

HAYES' ADMINISTRATION.*

(NINETEENTH PRESIDENT: 1877-1881.)

Domestic Affairs.—*U. S. Troops at the South Withdrawn.*—President Hayes' Southern policy was one of conciliation. The troops which had hitherto sustained the republican State governments in South Carolina and Louisiana were withdrawn, and democratic officials at once took control of the local affairs.



RIOT AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

A Great Railroad Strike was inaugurated by the workmen on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the summer of 1877, which quickly spread to other roads and paralyzed traffic on nearly all the principal roads in the Northern States. Alarming riots occurred in many cities, and regular troops and

militia were required to disperse the rioters. At Pittsburgh scores of lives were lost and several million dollars' worth of property was destroyed before order was finally restored.

* Rutherford B. Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio, 1822. At sixteen, he entered Kenyon College, where he was graduated as valedictorian of his class. After passing through the Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the bar in 1845. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he received a commission as major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers. In camp, he proved attentive to the wants of his men; in battle, he inspired them with his own dashing bravery. While yet in the field, he was elected to Congress, where he served two terms. Soon after, he was chosen governor of Ohio, being twice re-elected—the last time after a brilliant, hard-money campaign which attracted national attention. He died in 1893.

Changes in Currency.—In 1873, Congress demonetized silver, and made gold the sole standard of currency; but, in 1878, the "Bland Bill" was passed, making silver also a legal tender. Then, in 1879, the government resumed specie payments—that is, began to pay gold for its paper money; and, for the first time since 1862, gold sold at par.

Foreign Affairs.—*Fishery Award* (1878).—Difficulties having arisen between the United States and Great Britain concerning the fisheries of the North-eastern coast, the matter was referred, by the Treaty of Washington (p. 289), to a commission for adjudication. This body awarded Great Britain the sum of \$5,500,000.

Treaties with China (1880).—Two treaties between China and the United States were signed at Peking,—one in relation to commerce, and the other granting to our government the regulation of the Chinese immigration.

Political Parties.—The nominees for President and Vice-President were: republican, James A. Garfield of Ohio, and Chester A. Arthur of New York; democratic, Winfield S. Hancock of Pennsylvania, and William H. English of Indiana; greenback-labor, James B. Weaver of Iowa, and Benjamin J. Chambers of Texas. The republican candidates were elected.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR'S ADMINISTRATION.*

(TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST PRESIDENTS: 1881-1885.)

The Inauguration of the twentieth President marked the hundredth year after the close of the Revolutionary War, and the twentieth year from the beginning of the Civil War.

* James Abram Garfield was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 1831. His father cleared a small farm in what was then a wilderness, and dying soon after the birth of his illustrious son, left his family in great poverty. Brought up amidst stern

Assassination of President Garfield (1881).—On the morning of July 2, the country was shocked by the news that the President, while standing in the railroad station



JAMES A. GARFIELD.

at Washington, had been shot. The startling tidings produced an effect similar to that occasioned by the death of Lincoln. The wounded President lay for weeks hovering between life and death, an example of patience, fortitude,

surroundings, his education was neglected; but in his eighteenth year he was seized with a desire for knowledge, and during one or two winters attended a school at some distance from

his home, paying his way by working afternoons and holidays at such employment as he could procure. After mastering the elementary branches, he taught a district school, meanwhile preparing himself for college. He entered Williams College in 1854, from which he was graduated with credit. Soon after, he accepted a Professorship in an Institute at Hiram, Ohio. On the outbreak of the war, Garfield offered his services to his country, and was commissioned as Lieut.-Colonel, and, subsequently, as Colonel of the 42d Ohio Volunteers. He took part in the siege of Corinth and in the battle of Chickamauga, and was promoted to Major-General. While in the field, he was elected to Congress. In this new sphere, he found opportunity for the development of those rare political abilities which he exhibited in so marked a degree. Well versed in the science of government, he was a wise and prudent legislator. As a member of some of the most important committees of the House, he molded and influenced many important economic measures, and was, in 1871, recognized as the leader of his party in the House. So acceptably had he served his constituents during his long period of office as Representative, that he was chosen United States Senator from Ohio. Before, however, he could take his seat, he was nominated for the Presidency. Frank, generous, modest, and winning in manner, he was beloved and respected even by his political opponents. An earnest and diligent student, a profound thinker and an able orator, he brought to the Presidency a wealth of knowledge, accomplishments, and experience such as few of our Presidents have possessed.

and courage. In the hope that sea air would be beneficial, he was removed to Long Branch, N. J., and from there to Elberon, where he died on the 19th of September. Vice-President Arthur* now took the oath of office, and assumed the duties of President.

A Civil Service Bill (p. 293) was passed (1883). It aimed to regulate, by means of examinations, the system of civil service appointments and promotions.

