

(CONTINUED.)

brought it; "patiently wait for two obedience. years until a remedy was discovered:" and at last voluntarily adopt a new order and government "without hav- the country, therefore, that the man ing wrung a tear or a drop of blood it had chosen to preside in this delifrom mankind."

Overcome by Responsibility. fail or be discredited.

It was the overpowering thought that he himself would be chiefly re- dent he called upon every senator and that shook his nerves as he stood upon congress, with the purpose to there at the beginning of his task; show them upon how cordial and natand no man of right sensibility in ural a basis of personal acquaintance that audience failed to like him the he wished, for his part, to see the better and trust him the more im- government conducted; but, the oath plicitly for his emotion.

setts. "It seemed to me an allegory dignity of the government had come in which virtue was personified as ad- into his keeping with the office. Hencedressing those whom she would make forth he would pay no more calls, acher votaries. Her power over the cept no invitations, heart was never greater, and the ilexample was never more perfect."

Words of Appeal. friend to the Revolution, and of every more attractive or more noble than were the first in the land.

with a calm thoroughness of purpose action of the government itself.

Perhaps it was true, as he thought. thin he had been no statesman hitherto; though those who had known him would have declared themselves of another mind. He had carried the affairs of the Confederation upon his own shoulders, while the war lasted, after a fashion the men of that time were not likely to forget, so full of energy had he been, so provident and been made the head should have pres-

capable upon every point of policy. tige from the first. His letters, too, since the war ended, had shown his correspondents the lister to the United States, deeming country over such an appreciation of America, no doubt, a protege of the present, so sure a forecast of the France, claimed the right to deal difuture, so masculine an understanding rectly with the president in person, of what waited to be done and of the as if upon terms of familiar privilege. means at hand to do it, that they, at when conducting his diplomatic busileast, accounted him their leader in ness; but was checked very promptly. peace no less than in war.

an accident of the Revolution that he had had himself, oftentimes, to supply the foresight and the capacity in action which the halting congress lacked. He had had no experience at all in actual civil administration. He did not know his own abilities, or realize how rich his experience in affairs had, in fact, been. He went about his new tasks with diffidence, therefore, but with the full-pulsed heartiness, too, of the man who thoroughly trusts himself, for the capacity at any rate of taking pains. Statesmanship was now his duty-his whole duty-and it was his purpose to understand and execute the office of president as he had understood and administered the office of general.

Need for Caution.

. He knew what need there was for caution. This was to be, "in the first" try to patronize. instance, in a considerable degree, a government of accommodation as well as a government of laws. Much was to be done by prudence, much by conciliation, much by firmness," "I walk," he said, "on untrodden ground. There is scarcely an action the motive of which may not be subjected to a double interpretation. There is scarcely any part of my conduct which may not hereafter be drawn into prece-

But, though he sought a prudent course, he had no mind to be timid; though he asked advice, he meant to be his own master.

Washington had, no doubt, a more precise understanding of what the new government must be made to mean than any other man living, except, perhaps, Hamilton and Madison, the men whom he most consulted. The despised for its want of dignity and power. The new government deserve and get pre-eminent standing from the first. Its policy must make the states a nation, must stir the people out of their pettiness as colonists and provincials, and give them a national character and spirit It was not a government only that was to be created, but the definite body of opinion also which should sustain and perfect it. It must be made worth believing in, and the best spirits of the country must be rallied to its sup-

It was not the question simply of It was, no doubt, "a novelty in the how strong the government should be. history of society to see a great peo- Its action must, as Washington said, ple turn a calm and scrutinizing eye be mixed of firmness, prudence and upon itself," as the people of Amer conciliation, if it would win liking ica had done; "to see it carefully ex- and loyalty as well as respect. It must amine the extent of the evil" into cultivate tact as well as eschew weakwhich disunion and disorder had ness; must win as well as compel

Gives Dignity to Office.

