IN WASHINGTON'S MEMORY

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT'S DEATH OBSERVED.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY SPEAKS AT MOUNT VERNON, WHERE IMPRESSIVE MASONIC SERVICES ARE HELD.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Masons of high degree from all over the United States and Canada met at Mount Vernon to-day in services commemorating the 100th anniversary of the death of George Washington. President McKinley delivered an eloquent tribute to the memory of the first President, and members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, high officials of the Government and well known private citizens were present. After the Masonic ceremonies the Independent Order of Red Men honored the memory of Washington with the rites of the order.

The Masons went from this city to Mount Vernon by steamer. Headed by Colonel Robert White, of Wheeling, W. Va., the grand marshal, the procession marched to the wharf and embarked. At Alexandria they were joined by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and the journey to Mount Vernon was resumed. President McKinley left the White House shortly before 10 o'clock and was taken to Mount Vernon in a special train on an electric line. At Mount Vernon the procession was formed at the mansion, where President McKinley and other guests joined it, and moved solemnly to the old vault where the body of Washington first reposed. This procession was formed in the exact order and moved over the same path which was followed at Washington's funeral. Halting at the vault, the 2d Cavalry Band played a funeral dirge, and Bishop Randolph of the Southern Episcopal Diocese of Virginia offered prayer. This was followed by an address by the Grand Master of Masons in Colorado, and the procession moved to the tomb where the body of Washington now lies.

Here occurred the impressive services of the Masonic ritual. The Grand Masters of the thirteen original States formed in line, facing the representatives of the other jurisdictions, the Grand Lodge and other brethren standing in a circle around the tomb with joined hands. Then the Grand Master of Virginia called on each of the jurisdictions in turn for the messages and tributes sent by them. As the Grand Master of California, representing the Western States, concluded, the following responses were made:

The Craft—Amen.

All of the Grand Masters—O, death, where is thy sting?

The Craft—O, grave, where is thy victory?

The Grand Masters then deposited their wreaths and evergreens and the craft slowly marched past, laying their tributes on the tomb.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

On reaching the mansion the lines were drawn up and President McKinley delivered an address. He was introduced by the Grand Master of Virginia, and spoke as follows:

We have just participated in a service commemorative of the 100th anniversary of the death of George Washington. Here at his old home, which he loved so well, and which the patriotic women of the country have guarded with loving hands, exercises are conducted under the auspices of the great fraternity of Masons, which a century ago planned and executed the solemn ceremonial which attended the Father of his Country to his tomb. The lodge in which he was initiated and the one over which he afterward presided as Worshipful Master, accorded positions of honor at his obsequies, are to-day represented here in token of profound respect to the memory of their most illustrious member and beloved brother.

Masons throughout the United States testify anew their reverence for the name of Washington and the inspiring example of his life. Distinguished representatives are here from all the Grand Lodges of the country to render the ceremonies as dignified and impressive as possible, and most cordial greetings have come from across our borders and from beyond the sea.

Not alone in this country, but throughout the world, have Masons taken an especial interest in the observation of this centennial anniversary. The fraternity justly claims the immortal patriot as one of its members; the whole human family acknowledges him as one of its greatest benefactors. Public bodies, patriotic societies and other organizations, our citizens everywhere, have esteemed it a privilege to-day to pay their tribute to his memory and do the splendor of his accomplishments in the advancement of justice and liberty among men. "His fair fame, secure in its immortality, shall shine through countless ages with undiminished lustre."

GROWTH OF THE REPUBLIC.

The struggling Republic for which Washington was willing to give his life, and for which he ever freely spent his fortune, and which at all times was the object of his most earnest solicitude, has steadily and wonderfully developed along the lines which his sagacity and foresight carefully planned. It has stood every trial, and at the dawn of a new century is stronger than ever to carry forward its mission of liberty. During all the intervening years it has been true, forever true, to the precepts of the Constitution which he and his illustrious colleagues framed for its guidance and government. He was the National architect, says Bancroft, the historian, and but for him the Nation could not have achieved its independence, could not have formed its union, could not have put the Federal Government into operation. He had neither precedent nor predecessor. His work was original and constructive, and has successfully stood the severest tests. He selected the site for the capital of the Republic he founded, and gave it the name of the Federal City, but the Commission substituted the name of Washington as the more fitting, and to be a perpetual recognition of the services of the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, the president of the convention which framed the Constitution and the first President of the Republic. More than seventy millions of people acknowledge allegiance to the flag which he made triumphant. The Nation is his best eulogist and his noblest monument.

