

MR. DEPEW'S ADDRESS.

HIS EXPLANATION AND AMPLIFICATION OF HIS GALENA REMARKS.

He Says Washington, Hamilton, Webster, Lincoln and Grant Will Be Remembered, Because They Were Constructive, Longer Than Many Other Great Men.

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORK, June 18.—When Chauncey M. Depew returned from Galena, he was surprised to find that already a discussion had begun respecting some of the assertions which he made in the speech of June 3. Mr. Depew was invited to deliver the oration at the dedication of the monument erected in memory of General Grant by the citizens of Galena, aided by a Chicago admirer of Grant's career.



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

At Mr. Depew's invitation the writer called upon him, and, as a result, an experience of extraordinary interest occurred. Mr. Depew had no thought when he began the remarks, which are quoted below, of any publication of them, but they seem so important, so interesting and so likely to extend discussion which may be of value, speculative, although it is, that he was asked if they might be made public use of, and he consented.

He pointed, with a half amused smile, to the letters and to the newspaper extracts, and he said that he was surprised, but he must confess not displeased, with the discussion and interest which had been aroused in respect to the Galena speech. He also said that it happened that the speech, as he delivered it, varied from the speech which he had prepared, and of which two slips were sent to the daily newspapers throughout the country.

"I found myself facing a very enthusiastic throng of some 25,000 persons, and the impulse came to say certain things which occurred to me at the moment, and I yielded to it. Therefore the printed speech and the delivered speech are unlike in some respects. Some of those who both heard and read the speech have written to me intimating that the oration as I delivered it was a more satisfactory effort in their opinion, perhaps, than the printed oration was. That is for them to determine.

"In regard to the assertion which I made respecting the names which would be remembered a thousand years hence—and I mean by a thousand years a remote period in the future when several centuries have elapsed since the foundation of the government—of course in an oration of that kind it was impossible to elaborate and to explain. In the old days when Webster and Clay spoke, their speeches required from three hours upward to deliver. They had a formal opening, a careful line of argument skillfully elaborated and then a formal peroration, composed after the models of oratory which were suggested by the successful speakers of the past. But I learned some years ago that the modern tendency is for a briefer oration.

"My formal speeches I so compose that they will require not more than forty-five minutes in the delivery. This method of composition makes it necessary that a speech should be a series of epigrams and of categorical statements. It does not afford opportunity for elaborate and extensive explanation. For that reason I was content simply to assert that Washington and Hamilton for the early period, Webster for the middle period, and Lincoln and Grant for the closing period of the first century, were the only men whose names would be remembered by the multitude a thousand years hence.

"Now I will explain exactly why I made that statement, and why I believe it to be true. In the first place, the men of each century, those who carry on the burdens of the government and do their part in maintaining it, absorb contemporaneous interest; therefore the tendency is that the reputation of men of a previous generation or century is obscured by the prominence of those of the immediate day, and by this process of elimination only those of conspicuous, extraordinary, permanent service to the nation remain to be remembered by the multitude.

"A generation ago, for instance, the idol of a large portion of the people, the man whose name was synonymous with un-

bounded popularity, was Horatio Seymour. Yet I presume that not one in ten of the school children of today could tell who Seymour was or what he did. So in the remotest past the splendid achievement of De Witt Clinton made him of illustrious fame, and yet today the younger generation must turn to their school books and their histories to discover who he was.

"Just so in the past ages, the man of the multitude knows Julius Caesar's fame and that of Cicero, but of all the other heroes of the Roman empire, who is there that is known except to the scholars and the historians? So, too, the men of Greece whom the multitude now know are Demosthenes, who spoke to preserve the nation, and Alcibiades, who fought with his little band at Marathon and saved the republic. These men were the constructive citizens; they built and they preserved, and that is the principle which I recognize when I say that the five men whose names I mentioned will be the only ones of the first century of American life that will be household names, so to speak, centuries hence.

"It is not necessary to argue in defense of Washington's permanent fame. His name stands alone. In the field he brought the nation forth, and as its first executive officer he did those things which taught example to posterity and by which it has been in so great measure maintained. With him was Hamilton. He aided in constructing, in building the nation. It was his conception of what the form of government should be which he maintained by those wonderful essays, which became embodied in the constitution, and which are to this day the strength of that instrument.