It was of the first consequence to cate business of establishing a government which should be vigorous But Washington knew that the without being overbearing was a praise deserved for such mastery and thoroughbred gentleman, whose inself-possession would be short-lived stincts would carry him a great way enough if the new government should toward the solution of many a nice question of conduct.

While he waited to be made presisponsible for its success or failure representative then in attendance of office once taken, he was no longer "It was a very touching scene." a simple citizen, as he had been durwrote Fisher Ames, of Massachu- ing those two days of waiting; the

On a day fixed he would receive lustration of her doctrine by her own calls; and he would show himself once a week at Mrs. Washington's general receptions. He would invite persons "I feel how much I shall stand in of official rank or marked distinction, need of the countenance and aid of to his table at suitable intervals. every friend to myself, of every There should be no pretense of seclusion, no parade of inaccessibility. The lover of good government," were president should be a republican offi-Washington's words of appeal to Ed- cer, the servant of the people. But he ward Rutledge, of South Carolina; would not be common. It should be and he never seemed to his friends known that his office and authority

Every proper outward form of dignity, ceremony and self-respect should The inauguration over, the streets be observed that might tell whole same office under the new Constitufallen quiet again, the legislative somely upon the imagination of the tion, Washington was but retaining business of the houses resumed, Wash- people; that might be made to serve a man whom he loved and to whom ington regained his old self-possession. as a visible sign, which no man could he had for long been accustomed to and turned to master his new duties miss, that there was here no vestige of the old federal authority, at which which seemed at once to pass into the it had been the fashion to laugh, but a real government, and that the great-

Prestige for Government.

Some thought him stiff, but only the churlish could deem him unrepublican, so evident was it to every candid man that it was not himself but his office he was exalting. His old passion for success was upon him, and he meant that this government of which he had

Count de Moustier, the French min-It was not likely a man bred in the But statesmanship hitherto had been proud school of Virginian country genonly incidental to his duties as a sol- tlemen would miss so obvious a point dier and a citizen. It had been only of etiquette as this. To demand intimacy was to intimate superiority, and

Washington's reply drew from the count an instant apology.

That the United States had every reason to hold France in loyal affec came servility when it lost selfrespect, and France must approach minion. the president of the United States as together"-particularly a young state the test. (his thought added) which foreign states had despised and might now.

These small matters would carry should speak of dignity and indepen-

Stricken With Illness. He had been scarcely six weeks in office when he was stricken with a sharp illness. A malignant tumor in his thigh seemed to his physicians for draft made upon it by the disease, and | not thoroughly believe in it. its cure with the knife,

among those who knew, so likely did country when he made up the Suit seem that the life of the govern- preme court, and to choose them from

to him in moments of danger. "I am not afraid to die," he said. that I am in the hands of a good Prov-

the street in front of the house where in advance of company appointment and debt must be paid in full; to the conmished have disturbed him more deep thought of the new government and gress agreed heartily and without hesly in his fever. But the government | wished its future to be. had not stand still the while. He had

steadily attended to important matters as he could. 'Twas scarcely necessary he should be out of bed and abroad again to make all who handled affairs feel his mastery; and by the time the summer was ended that mastery was founded upon knowledge.

The First Cabinet. By the end of September (1789) congress had completed its work of organization and Washington had drawn his permanent advisers about him. The federal courts, too, had been erected and given definitive jurisdiction. The new government had taken distinct shape, and was ready to digest its business in detail. Washington chose Alexander Hamilton to be secretary of the treasury, Henry Knox to be secretary of war, Thomas Jefferson secretary of state, and Edmund Randolph attorney generalyoung men all, except Jefferson, and he was but forty-six.

The fate of the government was certain to turn, first of all, upon questions of finance. It was hopeless poverty that had brought the Confederation into deep disgrace; the new government had inherited from it nothing but a great debt; and the first test of character to which the new plan in affairs would be put, whether at home or abroad, was the test of its ability to sustain its financial credit with businesslike thoroughness and statesmanlike wisdom.