I have been deeply interested and touched by the sentiments of his contemporaries, uttered a hundred years ago, on the occasion of his death. The Rev. Walter King, of Norwich, Conn., in the course of an eloquent eulogy delivered in that city on January 5, 1800, said in part: "By one mighty effort of manly resolution we were born anew, and declared our independence. Now commenced the bloody contest for everything we held dear. The same Almighty Being, by whose guidance we were hitherto conducted, beheld us with compassion, and saw what we needed—a pilot, a leader in the enterprise we had undertaken. He called for Washington, already prepared, anointed him as His servant, with regal dignity, and put into his hands the control of all our defensive operations. But here admiration suppresses utterance. Your own minds must fill out the active character of the man. A description of the warlike skill, the profound wisdom, the prudence, the heroism and integrity which he displayed in the character of the Commander-in-Chief would suffer materially in hands like mine. But this I may say: The eyes of all our American Israel were placed upon him as their savior, under the direction of Heaven, and they were not disappointed."

The Rev. Nathan Strong, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, in Hartford, spoke as follows on December 27, 1799: "He was as much the angel of peace as of war, as much respected, as deeply reverenced in the political cabinet for a luminous coolness of disposition, whereby party jealousy became enlightened and ashamed of itself, as he was for a coolness of command in the dreadful moment when empires hung suspended on the fate of battle. His opinions became the opinion of public bodies, and every man was pleased with himself when he found he thought like Washington. Under the auspices of this great warrior, who was formed by the Providence of God to defend his country, the war was ended and America ranked among the nations. He who might have been a monarch retired to his own Vernon, unclothed of all authority, to enjoy the blessing of being a free private citizen. This was a strange sight, and gave a new triumph to human virtue—a triumph that hath never been exceeded in the history of the world, except it was by his second recess, which was from the Presidency of the United States."

And on the day preceding December 26, 1799, in the course of his memorable funeral oration before both houses of Congress, Major General Lee, then a Representative from the State of Virginina, gave utterance to the noble sentiment as forceful to-day as in those early years of our National life: "To the horrid din of battle sweet peace succeeded, and our virtuous chief, mindful only of the common good, in a moment tempting personal aggrandizement hushed the discontent of growing sedition, and, surrendering his power into the hands from which he had received it, converted his sword into a ploughshare, teaching an admiring world that to be truly great you must be truly good."

WASHINGTON'S ENDURING FAME.

While strong with his own generation, he is stronger even in the judgment of the generations which have followed. After a lapse of a century he is better appreciated, more perfectly understood, more thoroughly venerated and loved than when he lived. He remains an ever increasing influence for good in every part and sphere of action of the Republic. He is recognized as not only the most far sighted statesman of his generation, but as having had almost prophetic vision. He built not alone for his own time, but for the great future, and pointed the rightful solution of many of the problems which were to arise in the years to come.

John Adams, the immediate successor of Washington, said of him in an address to the Senate on December 23, 1799: "For himself he had lived enough to life and to glory. For his fellow citizens, if their prayers could have been answered, he would have been immortal . . . His example is now complete, and it will teach wisdom and virtue to magistrates, citizens and men not only in the present age, but in future generations, as long as our history shall be read."

The Nation needs at this moment the help of his wise example. In dealing with our vast responsibilities we turn to him. We invoke the counsel of his life and character and courage. We summon his precepts that we may keep his pledges to maintain justice and law, education and morality, and civil and religious liberty in every part of our country, the new as well as the old.

The services closed with the benediction by E. N. Calisch, rabbi of Beth Ahaba Synagogue, Richmond, Va.

RED MEN'S SERVICES AT THE TOMB.

At 3 o'clock a delegation of the Improved Order of Red Men, in charge of the Great Incohonee, George E. Green, of Binghamton, N. Y., and Charles H. Litchman, of Marblehead, Mass., arrived at Mount Vernon to pay the tribute of 220,000 Red Men to the memory of Washington. He was one of the founders of the Sons of Liberty, to which the Red Men trace back their origin through varying names. The master of ceremonies was Urban H. Hester, of Ohio, Past Grand Sachem. After Mr. Hester had read the call for the observance of the day, and the Great Prophet, Robert T. Daniels, had invoked the Great Spirit, Mr. Litchman delivered an oration on the character of Washington. He was followed by the Great Chief of Records, Charles H. Conley, with a message to the Red Men of the world. In conclusion he deposited in the tomb a handsome silk flag on a standard to which was attached four ribbons of the colors of the order—green, orange, blue and scarlet. A wreath of red immortelles was also deposited in the tomb, as a "fit emblem of our belief in that immortality of the soul which rises superior to all the ills of life and, through the bright blessing of hope, gives us promise of eternal joy."

