## LAID A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE OAPI-TOL AT WASHINGTON.

## STORY OF THE BUILDINGS' CHANGES

of the Exercises

greatness was indicated upon a map pre-Major Pierre L'Enfant.

half acres would cost, as it did, the handsome round sum of \$685,000.

There was no Executive Mansion at that time. President Washington was living at Mount Vernon, and the office seekers were compelled to make a journey of fifteen miles by carriage to his home if they were anxious to secure appointments as Postmasters. The Congress had imposed upon him the duty of providing the buildings necessary for the Government at the new capital, although he was authorized to select three Commissioners who were to do the work. He selected Dr. David Stuart, Daniel Carroll, and Gen. Thomas Johnson as the three Commissioners. Carroll was the man who had owned the land upon which the Capitol was afterward erected. There is not much record of him, for he was very young, but that he was a man of importance is to be inferred from the fact that Washington selected him for an important duty.

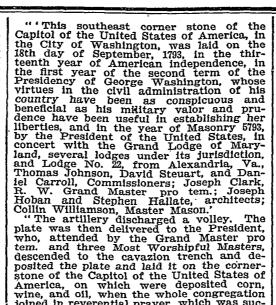
The Commissioners advertised, March 14,

importance is to be inferred from the fact that Washington selected him for an important duty.

The Commissioners advertised, March 14, 1792, for designs for the Capitol Building, They were not extravagant gentlemen, these three earliest Commissioners. They called for a brick building, to contain a hall of Representatives and a conference room, cach room to accommodate 300 people. The Senate Chamber was to have an area of 2,200 square feet, and both the Senate and the Representatives' hall were to have lobbies. Provision was also to be made for twelve committees, each of which was to have a room with an area of 600 square feet. The design was to be made with the view of completing the ends of the building first, postponing the centre and contemplating additions to the ends when it should be desired to make them. The suggestion for a brick building seems to have met with disapproval, for the requirements were soon changed to a demand for sandstone.

A plan often followed in these later days was adopted to secure competition in the preparation of plans. A premium was offered for the best design, and the Commissioners generously offered to the competitors, as a prize, a building lot in the new city and \$500, to be taken in cash or in a gold medal, as the prize winner might elect.

Worshipful Master in 1789, still in office, invited Washington to act as Master on this occasion, in accordance with his own wishes and those of the public. The stone was deposited in the southeast corner of the building, instead of the northeast, as is now the custom. The inscription on the plate stated that Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, of Virginia, was present and participated in the ceremonies. The apron and sash worn by Washington on this occasion were



The Rew-Hork Times

stone of the Capitol of the United States of America, on which were deposited corn, wine, and oil, when the whole congregation joined in reverential prayer, which was succeeded by Masonic chanting honors and a ceeded by Masonic chanting nonors and a volley from the artillery.

"The President of the United States and his attendant brethren ascended from the cavazion to the east of the cornerstone and there the Grand Master pro tem., elevated on a triple rostrum, delivered an oration fitting the occasion, which was received

edges of the Potomac, and beyond the hills of Virginia. From Pennsylvania Avenue, looking toward the Capitol, the incomplete structure was seen through a lane of Lombardy poplars, the fashion for "assisted" Italians being not then outgrown. Between the Capitol and the President's house the avenue was dirt road and corduroy, dusty beyond cure in the Summer and muddy beyond navigation in wet weather, when the river reached in to the road. dusty beyond cure in the Summer and muddy beyond navigation in wet weather, when the river reached in to the road.

The neighborhood was not a wilderness by any means, for at Georgetown there was a circle of good society, the country all about was peopled sparsely with the descendants of the early colonists of Maryland and Virginia, and the triangular plain upon which the Capitol had been imperfectly raised was known to all the inhabitants as a spot intended some day to be the site of a city. The ships from the Indies and to and from Liverpool and London that sailed to the port of Georgetown were perfectly aware of the hopes of the river folk and of the predictions that were being made for Georgetown by the leading American statesmen of the day. Georgetown was then in the lead, and it had but little fear that Washington, recently named by Jefferthat Washington, recently named by Jefferson and Madison, would within a century, reduce it to a suburb, and eventually ab-

sorb it.