Hamilton's Critical Post.

Alexander Hamilton was only thirtytwo years old. He had been a spirited and capable soldier and an astute and eloquent advocate; but he had not had a day's experience in the administration of a great governmental department, and had never handled-so far as men knew, had never studiedquestions of public finance. Washington chose him, nevertheless, without hesitation, for what must certainly turn out the most critical post in his administration. 'No man saw moreclearly than Washington did how large a capacity for statesmarship Hamilton had shown in his masterly papers in advocacy of the Constitution. He had known Hamilton, moreover, through all the quick years that had brought him from precocious youth to wise maturity; had read his letters and felt the singular power that moved in them; and was ready to trust him with whatever task he would consent to assume.

Henry Knex, that gallant officer of the Revolution, had been already four look for friendship and counsel. Jefferson's Wide Experience.

He chose Thomas Jefferson to handle the delicate questions of foreign affairs which must press upon the young state because, John Adams being vicepresident, there was no other man of equal gifts available who had had so large an experience in the field of dihad been chosen for foreign missions under the Confederation; he was American minister to France when Washington's summons called him to the secretaryship of state; and he came of that race of Virginia states men from whom Washington might reasonably count upon receiving a support touched with personal loyalty. Richard Henry Lee, Patrick Henry and George Mason were home-keeping spirits, and doubted of the success of the new government; but Jefferson, in some minds. though he had looked upon its making from across the sea, approved, and was ready to lend his aid to its successful establishment.

In appointing Edmund Randolph to be attorney general, Washington was tion Washington gladly admitted with primacy at the bar in Virginia ever all stately courtesy; but affection be- since he could remember-almost ever since she had been called the Old Do-

Knox was thirty-nine, Edmund Ran-

Hard to Fill Offices.

er offices, to find men of eminence who Washington gave him leave and initiwere willing to leave the service of ative with such sympathy and coman infinite weight of suggestion with their states or the security and ease them, as he knew, and every suggest of private life to try the untrodden ture equally bold and equally original tion that proceeded from the president paths of federal government. The centle have given. Hamilton's measstates were old and secure so men ures jumped with Washington's purthought-the federal government was new and an experiment. The stronger tion of national interests; and they sort of men, particularly amongst were with Washington's aid put into those bred to the law, showed, many of them, a great reluctance to identify themselves with new institutions set a time to threaten mortification. It but five or six months ago; and Washwas three weeks before he could take | ington, though he meant to make very the air again, stretched painfully at liberal allowance for differences of length in his coach; even his stalwart opinion, would invite no man to stand strength was slow to rally from the with him in the new service who did

He was careful to seek out six of There was deep analety for a little the best lawyers to be had in the ment was staked upon his life. He as many states-John Jay of New Confederation had died in contempt, himself had looked very calmly into York to be chief justice; John Rut- had sanctioned. He proposed that the doctor's troubled face, and had ledge of South Carolina, William provision should be made for the paybidden him tell him the worst with Cushing of Massachusetts, John Blair ment of the foreign debt in full—that that placed firmness that always came of Virginia; James Wilson of Penn- of course; that the domestic debt, the sylvania, and R. H. Harrison of Maryland-for he knew that the govern-"Whether tonight or twenty years ment must draw its strength from the common run of people must learn to of the war for independence should respect it in the persons of its officers. be assumed by the general govern-A chain had been stretched across But he was equally careful to find out ment as the debt of the nation.

The street in front of the house where in advance of every appointment what No one could doubt that the foreign

ment declined; minor offices seemed most to go a-begging amongst men of assured position such as it was his object to secure. It needed all the tact and patience he could command to draw about him a body of men such as the country must look up to and revere. His letters again went abroad, by the handred, and, as so often before, to persuade men to their duty, build a bulwark of right opinion round about the government, make his purposes clear and his plans effective. He would spare no pains to make the government both great and permanent.