SENATOR DEPEW'S TRIBUTE.

A EULOGY OF WASHINGTON DELIVERED BEFORE RED MEN.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The Order of Red Men held elaborate exercises in memory of Washington in Convention Hall to-night. Patriotic music by the Marine Band, songs and addresses formed features of an interesting programme. George E. Green presided, and speeches were made by Charles H. Litchman and Robert T. Daniel. Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New-York, was the orator of the evening and had a hearty reception when he was introduced by the presiding officer as "the greatest orator of his kind."

MR. DEPEW'S ORATION.

Senator Depew paid a high tribute to George Washington, whose services to the country he reviewed in detail. He spoke in part as follows:

Indiscriminate eulogy has obscured the lesson of his career. He was neither a prodigy nor an accident. Rare gifts of mind and body were supplemented by a genius of common sense. He utilized with indomitable industry every opportunity to master the art of war and understand the science of government. He was also the most methodical and farsighted business man of his time. He loved the hunting field, and was foremost in every athletic sport. Jefferson says that Washington was the best horseman he ever saw, and his fondness for fine horses drew him from Mount Vernon to Philadelphia to witness a famous race. The only officer who came from the bloody field of the Braddock massacre with honor and glory was Colonel Washington. At the age of twenty-six he had been for five years in continuous active military service under able generals of the British army and in independent commands. In his campaigns he had become personally familiar with the country from Boston on the east to the extreme boundaries of the Western wilds. He was a trained soldier of brilliant reputation when he assumed command of the Continental Army at Cambridge twenty years afterward. For two decades, as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and of Continental conventions and conferences, he had mastered the controversies with Great Britain and become a constructive statesman of the first rank.

It has been given to no other man in the story of nations to be the repository of the destinies of his country in so many and such varied crises in its history. Washington's career demonstrates the value of character, in genius and acquirement in several lines. Hamilton, Jefferson and Adams were his superiors. Each of them had a large following, but the following formed a faction. All parties reposed unquestioning confidence in the uprightness and unselfish patriotism of Washington. "There is but one character which keeps them in awe," said Edmund Randolph. A favorite fad of the levelling up by universal education in our day is the one that no man is indispensable to the people, the Army, the Government, a cause or an industry. But in the clearer view of a century's retrospect we now see that the death of Washington at any time between 1776 and 1797 would have changed the destiny and delayed, if not destroyed, the development of this Nation.

WASHINGTON'S GREAT EXAMPLE.

When peace and independence were assured the victorious army encamped at Newburg in sullen discontent. It was ragged, hungry and suffering from long arrears of pay. It had little respect for the Congress which was so indifferent to its services and its wants. Under the leadership of a popular soldier, who became in after years Secretary of War, it placed the dictatorship before Washington. There were in the past an unbroken line of great captains, who in the hour of such temptation had surrendered patriotism to ambition. A general less loved would have been set aside on refusal and another chosen. Washington, by speech and example, lifted his comrades above their sufferings and anger to loyal devotion for the Republic which had been won by their valor, and established for all time the only principle on which a free government can exist, the subordination of the military to civil authority.

No patriot ever accepted a great office so reluctantly. His regrets and misgivings he thus entered in his diary when he left his home to assume the Presidency: "About 10 o'clock I bade adieu to Mount Vernon, to private life and to domestic felicity, and with a mind oppressed with more anxious and painful sensations than I have words to express, set out for New-York with the best disposition to render service to my country in obedience to its call, but with less hope of answering its expectations." Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, John Lamb, the leader of the Sons of Liberty, and multitudes of the best people of the country, doubted the new scheme of government. A large majority of the public men of the Nation believed in the right of the States to nullify the acts of the Federal Government, and that it possessed no power to enforce its decrees. It had neither Navy nor merchant marine. Its unpaid Army was disbanded. There were no manufactures, no credit and there was a discredited currency. Our bills for only $800,000 had been protested in Europe, and by protest and insurrection the people declared their inability to pay $4,000,000 a year in taxes. The governments of Europe received our representatives with scant courtesy or contempt. The only bond of union and the only basis for confidence were the idolatrous devotion of the people to their President. Upon him rested the gravest responsibility ever imposed on a ruler.

Eight years after the foreboding entry in his diary on accepting the Presidency he returned to Mount Vernon. His work was completed. He had given National life to the stately sentences on the parchment containing the Constitution. Elastic and indestructible institutions, principles and policies were working harmoniously and smoothly for liberty and union, and National growth and grandeur. The pace had been so set for the perpetuity of the American Republic that neither party passions nor sectional discord nor civil war could destroy it or impair its glorious opportunities for its citizens, and its inspiring example for peoples of other lands struggling for their rights.