"To this view we owe our permanence as a nation. And then, having thus aided in constructing the organic body and giving to it a vital instrument which is its corner stone, he afterward created its treasury department so perfectly that it has existed for 100 years, almost without change, upon the lines he then laid down. Therefore these two men, Washington and Hamilton, were the constructors. The men whose work in building the nation was visible then, is visible now, and must be ever plain. For that reason I say that these two will in the future generations be known to the multitudes as they are today.

"It has been said that if I mention Hamilton I should also speak of Jefferson, but I think not, and I believe my reason is sound. Jefferson, it is true, wrote the Declaration of Independence, and that act, of course, gave him contemporaneous fame. Yet the immortal phrase where it is set forth 'that all men are created equal' was of itself a lie; Jefferson himself was a slaveholder. I leave him out because his achievements were not constructive.

"The doctrine he taught came to be accepted by the whole south and by two-thirds of the north. Calhoun advocated it. It was a destructive doctrine, so far as the nation was concerned, and not constructive. We went on for thirty years with three-quarters of the people holding to this deluding notion. Then there came Webster, and in a single speech he showed us that we were a nation. His reply to Hayne was a demonstration, conclusive and permanent, that the United States were not and could not be a confederacy; that the constitution contemplated no such fragile relation, and that the United States were, and of necessity must be, a nation with the ability to maintain its national integrity.

"Webster was therefore one of the constructive men of the first century. He took up the work which Washington and Hamilton had begun.

"That was Webster's supreme service, and it was because of that, that his name will go down through the ages and will be a name of the households a thousand years hence.

"Some say I should have included Clay because he is the father of the American protective system. That claim cannot be sustained. The protective system is the policy of the day, of the hour; a thousand years hence the student and historian will know of it, but to the great multitude the doctrine of protection will be as unfamiliar as were the fiscal policies of the Greeks. Long before that time the protective system will have done its valuable work for the American people.

"Washington and Hamilton had founded, Webster had formulated, and it remained only to fortify. The supreme test of American nationality was to be made once for all. In that supreme crisis, coming, as it did, in the closing years of the first century, two men stand out conspicuous above all others, just as two men were thus conspicuous at the beginning. These are Lincoln and Grant. They preserved, they finished the constructive work, so far as the building and formation of the nation was concerned, and it is for that reason that their names will go on through the centuries while the process of elimination causes all of the other noble and great and patriotic men to be obliterated from popular recollection.

"It should be borne in mind that I do not mean to say that none but these whom I have mentioned will be known. The student, the historian, the antiquary will, during all the centuries, study the career of Jefferson, no doubt; Clay will doubtless be a fascinating subject for the historian, and so of the other great men who in their day and generation have performed incalculable service for the American nation. They will not be forgotten by the scholar, and he who reads history will, of course, know of them; but the great masses, the multitudes, those who are busy with the affairs of their day, the persons of daily activities—these are the ones who will know Washington and Hamilton, Webster, Lincoln and Grant as we know them.

I have quoted Mr. Depew with substantial accuracy, and it seems to me that his remarks will be of great interest even to those who may differ radically with his conclusions. No report of this most interesting exposition can suggest the earnestness, the interest and the true eloquence which were imparted to it by Mr. Depew's personality as he said these words. E. J. EDWARDS.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

Mr. Bowser's Little Lesson and How He Took It.

"Mrs. Bowser," began Mr. Bowser, as he came down stairs the other morning, "is this house run on a system or is everything expected to take care of itself?"

"What do you mean?" she asked.

"I mean that I have been looking for a shoe string for the last hour and a half, and that nothing of the sort is to be found!"

"No, I don't believe there is one in the house."

"I presume not! I presume the two hundred pairs I bought in Detroit the day before we left have all been chewed up by the cat or sold to the ragman. If there's a worse run house than ours in America I'd like to see it!"

"Why, Mr. Bowser, you only brought home three shoe strings, and you used two of those to tie up your papers!"

"Well, where's the other?"

"I can't tell. We may have lost it in moving and unpacking."

"Don't doubt it in the least. While a shoe string is not as big as a piano or as valuable as a clock, the loss of it shows a want of system, a reckless extravagance truly discouraging. Have you got a piece of clothes line in the house?"

"I don't think so," she stammered.

"Probably not! Probably gone to join the shoe string! I must have something to tie up my shoe with, however, and I will use a piece of stovepipe wire."