The work of slovenly contractors was wiped out on Aug. 24, 1814. The war with England was at its height and an army of picked men was approaching the city. An inferior force of American militia disputed their coming, but they broke and fled when pressed, and the British, under Rear Admiral Cockburn and Gen. Ross, reached the Capitol and took possession about dusk of that day. They held a mock session in the Hall of Representatives, with Rear Admiral Cockburn in the chair, and it was immediately decided to destroy the building. The Congressional Library was used to make a pile of combustible material, and in a short time the building was reduced to bare walls. Immediately after the destruction of the first building, the Congress gave Latrobe the power and the money to reconstruct the

sorb it.

their improvement. Scattered trees in the grounds were removed and the foliage remaining is so disposed as to form an appropriate setting and contrast for the building. But Mr. Olmsted had to destroy some interesting objects to secure the completion of his plan, including several elm trees alleged to have been planted by Washingtor himself. The Capitol has not yet cost as much as the State Capitol at Albany. Mr. Edward Clark, the architect in charge, puts the whole cost of the Capitol up to this time as follows:

 
 Old Capitol
 \$2,750,00

 Enlargement of site
 685,00

 Renewal after British invasion
 700,00

 1 250,00
 1 250,00
 Furnishings....

New terrace and approaches.....

Improvements of grounds.....

Total.....\$19,235,000

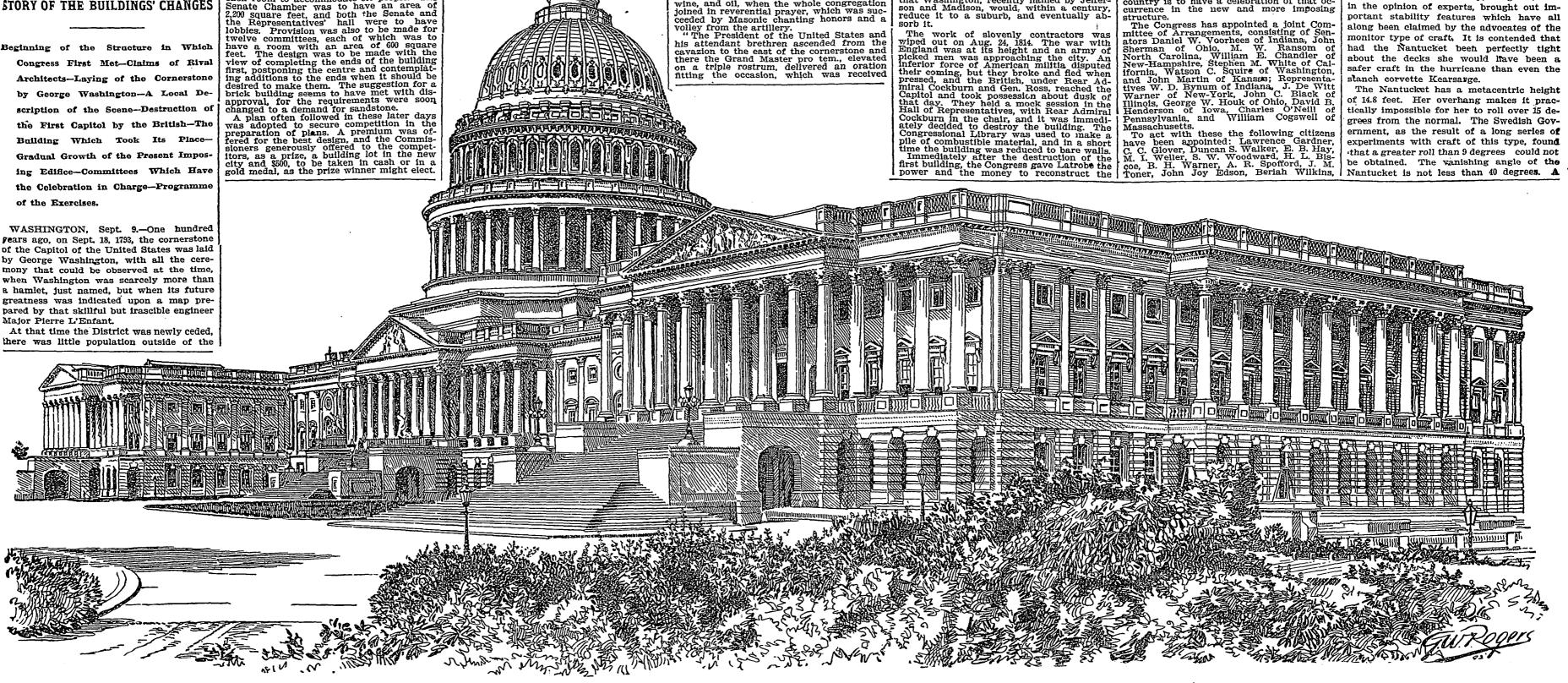
Now, just 100 years from the day, Sept. 18, 1793, when George Washington laid the cornerstone of the original Capitol, the country is to have a celebration of that occurrence in the new and more imposing

## THE STABILITY OF MONITORS

ADVANTAGES AND DEFECTS AS SEA-GOING WAR VESSELS.