One hundred years ago to-day his spirit ascended to Heaven, leaving his people in tears and his country draped in mourning. Europe joined in the universal sorrow. The British channel fleet lowered their flags at half mast. Napoleon Bonaparte ordered that black crape should be suspended from all standards and flags for ten days, and arranged an imposing funeral ceremonial and testimonial oration. Lord Brougham, with characteristic clearness and eloquence, condensed the judgment of mankind. He said: "It will be the duty of the historian and the sage of all nations to let no occasion pass of commemorating this illustrious man, and until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington."

THE OLD TIMES AND THE NEW.

Contrasting the days of Washington with the present time, he said:

The population of 4,000,000 has become at least 75,000,000. Our revenues have increased from $12,000,000 to over $600,000,000, and our estimated wealth from $100,000,000 to $100,000,000,000. We import $700,000,000 of merchandise annually, against $79,000,000 in 1799, and from an exporting country of $78,000,000 a year the products of our fields, factories and mines exported yield $1,227,000,000. The balance of trade against us in 1799 was exhausting the slender resources of our forefathers, while now the opulent surplus is making us the richest, most prosperous and most progressive nation in the world. Two hundred thousand miles of railroads and 1,000,000 miles of telegraph wires have succeeded the 20,000 miles of postal routes on which was then conducted the internal traffic by land and the dissemination of letters and literature. The earnings of the railroads or the output of our mines or the products of our farms are every year far in excess of the total wealth of the country at the death of Washington. The nineteen colleges at the close of the last century have grown to 472, with 160,000 students, while 50,000 more are in the theological, law, medical and scientific schools. The common school system, which hardly existed outside of New-England, now numbers among the youth of our land 15,000,000 pupils.

There were only 75,000 books in the United States, while to-day there are 76,000,000 in our public libraries alone. There was not a boat on the Ohio, the Mississippi or the Missouri rivers or the Great Lakes at the close of Washington's Administration, while we close the century with an internal commerce by land and water greater than that on all the seas of the earth and all the railroads of the rest of the world. We were at that time importing everything we used, except the products of the fields and forests. But to-day our agricultural machines sow and plough and reap on the fields of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. Our locomotives are in England, our bridges span the Nile, our electrical appliances find their way into the colonies of European countries and on the Continent. Our iron and steel and textile fabrics are invading foreign markets. We have become so much the granary of the Old World that an interruption of our exports for three months would produce industrial anarchy in England.

American liberty assimilates all races which come under its influence and authority. It not only converts the immigrants from every land into good citizens, but it has made the territory of Spanish Florida, of French Louisiana, and of Mexican Texas, California, Arizona and New-Mexico the safe seats and centres of material prosperity and political power. Its educating and uplifting force is already producing beneficent results in Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii. In less than one generation it will change the conditions of brigandage and anarchy, produced by centuries of oppression, into those of enlightened self-government. With the suppression of the insurrection and the extension of the authority of the United States over the Philippine Islands will come to a people who have been long ruled by force and fraud American law and justice, and American recognition and administration of the rights and remedies for the wrongs of every individual. Protection for life and property and the equality of all before the law breed the habit of loyalty to order and the faculty for self-government. Peace and prosperity which follow will substitute public spirit and patriotic citizenship for secret police and hostile garrisons.

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

In the evolution of a hundred years the Presidency has reached the dignity and power desired by Washington, but denied by all his contemporaries except Hamilton. The possibilities of the Chief Magistracy were discovered by Jefferson when he surrendered constitutional scruples for National safety by the purchase of Louisiana. They startled the country when General Jackson seized the sovereign State of South Carolina by the throat. They received the sanction of popular approval when, in the stress of civil war, Lincoln, by a stroke of his pen, confiscated $400,000,000 of recognized property by freeing four million slaves. The necessities of the situation in our island protectorate and possessions have devolved still greater duties and graver responsibilities on President McKinley. Extraordinary centralization and concentration of power at the Federal capital have created one of the foremost nations, without impairing the rights, the proper independence or the self-government of the States. The President of the United States is the most powerful ruler in the world, but only as the executive of a free people, to whom every four years he surrenders his office and prerogatives.

The peril of the nineteenth century was disunion, that of the twentieth will be congestion. The productive power of invention, steam and electricity creates a surplus which endangers the health, happiness and lives of the people of Europe and America. But dependent races of the Orient and of Africa and the stimulating processes of Western civilization upon their wants present limitless markets. The United States, which stood on sufferance at the doors of kings' palaces at the death of Washington, is entering upon its 100th anniversary as an equal in the affairs of the world among the great powers of Europe. At Manila we are at the door of the East, and none can close it against us.