After breakfast, when ready to go out, he said:

"Mrs. Bowser, I hope you will take this lesson to heart. Carelessness in a wife is a very reprehensible trait."

"You are just as careless as I am!" she protested.

"No, ma'am! No, ma'am. I never mislay anything, forget anything or lose anything! Very few husbands do. I will go around the world with a pin in my vest and bring the same one back with me. If you go out on the street today you had better have a policeman go with you. If not you'll lose your purse or be robbed of your cloak."

When Mr. Bowser came up to luncheon he entered the house with a smile on his face and the doorman in his hand, and said:

"I found a boy walking off with this mat! Has any one taken the range out of the basement? It's a wonder to me they haven't come in after the carpets!"

"That's a mat the girl put out in the barrel to be carted away," she explained.

"Oh! It is! More reckless extravagance, I see! Mrs. Bowser, I want to sit down with you some day and have a long talk. I think you mean well, but you are deficient in judgment, and your knowledge of the world is very, very limited."

"Do you know everything?" she sarcastically queried.

"Mrs. Bowser," he replied, as he folded his hands under his coat tails and assumed his favorite attitude, "there are probably one or two things I don't know! I don't claim to know it all, and I don't say you know nothing whatever. The husband who does not, however, know forty times as much as his wife would be considered a stick of a man. Did you go out this morning?"

"I did."

"Was your bonnet taken off your head?"

"No, sir!"

"Lucky—very lucky! You are to be congratulated. I don't!"

"Mr. Bowser, where's your watch?" she interrupted.

"My watch, Mrs. Bowser—my watch is—great Scott!"

He dropped his hand to find the chain, but it was not there. He felt for the watch, but it was gone.

"Did you leave it at the jeweler's?" she asked, as he stood with open mouth and stared at her.

"Jeweler's! No! It's gone! I've lost it! I've been robbed!" he shouted, as he danced around.

"It can't be. Feel your pockets."

"Pockets! Pockets! Do you 'spose I carry my watch in my coat tail pocket? I tell you I've been robbed!"

"Well, don't take on so. Your wallet is safe, isn't it?"

"Gone!" he gasped, as he put his hand up—"watch and wallet both gone!"

"You must have been robbed in some crowd," she suggested.

"Robbed! Crowded! Robbed! Of course I've been robbed!" he shouted as he paced about. "Get that infernal cat off that lounge and let me lay down, for I'm so weak I can't stand up! Where is that camphor?"

She ran for the bottle as he flopped down, and for the next three minutes he had his nose in the opening.

THE FLAG THAT'S WAVED A HUNDRED YEARS. A FOURTH OF JULY SELECTION.

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Musical notation for the first part of the song, including the title and tempo markings.

Lyrics for the first part of the song: 1. There's a flag that tells of Lib - er - ty the sto - ry, As it flut - ters now in you - der...

Musical notation for the second part of the song.

Lyrics for the second part of the song: blue - way! There's a flag whose stars are gleam - ing in their glo - ry, And un - sway! Still it floats with - in the van with fame un - ceas - ing...

Musical notation for the third part of the song.

Lyrics for the third part of the song: to its cause we're ev - er true. 'Tis the flag that led the ho - roes of our years are roll - ing on their way. 'Twas the ban - ner of our fa - thers, and for - ter - ror to the foe be - fore. Let all oth - er na - tions boast their flags of

Musical notation for the fourth part of the song.

Lyrics for the fourth part of the song: tu - tion, When they battled on 'midst hopes and fears; ev - er 'Tis their mem - ry now that flag on - dears; splen - dor, There's a flag that ev - ery heart re - veres; Fill the doom of Time it For nor ty - rant from Co - There's a ban - ner that we

Musical notation for the fifth part of the song.

Lyrics for the fifth part of the song: still shall hold its sta - tion, 'Tis the flag that's waved a hun - dred years! lum - bi - a shall sev - er The flag that's waved a hun - dred years! nev - er shall sur - ren - der, 'Tis the flag that's waved a hun - dred years!

Musical notation for the sixth part of the song.

CHORUS Lyrics: Let the ban - ner wave and float on - to the sky. Freedom's banner, proud and high;

Musical notation for the seventh part of the song.

Lyrics for the seventh part of the song: 'Tis the bat - tle song of grand Columbia's Son, Great and no - ble, Wash - ington

Musical notation for the eighth part of the song.

Musical notation for the ninth part of the song.

Musical notation for the tenth part of the song.

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