Letter-postage was reduced from three cents to two cents for each half ounce in 1883, and, in 1885, to two cents an ounce.

Alaska.—In 1884, a bill was approved, organizing the extensive territory of Alaska into a civil and judicial district, with the temporary seat of government at Sitka.

Political Parties.—The nominees for President and Vice-President were: democratic, Grover Cleveland of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks (p. 293) of Indiana; republican, James G. Blaine of Maine, and John A. Logan of Illinois; people's party, B. F. Butler of Massachusetts, and A. M. West of Mississippi; national prohibition party, J. P. St. John of Kansas, and William Daniel of Maryland. The democratic candidates were elected.

CLEVELAND'S FIRST ADMINISTRATION.†

(TWENTY-SECOND PRESIDENT: 1885-1889.)

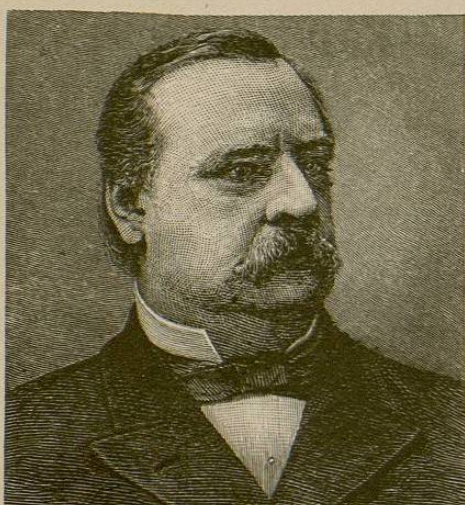
The Inauguration of the new President brought the democratic party into power for the first time since

* Chester A. Arthur was born at Fairfield, Vt., 1830. He was graduated at Union College, and, having studied law, was admitted to the bar, where he soon obtained a high position. During the Civil War, he served as Quartermaster-General of the State of New York. In 1872, he was appointed Collector of the Port of New York City, and retained this post six years. He died in 1886.

† Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. Shortly after, his father, a Presbyterian clergyman, moved to Central New York. It was

Buchanan left the White House, shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War.

Domestic Affairs.—A *Presidential Succession Law* was



GROVER CLEVELAND.

passed (1886) providing that if, at any time, there should be no President or Vice-President, the office of President should devolve upon a member of the cabinet, the order of succession being as follows: the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, the Secre-

tary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Interior.

Strikes and Labor Disturbances greatly injured business prosperity. In many instances, railroad traffic was suspended, switches were misplaced, trains derailed, and valuable property destroyed. In Chicago, May 4th, 1886, the police attempted to scatter a body of anarchists, when

before the days of railroads, and the journey was made by schooner up the Hudson to Albany, and thence by packet on the Erie Canal. Young Grover was pursuing his academic studies when his father's death left him, at sixteen, without a dollar to continue his education. Having made several efforts to earn his living, he borrowed \$25, and started west to carve his fortune. At Buffalo, he entered a law office, began on Blackstone at once, and, in 1859, was admitted to the bar. His "marked industry, unpretentious courage, and unswerving honesty" won him rapid promotion. In 1863, he entered political life, filling, in succession, the offices of Assistant District-Attorney, Sheriff, and Mayor. Being nominated as the candidate of reform, he was elected, in 1882, as Governor of New York by a majority of 192,854, a vote which gave him a national reputation.

a bomb was thrown, resulting in the death of seven policemen and the injury of many others.

Earthquake Shocks, beginning on the evening of Aug. 31, 1886, and continuing at intervals for months, wrought special damage at Charleston, S. C. Many people were killed or wounded by falling masonry; and public and private buildings, venerable churches, and historic edifices were destroyed or irretrievably damaged.

Political Parties.—The question of the tariff (see pp. 173, 174) was once more brought before the public. The democrats, who advocated a reduction of the duties on imports, renominated Grover Cleveland for President, with Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice-President; the republican (protectionist) candidates were Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and Levi P. Morton, of New York. The prohibition party named Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, and John A. Brooks, of Missouri. Besides these there were five other tickets in the field. The republican candidates were elected.

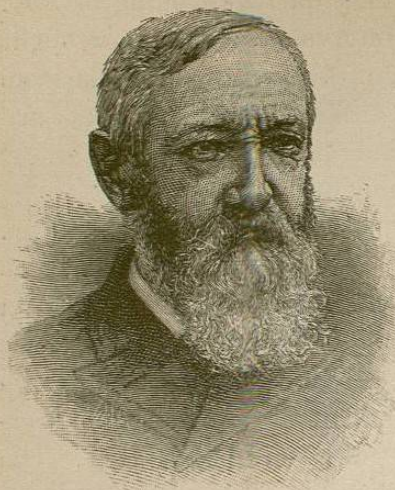
HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.*

(TWENTY-THIRD PRESIDENT: 1889-1893.)