Tours Eastern States. In October, 1789, his principal appointments all made, the government in full operation, and affairs standing still till congress should meet again, went upon a four weeks' tour of the eastern states, to put the people in mind there, by his own presence, of the existence and dignity of the federal government, and to make trial of their feeling toward it. They received him with cordial enthusiasm, for he was secure of their love and admiration; and he had once more a royal progress from place to place all the way to far New Hampshire and back again

He studiously contrived to make it everywhere felt, nevertheless, by every turn of ceremonial and behavior. that he had come, not as the hero of the Revolution, but as the president of the United States.

At Boston Governor Hancock sought by cordial notes and pleas of illness to force Washington to waive the courtesy of a first call from him. and so give the executive of Massachusetts precedence, if only for old friendship's sake. But Washington would not be so defeated of his errand; forced the perturbed old patriot to come to him, swathed as he was in flannels and borne upon men's shoulders up the stairs, received him with grim courtesy, and satisfied the gossips of the town once and for all that precedence belonged to the federal government-at any rate, so long as George Washington was president.

Having seen him and feted him, the eastern towns had seen and done homage to the new authority set over them. Washington was satisfied, and returned with a noticeable accession of spirits to the serious work of federal administration.

Hamilton His Support. No man stood closer to him in his purpose to strengthen and give prestige to the government than Hamilyears secretary of war for the Confedton; and no man was able to discover ilton know who the well-wishers of the new government were, whence its strength was to be drawn, what it must do to approve itself great and permanent, with an insight and thoroughness Washington himself could not match: for Hamilton knew Washington and the seats of his strength in the country as that self-forgetful man himself could not.

He kn, w that it was the commercial classes of the country-such menas he had himself dwelt amongst at plemacy. Again and again Jefferson the great port at New York-who were bound by self-interest to the new goyernment, which promised them a single policy in trade, in the stead of pelicies a half-score; and that the men who were standing to its support out of a reasoned prudence, out of a high-minded desire to secure good government and a place of consideration for their country amongst the nations of the world, were individuals merely, to be found only in small groups here and there, where a special light shone He knew that Washington was

and purpose amongst the observant middle classes of substantial people in the richer counties of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New but choosing a brilliant young man England, while his neighbors in the whom he loved out of a great family south loved him with an individual afof lawyers who had held a sort of frection only, and rather as their hero than as their leader in affairs.

He saw that the surest way to get both popular support and international respect was to give to the govproperly constituted department. "If chose young men to be his comrades material interests of the country. Such there are rules of proceeding," he said, and guides in counsel, it was but an a policy every man could comprehend, quietly, "which have originated from other capital proof of his own mastery, and a great body of energetic and inthe wisdom of statesmen, and are in affairs. Himself a natural leader, finential men would certainly support; sanctioned by the common assent of he recognized the like gift and capac, that alone could make the government nations, it would not be prudent for a lity in others, even when fortune had seem real from the first-a veritable young state to dispense with them all not yet disclosed or brought them to power, not an influence and a shadow

Here was a man, unquestionably, It was hard, in filling even the great-, who had a quick genius in affairs; and prehension and support as only a napose, ran with Washington's percepexecution with a promptness and decision which must have surprised the friends of the new government no less than it chagrined and alarmed its en-

His Plan of Finance. Having done its work of organization during its first summer session. the congress came together again, January 4, 1790, to attempt the formulation of a polley of government, and Hamilton at once laid before it a "plan for the settlement of the public debt" which he had drawn and Washington despised promises and paper of the Confederation, should be funded and paid; and that the debts contracted by the several states in the prosecution

itation. But there was much in the Many to whom he offered appoint- rest of the plan to give prudent men

pause. To pay off the paper of the Confederation would be to give to the speculators, who had bought it up in the hope of just such a measure, a gratuity of many times what they had paid for it. To assume the state debts would be taken to mean that the states were bankrupt or delinquent. be their guardian and financial provi- Otherwise they will be barred. dence, and that the capital of the country must look only to the government of the nation, not to the govern- 48-4t ment of the states, for security and profitable employment. This was nationalizing the government with a vengeance, and was a plain bld, besides, to win the money class to its support

Members whose constituencles lay away from the centers of trade looked deemed them no better than handing L. & N. Time Table the government over to the money lenders of the towns. But boldness and energy prevailed, as they had prevailed in the adoption of the Constitution itself, and both measures were carried through the houses-the first at once, the second after a close and doubtful struggle-by stratagem and barter.