The Nantucket's Experience Taken as ar Argument in Their Favor-Had She Been Perfectly Tight, She Would, It Is Asserted, Been Practically Unsinkable-Confirmatory Researches of the Swedish Government-The One Defect Found in Using Guns When Washed by Waves.

The performance of the United States monitor Nantucket off Cape Hatteras in the hurricane of Sunday, Aug. 27, has in the opinion of experts, brought out im-



City of Georgetown, and the few people who were resident in the new national city were probably wondering what could ever be made out of this hamlet by the Potomac, which they spelled Potowmac, or Potowmack. But L'Enfant, the projector of the lines of the most been interested. The projector of the lines of the most been interested by the Potomac and the competition was lively. The rejected plans have not been preserved, but it is known that two were finally accepted. These were the designs of William Thornton and Stephen Hallate. Thornton was an Englishman and cocasion. About ten o'clock Lodge No. 9 Hallate was a Frenchman Thornton living was visited by that congregation so gracelines of the most beautiful of all our cities, seems to have had full faith in its growth, applied to the map his theory of the advantage of radiating streets and frequent reservations, located public buildings, was probably helpful in suggesting the plan of naming and numbering streets that was afterward adopted, and still lives only in the record of his good work, neither street, nor square, nor any object whatever that is enduring having been named in his honor.

When the land that is now included in the District of Columbia was ceded by Maryland to the General Government the shores of the river were held by a few owners, farmers, and there were, east of Georgetown, two little groups of houses, one known as Hamburg, just this side of Rock Creek, which separates old Georgetown from the city, and Carrollsburg, at the point of land now occupied by the United States Arsenal, formerly the location of the old Capitol Prison, in which the Lincoln assassins were executed. What is now known as the eastern branch of the Potomac, a narrow channel almost choked to impassability by sedge, was the Anacostia River, up which commerce found its way to the then promising town of Bladensburg. It was an agricultural country, Georgetown was its market, with a future that was afterward a theme to move Jefferson to eloquence, and the old people were ready, at the suggestion that this was to be the capital of the Nation, to revive the tradition, then somewhat shady, that when John Smith was cultivating the acquaintance of Powhatan, and putting himself in the way of needing the good offices of Pocahontas, the kinsfolk of that ancestor of so many proud Virginians were in the habit of holding their pow-wows on what is now the Capitol Hill and the scene of pow-wows held by later Americans Somewhere in the records it has been learned that in 1788, a year before the cession, land in Washington was held at \$14 an acre. There is reasonableness in the other tradition that the men who held the farms

tradition that the men who held the farms hereabout put their heads together when they heard that the Congress was talking about selecting the place for the capital and rushed the price up to about \$80. There are cherished traditions also about Washington having been influenced in deciding in favor of this place because the Indians chose it for shad-bakes and as a council ground, and the other legend of the Scotchman who named his farm Rome and vexed the souls of his less-gifted farmer neighbors by insisting that there would rise upon the hills of this neighborhood a city compared with which the fame of its namesake would pale into insignificance.

It was in December, 1788, that Congress compared with which the fame of its namesake would pale into insignificance. It was in December, 1788, that Congress accepted the territory ceded for the use of the Government, and the tract was then ten miles square. The part of the square that was ceded by Virginia was receded and became a part of that State again. But two years after the cession the land was located, and a year later, with commendable celerity, the city was planned. Those were the days of small compensation, for Andrew Ellicott, who studied the charts of L'Enfant and complied with his designations of the places for the White House and the Capitol, undertook to put the marks up for those buildings. With the aid of his astronomical instruments he indicated the foundations of the two buildings, facing the White House to the north and the Capitol to the east. For this service, which was one requiring accuracy, he was paid \$5 a day. He thought he should receive money for expenses, but there was demurrer to the expense account and Ellicott proceeded with his work and "found himself."

The land upon which the Capitol stands

The land upon which the Capitol stands The land upon which the Capitol stands was part of the farm of Daniel Carroll, a member of Congress, for whom Carrollsburg seems to have been named. It was considered ample provision for it when twenty-two acres were purchased, and the price—about \$2,000—was regarded a fair one by everybody except the envious persons in old Correctory who were not envised to old Georgetown, who were not enjoying the "boom" that was setting in to the eastward. Those Georgetown people would not have believed at that time, when the ward. Those Georgetown people would not have believed at that time, when the twenty-two acres were purchased, that in another seventy-five years the area for the called would be increased, and that the enlargement of the site to fifty-one and a called at the craft forming a circle westward, stood a short time in solemn to the cast ington, on the 18th day of September, 1793.