The intensely hostile feeling of 1799 toward Great Britain has developed in 1899 into mutual respect and cordial good will. Without any alliance, without any violation of the sacred warning of Washington against European entanglements, there is an emulous and friendly rivalry in commerce and a frank sympathy in many purposes and aspirations which make for the peace of the world and are the hope of the future for civilization and humanity under the guidance of English speaking peoples.

In the fingers of time monuments and reputations decay and crumble. Statesmen, soldiers, authors and orators fill the stage for a period and gradually drop out of sight and memory. A few worthies of the eighteenth century live in the admiration or affection of their own countries. Of them all only Washington is in the thought and reverence of the whole world. The resistless harvester in his annual round shoulders his scythe as he passes before this beneficent intelligence and pure fame, salutes and marches on. We, his countrymen, after a century, whose searchlight has revealed the vices and weaknesses of our heroes and made our ideals common clay, find no flaw in his public or private life, no sentence in the many volumes of his utterances which we would blot out. The orator who stands in my place in the coming centuries to recount the marvellous story of the great Republic, to recall its architects and builders, will find the wisdom and example for its guidance and growth in the achievements, character and life of George Washington.

The Rev. Henry N. Couden, chaplain of the House of Representatives, pronounced the benediction.

The George Washington Memorial Association held services at the Lafayette Square Theatre, and the Association of Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia also paid a tribute to Washington's memory.

OBSERVED BY PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY HILL SPEAKS AT EPIPHANY CHURCH IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Washington memorial services were held this afternoon in the Church of the Epiphany under the auspices of the patriotic societies of the District of Columbia. The church was crowded. The Episcopal form of service was conducted jointly by the Sons of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Society of the War of 1812. The Bishop of Washington officiated, assisted by the rector of the church, and others. Features of the exercises were a special thanksgiving commemorative of Washington, the singing of Kipling's "Recessional," and an address by the Assistant Secretary of State, David J. Hill, together with the reading of an extract from Washington's Farewell Address. The services closed with the "Dead March" from "Saul."

Mr. Hill in his address said that Washington should be thought of not as an isolated individual, but in his relations as a leader of his people. In the present colonial emergencies, when this Government has broken oppression and scattered anarchy and is now confronted with disposition of the gravest trust it has ever had, when 12,000,000 people have been swept into its control, lessons should be drawn from the magnificent patriotism and skilful statesmanship of Washington.

SENTIMENTS OF CARDINAL GIBBONS.

A LETTER FROM HIM READ AT BALTIMORE SERVICES.

Baltimore, Dec. 14 (Special).—State and city officials and descendants of Marylanders who figured in the Revolution attended a choral service in old St. Paul's Episcopal Church to-night in memory of Washington. The services were under the auspices of the Maryland Society, Sons of the Revolution. Bishop Paret preached the sermon. The Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, the rector, conducted the service, assisted by the chaplain of the society and many other clergymen. Cardinal Gibbons in a letter of regret at inability to attend, said:

I am deeply interested in every celebration that is calculated to keep alive in the hearts of all our citizens the memory of Washington, and to cherish the civic virtues which the Father of his Country has left us as a most precious heritage.

It is pleasant to recall the fact that one hundred years ago, a few days after Washington's death, my venerable predecessor, Archbishop Carroll, was invited by both houses of Congress, in common with other clergymen throughout the country, to deliver a discourse on the "Personal Character and Services of George Washington." On February 22, 1800, the Archbishop preached to a crowded congregation in St. Peter's Pro-Cathedral, Baltimore, in which he portrayed the civic and the military exploits of the first President of the United States.

Archbishop Carroll was indeed well qualified for the task imposed on him, for throughout the contest between Great Britain and America he was an attentive observer of its eventful incidents, and few men had formed a more accurate estimate of the Colonial leader's ability and conduct than Dr. Carroll.

I earnestly hope that the coming anniversary will contribute to inspire us all with a greater reverence for the Father of Our Country and a deeper attachment to our civil and political institutions.

SERVICES IN INDEPENDENCE HALL.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETIES OBSERVE THE ANNIVERSARY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 14.—The 100th anniversary of the death of Washington was observed here to-day with impressive ceremonies. The feature of the occasion was the memorial exercises in Independence Hall. Addresses were delivered by Congressman J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa; Joseph M. Huston, of this city, and by Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, Vice-Regent of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who was chairman of the meeting. National anthems, in which the public joined, were rendered. At noon, directly after the meeting in the banquet hall, the Colonial Dames held a public meeting in the room which was formerly used by the United States Senate. At these exercises old documents bearing on the life and times of Washington were read.

