

THREE CABINET LADIES.

PORTRAITS OF SOCIAL LEADERS AT WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Vilas and Miss Cleveland—They Represent New England, New York and the West. The Inventor of "Innocuous Desuetude."

Of the historic twenty-six persons who gathered around the festal board at the sumptuous "stand up" wedding supper of President Cleveland, four were wives of cabinet officers. These ladies were called from private life to a semi-official social position when their husbands accepted the various portfolios of their respective departments. They appear to be a harmonious gathering of women, on the whole. The country has heard less of that petty and disgraceful bickering about who shall go ahead of whom and which shall sit nearest the president at state dinners than usually gets to the public ear in such cases. The cabinet ladies have certainly done their best to make President Cleveland's administration a social success. They seem to have been equal throughout to the arduous social duties required of them—duties so wearing that in the beginning, poor, sweet Kate Bayard succumbed to the strain. They are courteous, dignified, handsomely dressed and hospitable. Our readers will be glad to see some of their portraits.

By reason of seniority, the wife of Secretary of War Endicott is presented first. Her face is strong and clear-cut. One would say it was the typical Boston face. Mrs. Endicott looks like the high-bred New England woman of long descent. She wore a red pompon in her handsome gray hair at the president's wedding. Mrs. Endicott is her husband's first cousin. Both are descendants of the Putnam family.



MRS. ENDICOTT.

One effect of that wedding will be that the newspaper correspondents can no longer periodically inform the public who is the first lady in the land. We have a first lady now, no mistake, and one who, judging from her chin, will be able to keep so. Washington etiquette is solemnly peculiar, and like the ways of Providence, hard to understand. A lot of old ladies of both sexes have it in their especial keeping, and believe the sun would not rise behind the dome of the Capitol if they did not prescribe which foot the first lady in the land should put forward when she starts down stairs of a morning. It would give the country such a delightful thrill if some official lady should suddenly give all their fusty old notions a deliberate slap in the face, and do as she pleased.

Here we have a typical New York woman's face, and one may be pardoned for saying a very pretty one, too. Mrs. Manning is originally from Albany, a town which is as proud of its blue blood and old families as even Boston itself. It is said to be easy enough to get into high life in New York city if one has money, but almost impossible for an outsider to do the same in Albany. The old Dutch element is stronger there than in the metropolis.



MRS. MANNING.

Mrs. Manning had not been long married to her husband when he became secretary of the treasury. He was a widower before their marriage. The lady dresses richly and tastefully. Like most New York women she knows just the right thing to put on and how to wear it. Mrs. Manning is as handsome as her husband, who is noted for his fine personal appearance. Together they are a noble looking pair.

If an artist had sought the country over for the three types of women here shown, the New England, the New York and the western, he could not have selected better specimens than Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Vilas. There is an earnest, kindly look in Mrs. Vilas' honest eyes that attracts one at once. She looks a hearty, whole-souled woman, with character enough to impress herself upon any society. She and the postmaster general went to the capital from Wisconsin. Mrs. Vilas dresses handsomely and is fond of blue gowns.



MRS. VILAS.

There is one, too, who, for a season, was associated with these ladies who stamped her personality upon Washington society more than any of them. That was Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland. She held herself bravely and well in Washington, and leaves it with the best wishes and the sincere good will of all the country. She was not aggressive or did not attempt to revolutionize Washington ways.

She did her best, modestly and with dignity, as mistress of the White House, holding still somewhat to the old ways and the old convictions which had been with her for a lifetime. One is only sorry that she yielded so far to the dictates of the old cats of both sexes at Washington as to try to peg up and confine her artistic, short, curly hair and make it look as though it was "done up."

Her own way of wearing it suited her much better, and consequently looked better. When she was a school teacher her friends called her "Johnny Cleveland." In spite of President Cleveland's mild statement that he invented the phrase "innocuous desuetude" himself, there will always be those who will believe Libbie did it.



MISS CLEVELAND.