United States Capitol, at the City of washing some cast were purchased, ington, on the 18th day of September, 1793.

Weard. Those Georgetown people would not have start for the westward, stood a short time in solemn to the mack and the list of the Masonic ceremonies were conducted to the Commissioners of the United States, a Past Master capitol, and particularly since Frederick Law Olmsted was an unbroken view of the Eastern Branch and the hills of Maryland, and to the south there was first an abrupt fall, then a wide stretch of meadow to the marshy allowed to lay out the grounds and direct eteror teen years. The new terraces were built at the ten years. The new terraces were built at the ten years. The freat improvement has been made in the Capitol, and particularly since Frederick Law Olmsted was a wide stretch of meadow to the marshy allowed to lay out the grounds and direct eteror time on the state of the Capitol.

Hallate. Thornton was an Englishman and Hallate was a Frenchman, Thornton living in New-York and Hallate being an employe of the Patent Office, then a part of the State Department. Thornton's plans were more highly embellished than were those of Hallate, and Jefferson, who saw them, commended them to Washington, and the President at once agreed with Jefferson that the Thornton plans were preferable to those of Hallate.

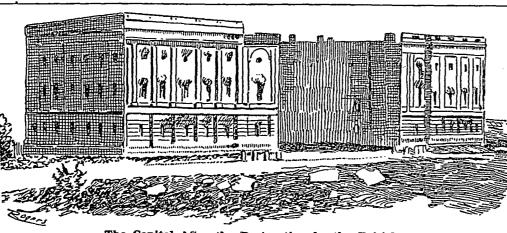
Hallate.

Then there was a storm. Hallate denounced Thornton for having stolen his plans. He was persistent and ugly, and he succeeded in inducing the Commissioners to make a "blend" of the two sets of plans, in which the advantages of construction of Hallate and of embelliches at the contraction of Hallate and of embelliches. tion of Hallate and of embellishment, as suggested by Thornton, were combined. The French seem to have been in favor at The French seem to have been in favor at the capital, for when the work was begun on the structure, Hallate was employed as an architect of the Capitol along with Hoban, an Irishman, who was the builder of the President's house, who was supervising architect. The American architect was apparently not "in it," either at this time or for many years later. James Hoban appears to have permitted the other foreigners to carry on their fight, while he, who has left the White House to be seen practically as he built it, proceeded with the practical work of making something out of practical work of making something out of the patch piece of Hallate and Thornton. The ground was cleared and the foundations laid for the south wing of the original building, and toward the last of August, 1793, the Commissioners began to think 1793, the Commissioners began to think about having the cornerstone laid. Notice was sent out by the slow-going methods of the period, and the Commissioners made an entry in their records, Sept. 2, to this effect: "The Capitol is in progression; the south-east is kept vacant; that cornerstone is to be laid, with the assistance of the brother-hood, the 18th inst. Those of the craft, how-

some processions took place, for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of the Capitol of the United States, which, perhaps, was ever exhibited on the like important occasion. About ten o'clock Lodge No. 9 was visited by that congregation so graceful to the craft, Lodge No. 22. of Virginia, with all their officers and regalia; and directly afterward appeared on the southern with all their officers and regalla; and directly afterward appeared on the southern bank of the Grand River Potomack, one of the finest companies of volunteer artillery that has been lately seen, parading to receive the President of the United States, who shortly came in sight with his suite, to whom the artillery paid their military honors; and His Excellency and suite crossed the Potomack and was received in Mary. the Potomack, and was received in Maryland by the officers and brethren of No. 222. Virginia, and No. 9, Maryland, whom the President headed, preceded by a band of President headed, preceded by a band of music; the rear brought up by the Alexandria Volunteer Artillery, with grand solemnity of march, proceeded to the President's Square, in the city of Washington, where they were met and saluted by No. 15, of the city of Washington, in all their elegant tadges and clothing, headed by Bro. Joseph Clarke, R. W. Grand Master, p. t., and conducted to a large lodge, prepared for the purpose of their reception. After a short space of time, by the vigilance of Bro. Clotworthy Stephenson, Grand Marshal, p. t., the brotherhood and other bodies were disposed in a second order of procession, v. hich took place amid a brilliant crowd of spectators of both sexes, according to the following arrangement, viz.

"The Surveying Department of the city of Washington.
"Mayor and Corporation of Georgetown.
"Virgini L Artillery."
"Commissioners of the city of Washington attendants ton and their attendants.

Stonecutters, mechanics. The Sword bearers. Masons of the first degree. "Bible, &c., on grand cushions.
"Deacons, with staffs of office.
"Masons of the second degree.
"Stewards, with wands.
"Masons of the third degree.