Domestic Affairs.—*The Johnstown Flood*, May 31, 1889, was caused by the breaking of a reservoir dam during a severe freshet. An immense avalanche of water swept through the Conemaugh Valley (Penn.), destroying over \$10,000,000 in property and bringing death to many hundreds of people.

* Benjamin Harrison was born at North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833. His father was John Scott Harrison, farmer; his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, Governor, General, and President (see p. 180); and his great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison (see p. 337), one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Until about the age of fourteen years, Benjamin was educated mainly at home. He then studied for two years at Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, after which he entered Miami University, where he graduated

The Tariff.—In 1890 the republican majority in Congress passed the McKinley Act, which raised the average rate of duties.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Indian Troubles.—In the autumn of 1890 the Sioux Indians of the North-west became restive. They believed that an Indian Messiah was coming to avenge their wrongs and to exterminate the white men. In December several thousand excited Indians were encamped at Wounded Knee, in South Dakota.

An attempt to disarm the warriors resulted in a battle on the 28th, in which 200 were killed, including many Indian women and children; but within twenty days the Indians were all disarmed.

Ballot Reform.—Since 1888 most of the States have adopted the Australian ballot system, with various modifications. The main object of this widespread reform was to diminish corrupt practices in elections; and this was effected (1) by adopting official ballots printed at public expense, and (2) by securing to the voter absolute privacy in preparing his ballot for voting.

in 1852. Choosing the law as his profession, he was duly admitted to the bar, and established himself in Indianapolis. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted in the service of his country, in which he remained till the close of hostilities. Commissioned as Colonel of the 70th Indiana Vols., he was breveted as Brigadier-General for ability, energy, and gallantry. He was greatly beloved by his men, who bestowed on him the soubriquet of "Little Ben." In 1881, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he displayed considerable abilities as a statesman.

Labor Troubles.—In the summer of 1892 the operatives quit work in the great steel foundries near Pittsburgh, and at Homestead a riot ensued in which many were killed or wounded. Bloody riots took place also at the mines in Idaho and in Tennessee.

An International Copyright Law was enacted by Congress in 1891, after more than half a century of debate. It gives copyright protection to foreign authors of such nations as secure like protection to Americans.

Political Parties.—The tariff was still the important issue in 1892. The democrats once more nominated Grover Cleveland for President, with Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois for Vice-President; the republicans renominated Benjamin Harrison for President, with Whitelaw Reid of New York for Vice-President; the people's party, which advocated legislation favoring the agricultural class, nominated James B. Weaver of Iowa, and James G. Field of Virginia; while the candidates of the prohibition party were John Bidwell of California, and James B. Cranfill of Texas. The democratic candidates were elected.

CLEVELAND'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION.

(TWENTY-FOURTH PRESIDENT: 1893-1897.)

Domestic Affairs.—*The World's Columbian Exposition*, in celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, having been dedicated in October, 1892, was opened to the public in May, 1893. This great industrial exhibition was created by act of Congress, and held in Chicago, Ill. All nations participated. The cost of the exposition was in excess of \$31,000,000, and during the six months of its continuance the turnstiles recorded over 21,000,000 paid admissions.

Extra Session of Congress.—Various causes served

to bring on a monetary crisis in the spring of 1892, and President Cleveland called a special session of Congress for the repeal of a law passed in 1890 which required the government to buy 4½ million ounces of silver each month. This law was finally repealed in November.

Reduction of the Tariff.—The next regular session of Congress was largely taken up with a readjustment of the tariff, known in its final form as the Gorman-Wilson Bill. After much debate, it became a law August 27, 1894.

Political Parties.—The candidates for President and Vice-President in 1896 were: republican, in favor of the existing gold monetary standard, William McKinley of Ohio, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey; democratic, in favor of free coinage of silver, William J. Bryan of Nebraska, and Arthur Sewall of Maine; people's party, William J. Bryan, and Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia; national democratic (gold standard), John M. Palmer of Illinois, and Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky; prohibition party, Joshua Levering of Maryland, and Hale Johnson of Illinois. The republican nominees were elected.

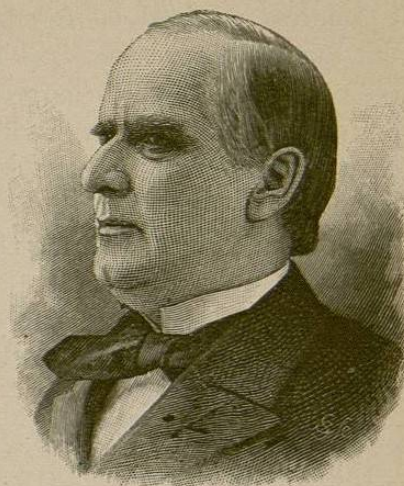
McKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION.*

(TWENTY-FIFTH PRESIDENT: 1897 —.)

