundred, said to be the finest in the country, and these are

solemnly lighted upon Candlemas Day when its annual meeting is held. Its membership is only one hundred, drawn from the best literary culture of the city, and while, as has been said, it concerns itself more with the manner of a book than its matter, with the cover rather than the contents, it has a number of members whose libraries are famous throughout the country for the rarity of their treasures.

Although its home is without the borders of the city, the German-American Club is most assuredly a Cleveland organization. Its members are all resident here, and they typify that good citizenship which comes of the blend of German principles upon American liberty. It is the social center of German life in the summer, for its club-house, a fine frame building, is built in the heart of a large grove on the shores of the lake, a few miles east of Cleveland. It has the wealthiest and most influential Germans in the city among its members. The same element is behind the Gesangverein which takes up the social work of the German colony in winter, supplementing it with some excellent concerts. The Gesangverein, which is one of the oldest clubs in the city has just moved into a handsome brick club-house of its own on Willson avenue. This is fitted up with a large hall and stage where the Gesangverein concerts, delightful in their way, are given during the season.



GERMAN-AMERICAN CLUB.

Cleveland's Park System.



The park system of Cleveland, unequalled in many respects in this country, owes less to municipal expenditure than to individual generosity. Its principal parks have been the gifts of loyal and philanthropic citizens, quick to see the benefit, in a moral as well as a physical way, that these beautiful breathing spots would give to Cleveland, and even quicker in putting their views into practical form. One park, the nucleus of the system, was given in 1882, but



the others rapidly followed the establishment of the Park Commission less than eight years ago.

In thus providing for the health, and comfort and pleasure of their fellows, these latter-day philanthropists only followed a historical precedent. The first thing that the far-seeing Connecticut founders of Cleveland did, even before a dollar's worth of property had been sold, was to set aside ten acres and perpetually dedicate them to public use as a park. This still exists as Monumental Park, popularly known as Public Square, in the heart of the city, and, surrounded by modern buildings, is a delightful oasis in a desert of brick, stone and mortar. For a time it stood intact against the march of improvement, but streets were finally cut through it and the Sol-

diers' and Sailors' Monument placed in one of its quarterings. Irreverent and unesthetic business has also sought to use it for commercial purposes in the erection of blocks and the placing there of the City Hall, but against this the wording of the deed stood firm, and so this little bit of nature nestles close to the stony marts of trade like the lichen in the crag.

The present park system owes its birth to the magnificent gift of Wade Park to the city in 1882. This contains 83 acres and was the gift of the late Jephtha H. Wade, after whom it is named. One excellent virtue of all the Cleveland parks is that they have rare natural beauties which have never been sacrificed in their artistic development. This is particularly true of Wade Park, which has never grown sophisticated or lost its first sylvan charm. The statue of Commodore Perry is superbly placed in Wade Park, and that of Harvey Rice, who did so much for the public schools of the state, has lately been given a prominent site there. Wade Park is the home of the "Zoo." Up to the present time, though fairly well stocked with animals, it has not been adequate to Cleveland's needs or Cleveland's position in this respect. Just now, however, there is a healthful awakening in the matter, and steps are on foot that will make it take its place among the leading zoological gardens of the country. The city council has decided to spend a liberal sum of money in providing larger and better quarters and in procuring more animals, and citizens are showing their interest by making individual donations.

The next great gift was that of Gordon Park in 1893 by the late William J. Gordon, who, like Mr. Wade, had been a prominent figure in local life and wished his memory to be held in remembrance by the Clevelanders who were to come after him. Wade Park had been nature's own—a tangle of trees and streams, and delicious forest

paths—but Gordon Park was largely man's handiwork. It had been the home of Mr. Gordon and his hobby. He was many times a millionaire and gold incalculable had been poured out for its beautifying. The best landscape gardeners of the day planned it, with a deft util-





ization of its native picturesqueness and with a particular artistic emphasis of its noble sweep of lake front as a foil to its forests, bluffs and dales, until human endeavor could give it no further charm.

A land company was the next great donor, and its gift of 278 acres marks the southern limit of the park system. When Shakerism flourished, one of its most vigorous colonies had headquarters here and, even now, the ruins of some of its quaint communal buildings may be seen. It is here in Shaker Heights Park, from the innumerable springs that make it glad, that Doan Brook has its source, and as it meanders along on its seven miles' journey to the lake, as idle and as happy

and as vagrant as a frolicsome boy, its valley forms one of the most unique parks in the country; a park which is at once a monument to the generosity and the artistic discernment of John D. Rockefeller. Part of it, Ambler Parkway, had already been purchased by the city, but Mr. Rockefeller, who wished to make his gift a flawless one, generously refunded to the city the many thousands it had already paid for the land.