The Capitol After the Destruction by the British.

ever dispersed, are requested to join the work. The solemnity is expected to equal the occasion."

The ceremony of laying the cornerstone was not purely civic, but it was in charge of the Masonic fraternity, and the small turnout of military was that of a local organization. President Washington came up from Mount Vernon to lend his countenance to the affair, but there is no account of excursions to the capital or of any crowding of hotels by visitors who desired to have a good position on the hill. Yellow fever was raging in Philadelphia, the newspapers there had suspended operations, and the city editors of those times did not think it worth while to burden the publishers with the expense of getting reports that could

the city editors of those times and not timinal it worth while to burden the publishers with the expense of getting reports that could not be printed.

Alexandria was then, the only "live" town in the country, and its paper, The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette, had its man on the spot. But the paper was not printed until Sept. 25, a week after the event, and then it beat the nation with its story. That account, valuable as it now is, leaves many things to be desired, notably a report of the address of Washington, which is spoken of as "an oration fitting the occasion," but which the reporter did not regard worthy a place in the belated account of The Columbian Mirror. The report, after giving an account of the erecport, after giving an account of the erection of the southeast cornerstone of the District of Columbia, on the 15th of April, "The next important event of this kind was the laying of the corner stone of the United States Capitol, at the City of Wash"Wardens, with truncheons.
"Secretaries, with tools of office.
"Past Masters, with their regulia.
"Treasurers, with their jewels.
"Band of music.
"Lodge No. 22, of Virginia, disposed in heir own order.

their own order. "Corn, wine, and oil.
"Grand Master, pro tem., Brother George
Washington, and Worshipful Master of No.
22, of Virginia.
"Grand Sword bearer.

"The procession marched two abreast, in the procession marched two abreast, in the greatest solemn dignity, with music playing, drums beating, colors flying, and spectators rejoicing, from the President's Square to the Capitol, in the City of Washington, where the Grand Master ordered at halt and directed each file in the procession to incline two steps, one to the right and one to the left, and face each other, which formed a hollow, oblong square, through which the Grand Sword Bearer led the yan, followed by the Grand Master prowhich the Grand Sword Bearer led the van, followed by the Grand Master protem. on the left, the President of the United States in the centre, and the Worshipful Master of No. 22, Virginia, on the right; all the other orders that composed their order of march from the President's Square to the southeast corner of the Capitol, and the artillery filed off to a destined ground to display their maneuvers and discharge their cannon. The President of the United States, the Grand Master protem, and the Worshipful Master of No. 22 taking their stand to the east of a large stone, and all the craft forming a circle westward, stood a short time in solemn order. The artillery discharged a voiley. The Grand Marshal delivered the Commissioners a large silver plate with an in-

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

From that happy moment until now there have been contentions over as well as in the Capitol. The architects and the Commissioners fought, and right merrily, and in 1795 the Commissioners who had been present at the laying of the cornerstone were replaced by Gustavus Scott, William Thornton, and Alexander White. The Frenchman Hallate was dismissed and George Hatfield, another Englishman who lived here, was appointed to his place. But Hoban kept on, and in November, 1800, he had the north wing ready for the assembling of the second session of the Sixth Congress, which was opened on Nov. 17 by President John Adams. He made appreciative reference to the occupation of the new building, as follows: follows:

"I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of Congress at the permanent seat of their Government, and I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be exchanged. It would be unbecoming the representatives of this Nation to assemble for the first time in this solemn temple without looking up to the Supreme Ruler of the universe and imploring His blessing. It is with you, gentle-

this solering temple without looking up to the Supreme Ruler of the universe and imploring His blessing. It is with you, gentlemen, to consider whether the local powers over the District of Columbia, vested by the Constitution in Congress of the United States, shall be immediately exercised. If, in your opinion, this important trust ought now to be executed, you cannot fail, while performing it, to take into view the future probable situation of the territory for the happiness of which you are about to provide. You will consider it as the capital of a great Nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population, and possessing within itself those resources which, if not thrown away or lamentably misdirected, will secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government."

government."

The Senate, in their reply, said:

"We meet you, Sir, and the other branch of the National legislature, in the city which is honored by the name of our late hero and sage, the illustrious Washington, with sensations and emotions which exceed our power of description."

The House of Representatives, in reply, said:

"The final establishment."

"The final establishment of the seat of National Government, which has now taken place in the District of Columbia, is an event of no small importance in the political transactions of our country. Nor can we on this occasion omit to express a hope that the spirit which animated the great founder of this city may descend to future generations, and that the wisdom, magnanimity, and steadiness which marked the events of his public life may be imitated in all succeeding ages. A consideration of those powers which have been vested in Congress over the District of Columbia will not escape our attention, nor shall we forget that in exercising those powers which will necessarily attend the capital of America." "The final establishment of the seat of events which will receive the capital of America."