Now that she resigns the scepter of the White House to young Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Rose Elizabeth retires to her home at Holland Patent, N. Y., to engage in literary work. It is a pretty home, fitted up with the earnings of her book of essays. Success to her literary efforts, and we'll all read her novel, the "Long Row," as soon as it appears.

It is said that she is to celebrate the completion of the sale of 50,000 copies of her first book of essays by a trip to Europe. The sale is dragging along slowly now, so that if she adheres to her intention her European trip may be delayed for some time.

THE LATE MR. HOE.

ONE OF THE CELEBRATED INVENTORS OF THIS CENTURY.

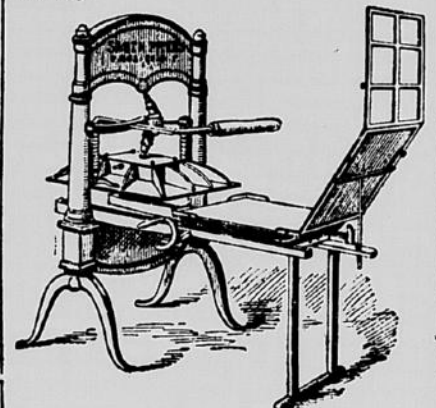
A Name That Will Remain Inseparably Connected with the Development of the Printing Press—The Simple Device Which Brought Him Fame.



THE LATE RICHARD M. HOE.

The recent death of Col. Richard M. Hoe in Florence, Italy, closes the career of one whose name is known wherever the newspaper is used to spread intelligence. He was the senior member of the firm of printing press makers, and one of the leading inventors and developers of that great lever of public opinion.

Col. Hoe's father was the founder of the firm. He came to this country from England in 1803, and worked at his trade of carpentry. Through his skill as a workman he was sought out by a maker of printer's material named Smith. He married Smith's sister, and went into partnership with Smith and brother. The printing presses of those days were made chiefly of wood, and Hoe's skill as a wood worker was valuable to the firm. In 1822 Peter Smith invented the hand press, of which we give an illustration, and which will be recognized by many an old printer, though many are in use to this day.



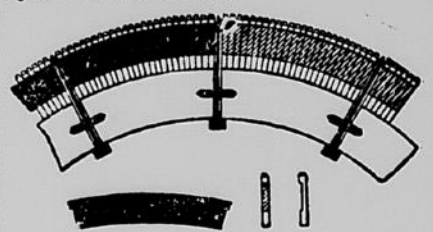
THE SMITH PRESS.

This press was finally supplanted by the Washington press, invented by Samuel Rust in 1824. From the manufacture of the Smith presses Hoe made a fortune, as the inventor died a year after securing his patent, and the firm name was changed to R. Hoe & Co. The demand for hand presses increased so that ten years later it was suggested that steam power might be utilized in some way to do the pulling and tugging necessary in getting an impression. At this time the late Col. Hoe, one of the sons of the founder of the house, was an attentive listener to the discussions in regard to the possibility of bringing steam power to aid the press. Young Richard M. Hoe was born in 1812. He had the advantage of an excellent education, but his father's business possessed such a fascination for him that it was with difficulty he was kept at school. He was a young man of 20 before his father allowed him to work regularly in the shop. He had already become expert in handling tools, so that he soon became one of the best workmen. He joined with his father in the belief that steam would yet be applied to the printing press, and the numerous models and experiments they made to that end would, in the light of the present day, appear extremely ridiculous. In 1825-30 Napier had constructed a steam printing press, and in 1830 Isaac Adams, of Boston, secured a patent for a power press. These inventions were kept very secret, the factories in which they were made being guarded jealously. In 1839 a Napier press was imported into this country for use on the National Intelligencer. Old Maj. Noah, editor of Noah's Sunday Times and Messenger, was collector of the port of New York in those days, and being desirous of seeing how the Napier press would work, sent for Mr. Hoe to put it up. He and Richard succeeded in setting up the press, and worked it successfully.

The success of the Napier press set the Hoes to thinking. They had made models of its peculiar parts and studied them carefully. Then, in pursuance of a plan suggested by Richard, his father sent his partner, Mr. Newton, to England for the purpose of examining new machinery there and to secure models for future use. On his return with ideas Mr. Newton and the Hoes projected and turned out for sale a novel two cylinder press, which became universally popular and soon superseded all others, the Napier included.