The Grand Army of the Republic took a prominent part in the observance of the day, services being held in nearly all the post headquarters.

At Girard College chapel the programme consisted of the reading of Washington's Farewell Address and addresses by former Governor James A. Beaver and others. The day was also observed at the University of Pennsylvania by services in the chapel in College Hall.

To-night there was a meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. The 24 City Troop attended the meeting in a body in dress uniform.

TRIBUTE FROM CARL SCHURZ.

HE SPEAKS BEFORE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Dec. 14.—At the meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League this evening an address was made by Carl Schurz, in which he paid the following tribute to Washington:

The centennial anniversary of the death of George Washington which we observe to-day cannot but be full of solemn admonition to every American. It has always seemed to me that the greatest historic value of Washington's career to the American people consisted not so much in the battles he fought and in the fortitude with which he upheld the cause of his country during the darkest days of the Revolutionary War, as in the fact that as the first President of the United States he set up at the very beginning of our republican government a standard of wisdom, public virtue and patriotism which has been, and will always remain, to his successors in the Presidency as well as to all men in public power the surest guide as to the principles to be followed, the motives to be obeyed and the public ends to be pursued. His wisdom was so unfailing that during the last century of our history this Republic achieved its best successes as it walked in the path of his precepts, and it suffered its failures as it strayed away from that path. His sense of public duty—the duty of serving the true interests of his country as he understood them—was so genuine, strong and courageous, that no adverse current of opinion, no fear of personal unpopularity, could shake it. He was not without party feeling, but party was never anything to him than a mere instrumentality for serving the public good. Nothing could have been further from his purpose than to make the public service a pasture for personal favorites or an engine for party warfare. He was the very embodiment of the principle that public office is a public trust; and it is one of the greatest inspirations of our work that we are conscious of endeavoring to make the public service what he designed it to be. And from his lofty example we should learn that steadfastness of purpose which shrinks from no duty however arduous or unpleasing. Let us contemplate that which confronts us to-day.

SERVICES IN OLD ST. PAUL'S.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION AND CINCINNATI OBSERVE THE ANNIVERSARY.

The most important service in this city yesterday in commemoration of the death of George Washington was held at St. Paul's Chapel, Fulton-st. and Broadway, where Washington's pew has been carefully preserved. The celebration was under the joint management of the General Society of the Cincinnati and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

The Broadway front of the building was decorated with National flags and bannerettes, and the pillars were concealed beneath bands of red, white and blue bunting. In the interior, the pulpit was ornamented with a cluster of small National flags, while at the windows the Stars and Stripes were displayed and the pillars were decked with the National colors in bannerets. From the gallery small staffs projected bearing the flags of the Order of the Cincinnati, the Sons of the Revolution, Colonial flags and the white flag of France with golden fleur-de-lis. Near the organ loft from either side of the gallery were displayed flags of Saratoga, October 17, 1777, and Harlem Heights, September 16, 1776. The front of the gallery was also decorated with National flags interspersed with the colors of the Order of the Cincinnati and the Sons of the Revolution. The front of the organ loft was decorated with the seal of the United States backed by two large National flags, with smaller ones grouped on either side. The Washington pew, on the north side of the chapel, was covered with two large American flags, while smaller ones were grouped above it about the National coat of arms. On the south side of the chapel the State pew of Governor Clinton was decorated with two American flags.

The officiating clergy met in the vestry room of the chapel, and as the head of the procession reached the west doorway of the building preceded it up the centre aisle at 12 o'clock, headed by the Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L., rector of Trinity Parish, chaplain of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and commandant of the Military Society of 1812, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Mancius Holmes Hutton, of Rutgers College, the general chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati. Next to them came the Rev. Dr. F. L. Humphreys, canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, chaplain of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, accompanied by the Rev. William M. Geer, vicar of St. Paul's Chapel. The other members of the clergy present were the Rev. Dr. William W. Atterbury, the Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus, the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, the Rev. Albert A. Brockway, the Rev. C. E. Brugler, the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Chapin, the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, the Rev. Dr. William N. Dunnell, the Rev. Dr. Edward O. Flagg, the Rev. Elmer S. Forbes, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. Samuel D. McConnell, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, the Rev. Joseph Reynolds, the Rev. Henry T. Scudder, Monsignor Robert Seton, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, the Rev. Dr. Maunsel Van Rensselaer and the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Weston.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The order of the procession was as follows:

John Butterfield Holland, grand marshal.

Detail from the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the Society of the War of 1812, consisting of Adjutant Howland Pell, Sergeant T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and Privates Paul G. Thebaud, Charles Isham, Maturin L. Delafield, jr., John Du Fais and G. G. Sheldon.