This bit of fifty-five acres is richly endowed by nature. The greater part of the tract is wild, with masses of rock lining the ravine. Tangled underbrush fills much of the space, with immense trees that reach almost to the level of the land above it. One of its most striking effects is produced by the main driveway which has been blasted out of the solid wall of rock, rising many feet on its eastern side, and which winds along the bluff, with a sheer declivity of nearly a hundred feet, in a manner strongly suggestive of a mountain stage road. On the opposite side of the ravine is another driveway, known as "Vinecliffe," which is as romantic and sylvan as that is bold and picturesque. Then comes a stretch of boulevard which takes the park to Euclid avenue.

At Wade Park, just across the street, begins the Brookway Division of this extensive Rockefeller Park. This stretches from Wade Park to Gordon Park, and it may well be doubted if more natural attractiveness can be found anywhere crowded into a similar

space than along the route of this drive. Not only did Mr. Rockefeller give the land for this noble parkway, but he supplemented his princely gift with many hundred thousands of dollars to make it all it should be. Much of this money has been expended in putting fine stone arches under St. Clair street, Superior street and Wade Park avenue, so that the drive might not be interrupted in its way from Wade Park to the lake. There is no other park in the country, perhaps in the world, possessing such natural variety, and Cleveland is deservedly proud of it and its generous donor.

This gift was very appropriately made on "Founder's Day" during the Centennial exercises of the city in 1896.

The father of Cleveland's park system saw not only the beauties of Doan Brook valley and the contiguous territory, but he had a dream of a system that would encircle the city from the lake on the east to the lake on the west, wedding it, as it were, with a ring of green, to health and happiness, and to that vague spiritual uplift which all honest association with nature must develop. From Shaker Heights Park, this semi-circular line swung around to Garfield Park, in Newburgh, to Brookside Park, which is just at the borders of Brooklyn, and then it brought up in the west at Edgewater Park on the lake. All this has been accomplished and the parks are worthy links in the verdant chain of beauty. It was proposed, moreover, and the dream will some time come true, to join all these parks with a line of boulevard, open alike to all. Part of this has already been





done, and one can drive from the lake at Gordon Park to the tiny imitations at Shaker Heights Park, a distance of seven miles, as the crow flies. And when there is money for the purpose, which will be in a short time, Edgewater Park will be connected with the very heart of the city by a boulevard which will start at the western end of the Superior street viaduct and lose itself in the park. This will make it one of the most popular parks in the system, as it is, beautiful in itself, much nearer to the congested part of the city and has one of the finest bathing beaches along this shore of the lake. Another beautiful plan which some generous Clevelander will materialize some day, if the city does not do so, is a boulevard stretching all along the lake front of the city and joining Gordon Park and Edgewater Park in a superb roadway that will be the finishing touch to the beautiful system.

One important





feature of the Cleveland park system, which will appeal to the admiring visitor so strongly that he should take it back with him and graft it upon his home organization, is that complete ownership vested in the public. The parks are the people's and there are no

petty laws to spoil their enjoyment of them. No red tape hobbles their legs, and they can range over the entire territory at their own pleasure. Other cities, of course, have their free sections where games may be played, picnics held, and little children may make acquaintance with Mother Nature at first hand. Here, however, there are no mandatory and irritating signs, "Keep off the grass." It is nature's carpet for feet tired with the bricks of the city, and it woos many thousands away from the paths. There are self-evident rules, of course, against the picking of flowers and wanton destruction, but so far no vandalism has developed, and the Cleveland idea of the use of parks and their genuine public ownership is certain, sooner or later, to spread throughout the country.

No matter what they cost, parks are the cheapest things for which civic money is spent. They are regenerators. They have a benison far beyond the health and pleasure they give, though this is great and permanent. The intimacy with nature which they offer and encourage makes for manhood and good morals. The child of the crowded tenement, who would otherwise be cramped and distorted, will grow to purer life and better citizenship because he has known the green of tree and grass; the song of birds and the babble of brooks, with the blue sky arching overhead.

It can be said here, with all propriety, that Cleveland owes much to the late Charles H. Bulkley, the father of the parks. He had the eye of a prophet. He saw Cleveland's growth and its needs, and so laid out the system on its present broad lines. He gave freely of his money and his influence, and devoted the greater part of his time to the upbuilding of the parks. Now that he is gone, the worth of his work grows more apparent every day, and a movement is on foot to erect a monument to him in one of the parks, which shall be the loving tribute of the entire city.