Thus was steam at last harnessed to the press, but the demand of the daily papers for their increasing editions spurred the press makers to devise machines that could be worked at higher speed than was found possible with the presses in which the type was

secured to a flat bed which was revolved forward and backward under a revolving cylinder. It was seen then that if type could be secured to the surface of a cylinder, great speed could be attained.



SIR ROWLAND HILL'S DEVICE, 1835.

The above diagrams illustrate Sir Rowland Hill's method of accomplishing this. The type was cast wedge-shaped; that is, narrower at the bottom. A broad "nick" was cut into its side, into which a "lead" fitted. The ends of the "lead," in turn, fitted into a slot in the column rules and these latter were bolted to the cylinder. Anyone who knows anything about type will see the difficulty of using such a system. The inventor, Sir Rowland Hill, the father of penny postage in England, sunk, it is said, £20,000 in the endeavor to introduce his method.

In the meantime Col. Hoe had succeeded to his father's business and was giving his attention largely to solving this problem of holding type on a revolving cylinder. It was not until 1846 that he hit on the method of doing it.

After a dozen years of thought the idea came upon him unexpectedly, and was startling in its simplicity. It was simply to make the column rules wedge-shaped instead of



R. M. HOE'S DEVICE, 1846.

the type. The above diagram furnished by Mr. S. D. Tucker, the surviving head of the firm of Hoe & Co., is a fac-simile of the original drawing in their office. It was this simple device, by the introduction of "lightning presses," that revolutionized the newspaper business of the world, and made the press the power it is. It brought Hoe fame and put him at the head of press makers. His business grew to such dimensions that he has in his employ in his New York factory from 800 to 1,500 hands, varying with the state of trade. His London factory employs from 150 to 200 hands.

And yet the great daily presses craved still faster presses. The result was the development of the web press, in which the paper is drawn into the press from a continuous roll at a speed of twelve miles an hour. The very latest is a machine called the supplement press, capable of printing complete a paper of from eight to twelve pages, depending on the demand of the day, so that the papers slide out of the machine with the supplements gummed in and the paper folded ready for delivery.

Of late years many other remarkably ingenious presses of other makers have come into the market, but still the genius of R. M. Hoe has left an indelible mark in the development of the printing press.

On the Anniversary of Bunker Hill.



THE WEBSTER STATUE.

(Photographed by W. G. C. Kimball.) It was but fitting that a monument to Daniel Webster should be unveiled on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, for few Americans appreciated the result of that battle to the full as much as did the great mind of Webster. He has left his thoughts on the matter in the two orations he delivered over the commencement and completion of the Bunker Hill monument, and these two efforts of his shall always remain classics in our literature. On June 17, in Concord, the capital of Webster's native state of New Hampshire, will be unveiled a statue to the sturdy statesman.

The oration will be delivered by President Bartlett, of Dartmouth college. There will be present all the military of the state, and representatives from all the Dartmouth alumni associations in the country, and it is expected that there will be a greater gathering in the city on that day than has ever come together there on any previous occasion. George W. Nesmith will preside, and among those who will make addresses are William M. Evaris, of New York; Congressman Bingham, of Pennsylvania; Gen. B. F. Butler, Robert C. Winthrop and Richard Oney, of Boston. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Dartmouth alumni will meet, and Mr. Mellen Chamberlain, of the Boston public library, will deliver an oration.

The bronze figure is eight feet in height and weighs 2,000 pounds. Its pedestal raises ten feet above the ground. It cost \$12,000, and is the gift of Benjamin Pierce Cheney of Boston, to the state of New Hampshire. No imperishable bronze was needed to fix him in the memory of his people. But it is well that he should be brought often before the youth of America as an example to emulate.

When it is considered that England leads the world in shipbuilding, it is surprising to think there should be any question as to the superiority of the work of her designers.

Louise Michel seldom speaks in public now, and when she does she is more hissed than cheered.

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