Committee of the General Society of the Cincinnati: Talbot Olyphant, New-York, chairman; Thornton K. Lathrop, Massachusetts; George W. Olney, Rhode Island; Charles Isham, Connecticut; Richard Dale, Pennsylvania; Henry Reiman Duval, Maryland; Heth Lorton, Virginia; Alfred Deering Harden, South Carolina; Frederic Wolcott Jackson, New-Jersey, and Asa Bird Gardiner, secretary general ex officio.

Committee of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New-York: Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, chairman; James William Beekman, Frederick Clarkson, Morris Patterson Ferris, Frederic Gallatin, William Gaston Hamilton, John Clarkson Jay, Philip Livingston, William Irwin Martin, James Mortimer Montgomery, Lewis Rutherford Morris, Philip Schuyler, John Austin Stevens and James M. Varnum.

The wardens and vestry of Trinity Parish, headed by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, followed, preceding the invited guests and members of the General Society of the Cincinnati and the Sons of the Revolution. The military escort stood at the entrance to the chapel as the procession entered, and followed it into the chapel. It consisted of a detail from the 7th Regiment, composed of Sergeants Reginald L. Foster and Lyman O. Fiske and Privates Howard W. Bille, Henry T. Wemple, Hamilton W. Fish, George N. Gardiner, Pearsall B. Jackson and William M. Stillwell; and a detail from Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., dismounted, composed of Joel W. Thorpe, Waldron Belknap, Richard F. Goldsborough, H. R. R. Coles, Horace Barnard and A. C. Smith.

As the procession filed into the chapel the organist, Leo Kopler, played "The Star Spangled Banner," "America" and other National selections. The processional hymn was the one beginning "Ten thousand times ten thousand."

While the services were in progress minute guns were fired from Castle Williams, on Governor's Island.

At the services James P. Allen, of No. 322 St. Nicholas-ave., a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, was stricken with apoplexy. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and taken to his home in a carriage. There was no disturbance in the church.

SERVICES IN JUMEL MANSION.

Memorial services commemorating the 100th anniversary of the death of George Washington were also held in the old Jumel Mansion, Edgecombe-ave. and One-hundred-and-sixty-first-st., at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This building was known during the Revolutionary War as the Morris House, was later known as the Jumel Mansion, and is now known as Earle Cliff, the home of General Ferdinand P. Earle. The services were conducted under the auspices of the Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle is Regent. They were held in the room occupied by Washington as his council chamber from September 16 to October 21, 1776, while he made the house his headquarters after the battle of Harlem Heights.

The Daughters of the Cincinnati had exercises at Delmonico's at 3 o'clock.

Exercises were held at the Normal College. The principal feature was the address of Hosea B. Perkins, former School Commissioner.

In nearly all the public schools the anniversary was fitly commemorated. The flags were at half mast, and the exercises consisted in most instances of readings from history, discussions on the life and work of Washington and patriotic music.

Perfect Ashlar Lodge, No. 604, F. A. M., commemorated the centennial of the death of George Washington, who was a Mason, last evening at its rooms, in Terrace Garden, where special ceremonies were conducted by the Master, Dr. G. G. Fischlowitz, and the Past Masters, Moses Greenbaum, Marcus Friedman, John M. Fisher, and Moses Lasker and Henry W. Unger, who acted as chaplain. Joseph A. Joel and Robert H. Garland, veterans of the Civil War, and R. Archibald Hunter, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, delivered short addresses.

CELEBRATIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

The hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington was celebrated in a number of cities in New-Jersey yesterday. In Newark the New-Jersey Historical Society held public services in the First Presbyterian Church, and a loan exhibition of Washington and Colonial relics was held in the society's rooms.

In Elizabeth the five local lodges of Free Masons, with delegations from neighboring lodges, held a commemorative service in the Old First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, where Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted 120 years ago.

The Washington headquarters at Morristown were draped in mourning.

In Passaic the Poles and Slavs held a parade and a mass meeting.

FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS' MEETING.

The New-York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America held its first social and literary meeting of the season last evening at the Hotel Manhattan. Governor Charles Albert Hoyt presided, and after a short business session a testimonial was presented to Justice William Winton Goodrich, governor of the society for the last two years. Resolutions on the anniversary of Washington's death were adopted.

George J. Corey, Deputy Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, gave an illustrated lecture on "The Pilgrims in Their Three Homes: England, Holland and America."

BUNCO MEN EASILY DISPOSED OF.

THEY DID NOT KNOW WHAT MANNER OF MAN WAS MR. KASSER, OF ARIZONA.