The Cities of the Dead.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The American habit of taking the stranger within his gates for a stroll in the cemetery, at which superrefined foreigners sometimes see fit to sneer, has, like all customs, a basis of good common sense.

Nine times out of ten, even in the smallest and dreariest of villages, the graveyard is the most picturesque spot about. It has been selected for its beauty on sentimental grounds, for an intuitive knowledge of the sedative sympathy of nature teaches that sorrow loses some of its first fierce bitterness in picturesque surroundings. There is nothing more poignant than a lonely unkempt grave in bleak or barren ground.

Despite its size, Cleveland is still near enough to the common feeling to have this trust in the serenity of its cemeteries and a vanity in their beauty. Certainly, its dead sleep in cities even more beautiful than that of their waking brethren. In all the varied glories of its parks, there is none, for instance, which has a greater charm, in a purely pictorial way, than its famous Lake View Cemetery. It lies on that marked but gentle ridge which skirts the southern hem of the city and which scientists tell us was once the edge of a primordial lake. From this the eye gets a gracious view of the surrounding landscape, beautiful as a picture and framed with the blue of the lake. It is this scene which gives the cemetery its title and artist surely could ask no fairer sight. Here are some of the finest



THE ROCKEFELLER SHAFT.



THE WADE MEMORIAL.

private monuments in the country and towering above them all in its strength and simplicity is the wonderful monolith that marks the plat of the John D. Rockefeller family. This is of Barrie granite, the largest piece ever taken from an American quarry. In this cemetery is also found the

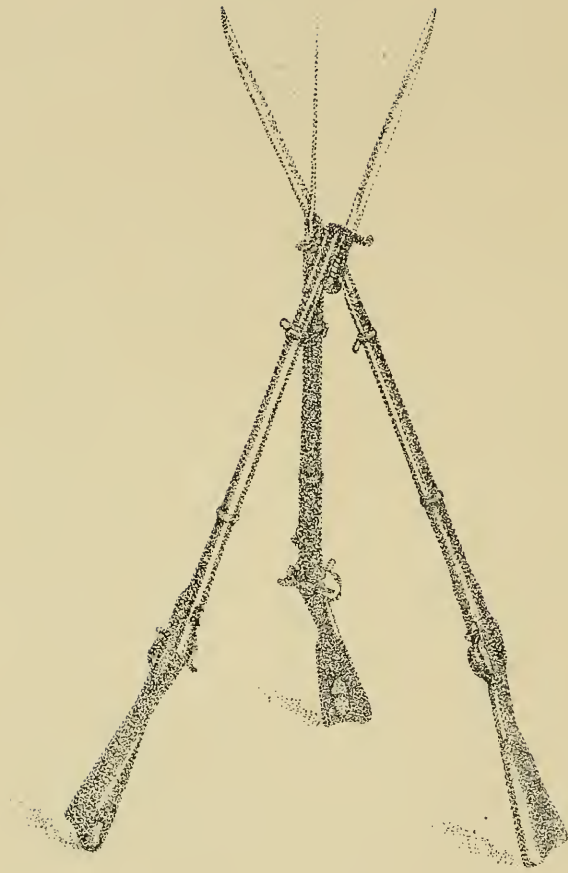
mammoth boulder, symbolical in its rugged grandeur of the brave soldier who lies beneath it, General M. D. Leggett.

Next to the Garfield Monument, which is fully described elsewhere, the great glory of Lake View Cemetery is the Wade Memorial, the marvelously beautiful mortuary chapel erected by J. H. Wade in honor of his grandfather, Jephtha H. Wade, the millionaire philanthropist who gave Wade Park to the city. There are larger memorials of this nature in the world, but none finer. Small as it is, it cost one quarter of a million dollars and its decorations are unequalled. The beautiful bronze gates alone cost a fortune and the stained glass windows are not surpassed in this country and, probably, not in the entire world.

It is not wise to burden a book of this nature with too much description of graveyards, still it would be doing the intelligent visitor an injustice not to direct his attention to Woodland Cemetery which, despite its mortuary gloom, is one of the garden spots of the city. After the rush and tension of the city, its calm falls on the soul like a blessing. It has the sweet peace of nature and of God. And Riverside Cemetery on the South Side, overlooking the Cuyahoga and far away from its fret and fume, should not be overlooked by the visitor.



THE LEGGETT BOULDER.



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