Even as far back as the time the Capitol was begun there were bad contractors. It does not appear that it was Williams, the original master mason, or who it was who provided faulty foundations, but it was found out before many years, that most of provided faility folialitations, but it was found out before many years, that most of the foundation walls were constructed of a sort of rubble, masses of mortar, and stones, thrown down by the barrow load and then shaped to conform to the plans of the architect. They were all rebuilt in proper form. Two years after President John Adams made his address in the new Control Panjemin Henry Latrobe another John Adams made his address in the new Capitol Benjamin Henry Latrobe, another architect of English birth, was given full power by the Commissioners to complete the Capitol. Being a man of opinions and energy, he at once reconstructed most of the north wing after plans of his own, brought the north and south wings into a sort of harmony that they did not have before, and in 1811 had them ready for occupation, the two wings, in consequence of insufficient money to complete them being insufficient money to complete them, being Insufficient money to complete them, being connected by a bridge.

The building at that time was not the lofty, broad-spreading edifice to look at that now arrests the eye of the visitor when he first arrives in the city. It was really two buildings, apparently standing some distance apart, with the low bridge-like connection between them. From its front there was an unbroken view of the Eastern

nerstone were these words by Webster:
"If it shall hereafter be the will of God
that this structure shall fall from its base,
that its foundation be upturned and this dethat its foundation be upturned and this deposit brought to the eyes of men, be it then known that on this day the Union of the United States of America stands firm, that their Constitution still exists unimpaired and with all its original usefulness and glory, growing every day stronger and stronger in the affections of the great body of the American people and attracting more and more the admiration of the world. And all here assembled, whether belonging to public life or to private life, with hearts devoutly thankful to Almighty God for the preservation of the liberty and happiness of the country, unite in sincere and fervent prayers that this deposit and the walls and arches, the domes and towers, the columns and entablatures now to be erected over it, may endure forever! God save the United States of America!" States of America! A fire in the Congressional Library in De A fire in the Congressional Library in De-cember, 1851, gave an impetus to the work of extension. Thomas U. Walters of Phila-delphia, who had devised the dome, had charge of the construction of the new wings. The plans submitted in 1851 were to have been completed in five years, and the cost was to be not more than \$2,675,000. Ten years after the work was begun the wings were occupied, and in seven years wings were occupied, and in seven years more the dome was raised. The buildings were made much more imposing by the addition of the dome. The old dome was but 96 feet in height, and the new one reaches an elevation of 285 feet and 5 inches above the base line.

vings to it, but it was not until July, 1851,

that the cornerstone of the extensions was laid, Daniel Webster delivering the princi-

pal address on that occasion. The cere-mony was performed on Independence Day, and in the box which was put in the cor-

the base line.

The war came on, but the work on the Capitol continued. In 1863 the wings were ready for occupation, and the Crawford statue of America was raised in that year. In 1867 the building was again reported to be completed, and then it was discovered by the completed of the completed was a something more to be determined. be completed, and then it was discovered that there was something more to be done. The marble terraces, now so interesting a feature, were suggested, and the suggestion was carried out between 1882 and 1891. The work on the wings, which was to have cost but a trifle of \$2,500,000 and to be done in five years, had cost \$8,000,000 and had taken sixteen years. The new terraces were built at reasonable cost.

with brotherly love and commendation. At intervals buring the delivery of the oration several volleys were discharged by the artillery. The ceremony ended in prayer, Masonic chanting honors, and a fifteen-volley from the artillery.

"The whole company retired to an extensive both, where an ox of 500 pounds weight was barbecued, of which the company generally partook, with every bundance of other recreation. The festival concluded with fifteen successive volleys from the artillery.

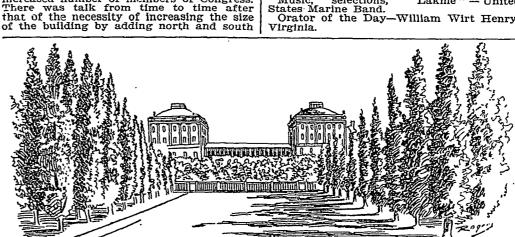
"The whole company retired to an extensive both, where an ox of 500 pounds weight was barbecued, of which the company generally partook, with every bundance of other recreation. The festival concluded with fifteen successive volleys from the conditions of the production of their labor."

From that happy moment until now there have been contentions over as well as in the Capitol. The architects and the Commissioners fought, and right merrily, and in 1535 the Commissioners who had been present at the laying of the cornerstone were troughed and right merrily, and in 1535 the Commissioners who had been present at the laying of the cornerstone were an opportunity in design and constructed to the production of their labor."

All and the was dismissed and George Hachied, another Singlishman who lived here, was appointed to his piace. But Hoban kept on, and in November, 1800, he had the north wing ready for the assembling of the second assession of the Sixth Congress, which was appointed to his piace. But Hoban kept on, and in November, 1800, he had the north wing ready for the assembling of the second assession of the Sixth Congress, which was opened on Nov. 17 by President John Adams. He made appreciative reference by the countries of the sixth Congress, which was opened on Nov. 17 by President John Adams. He made appreciative reference by the countries of the Sixth Congress, which was opened on Nov. 17 by President John Adams. He made appreciative reference by the countries of the sixth Congress, which was opened on Nov. 17 by President J

Introduction—Lawrence Gardner, man of General Committee.
Chairman of Ceremonies—Grover Cleveland, President of the United States.
Music, selections, "Lakme"—United

Music, selections, "Lakme"—United States Marine Band.
Orator of the Day—William Wirt Henry,



The Capitol In 1814, Looking Up Pennsylvania Avenue

Music, "Star-Spangled Banner" - Grand chorus. The United States Senate—Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice President. Music, potpourri of national airs—United States Marine Band.
The United States House of Representatives—Charles F. Crisp, Speaker.
Music, "The Heavens Are Telling," from "The Creation"—Grand chorus.
The Ludiciary—Justice of the Suprementations of the S The Judiciary-Justice of the Supreme Music, Centennial March, Fanciulli-Unit-

Music, Centennial March, Fancium—United States Marine Band.
District of Columbia—John W. Ross, President of the Board of Commissioners.
Music, "America"—United States Marine Band, grand chorus, and audience. Previous to these exercises there will be a parade, which will start from the Executive Mansion at 11 A. M., and pass, by way of Pennsylvania Avenue, to the Capitol. Brig. Gen. Albert Ordway of the National Guard of the District of Columbia will be Grand Markel. of the District of Columbia will be Grand Marshal.

The following is a list of the General Committee, with its officers and Chairmen of sub-committees: Lawrence Gardner. Chairman; C. C. Glover, Vice Chairman; Edwin B. Hay, Secretary; M. I. Weller, Corresponding Secretary; M. I. Weller, Corresponding Secretary; M. I. Weller, Corresponding Secretary; M. J. Woodward, Treasurer; J. W. Babson, Chairman on Scope; H. L. Biscoe, Chairman on Public Order; H. V. Boynton, A. T. Britton, J. J. Darlington, Mills Dean, Harrison Dingman, Chairman on Street Decoration; W. C. Dodge, George T. Dunlop, J. J. Edson, Chairman on Finance; W. J. Frizzell, Chairman on Finance; W. J. Frizzell, Chairman on Stands; William A. Gordon, Chairman on Music; O. C. Green, H. A. Griswold, Jules Guthridge, Chairman on Evening Entertainment; E. J. Hannan, C. Heurich, J. Harrison Johnson, F. A. Lehmann, Chairman on Press; M. M. Parker, Charles F. Powell, John W. Ross, Samuel Ross, Isadore Saks, Chairman on Auditing; Thomas Somerville, Chairman on Badges; A. R. Spofford, Thomas W. Smith, Chairman on Printing; Henry Sherwood, W. J. Stephenson, James F. Scaggs, Ellis Spear, Chairman on Parade; J. M. Toner, Seymour W. Tulloch, Duncan S. Walker, Chairman on Ceremonles; J. W. Whelpley, Beriah Wilkins, Chairman on Reception; L. C. Williamson, L. D. Wine, Marshall W. Wines, S. kins, Chairman on Reception; L. C. Williamson, L. D. Wine, Marshall W. Wines, S. S. Yoder, Chairman on Capitol Decoration.

The official programme has just been issued in a plain and tasteful form, almost its only ornamentation being a small vign-

closer figure would be 45. There is thus left a margin of safety of over 25 degrees. Even in the hurricane of last Sunday a week it is pretty safe to say that the Nantucket did not roll in extent one-third of the angle recorded aboard the Kearsarge. The point made is that the Nantucket type of eraft, provided the structural work is

angle recorded aboard the kearsarge. The point made is that the Nantucket type of eraft, provided the structural work is sound, should be the safest class in the United States Navy.

The monitor Nantucket belongs to the Passaic class of United States monitors. The superior stability features accorded to the Nantucket may be seen from the comparative metacentric heights of armor-clad vessels of her time. The Dictator had a metacentric height of 6.6 feet: the original Destroyer, 0.4 foot; the Destroyer with side armor on, 2.2 feet. TheBritish turret ship Captain, which was lost in the Bay of Biscay, had a metacentric height of 2.6 feet. The English iron-clad Monarch was given a metacentric height of 2.37 feet. The modern monitor Miantonomoh, which crossed the Atlantic Ocean, had a metacentric height of 15.8 feet. The Dictator's vanishing angle was 34 degrees.

It has frequently been said against the monitors that they are not, in a seaway, the state of the power that they are not to the total content of the power that they are not to the total content of the power that they are not to the total content of the power that they are not to the total content of the power that they are not to the total content of the now bettle where the content of the power that they are not to the total content of the now bettle where the content of the power that they are not to the total content of the now bettle where the content of the power that they are not to the total content of the power that they are not to the total content of the power that they are not to the total content of the power that they are not to the total content of the power that they are not to the total content of the power that they are not to the total content of the power that they are not to the total content of the power that they are not to the total content of the power that they are not to the total content of the power that they are not to the total content of the power that they are not to the total content of the power that they are not to the to

nonitors that they are not, in a seaway, steady gun platforms. The new battle ships Oregon, Massachusetts, and Indiana, now building for the United States, will have a rolling angle of probably not less than 28 degrees. This is in excess by over 15 degrees the maximum roll of the Nantucket. The angle of inclination of a North Atlanta the maximum roll of the Nantucket. The angle of inclination of a North Atlantic storm wave is generally stated to be 18 degrees with the normal. The Swedish naval officials, experimenting with monitor craft, found that in practice the theoretical assumption that a monitor of the Nantucket type would not take the full angle of inclination of a wave was borne out. On the other hand, it is pretty well recognized that a battle ship of the high freeboard type, in encountering a storm wave, will generally exceed in roll the angle of inclination of the encountering a storm wave, will generally exceed in roll the angle of inclination of the

exceed in roll the angle of inclination of the wave.

The great stability possessed by vessels of the Nantucket type lies in the overhang. The overhang acts in the same manner as do the rolling logs, which ships toplight in the water sling over their sides in order to insure against capsizing. To take away the overhang, which is possessed by a monitor, is to rob her of the very feature which makes her safe. It is this act which has been committed in the construction of the new double-turreted monitor, Miantonomoh. The new Miantonomoh is neither a steady gun platform at sea, nor, in comparison gun platform at sea, nor, in comparison with the Nantucket, as stable a vessel. In these days of skilled shipwork, it would seem possible to be able to sufficiently strengthen an overhang as to make a hull strengthen an overhang as to make a hull more the weaker for its precence.

The real objections which appear to exist against the monitor craft per se is the low position of the gun mounts. In a heavy seaway the advantage of having the heavy guns well above the water becomes imperative. The monitor, at such a time, with her low freeboard, and despite her stable and sea-going qualities, is particularly useless. She can not fight her guns. Her decks are flooded with water, and the waves, as they roll about, will dash high over the turret. Under conditions of this sort the working of the turret guns becomes an impossible feat.

of the guns of monitor craft must be raised well up if they are to be fought in a seaway. The raising of the guns will necessarily lower the metacentric height and lessen proportionately the stable qualities of the craft. If the overhang is extended outward in proportion as the guns are elevated, it is probable that the existing features of stability can be retained. The present steady features of the monitor craft demand a metacentric height ranging between 15 and 18 feet. It is likely that in extending the overhang sufficient to insure a metacentric height of 15 feet there would be sacrificed much in speed and in manoeuvring qualities.

ficed much in speed and in manoeuvring qualities.

The battle ship type of craft of modern navies is designed to give good elevation to the guns of the main battery. It is calculated that these guns shall be worked even when a heavy sea is running. In the new battle ships of the United States Navy a height of over 18 feet above the water line has been obtained for some of the heavy guns. Several of the lighter main battery guns are at even a greater height above the arrison Johnson, F. A. and an instance of the lighter main battery guns. Several of the lighter main battery guns are at even a greater height above the water's edge. The guns of the Nantucket are not more than 5 feet above the water. The same statement applies to the guns of the double-turreted monitor Miantonomoh. In addition to insuring good elevation to the main-battery guns, the modern battle ship is designed to possess speed, quick manoeuvering qualities, and a long radius of action. These qualities are obtained, no doubt, at a loss of stability features and steadiness of gun platform. If speed, extended radius of action, and the ability to take the sea and keep it is desired, the battle ship would seem to be the type of ship best able to fullfil the conditions imposed. If, on the other hand, a steady gun platform, combined with good sea-going qualities, is alone aimed at, there is yet to be produced a better type of craft than Ericsson's monitor.