John Kasser, superintendent of the Live Oak Copper Mining and Smelting Company, with a plant at Globe, Ariz., wears just plain mining town clothes, substantial boots, and a bland smile when a confidence man comes along and takes him for a fool. The smile was the thing that led a sharper to try the time worn bunco and confidence game on Mr. Kasser one day this week at the Broadway Central Hotel. The bunco steerer evidently thought that a smile as bland as that possessed by Mr. Kasser thinly covered a nature that would prompt the owner to pay a large sum for a gold brick. The bunco steerer isn't on deck to say whether it is a fact or not, but there is little doubt that his mouth was made to water by the story of how one of his ilk got $5,000 from John French, of Brooklyn.

The bunco man met Mr. Kasser and suggested that they be friends, "Bein' as how we're both strangers in town together," said he.

"Oh, I guess I can get along. I've been an orphan ever since my father and mother died," returned the miner, with his smile working. A day or two passed, and quite "accidentally," of course, the bunco man met Mr. Kasser again, and this time he insisted on being friendly. He led the Arizonan to a table beside which sat a confederate, and introduced him. Then a little game of cards somewhere "uptown" was suggested by Steerer No. 1, and assented to by Steerer No. 2.

That is about as far as the bunco men worked their new claim. A peculiar light shone in the eyes of Mr. Kasser, of Arizona. He gently placed his hand on the collar of No. 1, and said:

"Let's go over to the hotel clerk and find out about your living here for the last ten years. You look to me like a coyote. Come right along and have the clerk say whether I'm mistaken."

No. 1 held back, but Mr. Kasser's grip would have pulled a cable car. The clerk said Mr. Steerer No. 1 did not live there, but that he'd been loafing around several days.

"Um! All right. He's a doggone liar then," said Kasser, turning on No. 1, "and I guess I'll just soak him a couple on general principles"—

Biff—biff!

There was a sound like dropping a quarter of frozen beef on a butcher's block. No. 2 rushed forward to help, and ran plump against the sturdy fist of the miner. Then there was a sound of scurrying feet, and the two would-be bunco men shot through the café door.

"No doubt there are plenty of 'suckers' floatin' around this 'ere town," said Mr. Kasser, reflectively, as he pushed up his cuffs, "but them fellers didn't get holt of one that time."

Then ten men crowded around the copper miner and wanted to buy him drinks and cigars, while the happiest man of all was the hotel clerk, who had been studying for three days how to get rid of the bunco men.

STRIKE AT THE ART MUSEUM.

RIVALRY BETWEEN CONTRACTORS GIVEN AS THE CAUSE OF STOPPING THE WORK.

Work on the $1,000,000 addition to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park has been practically stopped by the strike among the ironworkers, stonecutters, setters, plumbers and steam pipe fitters. The strike is not on account of any wage difficulty, but is a contest between the Bridge Builders' Association and the Iron Workers' League. Cullen & Dwyer have the contract for the additions to the building, and J. B. & J. M. Cornell have the contract for the iron work. The employes of the Cornell firm are members of the Knights of Labor. An effort was made a month ago to have these employes join the Bridge Builders' Association, most of whose members are employed by outside contractors, while the Cornell firm is a city one. The men in the employ of J. B. & J. M. Cornell refused to join the Bridge Builders' Association, and a fight was precipitated. The stonecutters, setters and other trades went out on November 21, and the Board of Walking Delegates, at the insistence of the Bridge Builders' Association, has ordered out the others since.

All but fifteen feet of the stonework of the building is in place. This fifteen feet runs along the front of the building, and it prevents the laying of the iron work for the dome and roof. Since the strike has been in progress the weather has been auspicious, and had there been no strike the building would have been roofed and ready for inside work. Now the windows and doors are boarded, and with disagreeable and stormy weather the work will be delayed. Only a few ironworkers of the Cornell firm are at work.

Mr. Ryan, of the contracting firm of Cullen & Dwyer, stated that it was a fight of all of the outside contractors to "freeze out" the Cornell firm. He said that the Cornell firm had received an offer of the contract price to surrender the work to Cullen & Dwyer, so as to settle the matter and have the work finished. The members of the firm refused to accept the money, saying they would not surrender the work for an additional $50,000, as it was an attempt of outside contractors, through the labor organizations, to "freeze out" the firm. There is no indication of a settlement.

THE SUSPENSION OF CALMAN.

LAUTERBACH FIRM MAY ASK JUDGE BROWN TO RECONSIDER.

David Calman, of the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, No. 22 William-st., who was suspended for thirty days from practice by Judge Addison Brown, in the United States District Court, on Wednesday because,