Part of Plan Opposed.

Jefferson had been in France when Washington called him to assume the headship of foreign affairs at home; had not reached New York on his return voyage until December 23, 1789; and did not take his place in Washing ton's council till March 21, 1790. All of Hamilton's great plan had by that time passed congress, except the assumption of the state debts. Upon that question a crisis had been reached. It had wrought congress to a dangerous heat of feeling. Members from the south, where trade was not much astir and financial interests told for less than local pride and sharp jealousy of a too great central power, were set hotly against the

Mr. Jefferson must have caught echoes and rumors of the great debate as he lingered at Monticello in order to adjust his private affairs before en-

measure; most of the northern mem-

bers were as hotly resolved upon its

tering upon his duties in the cabinet. The measure had been lost at last in the house by the narrow margin of two votes. But the minority were in no hamor to submit. They declined to transact may business at all till they should be vielded to in this matter There were even ugly threats to be heard that some would withdraw from congress and force a dissolution of the Union rather than make concessions upon the one side or the other. Jefferson's Support Won.

It was to this pass that things had come when Mr. Jefferson reached the seat of government; and his arrival gave Hamilton an opportunity to show how consummate a politician he could be in support of his statesmanship. The southern members wanted the seat of the federal government established within their reach, upon the Potomac, where congress might at least be rid of importunate merchants and money lenders clamoring at its doors. 134 2d St., Richmond, Ky. and of impracticable Quakers with their petitions for the abolition of slavery; and were almost as hot at their failure to get their will in that matter as the northern men were to find themselves defeated upon the question of the state debts.

Mr. Jefferson was fresh upon the field, was strong among the southern members, was not embroiled or committed in the quarrel. Hamilton be ought him to intervene. The success of the government was at stake, he

loved most for his national character | this desirable purpose may be adopted without delay. . . . Such other measures as may be necessary for us to pursue against events which it may not be in our power to avoid or control, you will also think of, and lay them before me at my arrival in Philadelphia; for which place I shall set out tomorrow."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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6:45 a. m. No. 1--Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 12:10 p. m., departs 12:15 p. m.

No. 37-Cincinnati to Knoxville, arrives 11:42 a. m., departs 12:12 p. m.

Cincinnati to Jacksonville, arrives and departs 11:31 a. m. Richmond to Louisville via. Row-

land, departs 1:00 p. m. Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 6:45 p. m., departs 7:35 p. m.

Cincinnati and Maysville to Stanford, arrives 7:31, departs 7:35 p. m. North Bound

Atlanta to Cincinnati, arrives and

departs 4:11 a. m. Stanford to Cincinnati and Maysville, arrives 6:20 a. m., departs

2-Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 7:15 a. m., departs 7:20 a. m.

No. 28-Louisville to Richmond via. Rowland, arrives 12:05 p. m. No. 38-Knoxville to Cincinnati, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 2:00 p. m.

No. 70-Stanford to Richmond, arrives 2:30 p. m. Beattyville to Louisville, arrives

135 p. m., departs 1:40 p. m. No. 32 - Jacksonville to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 5:07. Nos. 31, 37, 33, 27, 34, 28, 38, 32 are

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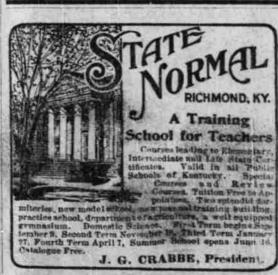
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