The New Cabinet.—After his inauguration President McKinley announced his cabinet as follows: John Sherman, of Ohio, Secretary of State; Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury; Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, Secretary of War; Joseph McKenna, of California, Attorney-General; James A. Gary, of Maryland, Post-

* William McKinley was born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1843. Both his parents were of Scotch descent, and his father was an iron manufacturer. After a course of study in the academy at Poland, O., William entered the junior

master-General; John D. Long, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy; Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, Secretary of the Interior; James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture. In 1898, Sherman, McKenna, and Gary were succeeded by W. R. Day, of Ohio, Gov. Griggs, of New Jersey, and Charles E. Smith, of Pennsylvania.



WILLIAM McKINLEY.

An Extra Session of Congress was called to meet on March 15, 1897, for the purpose of increasing the revenue. A tariff bill for revenue

and protection, similar in many respects to the McKinley Bill of 1890 (p. 300), was introduced by the republicans, and was made a law July 24, 1897.

War with Spain.—In 1895 a rebellion broke out in Cuba. Spain tried by harsh means to suppress it, but in vain. Our people were shocked by the Spanish cruelties, our

class of Allegheny College in 1860; but on the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Union army. Through bravery and meritorious service he rose to the rank of Captain and brevet Major. When peace was restored, he studied law, and in 1867 began practice in Canton, O., which has since been his home. His eloquence and ability in debate soon secured him political prominence, and for seven terms (1877-91) he was a republican Representative in Congress, though once unseated by his political opponents. He was especially noted as an advocate of a protective tariff, and as he was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, his name was given to the tariff act of 1890 (p. 300). In the fall of 1890 he was defeated for Congress on account of changes in the make-up of his district; but the next year he was chosen Governor of Ohio, and in 1893 was reelected by an increased majority.

commerce suffered from the devastation of the island, and on February 15, 1898, our battleship *Maine* was blown up while on a friendly visit in Havana harbor. On April 19 Congress resolved on forcible intervention to bring about Spain's evacuation of Cuba, and the establishment there of a free and stable government. War with Spain followed, and on May 1 our Pacific squadron, under Commodore Dewey, destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila in the Philippine Islands.

The States Admitted during the Sixth Epoch are: NEBRASKA (admitted March 1, 1867; the name signifies "water-valley"); COLORADO (July 1, 1876; whence it is known as the "Centennial State"); the two DAKOTAS (Nov. 2, 1889); MONTANA (Nov. 8, 1889); WASHINGTON (Nov. 11, 1889); IDAHO (July 3, 1890); WYOMING (July 10, 1890); and UTAH, the forty-fifth State (Jan. 4, 1896).

PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION

Territorial Development (Map of VIth Epoch).—The Treaty with Great Britain (Sept. 2, 1783) fixed the boundaries of the United States as: the Atlantic Ocean, the Great Lakes, the Mississippi River, and the north line of Florida. The Thirteen Colonies occupied only a narrow strip along the Atlantic sea-board. The interior, as far as the Mississippi, belonged to the States individually, but was finally given to the General Government (p. 194).

In 1787, the region north of the Ohio was organized into the North-western Territory (p. 201). Louisiana was purchased of France in 1803 (p. 155). Lewis and Clarke's expedition (p. 209) gave the first accurate information concerning this vast territory. Florida was purchased of Spain (p. 173) by a treaty proposed Feb. 22, 1819,

SUPPLEMENT: THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

CUBA, the "Pearl of the Antilles," though abounding in natural resources, was not prosperous under the rule of Spain, and from time to time the Cuban people, both black and white, rebelled against the government imposed on them. The last of these rebellions began in February, 1895, and though Spain sent in all 200,000 soldiers to Cuba, she failed in over three years to restore order.

The insurgents soon formed the Republic of Cuba, but sought in vain to secure recognition from the United States. Our government, however, warned Spain that the struggle could not go on indefinitely without intervention on our part. Our citizens had millions of dollars invested in Cuban property, and an important commerce which was being rapidly ruined through the devastation of the island. Moreover, our people were shocked at the suffering of the *reconcentrados*—Cubans who had been compelled by Spain, under pain of death, to leave their country homes and concentrate at the large towns, where they were hemmed in by the garrisons and left to starve. Tens of thousands of them thus miserably perished, though some supplies were sent to them from the United States.

On the night of February 15, 1898, our battle-ship *Maine* was blown up in the harbor of Havana by a torpedo or mine, with the loss of over 260 of her crew, and from that moment the hope of a peaceable settlement of the Cuban problem rapidly waned, and both nations prepared for war. On April 19 Congress passed a resolution demanding the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba;