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Quincy wrote Sec. Carlisle and Logan Carlisle replied that his father would be perfectly willing that Cleveland should appoint C.S.H. Jan. 26, 1893. 47
Quincy says he talked with William C. Whitney who said Cleveland had intimated to him that he should appoint C.S.H. Jan. 26, 1893. 47, 48
C.S.H. writes Edward Atkinson asking him to write Cleveland.
He said he had written and would show C.S.H. the letter.
CSH. at Quincy's suggestion writes asking him to write Carlisle.
Later he seemed grouty and did not offer to show his letter to Cleveland.
Said he was engaged in some work with Carlisle and hesitated to write him.

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Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Cont.)
For some days later he was brusque and cool.
Finally said he had written Carlisle that "if he wanted a man thoroughly acquainted with the iniquities of the Customs Administrative Act, he would do well in appointing C.S.H."

See - Atkinson. Jan. 26, 1893. 48, 49
Quincy says C.S.H. should see Carlisle at once; that Cleveland suggested this and intimated he would appoint C.S.H. if Carlisle asked it.
Jan. 31, 1893. 49
Sherman Hoar arranges for interview with Carlisle; Cleveland told Parker I should see him.
Feb. 1, 1893. 49
Long interview with Carlisle. He said he would urge Cleveland to appoint me. Gave me letter to Harry Smith, Assistant Register of Treasury, and told C.S.H. to get from him a copy of the pamphlet defining duties of Assistant Secretaries. Told C.S.H. to familiarize himself with its contents. Feb. 2, 1893. 49, 50
Boston Advertiser announces probable appointment of C.S.H. Sent in by Reynolds when C.S.H. met in Washington.
Feb. 4, 1893. 50
Cleveland, in fact, had not yet offered me the position. 50
(See scrap book 4, p. 60, 61)
Boston Journal supports C.S.H. Brought about by Leeson, who labored with Editor, for sake of New England. Editor said would not violently support C.S.H. but would not oppose him. 51
Barrett, Editor of Boston Advertiser said he would positively support me. 51
Quincy says has just returned from N.Y. and that C.S.H. can regard appointment as practically settled. Only contingency was that one of cabinet might be from Mass. in which case Cleveland might think he could not do both. Feb. 6, 1893. 51
Quincy advised C.S.H. to give up all of his time to tariff questions, etc. 51
Quincy said Don Dickinson told him C.S.H. appointment was settled, - that Cleveland had so told him.
Feb. 6, 1893. 51
Quincy said Carlisle had told him he should urge Cleveland to appoint C.S.H. 51
Quincy leaves for Washington tomorrow; told C.S.H. his appointment was settled and he should stay in Washington and see that it was announced within a few days and would wire C.S.H. the moment he saw Cleveland.
March 2, 1893. 52
Papers announce Quincy's appointment as Assistant Secretary of State. Mar. 7, 1893. 52

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Assistant Secretary of the Treasury(Cont.)

C.S.H. considers Quincy highly dishonorable, unless distinct assurance that it is not to interfere with C.S.H. 53

Quincy wires C.S.H.?

Wash. Mar. 6, 1893.

"Think your matter all right. Mine is not to interfere." 53

C.S.H. doubts this. 53

C.S.H. will withdraw name if not announced shortly. 54

Mathews tells C.S.H. Quincy is not the kind of man to accept any office knowing it would interfere with C.S.H. March 8, 1893. 54

Beranger, an inventor and partner of Quincy, tells C.S.H. that Quincy called on him and said Cleveland might ask him to accept some office, but that if he did it would not interfere with their joint inventions. He also told Beranger that C.S.H. would be appointed just the same. March 8, 1893. 54

Byrne says John Nichols said he saw Quincy in Washington and that he said C.S.H.'s appointment was "cut and dried" and that he, Quincy, would accept no office. March 8, 1893. 54, 55.

C.S.H. satisfied that Quincy wanted some office and went to Washington to secure it. 55

This bears out Sigourney Butler's remark that Quincy deceived Cleveland as to the cabinet and represented that certain men would not accept a cabinet position. 55

See - Butler, Sigourney.

C.S.H. meets Quincy at his office. Said he took the office only for three months; telegraphed Carlisle it must not interfere with C.S.H.; said C.S.H. appointment seems in some doubt; that Carlisle is weakening; that pressure must be put on Carlisle. March 9, 1893. 56

C.S.H. indignantly says will put pressure on no one; had Carlisle's assurance that it was settled; had given up his business with Quincy's knowledge and approval; that Quincy had crowded him out. 57

Quincy said the President said it would make no difference.

Quincy said Carlisle intimated C.S.H. would have Committee of Customs. 57

C.S.H. said would not consider such a thing; should decline to discuss it further.

C.S.H. telephones Quincy, - expresses deep indignation - should write Cleveland stating all the facts. 57

Quincy asks C.S.H. to give such a letter to him, but C.S.H. declined and said he would give it to O'Neil. Quincy did not like this - said he should prefer to be the intermediary. 57

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Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Cont.)

Quincy telephones C.S.H. saying he had written and telegraphed Carlisle, Lamont, and Cleveland that he could not accept unless C.S.H. were appointed and urging a definite decision at once. Said he would resign unless C.S.H. were appointed.
March 9, 1893. 57, 58.

Quincy tells C.S.H. he will resign if C.S.H. not appointed. 58

C.S.H. says the harm is done and resignation would embarrass Cleveland. 58

Quincy says his friends tell him there is only one ccurse, - to resign, but he will await answer to his telegrams. 58

C.S.H. writes O'Neil telling about Quincy's actions and Dickinson's promise and asking him to see the President. 58

In a second letter C.S.H. suggests possibility of Sigourney Butler having something to do with it as Mr. Glidden of the Journal said Butler told him I might not be appointed after all. 58

In a 3rd letter C.S.H. cautioned O'Ndil not to make it appear that C.S.H. was soliciting Cleveland on personal grounds for the appointment. 58

C.S.H. telegraphs O'Neil not to tell Cleveland he had had any promise for Quincy or Dickinson but to urge his appointment on general grounds. 58, 59.

C.S.H. telephones Quincy stating what he had telegraphed O'Neil. March 10, 1893. 59

Quincy said had written long letters to Carlisle, Lamont and Cleveland explaining the matter and was confident he could straighten it out. March 10, 1893. 59

Quincy telephones C.S.H. that he had received telegram from Carlisle saying name of C.S.H. would be sent to Senate next week. March 10, 1893. 59

Quincy said this absolutely settled the matter and C.S.H. should go into Washington with him on Sunday.
March 10, 1893. 59

Quincy says matter is settled but that C.S.H. should go to Washington and see Cleveland, for if he or Carlisle were embarrassed, C.S.H., of course, would not care to take the office. March 11, 1893. 59

C.S.H. said he would write Cleveland a letter to that effect which he could deliver. 59

C.S.H. wrote such a letter and showed it to R. M. Morse, who advised him not to send it, as President might consider it a withdrawal. 59, 60.

Morse said Quincy was responsible and to let him unravel it as best he could; that C.S.H. had received assurances binding as between gentlemen and should do nothing more; that if Cleveland believed what he said as to choosing officers for business ability, and not for geographical locality, he must appoint C.S.H. or at least send for him and ask him to withdraw his name. 60

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Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. (Cont.)
C.S.H. tells Quincy of this, and he agrees it is the best course, said he would see Cleveland and if he indicated any embarrassment he would ask him to send for C.S.H. Said he would wire C.S.H. the moment he saw President.
March 11, 1893. 60
Quincy tells reporter C.S.H. appointment is assured and that he accepted only on condition that C.S.H. was to be appointed. Boston Herald announced it with C.S.H.'s photograph. Mar. 12, 1893. 60, 61.
Same edition of Boston Herald says western and southern Senators were protesting against appointment of C.S.H., because he lived in Mass. 61
(See 4 Scrap book. 74)
Quincy and O'Neil wire C.S.H. that matter is all right. Quincy said it had been arranged agreeably in every way to Carlisle and Cleveland. March 17, 1893. 61
Quincy writes to same effect. Mar. 18, 1893. 61
O'Neil told C.S.H. in Boston that matter was all right but much kicking from western and southern Senators.
Mar. 18, 1893. 61
O'Neil said Quincy did not expect to be offered his position. 61
O'Neil said Cleveland urged Quincy to accept and he did on his own terms, - that C.S.H. should also be appointed.
Mar. 18, 1893. 61
C.S.H. calls on Don Dickinson in Boston; he said his matter was all right, that Cleveland had a high opinion of C.S.H. and would have appointed him anyway; that he took pleasure in advising him to do it.
Mar. 18, 1893. 61
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Baron Rosen tells C.S.H. of an agreement he made with, as to an alliance against England on Fur Seal question. Said he had authority from his Government step by step but that Russian cabinet finally decided not to agree to it; that the cabinet was divided; that he advised Blaine not to claim that Bering Sea was a closed sea, that Russia could not back up U.S. on any such proposition, as she had never claimed such jurisdiction; that he advised Blaine to rest case safely on property right; that if Russian Government had taken his advice and made the alliance the Fur Seal controversy would have been settled years ago.. Sept. 14, 1897. 207, 208.

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Boardman, W.L.P.
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Bockus, Boston Herald.
C.S.H. complains to John Holmes Editor of Boston Herald that, was false and vindictive towards Sec. Carlisle; that he suppressed Carlisle's letter to Phintas Pierce denying Sen. Frye's charges, while publishing a vindictive editorial pointing out the alleged weakness of his "defence."
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Bockus explains that he abbreviated President Cleveland's interview denying any friction with Sec. Carlisle, because of "lack of space." Nov. 22, 1894. 103
C.S.H. complains again to Holmes as to Bockus. C.S.H. gave Holmes an editorial written by him stating fairly both of currency questions and Holmes ordered it printed.
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C.S.H. argues same case before U.S. Board of General Appraisers. Dec. 15, 1897. 231
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C.S.H. appears before International Commission at Washington, representing Boston and Maine R.R., Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Grand Trunk R.R., Central Vermont R.R., Dominion Coal Co., N.E. Gas & Coke Company, and Locomotive Builders of U.S. Dec. 13, 1898. 236
C.S.H. tells Vice President Thayer, who suggested a retainer of $25,000 per year to represent Penn. R.R. and other R.R.s before Interstate Commerce Commission, that he could not sever his connection with the B. & M. R.R. He said he could arrange to satisfy me at a higher retainer. C.S.H. said he would not consider anything less than $30,000 or $35,000. July 11, 1906. 397
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Thayer said not to speak of this to Mr. Tuttle until he made C.S.H. a formal offer. 398
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Guy Currier told Skeffington he would ask Mr. Tuttle to give $5000 towards a fund of $10,000 to be given Vahey for expenses in his past campaign for Governor, if he would withdraw in favor of C.S.H. C.S.H. said he would not consent to give a dollar for any such purpose, nor would he permit him to ask money from anyone for such a purpose. Aug. 17, 1910. 420, 421.
C.S.H. tells Gov. Douglas, who spoke about Skeffington's statements as above, that he absolutely forebad any one from requesting Mr. Tuttle or anyone else connected with public service corporations for money,- that he wished to be beholden to no one and that Gov. Douglas was one of the few men from whom he would accept financial assistance. Aug. 21, 1910. 424

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Interview on elections. Nov. 5, 1892. 43
Boston Society of architects. Plan for developing cow pastures. Jan -. 1907. 45 Sub Bps 114

Boston Theatre
Sent by owners of, for rent of theatre on nomination of Douglas for Governor. Suit brought against Thomas Dwyer. Verdict for Plaintiff. Court held Dwyer could have pleaded in abatement that all members of executive committee had not been made party defendants, but that, not having so pleaded, he was personally liable.
Gov. Douglas said he had given money for this to Dwyer who spent it for old debts of the Committee and he positively declined to pay it even tho C.S.H. would have to make up his share. Oct. 30, 1907. 412 to 414.

Boston Transcript
C.S.H. letter criticising Senator Hoar's position on Federal Elections bill. Dec. 31, 1890. 2
R. L. O'Brien of, advises C.S.H. to strike out reference to the lobby in the Whitney convention platform.
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On cost for Governor. 1910. 66 Sub Bps 54.75.

Boston Traveller
Attacks C.S.H., inspired by Gaston, on resignation from State Committee. June 3, 1905. 387
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Signs treaty between U.S., Russia, and Japan on fur seals.
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Bowditch, Charlotte
C.S.H. meets, in Kyoto. Sept. 20, 1897. 212

Bowdoin College
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Bowers, Edward A.
Calls on C.S.H. in Boston
Says Admiral Dewey will accept Democratic nomination for President and will be glad to get it.

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Bowers, Edward A. (Cont.)
Was friendly towards McKinley but very bitter towards Mark Hanna.
Said Hanna incited Press to magnify the incident of his deeding to his wife the house presented to him, in order to discredit him.
Said did not wish to be a candidate if Richard Olney is to be in field.
Thought Olney one of greatest men in country.
Said Dewey would like to confer with Olney
Asked Bowers if Olney would accept offer of Sec. of State from him if elected.
Asked C.S.H. to find whether Olney would meet him.
April 1, 1900. 245
C.S.H. saw Olney who said he would be glad to see him either in Boston or New York at any time.
C.S.H. writes this to Bowers and offers to entertain Dewey in Boston.
Dewey announces himself as a candidate for President.
C.S.H. believes he did this prematurely as Bowers intimated he would not do so until the matter was carefully considered by his friends. April 2, 1900. 246

Bowker
Mr. Bowker of N. Y. speaks at meeting of Sound Money Democrats in Music Hall, Boston. Oct. 26, 1896. 177

Bowler, Robert
W. E. Curtiss, newspaper correspondent, says in letter that C.S.H. persuaded, to approve Patent Office Gazette voucher. Feb. 19, 1894. 79
Tells C.S.H. he introduced Quincy to him one day, casually, but never mentioned anything about Patent Office Gazette vouchers. Feb. 19, 1894. 81
Boston Journal refers to C.S.H. statement denying that he had in any way influenced Bowler. Feb.19, 1894. 84

Bowman, Mr.
Tries to break up meeting at Billerica and C.S.H. invites him to platform and has a joint debate with him.
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Brackett, Gov. J. Q. A.
On effect of political oratory. Sept. 25, 1892. 36

Bradford, Gamaliel
Speaks with C.S.H. at Jordans Prect., Worcester
Aug. 28, 1901. 252
Spends night with C.S.H. and withdraws in favor of C.S.H. as a candidate for Governor. July 30, 1902. 273

Breckinridge, Clift
C.S.H. and, and others at dinner of Moses Stevens
May 25, 1894. 91

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Brent, Bishop
C.S.H. speaks at dinner of Episcopalian Club given to May 12, 1902. 263
In Oct. 1904, Bishop Brent published in the Churchman a long article against Philippine Independence. C.S.H. then wrote him a very courteous letter calling attention to the fact that this article was being sent all over the country by the Repub. Natl. Committee, appearing often as paid advertising matter. C.S.H. said he was an Episcopalian, had presided at Boston at the dinner to Brent of the Episcopalian Club, and that it distressed him to have a Bishop intruding himself in a political discussion; that, of course, he had the right to express his personal opinions, but that he should remember that it was his position in the church which gave the greatest weight to his opinions, and that, knowing that many of his church were not in sympathy with Republican policies, he should not have expressed his views in the heat of a political campaign.
Bishop Brent wrote a fierce reply to C.S.H. to the effect that he as an American citizen should do as he pleased as to expressing his views, and finally threatened to denounce C.S.H. publicly for his letter.
C.S.H. then wrote a stronger letter of protest, and begged Brent to publish the entire correspondence at his plreasure but nothing came of this. Later in the winter, Clipston Starges told C.S.H. that Brent was visiting him and was very anxious to meet C.S.H. C.S.H. accordingly dined with him and had a long talk with C.S.H. While he made no apologies, he evidently wished to have C.S.H. understand that he had no political motive and was disturbed at the political use made of his article. He further told C.S.H. that Sec. Taft had put a deliberate lie in his annual report as to the construction of a certain road in the Philippines.

Bretton, Lord Monk
C.S.H. and H.P.H. dine with Lord Camperdown and meet, Mr. Henry White and Miss Peel, daughter of Lord Peel and granddaughter of Sir Robert Peel. July 22, 1898. 234

Brewer, Judge
Richard Olney much pleased at the appointment of, on Venezuelan Commission. June 9, 1896. 163
C.S.H. speaks with, at N.E. Society dinner. Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1901. 260

Brigham, Clifford
At dinner with C.S.H. given by Thomas Devine of Salem, after rally, Oct. 17, 1892. 40

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Brigham, Nat M.
C.S.H. stays with, at Salt Lake City.
June 22, 1894. 92

Brewer, Prof.
C.S.H. decides to ask, of Yale to investigate Fur Seal fisheries. June 9, 1896. 163

Bristow, Ex-Secretary
Attends Presidential dinner given by Sec. Morton.
Feb. 5, 1894. 77

Broadbent
C.S.H. orders engineer, to testify fully at Court Martial of Captain Healey of Revenue Cutter Bear. Feb.11, 1896. 152

Brookline Chronicle
Praises C.S.H. editorially as candidate for Sec. of State of Mass.
Oct. 1, 1892. 39

Brooks Club, New Bedford
C.S.H. speaks on Alaska at. Feb. 21, 1899. 241

Brooks, Dr.
C.S.H. speaks on Alaska at Christ's Church, Springfield and spends night with. Nov. 29, 1899. 244

Brotherhood of St. Andrews
C.S.H. addresses, at St. Stephens Parish House on "Brotherhood of Man." Feb. 12, 1899. 240

Brown, Judge
Meets, of Providence, at dinner given by Judge Putnam.
Oct. 23, 1896. 176
C.S.H. speaks at Bar meeting in memory of Sherman Hoar, Judge Brown et als sitting. Dec. 10, 1898. 238

Browne, Causten
Speaks with C.S.H. at bar meeting in memory of Sherman Hoar.
Dec. 10, 1898. 238

Bruce, A. B.
Attends Democratic outing at house of C.S.H., Mattapoisett,
Oct. 12, 1901. 257

Bryan, James
C.S.H. meets, at Westfield Board of Trade. June 11, 1902. 268

Bryan, William J.
C.S.H. speaks at Woonsocket, R.I. with, and later drove him to Pawtucket, R.I. April 1, 1892. 15
Interview in N.Y. World praising C.S.H. tariff speeches.
April 4, 1892. 16

3 See Gen. 14

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Bryan, William J. (Cont.)
C.S.H. interviews Bryan in Washington. April 23, 1892. 18
C.S.H. confers with, in Washington. May 25, 1892. 23
Publicly bolts, as candidate for President July 11, 1896. 168
Article of C.S.H. in Harpers Weekly,
11 Sc. bks. 39
War Counsel for Missouri-Pacific R.R. Co.
10 Sc. bks. 2
David B. Hill tells C.S.H. he should not come out for, but should say nothing; that Danforth, the Chairman of the N. Y. Democratic State Committee was in his control and that his statement that New York would go for Bryan was buncombe.
Oct. 13, 1896. 175
Hill said Bryan told him the campaign would be a fight of the west and south against the east. Oct. 13, 1896. 175
Hill said he persuaded the machine to agree that the state convention should endorse Bryan, but table a resolution to indorse the platform, and nominate a gold man for Governor if the Fairchild men would agree, but that they declined.
Oct. 13, 1896. 175
Hill feared Bryan would be elected as he would probably carry the extreme west and the solid south; that he would need only one or two middle western states.
Oct. 13, 1896. 176
C.S.H. asks Quincy to bolt Bryan.
25 Sc. bks. 30, 39
40 " " 47
C.S.H. did not vote for Bryan electors; voted only for Edward Waldo Emerson the only elector on the national ticket.
Nov. 6, 1900. 247
George Fred Williams tells C.S.H. that Bryan can didtate the nomination in 1904. June 2, 1902. 265
Bitterly attacks Cleveland.
June 24, 1902
24 Sc. bks. 91
Charles Warren advises C.S.H. to omit national issues from his platform for Governor, as it might offend Bryan, who was to speak at Nantucket on July 24, and make him think C.S.H. was trying to force his hand.
July 24, 1902. 268
Speaks at Nantasket Beach.
July 24, 1902. 269
Olney intended to speak but he was so indignant at Bryan's attacks in the Commoner against Cleveland that he declined. July 24, 1902. 269

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Bryan, William J. (Cont.)
C.S.H. tells Cleveland that if Bryan attacks him at Nantasket he will vigorously defend him.
July 24, 1902. 269
C.S.H. speaks with Bryan in Augusta and Bangor, Maine.
July 25, 1902. 270
C.S.H. hesitated to speak with Bryan. 270
Hughes, Chairman, of Democratic State Committee, and member of National Dem. Committee, wrote C.S.H. that, although he had supported Bryan in 1896 and 1900, he felt it was a great error to invite him to Maine, and that Fred Plaisted invited him without consultation with him.
July 25, 1902. 270
Hughes begged C.S.H. to speak to show that Maine Democrats were united and offset the bad impression Bryan, if alone, would make. 270
Bryan at his speech hit the money trust but did not allude to free silver. 270
Bryan addressed 5000 people at Bangor. 270
Bryan, after the rally, went to bed in the hotel to have his underclothes dried. 270
Bryan sent for C.S.H. 270

Bryan, William J. (Cont.)
Bryan's talk with C.S.H.
Said:-
Did not expect nor want nomination in 1904.
Determined no one should have it who did not support him in 1896. 271
Made 1896 and not 1900 the test. 271
Told C.S.H. to tell Olney he could not be nominated, as he was too closely connected with the corporations and trusts. 271
Seemed to have personal pique against Olney. 271
Said it was, of course, possible but not likely that the people might seize upon Olney's other qualities and nominate him but that it was not likely. 271
C.S.H. told him not to worry about Olney, that he was not a candidate and shrank from being put in the position of one; that only the overpowering wishes of the people might bring his name before the public. 271
C.S.H. tells Bryan that if Olney's name should come before him for approval, to remember that Olney did more for him, in coming out for him in 1900, than any other man in the country. 271
C.S.H. said common gratitude, if nothing more, should prompt him to come out for Olney. 271, 272
Bryan asked how Olney voted in 1896 and C.S.H. replied that he did not know but thought he probably voted for him, as Olney once said he never should leave his party on any economic doctrine. 272
Bryan said that Olney kept quiet in 1896, and perhaps voted for him, but he did not give him the thousands of votes he could have influenced. 272
C.S.H. said no one connected with the Cleveland administration could have openly voted for Bryan in 1896, because of the refusal of the convention to indorse the honesty of the administration. 272
C.S.H. feels he made a great impression on Bryan and that he will not violently oppose Olney. 272
Bryan said he had given Olney evidence as to trusts, but that he took no action, and he asked ff C.S.H. thought Olney would enforce the law if elected. 272
C.S.H. said Olney would break every trust in the country if he accepted office in such a platform. 272
Bryan spoke very pleasantly of C.S.H.'s platform. 272
Also talked of C.S.H.'s candidacy for Governor and said many of his friends had asked him to come out for C.S.H. 273
Said he told them he was satisfied that C.S.H. believed in the people but that they must decide conscientiously what course to pursue. 273

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Bryan, William J. (Cont.)
C.S.H. believes Bryan was perfectly willing to see him nominated. 273
Gaston's friends claimed that he made no open protest against Bryan in 1896 and voted for him in 1900. Sept. 23, 1902. 283
Mr. Logan, of North Adams, wrote C.S.H. that Gaston said he voted for Bryan in 1896 as well as in 1900. 283, 288
Gaston attended the Bryan dinner in Boston and the Nantasket dinner. 283
Gaston's leaders secured delegates by saying that Gaston voted for Bryan in 1896 and 1900. 288
C.S.H. deprecates any attempt of, to crush the Bryan element in the State Convention to elect delegates to National Convention. Mar. 23, 1903. 293
Gaston says Bryan followers would object to Olney's indorsement. Sept. 29, 1903. 301
Gaston says Ingalls told him that Bryan would accept Olney. Sept. 29, 1903. 301
Sends word to C.S.H. he wants to see him. C.S.H. could not find him. July 5, 1904. 336
Bryan fights for words "For revenue only" in tariff plank. Finally the committee adopted his suggestions. 338
Bryan was absent in the convention when the Subcommittee voted for a gold plank. 338
Bryan credited with defeat of gold plank in full committee. 339
Plank was really defeated in spite of Bryan, - by old free silver men who despised Bryan. 339
Bryan insisted on trust planks, and income tax plank. 339
Bryan's trust plank was so radical no one who believed in private property could support it. 339
Bryan attacked Senator Tillman for saying that his planks would frighten capital and scare away campaign contributions. 339, 340.
Said party leaders had made a bargain with the trusts and corporations in return for contributions, and said he should denounce them. 340
C.S.H. and the others believed Bryan was looking for opportunities to wreck the party. 340
Bryan's attitude was headstrong and he evidently wanted a platform on which no conservative could stand. 340
Bryan offered many financial plan ks:
National bank notes
Against melting silver dollars
Favoring greenbacks
Against Fowler and Aldrich bills. 340
Senator Pettigrew, with Bryan's connivance, offered planks for public ownership of railroads and telegraph lines. 340
Bryan advocated an internal revenue tax on all corporations selling their goods cheaper abroad than at home. 340

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Bryan, William J. (Cont.)
In subcommittee, and full committee, Bryan offered a plank affirming the Chicago and Kansas City platform, - which was overwhelmingly voted down. 341
Those on the committee who voted down the gold plank joined to defeat Bryan's financial planks. 341
Bryan temporarily waived his income tax plank until the rest of the platform was tentatively finished. 342
If the gold men had filed a minority report, Bryan would have done the same with all of his planks which had been votdd down, and this would have precipitated a row over silver, and all of his other planks, including Pettigrew's plank for Government ownership. 342
This would have given Bryan a great chance to rupture the party. 342
Bryan had agreed that if no minority gold plank were offered he would support the platform without dissent. 343
Both the gold plank and Bryan's financial planks were finally voted down. 345
Bryan wanted to have the income tax and gold plank considered together but David B. Hill prevented this. 345
All the leading members of the committee, - Gov. Beckham, Sen. Daniel, Sen. Bayley and others, begged Bryan to be reasonable for the sake of the party, but he was obdurate and insulted almost everyone, acting more like an insane man. 346
Called Judge Parker a tool of trusts. 346
Denounced C.S.H. for bolting him in 1896. 346
Called C.S.H. a tool of monopoly. 346
Bryan later apologised to C.S.H. 346
In the Subcommittee, Bryan seemed to want harmony, but in the full committee he seemed bent on a rupture, which the other members, to the regret of C.S.H. were determined to avert. 346, 347.
David B. Hill asks C.S.H. to tell Sheehan to ask Campan to stop a delegate from Michigan who was giving much trouble by his support of Bryan. 351
The Subcommittee were not especially interested in Parker, nor were any of the gold men on the full committee. Ex-Gov. Patterson of Penn. certainly was not as Bryan had agreed to nominate him for President. 352
Interview of C.S.H. onconduct of Bryan in Subcommittee.
32 Sc. Bk. 12
Admits that money question is in abeyance at present, 1904.
32 Sc. Bks. 31
33 " " 75
After Bryan's attack on the convention, C.S.H. threatens to introduce a gold plank. 355

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Bryan, William J. (Cont.)
Reply to C.S.H. speech in National Convention.
32 Sc. Bks. 31
Pease asks C.S.H. if Bryan delegates to coming convention could be defeated. 410
Will support Parker
July 13, 1904
32 Sc. Bks. 46, 65
Money question in abeyance for present.
July 22, 1904
33 Sc. Bk. 75
Interview on Parker's defeat
Nov. 10, 1904
35 Sc. Bk. 108
For public ownership of railroads.
Feb. - 1905
36 Sc. bk. 101
37 " " 15, 50
Williams says people must choose between Parker and Bryan, the Fox and the Lion. April 14, 1905
35 Sc. bk. 17
Interview with Gov. Draper in Rep. gold plank of 1896.
39 Sc. bk. 18
Responsibility for treaty with Spain.
38 Sc. bk. 63
Supports Roosevelt in R.R. rate fight. 1905
38 Sc. Bk. 108
White mans burden, London speech.
July 5, 1906
43 Sc. bk. 16
Still believes in quantitative theory of money.
July 6, 1906
43 Sc. bk. 20
Roosevelt did not steal all my clothes.
July 11, 1906
43 Sc. bk. 28
Increased production of gold has brought in part the benefit we expected from restoration of silver.
Am still a bimettalist.
Restoration of silver would bring still further prosperity.
Increase in gold production has, for the present, removed the silver question as an issue.
July 13, 1906
43 Sc. bk. 33
C.S.H. says Bryan will be nomimated.
Refuses to say whether he favors him, 1906.
43 Sc. bk. 51
C.S.H. appointed on committee to welcome Bryan on his return from abroad. July 27, 1906
43 Sc. bk. 62

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Bryan, William J. (Cont.)

C.S.H. letter asking Quincy to bolt Bryan is revived. 1906.
43 Sc. Bk. 79

Speech, New York:-

Trusts are the great issue.

Unexpected conditions (the supply of gold) have removed the cause of our differences and permitted us to present a united front on present issues.

Believes in ultimate Govt. ownership of R.R.'s

Thinks lines should be owned by U.S.

Other lines should be owned by the states. 1906.
43 Sc. bk. 114

Says he was brought to believe in Govt. ownership of railroads by the statement of Geo. Fred Williams that they are the most corrupting influence in American politics today. Says, however, he does not know whether it is now the paramount issue.

Says he is less of a pioneer and more of the practical than Williams

Thinks more people today are for dealing with trusts than with Govt. ownership of R.R.'s.
Sept. 1, 1906.
43 Sc. bk. 140

Comparison of former and present views of Bryan.
Sept. 2, 1906
43 Sc. bks. 141, 142, 145, 146

Speech at Louisville

People must decide whether Govt. ownership will be an issue in 1908. Sept. 13, 1906
44 Sc. bks. 17

Speech, Raleigh, N. C.

Govt. ownership of R.R.'s. Sept. 18, 1906.
44 Sc. bk. 32

Hedges on Govt. ownership of R.R.'s; says he favors it no more than does Roosevelt.
Sept. 24, 1906
44 Sc. bk. 50

Says that an employee of the Int. Commerce Commission went to him in Nebraska with a plank favoring increased power over R.R. rates for the Commission. Oct. 2, 1906
44 Sc. bks 68

Williams offers a resolution favoring Bryan in Mass. Democratic Convention.
Oct. 5, 1906
44 Sc. bks. 82, 86

Moran repudiates resolution in Dem. State Convention favoring. 44 Sc. bks. 126

Debate with Beveridge. Defends California in excluding Japanese from the public schools.
Feb. - 1907
46 sc. bks. 14

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Bryan, William J. (Cont.)
Speech, Boston.
Roosevelt has practically adopted the Dem. platform.
Mar. 16, 1907
46 Sc. bk. 75

Letter to H. M. Whitney
Govt. ownership of R.R.'s the ultimate solution.
Not an immediate question.
Stockholders should receive at least the value of the physical properties
Railroads should be allowed to pay dividends enough to make stock sell at par, and something more for business fluctuations.
If dividends of 5% are necessary to make stock sell at par, 6% should be allowed.
Should be no confiscation.
Courts would restrain legislative reduction of earnings below a reasonable point.
The Govt. must pay what the railroads are worth, - a judicial question.
Cost of reproduction is the legal test.
Physical valuation.
Mar. 30, 1907
46 Sc. bk. 113

Practically same views as above.
April 10, 1907
46 Sc. bks. 139

Speech, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Initiative and referendum
Elastic currency undemocratic
California, schools
Ship subsidies
Trusts
Govt. ownership of railroads.
April 17, 1907
47 Sc. bks. 9

Tariff reform
Imperialism
Philippine Republic
Income tax
Increased supply of gold causes better prices, and free silver, therefore, is no longer a separate question.
Will still be differences of opinion on the money question. April 17, 1907
47 Sc. bk. 9

Will Bryan denounce Williams for doing what he condemned Roger Sullivan for. 49 Sc. bk. 85
Agents of Bryan defeated Whitney in Springfield Convention. 49 Sc. bk. 108

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Bryan, William J. (Cont.)
Olney and Douglas invited to a conference in N. Y. in opposition to Bryan. Jan. 20, 1908
51 Sc. bk. 43
Dem. State Committee refuses to indorse. 1908
51 Sc. bks. 46, 127
Favors declaring for Roosevelt policies, 1908
51 Sc. bks. 111
Denies favoring Aldrich bill with modifications, 1908
51 Sc. Bks. 111
Williams organizes the Democratic League to boom Bryan
Mar. 1, 1908
51 Sc. Bk. 98
Williams for Bryan and against Gov. Johnson
Mar. 8, 1908
51 Sc. bk. 120
Speech, Nebraska Convention
Tariff
Trusts
Philippines
R.R. regulations
Mar. 6, 1908
51 Sc. Bk. 113
Nebraska State Convention declares for
Mar. 6, 1908
51 Sc. bk. 113
Nebraska delegates instructed for.
51 Sc. bk. 114
C.S.H. refuses to choose between Johnson and Bryan.
51 Sc. bk. 120
Minneapolis State Committee refuses to indorse.
51 Sc. bk. 121
New York Sun
For Govt. ownership of R.R.s; later hedged.
For initiative and referendum; later hedged
For ratification of Spanish treaty.
Mar. 12, 1908
51 Sc. bk.125
Pamphlet. History of Bryan. N. Y. World
51 Sc. bk .129
C.S.H. said to oppose indorsement of, 1908
51 Sc. bks. 135, 136
Bryan agents in southern states instructed to minimize Bryan's statements as to Govt. ownership of R.R.s; Negroes delighted because Govt. ownership will put an end to Jim Crow cars.
Mar. 28, 1908
52 Sc. bks. 1
Pamphlet favoring instructed delegates
52 Sc. bk. 25

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Bryan, William J. (Cont.)
Reports of an income of $50,000 per year greatly exaggerated; offered $25,000 by one corporation but says it would have taken him out of the political field. Says his income is derived chiefly from lecturing and from his paper. Political prominence is an asset in any kind of business.
April 21, 1908
52 Scr. bk. 36

New York Evening Post's comment. 52 Scr. bk. 37

New York World:-
In 1906 Bryan demanded that Roger Sullivan resign from the National Committee because of his connection with a francise seeking corporation. Now, when Sullivan heads a delegation pledged to Bryan, Bryan says, - "I no longer judge a man by what he has done, - the future is everything to me. I want to know what he is going to do in the future." April 29, 1908
52 Sc. bk. 59

Gaston disposed not to fight Bryan, although opposed to Williams. April 29, 1908
52 Sc. bk. 64

C.S.H. opposed to any fight against.
April 29, 1908
52 Sc. bk. 64

Bryan's Omaha platform
May 3, 1908,
52 Sc. bk. 67,68,

Bryan and Roosevelt policies compared.
52 Sc. bk. 79

Mass. Convention instructs for.
52 Scr. bk. 81

Penn. State Convention refuses to indorse.
52 Scr. bk. 141

Bryan criticizes Rep. platform
June 21, 1908
53 Scr. bk. 37

Vermont Convention refuses to indorse.
June 27, 1908
53 Scr. bk. 69

Bryan outlines Dem. platform
June 27, 1908
53 Scr. bks. 58, 80

Nominated for President.
53 Scr. bk. 108

Parker will support, but dissents from platform
July 8, 1908
53 Scr. bk. 118

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Bryan, William J. (Cont.)

Springfield Republican comes out against.
July 11, 1908
53 Scr. bk. 109

Bryan views, 1900 and 1908
53 Scr. bk. 114

Anti Imperialists declare for.
53 Scr. bk. 120

Winslow Warren bolts July 19, 1908
53 Scr. bk. 123

Originally favored Roosevelt's dismissal of the negro regiment, but now is wilfully silent.
53 Scr. bk. 123

Speech of acceptance.
Aug. 12, 1908
54 Sc. bk. 16

Tariff speech
54 Scr. bk. 30

Trusts speech
54 Scr. bk. 39

Guaranty of deposits
54 Scr. bk. 42

Labor
54 Scr. bk. 67

Says he is worth about $150,000
Sept. 11, 1908
54 Scr. bk. 79

Olney declares for
54 Sc. bk. 88

Lodge replies to Olney
54 Scr. bk. 138

Charges Roosevelt with demanding contributions from trusts
Sept. - 1908
54 Scr. bk. 142

Quorations from tariff speeches
54 Sc. bk. 143

C.S.H. praises
Harvard Union. 55 Scr. bk. 6, 7
Pittsfield. 55 Scr. bks. 17, 18, 46

McCall criticizes C.S.H. for his support of Bryan
Oct. - 1908
55 Scr. bk. 19

Philippine independence 55 Scr. bk. 31

Dr. William Everett bolts
Oct. 23, 1908
55 Scr. bk. 34

Letter of Cleveland to Reeve dated July 14, 1906, expressing distrust of Bryan, published
Oct. 24, 1908
55 Scr. bk. 38

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Bryan, William J. (Cont.)

Bryan draws will for Philo Bennett giving to himself $50,000 through a secret letter to the widow. Connecticut Supreme Court, 77 Conn. Rep., - held that the trust failed as the letter was not incorporated in the will.
Oct. 26, 1908
55 Sc. bk 43

Second suit. Bryan vs. Bigelow. 77 Conn. Rep. 604
55 Scr. bk. 55

C.S.H. contributes to the Bryan campaign fund.
Oct. 21, 1908
55 Sc. bk. 46

C.S.H. praises Bryan. His fine tribute to Bryan was greetedwith rounds of applause.
Oct. 31, 1908
55 Sc. bk. 48, 49, 51

C.S.H. issues signed statement in favor of Bryan
Nov. 1, 1908
55 Sc. bk. 52

Says he will be a dandidate in 1912 if the people want him
Feb. 21, 1909
56 Sc. bk. 10

Urges Taft to favor a constitutional amendment for popular election of U.S. Senators.
Sept. 3, 1909
58 Scr. bk. 144

Repudiated in Nebraska, 1910
63 Scr. bk. 130

Roosevelt once attacked Bryan because of his attack on U.S. Supreme Court, 1910.
64 Sc. bk. 118

Bolts Dem. State ticket in Nebraska
Sept. 21, 1910
65 Sc. bk. 90

Speech, Boston
No candidate who appeals to reactionary Republicans would be fit to nominate.
Mar. 9, 1911
70 Sc. bk. 78

Denounces trust decisions of U.S. Supreme Court
June 2,1911
71 Sc. bk. 99

Favors Gov. Burke and Ex-Gov. Folk for President and Vice-President. June 2, 1911
71 Sc. bk. 99

Attacks duty on wool agreed on in the Democratic caucus; revenue reason is dishonest.
June 2, 1911
71 Sc. bk. 99

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Bryan, William J. (Cont.)

Clark's victory over Bryan as to wool duty puts Bryan in a better position to face the opposition of Clark in the National Convention.
71 Sc. bk. 100

Fitzgerald objects to Bryan's attack on the wool duty on ground that, if successful, he may be a candidate again. 1911. 71 Sc. bk. 100

Says there is an effort to betray the Dem. Party into the hands of the protectionists.
June 2, 1911
71 Sc. bk. 101

Underwood says Bryan will get his answer from the Democratic caucus. June 2, 1911
71 Sc. bk. 101

Bryan should disclose his reasons for hostility to so worthy a candidate as Gov. Harman.
Springfield Republican
June 6, 1911.
71 Sc. bk. 119

Underwood refutes charge of Bryan that he has delayed steel reduction becsuse of personal interest, 1911.
72 Sc. bk. 34
New York Evening Post comment
72 Scr. bk. 33

Attacked as a dictator by Richard Olney 2nd.
Aug. 23, 1911
72 Scr. bk. 73

Speech, Holyoke
Bankruptcy threatened in 1896 because of falling prices
Increased production of gold has changed conditions
Competition must be restored.
Sept. 7, 1911
72 Sc. bk. 88

Currency plan of Bryan attacked by N. Y. Journal of Commerce. 73 Sc. bk. 67

Williams betrayed Bryan for Underwood.
Nov. - 1911
74 Sc. bk. 15

Williams and Bryan not as friendly as once. In supporting Foss Williams may be giving the double cross to Bryan. Nov. - 1911
74 Sc. bk. 15

Advocates a license for trusts.
Nov. - 1911
74 Sc. bk. 37

Underwood fortunate in Bryan's hatred. N. Y. Sun
74 Sc. bk. 40

Praises Foss as a Presidential candidate
Nov. - 1911
74 Sc. bk. 42

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Bryan, William J. (Cont.)

Wilson's "cocked hat" letter against Bryan published. 1912.
74 Sc. bk. 138

Wilson says Williams announces that he will not support Bryan if he favors Wilson, 1912.
75 Sc. bk. 31

Williams urges Nebraska Democrats to instruct Bryan for Clark. Apr. 28, 1912.
75 Sc. bk. 33

Williams tells Clark Bryan has assailed his honor, and hd should immediately confront him.
June 30, 1912

Clark defies Bryan to prove his ~~charges~~ Sc. bk. 128
charges against him. 75 Sc. Bk. 128

At odds with Williams and sharply critical.
June 27, 1912.
75 Sc. bk. 138

Bryan tells Clark he should have taken sides with either Parker or himself.
July 1, 1912
75 Sc. bk. 139

Declares for Wilson, although instructed for Clark
June 30, 1912
75 Sc. bk. 129

Will withhold his vote from Clark as long as N.Y. votes for him. 75 Sc. bk. 130

In voting for Wilson, says he will withdraw his vote whenever N. Y votes for him. 75 Sc. bk. 131

New Bedford Mercury:

All progressives are justified in refusing to support any candidate when the N. Y. delegates support.
July 1, 1912
75 Scr. bk. 140

Boston American:-

Hearst attacks Bryan in a signed editorial.

Bryan attacks Clark for accepting N. Y. votes but did the same in 1900, with Tammany.

Bryan only opposes Bosses who oppose him.

Bryan denounced Sullivan as a train robber in 1904 but was hand in hand with him in 1908.
July 1, 1912
75 Sc. bk. 142

Stanchfield says Bryan favored all the candidates at various times to create a deadlock and get the nomination for himself.
July 1, 1912
75 Sc. bk. 146

Bryan says Foss is acceptable as a compromise candidate. July 2, 1912
75 Sc. bk. 147

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Bryan, William J. (Cont.)
Williams bitterly attacks
July 2, 1912
75 Sc. bks. 148, 150
76 " " 13
See - Williams, George Fred

Went to the Convention in a reckless, ugly, fanatical mood. Was fully prepared to bolt if the convention accepted a leadership abhorrent to him. Glad, however, he defeated Clark.
Springfield Republican
July 2, 1912.
75 Sc. bk. 150

Will submit resolution that the candidate shall name the campaign committee, etc.
July 2, 1912
75 Sc. bk. 151

Says Parker politically is far better than popularly supposed to be, but is identified with Wall Street influences. June 29, 1912
75 Sc. bk. 154

Riley says Bryan intended to bolt.
July 2, 1912
75 Sc. bk. 154

Bryan really dominated the Convention
July 3, 1912
75 Sc. bk. 156

Says Underwood is a splendid fellow personally but he did not fit the occasion. Took no special pleasure in opposing him. July 3, 1912
75 Sc. bk. 161

Bryan's valedictory. Malice towards none, etc.
July 3, 1912.
75 Sc. bk. 160

Interview
Wilson's turning point was in opposing Parker for temporary Chairman. July 3, 1912.
75 Sc. bk. 161

Clark says he lost the nomination by the vile and malicious slanders of Bryan. July 3, 1912
75 Sc. bk. 162

Wilson's real debt to Bryan is not for the nomination so much as for the circumstances under which it was won.
Spring. Republican
July 3, 1912
76 Sc.bk. 6

Wilson took his forces to Bryan against Parker
76 Sc. bk. 12

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Bryan, William J. (Cont.)
Bryan did not object to Ryan's giving $20,000 to carry the Nebraska legislature, when he ran for the Senate; nor to Belmont giving him $14,000, nor to Murphy giving him $10,000 in 1908.
76 Sc. bk. 30

Wilson's "cocked hat" letter against Bryan.
76 Sc. bk. 32

Interview on Taft's Administration
Aug. 3, 1912
76 Sc. bk. 94

Praises Wilson's letter of acceptance
76 Sc. bk. 138

Interview on Roosevelt Party.
Aug. 10, 1912
76 Sc. bk. 141

Grieved at Williams bitter personal attack on him.
Aug. 26, 1912
77 Sc. bk. 85

Williams, after fighting with Bryan since 1896, went into fierce opposition to his old leadership, along with Hearst, in what was to prove the most creditable episode in Bryan's experience.
Springfield Republican
Aug. 26, 1912
77 Sc. bk. 86

Nebraska State Convention indorses Bryan's acts at National Convention by 650 to 250.
Aug. 27, 1912
77 Sc. bk. 95

Bryan elected Chairman of Advisory Committee to Natl. Committee. Sept. 8, 1912
77 Sc. bk. 133

Tells of the policies Roosevelt state from him.
Sept. 30, 1912
78 Sc. bk. 31

What can Wilson do with Bryan
79 Sc. bk. 7

Did not cause Wilson's nomination
79 Sc. bks. 14, 137

Approves special session of Congress
79 Sc. bk. 15

Is a greenbacker, and monetary marplot.
79 Sc. bks. 18, 26, 78, 137
80 " " 13

Comparisonwith Wilson vote. 79 Sc. bk. 37

Ollie James favors Bryan for the cabinet.
Nov. 28, 1912
79 Sc. bk. 40

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Bryan, William J. (Cont.)
Hearst attacks Bryan.
Nov. 29, 1912
79 Sc. bk. 42
Monetary plan 79 Sc. bk. 66
Opposition to Bryan for cabinet. 79 Sc. bk. 78
Nicholas Murray Butler blames Bryan for personalities in politics. 79 Sc. bk. 129
Followers of Bryan are losing committee posts in Senate
79 Sc. bk. 147
Confers with Wilson. Dec. 22, 1912. 80 Sc. bk. 8
Wants to be Sec. of the Treasury
Dec. 22, 1912
80 Sc. bk. 8
Speech, N. Y. Praises Wilson. Dec. 22, 1912
80 Sc. bk. 9
Currency plan.
Issues of notes by Government.
80 Sc. bk. 12
Attacks Aldrich Act. Dec. 23, 1912. 80 Sc. bk. 13
N. Y. Times says Bryan is a greenbacker.
80 Sc. bk. 13
Opposes Wilson's indorsement of seniority rule in Senate Committees. 80 Sc. bks. 47, 52.

Bryant, Dr. John
C.S.H. meets, at house of Gov. Russell in Cambridge
April 3, 1892. 16

C.S.H. meets, at Gray Gables. July 23, 1893. 67

Bryce, Lord.

C.S.H. and H.P.H. take tea with Mr. Bryce at House of Commons. July 20, 1898. 234

Buchanan

Tells C.S.H. that Collins will tell Gaston he ought to withdraw from fight for Governor.
Nov. 11, 1904. 376

Tells C.S.H. story of desertion of Douglas from the army during Civil War wounded in a fight by a log falling on him.
Sent to hospital at Readville
Drew $300 due him, apparently as bounty and deserted.
Went to Plymouth and thence by ship to Gloucester
Thence he went west
Later secured an honorable discharge from War Department.
That this cost him $4000, - evidently paid to some one in the Dppartment.
That he had fixed matters so that no one could get at his record during the past campaign.
That he, Buchanan, first knew of this during the campaign; that every newspaper had articles set up on it; that he succeeded in suppressing them.
At first said he gave assurances, - not in Douglas's name, - that he would use every effort to prevent his running again, if this information were suppressed.
Very equivocal as to when these assurances were given.
Finally said Lodge and Crane knew of it but thought unwise to publish it.
Said that Curtis Guild also discovered it.
That a meeting was had between a representative of Guild and himself but would not give his name.
That he had talked the matter over personally with Guild, who had called on him within a few days.
That Guild, if charged, would deny all knowledge of the matter, but could not deny he had talked with him.
Said no republican would dare to say next year that a bargain had been made, without proclaiming himself a blackmailer.
Said Douglas knew nothing of this and had never authorised him to make any promise or pledge to any Republican as to not running again.
Said C.S.H. could say Douglas never made such a pledge.
Buchanan was very excited; referred to Douglas' pledge to C.S.H. not to run again.
Said Douglas' money and influence would all be thrown to C.S.H.
C.S.H. said Douglas must run again and that his desertion would not, in his opinion, prevent

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Buchanan (Cont.)
C.S.H. is satisfied Buchanan gave some assurance to Guild as to Douglas not running again and that if Douglas should run again it would put him in a false position and subject him to a charge of bad faith. Nov. 29, 1904. 376, 377, 378.
Flaherty tells C.S.H. that Buchanan pledged his word to Lodge, Guild, and Talbot that Douglas would not run again, but not in Douglas's name. Nov. 30, 1904. 380
Gov. Douglas tells C.S.H. that Buchanan and Harris will contend for the nomination for Congress and that a good Democrat could be elected. Aug. 21, 1910. 423

Buck.
C.S.H. meets, U.S. Minister to Japan, in Tokio Sept. 6, 1897. 204
C.S.H. calls on Marquis Sargo with. Sept. 10, 1897. 206
Calls on C.S.H. Sept. 9, 1897. 206
C.S.H. and, dine on Olympia.
Gives C.S.H. a dinner. Sept. 15, 1897. 209
Denison tells C.S.H. that Count Okuma had intimated to Buck that he would be glad to talk over the japanese position on immigration into Hawaii, but that Buck had never called; almost asked me to have him call, and C.S.H. arranged this the next day. Sept. 16, 1897. 211
Is present at a dinner to C.S.H. given by Count Okuma. Sept. 22, 1897. 213

Buckingham, Captain
C.S.H. cruises from Isles of Shoals to Bar Harbor on "Dolphin" commanded by Capt. Buckingham. July 27, 1893. 68

Buckner, Gen.
C.S.H. votes for, for Vice President. Nov. 3, 1896. 178
C.S.H. speaks with, at dinner of Y. M. Dem. Club at Boston. Dec. 21, 1896. 179

Bullock, A. G.
C.S.H. withdraws as candidate for President of Y. M. Dem. Club in favor of, who was elected. April 18, 1892. 17

Bunker Hill Monument Association
C.S.H. elected a member. June 17, 1903. 267

Bunn, , Appraiser
C.S.H. talks with Appraiser Bunn of N.Y. as to charge that Dr. Sherer was conspiring with the Sugar Trust to defraud the Government. Dec. 8, 1894. 107, 108, 109
C.S.H. sees, in N. Y. as to charges against appraisers stores. Feb. 9, 1896. 149, 150.

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Buonaparte, Secretary
C.S.H. speaks with, on steps of University Hall, Harvard College Commencement Day. June 28, 1905. 388

Burke, Mr.
C.S.H. speaks with, at dinner of Granite State Club, Manchester, N. H. Jan. 7, 1892. 8
C.S.H. meets, at Lowell rally. Oct. 26, 1901. 258

Burnett, Robert
At dinner given by Winslow Warren and C.S.H. at Somerset Club (through John T. Wheelwright) to discuss nomination of Cleveland. March 4, 1892. 11, 12.
Attends lunch of Henry L. Pierce to discuss attitude of democratic delegates towards Cleveland. June 11, 1892. 25
Put up, with C.S.H., at Chicago Club during Democratic Convention. June 17, 1892. 27
C.S.H. spends night, after rally, with, at Southboro. Oct. 27, 1892. 41
C.S.H. spends night with, at Suthboro after Marlborough celebration. Nov. 30, 1892. 44
C.S.H. asks McSweeney to tell, frankly if he found sentiment favorable to C.S.H. over Gaston. Aug. 7, 1901. 251
Tells Osborne Howes that 20 or 25 men had agreed to contribute $500 cash to aid Gaston in his campaign for Governor. Sept. 16, 1902. 278
Talks with C.S.H. as to Olney's nomination for President, at lunch at Exchange Club.
Said greatly interested.
Will gladly collect funds for necessary expenses. Mar. 23, 1903. 291
Tells C.S.H. he should go to National Convention as a delegate at large in Olney's interest. 291
Said Gaston might not run for Governor as his mother was dying from apoplexy; that he ran last year largely to please his mother. 291
Said C.S.H. might have to run for Governor, that C.S.H. was his second choice. 291
C.S.H. said he could give no assurances as to his future course. 292
C.S.H. said he had no present intention of running. 292
C.S.H. said would use his best efforts to be elected delegate at large to National Convention. 292
Told C.S.H. he would use every effort to bring this about. 292
That his friends, on their own motion, favored this. 292
He practically offered me the position in name of Gaston and his friends and the Democratic machine. 292

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Burnett, Robert (Cont.)
Bitterly attacked George Fred Williams; said he could not go as delegate. 293
C.S.H. advised harmony for Gaston's sake. 293
Said Williams opposed Olney so that a western man could get nomination and he - Williams - be nominated for Vice President. 293
C.S.H. advised against trying to crush the Bryan element. 293
C.S.H. said if elected he would represent the whole party, and would make no agreement as to future action; that all factions were for him (C.S.H.) and he would do nothing to forfeit this. 293
Burnett said this was entirely satisfactory. 294.
C.S.H. said much dissatisfaction with Gaston's methods and those of his supporters especially in western part of Mass; that he (C.S.H.) was a Democrat and would faithfully support the nominee as he had done in last campaign. 294
C.S.H. said his friends tell him that Gaston would be defeated worse than last year without his support; that it was his present intention to support Gaston and not to hold him responsible for acts of his supporters which he hoped were unknown to him and unauthorized by him. Mar. 23, 1903. 294
C.S.H. tells Burnett it will be a fatal mistake not to indorse Olney and that it must be done.
Sept. 13, 1903. 299
Burnett agrees - is of same opinion as when he took breakfast with C.S.H. at Union Club a month ago.
Sept. 13, 1903. 299
Said McNary opposed it. 299
Said that Olney should be indorsed but not in such a positive way as to necessitate an admission or denial from him; should be indorsed in general but not doubtful terms. 299
C.S.H. satisfied he does <u>not</u> want Olney indorsed, but hopes Gaston if elected Governor will be nominated for President or Vice President. Sept. 13, 1903. 299
Says Olney's name will be presented to convention, in general but with no doubt as to meaning. 300
C.S.H. tries to get Burnett to explain Gaston's change of views as to Olney, but could not reach him.
Sept. 29, 1903. 301
Attends lunch of C.S.H. to Congress John Sharp Williams.
Nov. 3, 1903. 304
Quincy wants election of secretary of Dem. Committee- for which McSweeney was a candidate - postponed until Burnett recovered from illness. Feb. 27, 1904. 309
C.S.H. tells Burnett he will run for delegate at large to National Convention, but would accept delegate from Boston District if machine offered it. Mar. 22, 1904. 321

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Burnett, Robert (Cont.)
Burnett very cool towards C.S.H. for failure to file gold minority report in Natl. Convention. July 7, 1904. 349
Said it would be humiliating for Curtis Guild to go over state and claim we did not dare to stand up for the gold standard. 349
Said meeting of delegation called for that evening to consider matter. 349
C.S.H. said he would be there but no meeting took place. 349
Did not congratulate C.S.H. on his gold speech on Parker telegram but looked very sour. July 7, 1904. 356
C.S.H. tells David B. Hill that Burnett and Gaston are saying that he sold out the gold standard in order to nominate Parker. July 10, 1904. 357
Writes Gov. Douglas he is pledged to Gaston for Chairman of State Committee. June 19, 1905. 382
Files the papers with statements that the controversy over Chairman of State Committee was the old Gaston - Hamlin fight. 385

Butler, Benj. F.
Cleveland refuses to say in advance that a visit from, would be agreeable to him, but says if he came uninvited he could not refuse to see him; that he considered him to be a dishonorable man, and did not like his record; that he would not invite him to call even though it would lose him many votes. Aug. 1, 1892. 32

Butler, Sigourney
Attends lunch of Henry L. Pierce as to nomination of Cleveland. June 11, 1892. 26
Tells C.S.H. Quincy has been deceiving Cleveland as to possible candidates for the cabinet from Mass., and has told him certain men would not accept in order to kill off all candidates save himself. Mar. 8, 1893. 55
Says he went to N. Y. and told Cleveland that John Quincy Adams and Richard Olney would both accept; that Cleveland was very much surprised and said, - "Do you mean to say they would consider it?" Mar. 8, 1893. 55
Says that Cleveland the next day offered Olney the choice between Attorney General and Secretary of Navy. 55
Tells Glidden of Somerville that C.S.H., after all, may not be appointed Assistant Sec. of Treasury and C.S.H. suggests to J. H. D'Neil that Butler had something to do with holding up his appointment. Mar. 9, 1893. 58
C.S.H. dines at Somerset Club with John E. Russell and Sept. 1, 1893. 71, 72.
Attends dinner at Union Club given by R. M. Morse to Sec. Morton. April 13, 1894. 85
Attends birthday dinner given to C.S.H. by Henry R. Reed at Algonquin Club. Aug. 30, 1895. 133

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Butler, Sigourney (Cont.)
Tells C.S.H. some one should get authority from Olney in case Gov. Russell was clearly going to stampede the state convention, - that he had never permitted the use of his name and would not now. C.S.H. opposes this. April 18, 1896. 159
Speaks at Sound Money Rally at Music Hall.
Oct. 26, 1896. 177

Bynum, Cong.
Speaks at Chapel Point, Md., with C.S.H.
June 24, 1893. 66
Attends dinner of Moses Stephens.
May 25, 1894. 91

Byrne, T. Aubrey
Prepares report on profits of Arlington Mills under McKinley tariff for Democratic State Committee.
Known only to Gov. Russell, Quincy and C.S.H.
C.S.H. gives it to Springer, Chairman of Ways and Means Committee. Feb. 22, 1892. 8
Tells C.S.H. that John Nichols told him Quincy said C.S.H. appointment was "cut and dried" and that Quincy would accept no office.
Mar. 8, 1893. 54, 55.
C.S.H. goes to Boston to try to arrange some appointment for Byrne. Henry R. Reed was opposing him.
Aug. 18, 1893. 70
Reed agrees to waive all objections to Byrnes appointment to any office except special agent.
Aug. 18, 1893. 71

(Byrne was finally appointed "Special employee" of the Treasury. He was an efficient man, but somewhat rash and vindictive. It was thought advisable not to keep him on the rolls and utilize his ability. His previous good record in running down sugar frauds had developed such bitter animosities that it was feared by Carlisle that he might use the office of Special Agent to wreck vengeance.)

-C-

Cabinet.
C.S.H. suggested for.
Hartford Times, July 22, 1904. 31 Sc. bks. 132
N. Y. Evening Post.
33 Sc. bks. 56, 62.
Practical politics.
32 Sc. bks. 100, 101.

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Cabinet (Cont.)
C.S.H. suggested for (Cont.)
Boston Traveller-Herald
Oct. 29, 1912
78 Sc. bks. 109
Boston Transcript
Nov. 7, 1912
78 Sc. bks. 135, 136, 154
C.S.H.'s aid to Harman may cost him a place in.
79 Sc. bks. 14
Powers suggests C.S.H. for
79 Sc. bks. 105, 109, 126
Mentioned for.
Boston Herald.
79 Sc. bks. 109
80 " " 36
New Bedford Mercury.
79 Sc. bks. 133
Springfield Republican
79 Sc. bks. 133
Boston Transcript
79 Sc. bks. 135
Boston Advertiser.
79 Sc. bks. 144
C.S.H. favors H. St. George Tucker for.
80 Sc. bks. 36

Cabinet dinner to President Cleveland
C.S.H. invited by Mrs. Carlisle to.
Jan. 13, 1894. 75
C.S.H. invited by Sec. Morton to.
Feb. 5, 1894. 77
C.S.H. invited by Mrs. Carlisle to.
Feb. 12, 1895. 113

Cable, Ben
Tells C.S.H. that Sen. Palmer of Illinois was not loyal to Cleveland; that the Palmer men, on Tuesday before meeting of the Illinois delegation, asked the Morrison men to agree to vote that it was inexpedient to nominate Cleveland. Joe Page, Sen. Palmer's right hand man, said he would offer such a resolution. The morrison men refused and the delegation voted as a unit for Cleveland.
June 18, 1892. 28

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Cable, Ben. (Cont.)
Urges C.S.H. to induce Mass. delegation to vote for Stephenson as Vice President. June 18, 1892. 28
C.S.H. get 20 out of 30 votes for Stephenson. 29
Tells Sherman Hoar he will interest Morrison in C.S.H. appointment as Assistant Secretary. Jan. 26, 1893. 47
Had no special regard for Judge Parker; told C.S.H. that when Illinois delegation left Hearst, Olney would receive many of their votes. July 7, 1904. 352

Cadle, President of Westfield Board of Trade
Drives C.S.H. over Westfield. June 19, 1902. 268
calf pasture. See cow Pasture.

Call. Mass. Democratic State Convention.
C.S.H., Quincy, and McNary appointed a Subcommittee by the executive committee with full power to issue a call. March 21, 1904. 319
State committee delegated to executive committee full power to issue the call. 319, 320.
All the members wanted the state convention to choose all of the delegates to the National Convention. 320
In view of Gaston's opposition who had come out for district elections, party sentiment appeared to be against such action. 320
The Subcommittee, therefore, did not recommend this to executive committee. 320
Quincy suggested to C.S.H. to put in call some reservation to state convention as to the district delegates. 320
C.S.H. tried to consult other members but all were away. 320
C.S.H. consented to reservation , - "subject to such action as Dem. State Convention may take." 320
This would give State Convention the right to instruct all delegates. 320
Crowley called and approved. 321
Full account of whole proceeding. 435

Call, Senator
C.S.H. dines with. Feb. 18, 1894. 78

Calumet Club, Winchester
C.S.H. speaks at, on reciprocity with Canada. Dec. 10, 1898. 239
C.S.H. dines at Young's hotel as guest of. Nov. 17, 1899. 244
C.S.H. speaks on Ladies night before, with H.P.H. April 20, 1903. 263

campaign contributions
Campaign speeches
Thurber tells C.S.H. the President did not like to have him engage in. C.S.H. cancels speech in West Virginia. Nov. 5, 1894. 96, 97.
C.S.H. gave $100 in 1900. 266
not contributed to Bryan in 1908.
55 Sen Con 46

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Campaign speeches (Cont.)
Thurber writes President wishes C.S.H. to confine his speeches to Mass. and be a little cautious even there.
Nov. 5, 1894. 97
Sen. Faulkner saw President who said C.S.H. might speak in West Virginia on Oct. 30, and C.S.H. did speak.
Nov. 5, 1894. 97
See Index - Digest. Scrap books.

Campan.
David B. Hill asks C.S.H. to go to Sheehan and ask him to ask Campan, National Committee man from Michigan to stop one of the Michigan delegates from trouble he was going in supporting Bryan in Resolutions Committee.
July 7, 1904. 351.

Camperdown, Lord.
C.S.H. and H.P.H. at House of Lords with. July 18, 1898. 234
C.S.H. and H.P.H. dine with. July 22, 1898. 234
Met there Lord Monk Bretton, Mr. Henry White and Miss Peel, granddaughter of Sir Robert Peel. 234
C.S.H. and H.P.H. visit, at Dundee. Aug. 24, 1898. 234
CSH and HPH dine with, and met Miss Peel.
May 12. 1903. 296

Canada
Quincy tells C.S.H. will present his name to Cleveland for Assistant Secretary of State to draw a reciprocity treaty with. Nov. 14, 1892. 44
Secret meeting at University Club, N.Y. Oct. 31, 1897. 215
Present: - Foster and C.S.H.
Laurier, Sir Louis Davies, and Mr. (later Lord) Shaughnessy.
Considered subjects to friction between U.S. and Canada
Laurier pointed out:
(1) Severe interpretation of immigrant and convict labor laws by U.S. 216
(2) Canada has been compelled to enact similar laws. 216
(3) Ruling that logs with only the bark removed are subject to a higher duty, with an additional duty equal to any export duty imposed by Canada, will prevent growth of logging towns in Canada. 216
(4) Clause in tariff law preventing Nova Scotia laborers cutting logs in Maine. 216
(5) Need of closed season for white fish on Government lakes.
See - Report of Joint Commission. 216
Davies said he had talked with Speaker Reed, Boutelle and others in Washington last spring and they all opposed a reciprocity treaty. 216
Seal question then taken up. 216
Davies said never supposed U.S. wanted to change regulations for this season; that Canadian Parliament did not convene until next February. 216

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Canada (Cont.)
That he had not been advised that the regulations needed change or that fur seals had declined, but he wished light on the question. 217
Said he was advised that the seals had increased in 1896 over 1895. 217
We insisted on complete stoppage of pelagic sealing. 217
Davies said it was first intimation of absolute prohibition. 217
Would not dare approach Parliament on such a proposition, that it would wreck the ministry, - even assuming our views were correct. 217
Foster said Secretary Chamberlain had told him the only remedies were:-
(1) Absolute prohibition
(2) Sharing in profits of killing on land, or
(3) Compensations to pelagic sealers. 217
Laurier said he could never approach Parliament on such a proposition. 217
Later he said it might possibly be done as part of a general treaty settling all disputed questions. 217
Davies also faintly intimated this might be done. 217
Davies suggested changing present regulations so as to have a closed season except during August and September. 217, 218
Reciprocity treaty then taken up. 218
C.S.H. said Canada must give U.S. lower duties on some manufactured goods. 218
Laurier said could not now give to U.S. any better terms than to England, although he might have done this 3 or 4 years ago. 218
Laurier suggested possibility of lower duties on barley, hay, lumber and coal. 218
Shaughnessy suggested lower duties on R.R. cars. 218
Said they were poorly made in Canada at prices little less than in U.S. 218
Davies suggested lower duties on wooden shoes! 218
Seal question resumed
We told them that British Columbia sealer would be glad to sell out; they did not, they said, understand this, and we asked them to lock it up. 218
Laurier said Canada might be driven to retaliate by an export duty on wood pulp. 218
Discussed whether Federal Government could regulate the Great Lake Fisheries. 218
Davies seemed disappointed at his treatment in Washington last spring. 219
We gave them, by authority of the President, the assurance that if the seal question were satisfactorily settled, Mr. Kasson would begin negotiations for a general reciprocity treaty. Oct. 31, 1897. 219

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Canada (Cont.)
C.S.H. goes to Montreal, at Foster's request, to impress upon Laurier, through Van Horne and Shaughnessy the importance of settling the seal question.
Nov. 3, 1897. 219

Meeting of Canadian and American fur seal experts.
Nov. 9, 1897. 222

C.S.H. and Dr. Jordan represented U.S.
Prof. Darcy Thompson and Mr. Macoun represented Canada and Great Britain.
Great Britain stipulated it should be a conference of experts only.
Later, scope was broadened so that diplomatic representatives could be present and participate to the extent of asking questions, at least, in the meetings.
Sir Julian Pauncefote, Sir. Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, signified their intention of participating.
C.S.H. was elected Presiding Officer on motion of Prof. Thompson
Mr. Clark of San Francisco and Mr. Venning of Canada were elected secretaries.
Voted that the deliberations should be secret.
The American delegates presented a printed paper stating certain facts they wished to be found by the convention. 222, 223.

2nd meeting, Thursday, 11 a.m. Nov. 11, 1897.
Present: - experts and secretaries
Gen. Foster, Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Adam, Chargé d'Affaires.
Discussed form of protocal of last meeting.
Macoun claimed American statement of facts presented at last meeting should form no part, officially, of the protocol.
C.S.H. ruled, - subject to the vote of the convention - that as the printed statement was officially offered by the American delegates, it formed part of the official records and should be included in the protocal.
Objection finally withdrawn and protocal approved.
Dr. Jordan said his preliminary draft of a report had been given to Davies; that he inadvertently had asked Macoun for his 1897 report but that only the 1896 report was wanted, as we should not call for any 1897 reports until ours was ready.
Mr. Lucas read his report on Uncinaria and discussion followed. 223
Statements of fact offered by U.S. was then taken up.
Some difference of opinion arose and adjournment taken to permit British delegates to prepare amendments.
In evening, President McKinley gave a dinner to the Commissioners. The whole cabinet was present, also Mr. Karson, appointed Commissioner to negotiate reciprocity treaties.

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Canada (Cont.)

3rd meeting. Friday, Nov. 12, 1897.
Spent in discussing American statement of facts.
In evening, Secretary of State gave a reception.

4th meeting, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1897.
Further discussion

Sunday, Nov. 14, 1897.
Private interviews with Thompson and Macoun.

5th meeting, Monday, Nov. 15, 1897.
TEntative agreement reached, subject to desire of American delegates to have adopted a finding that the Paris award had proved a failure.
The British claimed this was beyond the scope of their instructions.
Gen. Foster told Thompson that if he did not agree to having the American motion as above and the British refusal to concur in it in the Protocols, he, Foster, should cable to Lord Salisbury. 224
That evening Thompson met C.S.H. at Metropolitan Club, he was very indignant at Foster; said he had used a threat, - an attempt to coerce Great Britain; that he had decided not to cable Salisbury until he had given Foster an opportunity to withdraw the offensive remarks.
C.S.H. quieted Thompson and told him to wait until the next morning.

6th meeting, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1897.
Gen. Foster explains; no threat was intended; harmony restored.
Final draft of agreement prepared.
Final draft signed at 5 p.m.
At noon adjournment, a photograph was taken.

Later Foster and C.S.H. confer with Laurier and Davies at Foster's house.
The Canadians practically admitted that the finding of the experts was in favor of U.S.
Laurier's plan of settlement was to include the fur seal question with the Lake Fisheries, Immigration, lumber duties, coal duties and N.E. Fisheries in one general treaty. 225
That one of its terms would be the total abolition of pelagic sealing.
Foster favored settling the fur seal question independently, and then settling the other questions.
Foster finally said he would accept a Modus prohibiting pelagic sealing for one year, and in the meantime take up the general treaty.
Laurier insisted that land sealing should also be prohibited, but he wanted the seal question kept open until the other questions were disposed of.

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Canada (Cont.)

Davies said a general treaty could be arranged before August when the worst part of the sealing begins.
Foster insisted on the Modus, as the findings of the experts were in favor of the U.S.
Foster said he was authorised by the President to agree to take up in good faith, the settlement of all matters in dispute between Canada and the U.S.
Finally agreed that each should give to the other a memorandum of their respective suggestions. 226
Foster shows C.S.H. a draft of his proposition to Laurier, - a convention to dispose of the fur seal dispute, Lake fisheries and any other unsettled question, - with a Modus vivendi prohibiting all fur seal killing for one year in North Pacific Ocean, in Bering Sea, and on Pribilof Islands. 227
C.S.H. addresses Board of Directors of Boston Merchants Association on Trade relations between U.S. and Dec. 7, 1897. 229
C.S.H. addresses N.E. Shoe and Leather Association on same subject. Dec. 22, 1897. 229
C.S.H. prepares regulations for new fur seal bill in N.Y. and with Foster in Washington. Ded. 27, 28, 1897. 229
C.S.H. addresses Beacon Society on trade relations with. Oct. 29, 1898. 236
C.S.H. addresses Oil Trade Association on relations with. Dec. 5, 1898. 238
C.S.H. addresses Calumet Club, Winchester on same. Dec. 10, 1898. 239
C.S.H. addresses Bank Presidents Association on trade relations with. Dec. 12, 1898. 239
C.S.H. speaks at Groton on. Feb. 20, 1899. 241
C.S.H. speaks in New Bedford before the Brooks Club on. Feb. 21, 1899. 241
C.S.H. addresses Mass. Life Underwriters Society on. Feb. 23, 1899. 241
C.S.H. addresses Mass. Mayor's Club on. Feb. 25, 1899. 241
C.S.H. addresses Boston Boot and Shoe Club on. Mar. 15, 1899. 242
C.S.H. addresses Albany Historical Society on. Mar. 18, 1899. 242
C.S.H. addresses Men's Society of New Old South Church on. Mar. 20, 1899. 242
C.S.H. addresses Men of Christ's Church, Fitchburg on. May 5, 1899. 243
C.S.H. addresses Men of Christ's Church, Springfield on. Nov. 29, 1899. 244
C.S.H. argues before Attorney General, Washington, as to stamp tax on bills of lading to. Dec. 20, 1899. 244
C.S.H. addresses Nyasset Club, Springfield on. Jan. 30, 1900. 244

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Canada (Cont.)
C.S.H. addresses National Board of Trade on.
Jan. 23, 1900. 244
C.S.H. addresses Royal Arcanum, Dorchester, on.
May 15, 1900. 246
C.S.H. addresses Knights of Columbus, Fitchburg, on
May 16, 1900. 246
C.S.H. speech. History of Reciprocity with.
18 Sc. bks. 126, 141
62 " " 124, 133
C.S.H.addresses Leominster Board of Trade on.
Jan. 8, 1902. 261
C.S.H. addresses Guild of All Saints Church, Brookline, on,
Jan. 14, 1902. 261
C.S.H. addresses Westfield Board of Trade on.
June 19, 1902. 268
C.S.H. offers a Canadian reciprocity plank in committee on Resolutions. National Dem. Convention. Sen. Bayley objected, but consented on its being changed to "arrangement". July 7, 1904. 341
See also - Coal
Index - digest. Scrap books
Fisheries
Herschell, Lord
International High Commission
Joint High Commission
Lumber
Reciprocity treaty

Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
C.S.H. argues Section 22 Tariff Act before Attorney General McKenna, with John G. Carlisle for, et als.
Jan. 23, 1898. 230, 231.
Lucias Tuttle offers C.S.H., who accepts, a retainer of $10,000 to represent Grand Trunk R.R. Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and Boston and Maine R.R.
Jan. 28, 1898. 231
C.S.H. had talked this over with Hays and Van Horne, when in Montreal on Jan. 23. 231
See - International High Commission
Miller favors, coming to Boston, 1911.
71 Sc. bks. 44
Declines invitation of Mass. legislature to come to Boston, 1912.
74 sc. bks. 140
75 " " 18

Candidate
See - Congress
Governor
senator
State Senate

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Candler, J. W.
Speaks with C.S.H. at dinner of Boot and Shoe Club.
Mar. 15, 1899. 242

Cape Cod Independent
C.S.H. writes tariff letters for.
May 7, 1890. 3
Corrects false report of his speech at Harwich.
Nov. 19, 1891. 6

Cape Cod Speaking Tour
Nov. 7, 1892. 43
Nov. 6, 1905. 392

Carden, Lieutenant
C.S.H. meets, at dinner given by Mr. Spinney of N. Y. Times
Aug. 15, 1893. 70

Carlisle, Calderon
Fails to invite C.S.H. to his dinner to Lord Russel at the Country Club. Sept. 19, 1896. 172

Carlisle, John G.
Mills tells C.S.H. he can not come out for Cleveland as He is under heavy obligations to Carlisle in his speakership fight, and that Carlisle, although a staunch Cleveland man, had a lingering hope the nomination might come to him; that if Carlisle came out for Cleveland, he would be glad to.
April 28, 1892. 18, 19.
National Democratic committee ask C.S.H. for all his material criticizing the Aldrich report on prices, for the use of Carlisle. Sept. 5, 1892. 34
Quincy says C.S.H. will be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury unless Carlisle has promisedit to some one else, etc. Dec.29, 1892. 46
Gov. Russell writes to, strongly indorsing C.S.H for Assistant Secretary of Treasury. Jan. 26, 1893. 47
David A. Wills wrote Carlisle he could not afford to do without C.S.H. Jan. 26, 1893. 47
Carlisle writes Quincy that he is perfectly willing to have Cleveland appoint C.S.H. Jan. 26, 1893. 47
Edward Atkinson was at first rather grouty when asked to write, as to C.S.H. 48
Said he was engaged in some work with Carlisle and did not know whether he ought to write him. 48
Finally tells C.S.H. he has written Carlisle. 48
Cleveland suggests that C.S.H. see Carlisle at once. 49
C.S.H. gets Sherman Hoar to make an appointment with Carlisle. 49 Feb. 1, 1893.
CS.H. has long interview with Carlisle in Washington in his room under the Senate Chamber. Feb. 2, 1893. 49
Carlisle said he would ask and urge Cleveland to appoint C.S.H 50
Sends C.S.H. to Treasury with a letter to Mr. Harry Smith, Assistant Register of Treasury. 50
Tells C.S.H. to get from him the circular as to duties of Assistant Secretaries and to study it. 50
Carlisle told Don Dickinson he should urge Cleveland to appoint C.S.H. Feb. 6, 1893. 51

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Carlisle, John G. (Cont.)
Quincy says he wired Carlisle that his appointment as ASsistant Secretary of State must not interfere with that of C.S.H. Mar. 9, 1893. 56
Says Carlisle is weakening. 56
Urges C.S.H. to bring pressure on Carlisle. 56
C.S.H. says he has Carlisle's assurance that he wishes his appointment. 56
Quincy again wires Carlisle. 57
Quincy asks C.S.H. to go to Washington with him; that appointment was settled but that C.S.H. would not want it if it embarrassed Carlisle or the President. 59
Quincy wires matter is settled agreeably to Carlisle and President. 59
C.S.H., after nomination and confirmaton, calls on Carlisle April 11, 1893. 62
C.S.H. goes to Boston at request of Secretary Carlisle, on matter of securing gold from Boston Clearing House. April 21, 1893. 64
C.S.H. designated Acting Secretary in absence of. April 26, 1893. 64
Carlisle much pleased at action of Boston Clearing House. 64
Carlisle tells C.S.H.;-
Never contemplated refusal to redeem the Treasury notes in gold. 64
Unwilling, however, to issue bonds except as a last resort. 65
Only difference of opinion between Cleveland and himself was as to the precise <u>time</u> of issuing bonds. 65
Cleveland at first wanted an <u>immediate</u> issue, and Carlisle objected to this. 65
That President finally admitted that Carlisle was right as to this. 65
Carlisle was very bitter at the New York banks who were trying to take advantage of the financial flurry for their own selfish purposes. 65
John DeWit Warner tells C.S.H. that Carlisle <u>had</u> intended to redeem Treasury notes in silver and that the N. Y. Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin and the N. Y. World had agreed to sustain him, but at the last moment Carlisle gave in to Cleveland. April 26, 1893. 65
C.S.H. dines with
Present: - Secs. Lamont, Herbert, Gresham, and Mr. and Mrs. Bissell. June 12, 1893. 65
C.S.H. breakfasts with.
June 17, 1893. 66
O'Brien Moore, correspondent of St. Louis Republic, tells C.S.H. how he became to be designated as Acting Secretary:-

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Carlisle, John G. (Cont.)
Cleveland, before leaving for Chicago, told Carlisle, W.E. Curtis was a discreet man and he wanted to designate him as Acting Secretary. 66
Carlisle said C.S.H. is also discreet and a much better Democrat, that it was his personal wish that C.S.H. should be Acting Secretary whenever he was not acting. 66
June 24, 1893. 66
Carlisle leaves for Chicago exposition. July 3, 1893. 67
Carlisle returns to Washington. July 21, 1893. 67
C.S.H. prepares silver statistics for Cleveland. July 21, 1893. 67
Carlisle asks C.S.H. to go to Gray Gables and give them to Cleveland. July 21, 1893. 67
C.S.H. has long interview with Cleveland, at Carlisle's request, as to Internal Revenue appointments; Cleveland signed all of them as Carlisle requested. Aug. 18, 1893. 70
C.S.H. asks Holmes of Boston Herald to be more fair to Carlisle. Aug. 31, 1893. 71
Carlisle has rheumatism in his hand and C.S.H. has been Acting Secretary almost continuously since he arrived from Chicago. Sept. 2, 1893. 72
C.S.H. attends conference at house of Carlisle on question of extending time for registration under Chinese Exclusion Act. Sept. 12, 1893. 72
Says Sen. Gorman constantly held up to the silver men hopes of compromise on question of repeal of purchasing clauses of Sherman Silver Act. Nov. 1, 1893. 73
Says one draft of compromise was in Gorman's handwriting. 73
Final proposition of compromise was prepared at a meeting of silver men at which Gorman was present. Nov. 1, 1893. 73
Carlisle, throughout whole controversy, was firm as a rock for unconditional repeal. 74
All talk of his weakening or favoring a compromise, to C.S.H. own knowledge, is false. 74
C.S.H. invited to dinner to President by. Jan. 13, 1894. 75
C.S.H. goes on cruise on Light House tender "Maple" with. Feb. 11, 1894. 78
Carlisle advises C.S.H. to do nothing as to the libel on him by W. E. Curtis, as to Patent Office Gazette, as it was too silly to notice. Feb. 19, 1894. 82
Sustain C.S.H. as to hat trimming refunds. May 11,1894. 88
Logan Carlisle tells C.S.H. that Secretary Carlisle told him that Cleveland, when asked to appoint Sen. George Gray on the Supremet Court of U.S., - after Hornblower and Peckham had been rejected, - said, "I will be damned if Gray will sit on the Supreme Bench while I am President." May 24, 1894. 90
(Sen. Gray was weak and timid on matter of repeal of purchasing clauses of Sherman Act, and was the first of the Administration supporters to sign a proposed compromise. 90)

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Carlisle, John G. (Cont.)
Carlisle tells Assistant Secretary Wike that if drunk again he should ask his resignation. May 23, 1894. 91
Carlisle directs C.S.H. to go to Pacific Coast and Alaska to study fur seals, etc. June 7, 1894. 92
C.S.H. meets Carlisle at Gray Gables on his return. Sept. 23, 1894. 93
C.S.H. drives to Buzzards Bay Station with. Sept. 23, 1894. 94
Carlisle comes to Marion with John M. Forbes on his yacht "Wild Duck." Sept. 25, 1894. 94
C.S.H. goes to N. Y. on Light House tender with. Sept. 25, 1894. 94
C.S.H. examines cruises N. Y. with. Sept. 26, 1894. 94
C.S.H. complains to Mr. Holmes of Boston Herald that his Editor, Mr. Bockus, was grossly unfair to Carlisle and recently suppressed his letter to Phineas Pierce denying Sen. Frye's charges, at same time attacking it editorially. Holmes later ordered this letter published. Nov.5, 1894. 97, 98.
Cleveland gives out interview denying any friction or disagreement with Carlisle. Nov. 13, 1894. 98
Boston Herald suppressed one sentence praising Carlisle and C.S.H. wrote Holmes about it. Nov. 13, 1894. 98
Boston Herlad has been grossly unjust to Carlisle:
Carlisle threatened not to use the gold reserve to redeem Treasury silver notes.
Herald relied on Carlisle's interview of April 21, 1893, that he would use all gold "lawfully available."
Claimed Carlisle thought the gold reserve was not "lawfully available." Nov. 13, 1899. 98, 99.
Later, Cleveland gave out interview that these notes would be paid in gold and that Carlisle and whole cabinet agreed. 99
C.S.H. shows Holmes a copy of a telegram sent by Carlisle on April 21, 1893, ordering Subtreasurer at New York to pay gold on Treasury notes, when presented for gold, whether for export or other purposes. 99
On this very morning the gold reserve fell below 100 millions. 99
This telegram showed clearly what Carlisle meant in his interview. 99
Carlisle's interview of April 21st was carefully read by Cleveland and approved by him before it was given out. 99
Carlisle gave out the interview on the evening of April 20, knowing that on the next day the 100 million gold reserve must be encroached upon if the Treasury notes were to be paid in gold. 100
Carlisle intended to assure the public; by this interview, that the notes would be payable in gold. 100
Carlisle, by "lawfully available" meant only to exclude 106 millions of gold in the Treasury against gold certificates outstanding. 100

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Carlisle, John G. (Cont.)
Senator Frye bitterly attacked Carlisle:-
Threatened to pay bonds in silver. 100
Cowardly in deciding he did not want enacted the amendment to Sunday Civil bill, offered in February 1893 just before the expiration of Congress, authorising issue of 3% bonds under the Resumption Act. 100
Carlisle was very indignant
Asked C.S.H. to get Rhineas Pierce to telegraph him asking if what Frye said was true. 100
Rhineas Pierce wired Carlisle. 101
Carlisle wrote Pierce:-
Amendment as originally drawn was favored by Cleveland and Carlisle. 101
Sen. Harris of Tenn. carried an amendment that all money from the issue must be applied to uses of Resumption Act and for no other purpose. 101
This limitation was fatal, for under it it was doubtful whether the money (gold) could be applied to redeeming Treasury notes of 1890. 101
Carlisle and C.S.H. thought No. 101
Carlisle and C.S.H. felt that without the amendment our authority was ample under the parity clause of the Sherman Act. 101
Carlisle and C.S.H. believed the amendment as changed would take away such authority. 101
Sound money men from all over the country wrote and wired Carlisle to abandon the amendment, conspicuous among whom was George Fred Williams. 101, 102.
Carlisle's consideration of currency reform was first suggested by C.S.H. in a speech before Boston Bank Presidents Association last winter. 102
C.S.H. got his suggestions from Joseph H. Walker. 102
Holmes writes that Cleveland's interview on Carlisle was abbreviated because of "lack of space."
Nov. 22, 1894. 103 < 9 See Lyon 53
Carlisle tells C.S.H. that Mr. Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust wrote that C.S.H. had publicly stated that he intended to fight the sugar trust in every way in his power. 104
Carlisle wrote Havemeyer he did not believe it, etc. 104
C.S.H. denies it etc. 104, 105
See - Reed, H.R.
Carlisle working out plan for cancellation of greenbacks and Sherman notes and issue of asset currency. 105
C.S.H. tells Carlisle banks should be prohibited from paying out any notes except their own. 106
C.S.H. again complains to Holmes of unfair treatment of Carlisle by Boston Herald. Dec. 6, 1894. 107
Holmes publishes as an editorial an article written by C.S.H. on Carlisle's banking plan. 107
8 See Lyon. 119

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Carlisle, John G. (Cont.).
Carlisle tells C.S.H that Horace White wrote President that the Sugar Trust was angry at Dr. Sherer for giving white sugar statistics and that sugar trust would try to induce Carlisle to remove him. Dec. 8, 1894. 109
Carlisle said Cleveland wrote White that he - Carlisle - had ordered Dr. Sherer to come to Washington to draw sugar regulations but had rescinded the order, having been informed that Dr. Sherer had some connection with the sugar trust. 109
C.S.H. dines with. Feb. 12, 1895. 113
Carlisle approves draft of bill by C.S.H. for agreement with Russia, Japan and Great Britain for appointment of a new Fur Seal Commission and for a Modus Vivendi pending thdir report. Feb. 15, 1895. 113
C.S.H. goes to New York with Carlisle to examine into question of delivery of cargo at night from ocean S.S. Mar. 21, 1895. 114
C.S.H. gives dinner to Carlisle, etc. in Alladdin Cooker. April 14, 1895. 118
Carlisle and Attorney General approve C.S.H. draft of instructions for patrolling Bering Sea. May 5, 1895. 119
Carlisle goes to Marion to visit George and Harriet. June 25, 1895. 121
Carlisle modifies Morgan syndicate contract so as to release syndicate from importing gold. June 26, 1895. 122
Carlisle had understanding with syndicate that domestic gold should be accepted regardless of its source. 123
C.S.H. wires Carlisle whether to deliver the remaining 7½ millions of bonds- through Curtis - on receipt of certificates of deposit of 7½ millions of domestic gold. 123
Carlisle wired back yes. 123, 124.
C.S.H. writes and wires Carlisle whether to make any public statement that contract had been modified. 124
Carlisle replied that if my wire referred to the bond contract, that spoke for itself and there was no necessity fof any public announcement. 125
C.S.H. assumes that Carlisle believes that the syndicate has in effect imported gold according to the contract in selling bills in U.S. and providing gld to meet them on the other side. 124
Or, in the alternative, C.S.H. assumes, that the domestic gold was deposited in order to stop payments of accrued interest on the bonds, i.e. that the syndicate, having the gold, could loan it for not much more than 1% on call, but that by depositing it in the Treasury and thus getting the bonds, they could earn 3¾% interest. 124.

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Carlisle, John G. (Cont.)

If this latter assumption is correct, C.S.H. believes the syndicate must import the 15 millions of gold in the future before the contract expires. 124, 125.

Carlisle subsequently writes a letter from which C.S.H. infers that he has accepted the domestic in lieu of the foreign gold, although he does not specifically say so. 125

Quincy and O'Neil want C.S.H. to go as delegate at Large to National Convention and that I could work for Carlisle. Sept. 5, 1895. 133

George Fred Williams says Henry R. Reed's intimacy with Carlisle is causing much comment, that he boasted openly of playing cards at Carlisle's house. Sept. 1895. 134

C.S.H. goes to Boston with Carlisle from New York on Light House tender Verbena. Had severe storm and put in at New London. Oct. 11, 1895. 135

Carlisle speaks at dinner of Mass. Reform Club. Oct.11, 1895. 135

Carlisle tells C.S.H. there is some truth in rumor that Russian Government offered to loan gold to U.S., but that it was not true,as stated by Washington Post, that the Rothschilds wanted the U.S. to take their gold instead. Dec. 25, 1895. 141, 142.

Carlisle said he had seen a cable from the Rothschilds saying they could not procure gold for the U.S. 142

Carlisle opposed such a Russian loan as it would be looked upon as a virtual alliance with Russia against the rest of the world, and would make Great Britain so bitter she might throw all our securities upon us and drain our gold from us. 142

Carlisle thought, in such an event, that Germany might be induced to combine with Great Britain to dispute the Monroe Doctrine and thus precipitate a bloody conflict. 142

Carlisle thought a further loan would be useless as the gold would simply be withdrawn from the Treasury; that no gold could be procured from England, Germany, or France; that Congress would never give authority to issue bonds to cancel the greenbacks. 142, 143.

Tells C.S.H. that Olney opposedthe appointment of Judge Alvey on the Venesuelan boundary Commission. Jan. 5, 1896. 148

Says that Cleveland told him that he intended to appoint the Boundary Commission without any special regard to Olney's wishes. 148

Carlisle says that if Cleveland had taken his friends into his counsel he never would have put the threat of war into his Venezuelan message. 148

Carlisle implied that Cleveland had not consulted at all with his cabinet in this matter. 148

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Carlisle, John G. (Cont.)

Carlisle thought that while the position of Cleveland, in his message and correspondence, was impregnable, yet the form of both was unfortunabte, and that the ideas could have been expressed in a more diplomatic manner with just as much force. 148

James Tucker, appraiser at San Francisco, tells C.S.H. he will see how the feeling is towards Carlisle for President. Jan. 1896. 149

C.S.H. tells Olney that Carlisle is strong in Mass. but that his strength will not interfere with Olney. Mar. 3, 1896. 154, 155.

C.S.H. tells Olney that Mass. should declare for a favorite son, and that only on his withdrawal would C.S.H. hope and expect that the delegation would go solidly for Carlisle. 155

Patrick Maguire says he will go as a delegate to the National Dem. Convention and that he is friendly to Carlisle. Mar. 7, 1896. 156

Matthews thinks Mass. convention should indorse Carlisle. Mar. 9, 1896. 157

Quincy and Corcoran, - apart from a favorite son, - were for Carlisle. 157

Carlisle asks C.S.H. to bring back to David A. Wills the proof sheets of an article on Venezuelan question, with certain suggestions as to changes, - otherwise the article might prejudice negotiations pending between U.S. and Great Britain. Mar. 19, 1896. 158

C.S.H. saw Wells who agreed to make the changes. 158

Papers say C.S.H. is working for Carlisle and Gov. Russell. Not true; C.S.H. has kept out, as between Olney and Gov. Russell. 159

Carlisle tells C.S.H.;

Venezuelan message was not read to cabinet before its issue. 168

Olneys demand for arbitration was read at a special meeting held in the summer, for which Olney went to Washington from Falmouth, but that Sec. Lamont was not present. 168

The President returned from a fishing trip Sunday A.M. and sent for Carlisle. 169

Cleveland said Salisbury had declined arbitration but that he had not seen the letter as Olney had it, but that Olney was to come over that evening. 169

Tuesday a.m. Cleveland asked Carlisle to come over before the cabinet meeting. 169

Cleveland told Carlisle he had written a message to Congress which he wished to read to him. 169

Cleveland said he would not read it to the cabinet as the matter was settled and he had definitely made up his mind. 169

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Carlisle, John H. (Cont.)
While reading it Sec. Morton came in and Cleveland allowed him to remain and listen. 169
At the cabinet meeting, Cleveland stated he had written a message which he intended to send in, but he did not read it to the cabinet. 169
The President did not ask Carlisle for his advice, - he merely read the message. 169
July 11, 1896. 168, 169.
Cleveland tells C.S.H. he considers Carlisle the greatest man in the U.S.; that he was fearful he would not succeed in the practise of law in N. Y.; that his proper place was in the Supreme Court, and that he wished he could appoint him. He intimated, however, that there was no hope of Justice Field's retiring.
Dec. 28, 1896. 181
Carlisle approves C.S.H. speech before Gold Democrats at Chicago. Jackson Day. Jan. 5, 1897. 182
C.S.H. dines with. Jan. 10, 1897. 182
Sir William Van Horne and Sec. Alger advise C.S.H. to retain Carlisle in matter of Sec. 22 Tariff Act.
Aug. 11, 1897. 195
C.S.H. retains Carlisle.
Aug. 12, 1897. 195
C.S.H. and Carlisle argue case before Attorney General McKenna.
Jan. 28, 1898. 230, 231.
C.S.H. dines with, in New York.
Mar. 26, 1904. 325
Judge Parker tells C.S.H. that Carlisle had gone over his figures as to relative cost of Cleveland's administration, but that he should use them in view of criticisms of C.S.H.
Sept. 17, 1904. 367
Letter stating that C.S.H. helped in framing the Colton schedule in Wilson tariff.
25 Sc. bks. 76
Says Posthumous letter of Clevelandis aforgery. 1908.
54 Sc. bks. 134
C.S.H. a pall bearer at funeral of.
Aug. 1, 1910.
63 Sc. bks. 141, 146.

(Carlisle was, altogether, the most brilliant man C.S.H. ever met. Originally Carlisle protested at C.S.H. appointment on the ground that Mass. had had too many appointments, but after a very few days became a devoted friend of C.S.H. He was absolutely loyal to his friends and backed them up regardless of personal consequences. He was often accused of weakness and of a tendency to agree with whoever spoke to him, but the fact is he had such a brilliant mind that he could

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Carlisle, John G. (Cont.)

state the case of a man with whom he disagreed better than could the man himself, and the man often assumed from this that Carlisle agreed with him when, in reality, he was in positive disagreement. His addresses on the gold standard in the silver fight in 1896 were monuments of lucidity, clear thinking, and able argument. One day he had a joint debate with Mr. Breckenridge in Kentucky and fairly annihilated him. Breckenridge taunted Carlisle on the speech he once made in Congress in favor of free silver, describing the occasion in great detail, the crowded galleries, the breathless interest, etc. etc. Carlisle simply answered Breckenridge in a dignified way, stating that he was not afraid of changing his mind. C.S.H. later asked Carlisle why he did not reply in greater detail. Carlisle replied, "The fact is, I never delivered that speech at all, - I merely had it inserted intothe Congressional Record, and I was too mortified to say this."

During Cleveland's second administration, much fear was felt that Carlisle could not keep straight, and we were all warned to look after him carefully. To my personal knowledge, however, Carlisle did not "lapse" once while he was Secretary of the Treasury.

Carlisle told me once that these "attacks" came on him suddenly and that between times liquor in any form was absolutely repugnant to him. With him, it was a diseases.

In 1897 Carlisle went to New York, and practiced as Advisory Counsel in the law offices of William F. Curtis, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He, on the whole, was very successful. C.S.H. knows of one argument before the Supreme Court for which he received a fee of $800. C.S.H. also had him retained in the post differential cases in 1910. His old habits, however, came back, and when he died, in the last part of July, 1910, he did not leave money enough to bury him.

He was a wonderfully gifted man, of the highest order of intellect, and loyal to his friends. He was faithful to the Government and gave up all hopes of future political eminence by resigning as Senator and by becoming Secretary of the Treasury. His record there was a fine one, as had many perplexing problems to solve, and he died beloved and respected by all who ever knew him.)

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Carlisle, John G. (Cont.)

Justice Horace Gray once told C.S.H. that Carlisle had argued a case before the Supreme Court that day and that his argument was the most brilliant he had ever heard.

One day, a persistent office seeker came before Carlisle. He wanted to be made a Customs inspector in Alaska but Carlisle appointed him an inspector at the Isthmus of Panama. He asked Carlisle why he had done this, and Carlisle quickly replied, - "I preferred to have you fricasseed than frapped."

Carlisle had a multitude of devoted friends, and one day a prominent politician said, - "The trouble with Carlisle is that he has too many friends who call him John."

The one great fault Carlisle had was that every few months he gave way to alcohol and would disappear from sight. This often happened while he was Speaker of the House, but he was so loved and respectedby all, Republicans as well as Democrats, and by the newspaper representatives as well, that no mention was ever made of it in the press. Henry L. Nelson, at that time one of the clerks, told C.S.H. that Carlisle gave him a number of designations as Speaker Pro Tempore, and that when he failed to appear, Nelson would have the designation read in the House.

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Carlisle, Logan.
Leaves for Worlds Fair, Chicago. July 3, 1893. 67
Cruises on Light House Tender with C.S.H. et als.
Feb. 11, 1894. 78
Tells C.S.H. Cleveland said he would be damned if Sen. Gray would sit on Supreme bench while he was President. May 24, 1894. 90
Goes with C.S.H. to Philadelphia. May 10, 1895. 119

Carlisle, Mrs. John G.
C.S.H. goes to Alexandria to look up old furniture with, et als
June 14, 1893. 66
C.S.H. calls on Mrs. Cleveland with.
Dec. 18, 1893. 75
C.S.H. cruises on Light House Tender with, et als.
Feb. 6, 1894. 78
Mrs. Carlisle dies suddenly at Babylon, L.I.
August, 1905. 390
C.S.H. attends funeral. 390
See - Cabinet dinners.

(Mrs. Carlisle was in many respects a most unique woman. She was crude, impulsive, and, in some ways, course grained. When C.S.H. first called on her after his appointment as Assistant Secretary, she said to him, - "Well, you damned Yankee, I shall have you removed as soon as possible!" This was said, however, in good humor. Later, Mrs. Carlisle became very fond of C.S.H. and of his sisters. She frequently invited them to cabinet dinners to the President and to most other dinners she gave. C.S.H. soon found out that the way to get along with her was to give her as good as she gave, and she liked this. C.S.H. slowly got to exercise great influence over her. Once when Carlisle went to Kentucky in the gold campaign, he asked C.S.H. to have Mrs. Carlisle dine with him and his sisters. Mrs. Carlisle said she would do nothing of the kind. At 7 p.m. C.S.H. called on her but she refused to go. C.S.H. then said most sternly, looking her straight in the eye, - "Mr. Carlisle has asked this, and you <u>shall</u> go. Step into my carriage immediately!" Whereupon Mrs. Carlisle went to dinner as meekly as a child.

She often said that that damned Yankee was the only man on God's earth that she was afraid of and who could make her do what she did not want to do.

For years, she made C.S.H. stop in at her house each morning on the way to the Treasury, and if he did not appear she would telephone him asking the reason. She became almost ferociously fond of C.S.H.'s sisters, showered them with attentions, and when she was very ill at Long Island she wrote asking Harriet to come to her and stand by while she died.

She exercised most careful supervision over her husband, and in the old days before he was Secretary of the Treasury,

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Carlisle, Mrs. John G. (Cont.)
when he would disappear, she would go down to a certain district of the city asking all of the negro boys where "John" was. They all know who "John" was, and sooner or later some one would point out some house and tell her that "John" was there. She would then go to the house, pull out "John" and bring him home.
Carlisle owed much to her kindly but brusque care. She was a woman of keen wit, great ability and strong character, and C.S.H. looks back upon her as a valued friend.)

Carlisle, Mrs. William
C.S.H. calls on, in Chicago
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Carmack, Senator
Speaks at Democratic rally at Nantasket Beach.
July 24, 1902. 269
Speaks in Bangor, Maine, with C.S.H.
July 25, 1902. 270
Beseeches Bryan to be reasonable at meetings of Resolutions Committee. July 7, 1904. 346

Carnegie, Andrew
C.S.H. meets, at anti-Imperial Conference, N. Y.
Dec. 1, 1900. 248

Carr, Mr.
C.S.H. meets, Ex-Minister to Denmark at dinner of Mrs. Potter Palmer. July 29, 1893. 69

Carroll, James B.
Nominated for Lieutenant Governor. Sept. 27, 1892. 37
Speaks at Salem with C.S.H. Oct. 14, 1892. 40
Speaks at Everett with C.S.H. Oct. 24, 1892. 41
Takes part in Cape Cod tour. Nov. 7, 1892. 43
Democrats at birthday dinner to C.S.H. finally determine to ask, to run for Governor.
Sept. 5, 1895. 133
Speaks at Springfield with C.S.H.
Oct. 21, 1895. 136
Writes C.S.H. that money was freely used in Springfield against his candidacy for Governor.
Sept. 16, 1902. 278
Tells C.S.H. over telephone he would like to go as Delegate at Large to the National Democratic Convention. Mar. 23, 1904. 323
C.S.H. tells him he will decline Gaston's offer and will nominate him for delegate at large, but Carroll absolutely refused. 323
Tells C.S.H. he must go, otherwise it would hurt Olney. 323

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Carroll, James B. (Cont.)
Says he will nominate C.S.H. for Delegate at Lage. 323
Says C.S.H. must accept Gaston's offer even though it might prevent his opposing Gaston's slate.
March 23, 1904. 323

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Attends lunch given by C.S.H. to Hugh Hanna. April 13, 1899. 243

Carter, President of Williams College
C.S.H. calls on, with John E. Russell. Oct. 25, 1895. 137

Cassatt, President, Pa. R.R.
Massey, General Counsel, says he would like to retain C.S.H. for Pa. R.R. but Mr. McVey might think it a reflection on him, which Mr. Cassatt would not want. Aug. 14, 1906. 404

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C.S.H. addresses, at Charlestown. Jan. 17, 1906. 396

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Central Vermont Railway Co.
C.S.H. represents, et als, before International High Commission at Washington. Dec. 13, 1898. 236
C.S.H. tells Thayer he will accept retainer from Trunk Lines provided the, and other lines he is now representing consent.
July 11, 1906. 398

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C.S.H. calls on David B. Hill in Albany, with.
Oct. 13, 1896. 175

Chamberlin, Ex-Governor
C.S.H. speaks at Ashfield dinner with. Aug. 22, 1901. 252

Chamberlain, Joseph
Geh. Foster says that colonial Secretary Chamberlin told him that the only remedy for the fur seal question was:-
1. Absolute prohibition of pelagic sealing.
2. Sharing in profits from land killing, or,
3. Compensation to pelagic sealers.
Oct. 31, 1897. 217

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Chamberlin, Miss
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Chandler, Miss
C.S.H. meets, at dinner of Judge Putnam. Oct. 23, 1896. 176

Chang Yen Hoon
C.S.H. meets, at home of General Foster, at Henderson Harbor
Aug. 15, 1897. 196
Was Special Ambassador to Queen's Jubilee, London. 196
Joins C.S.H. on train to Vancouver, on way from Niagara Falls, with suite of 26 in a special car. 197
Sails with C.S.H. on Steamer, Empress of Japan. 198
Chinese give him a reception before sailing. 198
Continuous explosion of firecrackers for 30 minuts, - to frighten away evil spirits. 199
Asks that Chinese flag be flown and Capt. Lee consented after consulting with Marquis Ito. 199
Tells C.S.H. he likes Democrats much more than Republicans
Sept. 1, 1897. 202
Says Democrats live up to their agreements. 202
Says James G. Blaine was an insincere man. 202
Praised Sec. Bayard highly. 202

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C.S.H. spends night with, at Springfield. Jan. 20, 1900. 244

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Speaks at dinner of Boston Merchants Association
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Nov. 3, 1903. 304

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Chentung Leong Cheng, Sir
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Educated at Philipps Academy, Andover, Mass. 196

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Chentung Leang Cheng, Sir (Cont.)
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Just knighted by Queen Victoria. 196
Joins C.S.H. on train for Vancouver. 197
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China
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Chentung Leang Cheng
Tai, Mr.
Tze, Mr.

Chinese Commission
Visits Boston. Feb. 11, 1906. 394
C.S.H. gives dinner to. Feb.11, 1906. 394

Chinese Exclusion Act
C.S.H. invited by Carlisle to attend a conference to consider extension of time for registration under.
Present:
Sec. Gresham, Sec. Olney, Sen. Lindsey
Gov. McCrary, and Cong. Geary, the author of the Act.
All present wished the act extended by a new bill.
Geary agreed to an extension but wished whole act remodelled.
Finally agreed that the H.R. Committee should appoint a Sub-committee or refer the bill to the Treasury for proper amendments. Sept. 12, 1893. 72, 73

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Presides at dinner of Hasty Pudding Club
Graduates at Boston Nov. 23, 1895. 139

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May 12, 1903. 296
Present:-
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C.S.H. presides at dinner of Episcopalian Club. Rev. John Suter, Rathbone Gardner, and Prof. J. H. Beale spoke on. C.S.H. also spoke. Oct. 28, 1901. 258

Christ Church, Fitchburg.
C.S.H. speaks on Alaska at. Spends night with Alvah Crocker
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Christ Church, Springfield
C.S.H. speaks at, on Alaska etc.
Spends night with Dr. Brooks, the Rector
Nov. 29, 1899. 244

Church Club, Providence
C.S.H. speaks at, on Alaska etc.
Rev. C. S. Rousmaniere presided. Mar. 10, 1902. 262

Civil Service Exemptions
C.S.H. speaks at Mass. Reform Club attacking order of President McKinley excluding certain offices from the Civil Service regulations.
R. H. Dana and Herbert Welch of Philadelphia also spoke
Sept. 26, 1899. 243

Civil Service plank
C.S.H. offers a, in Resolutions Committee at Nat. Dem. Convention.
Bryan objected vigorously but finally yielded.
July 7, 1904. 341

Civil Service reform
See - Civil Service Reform Association
Mass. Civil Service Reform Association
National " " " "
National " " " Convention
N. Y. " " " Association

cit. Church on. 1901
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Civil Service Reform Association
C.S.H. appointed, at meeting of Mass., with Josiah Quincy and H. R. Dana, as a committee to help Cleveland in his announced disapproval of the scramble for political spoils. Dec. 16, 1892. 46
C.S.H. wrote Mobrfield Storey accepting and defining his views. 46
C.S.H., H.R. Dana, and Henry W. Lamb appointed on committee of Mass., Drew up letter quoting Cleveland's speeches at Villard dinner and Manhattan Club, N. Y., asking each recipient whether he indorsed these views and whether he would support Cleveland in carrying them out. Feb. 9, 1893. 52
C.S.H. elected Vice President of the Mass. March - 1903. 291

Clam bake
C.S.H. gives a, at Mattapoisett, to the Democratic State Committee, the Chairman of the Town and city committees of the 13th and 14th Congressional districts. Also invited all the voters of Mattapoisett. Aug. 19, 1904. 361

Clark, Champ
Tells Sheehan he will rule that the vote of Illinois must be cast for Hearst as long as his name was before the convention. July 7, 1904. 352
Refuses to recognize C.S.H. for a speech. 355
Finally recognizes C.S.H. 356

Clark, John M.
As Collector of Customs at Chicago was most courteous to C.S.H. July 29, 1893. 69
C.S.H. lunches with, in Chicago. Feb. 20, 1896. 152

Clark, Secretary
Appointed Secretary of expert from seal convention, between U.S. and Canada. Nov. 9, 1897. 222

Clark, Senator
Objects to condemnation of Roosevelt as to Panama; defends the 16 senators who voted for the Panama Treaty. July 7, 1904. 348

Class of 1883, Harvard University
C.S.H. attends class dinner at Hotel Brunswick, Boston. June 25, 1901. 249
Mildly criticises Rev. Percy Grant who favored an alliance with Great Britain, offensive and defensive, bitterly attacking Russia. 250
C.S.H. reminds him of what Russia had done for U.S. in the past and that the Czar brought about the Hague conventions. 250
C.S.H. serves on committee to choose a gift to the Harvard Corporation from the class. June - 1905. 388

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Class of 1883, Harvard University (Cont.)
C.S.H. presents the corporation with a bust of James Russel Lowell in behalf of the class. June 28, 1905. 388
C.S.H., at class dinner, appointed on a committee to give greetings to class of 1873. June 26, 1906. 396

Cleveland, Grover
Governor Russell boards train at Springfield to go to New York to see, unknown to reporters.
Oct. 10, 1891. 5
D.S.H. goes to New York from Washington to invite, to attend dinner of Y. M. Dem. Club, April 20, 1892.
Dec. 17, 1891. 7
Cleveland writes C.S.H. he can not see him in New York until next week. 7
Mr. Mills tells C.S.H. that speaker Crisp and his crowd are working for Hill and against Cleveland.
Feb. 22, 1892. 9
C.S.H. satisfied that the Hill men wish to keep silver question alive as a means of defeating Cleveland. 9
C.S.H. has an hour's interview with Cleveland at his office, 15 Broad Street, N. Y. Feb. 26, 1892. 8
Said he had heard of C.S.H. speech at Southern Club last Monday. 8
Talked frankly about the political situation. 8
Had made up his mind not to withdraw from the coming Presidential contest. 8, 9.
Personally he did not desire the nomination, as he could hardly do better, as regards personal glory, than he did in his earlier term and might not do as well. 10
Had nothing to gain but everything to lose. 10
Firmly believed he could not live through a second term, so great was the strain. 10
To withdraw, however, would be traitorous to the principles for which he had fought. 10
He, therefore, would accept the nomination if tendered. 10
Spoke very plainly of David B. Hill and his boom. 10
Felt sure Tammany would be loyal to him, or to anyone nominated. 10
Very indignant at Springer, who, in a public interview the day before, had said that Cleveland was out of the race. 10
Said Springer had seriously embarrassed him, some time before, by openly nominating him for President at a dinner. 10
Asked C.S.H. how Gen. Collins of Mass. stood as to his candidacy. 10
C.S.H. said he thought he would not help him much, but that he would oppose him. 11
Cleveland said he felt sure Collins would not help him as he had had trouble with him over appointments, and that while he thoroughly respected him, he felt he could get no assistance from him. 11

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)

C.S.H. said he would shortly arrange a mass meeting in Boston, which seemed to please him very much. 11
Feb. 26, 1892. 9, 10, 11

C.S.H. has another long interview with Cleveland on same subject. Feb. 27, 1892. 11

C.S.H. and Winslow Warren give a dinner at Somerset Club, Boston (through John T. Wheelwright, a member), to consider advisability of having a mass meeting called by the independents, for Cleveland. 12

It was decided to call a meeting, as largely as possible under Democratic auspices.

Present:-
Henry L. Pierce, Moorfield Storey, Charles R. Codman, Dr. William Everett, Robert Burnett, David A. Wells, Charles C. Jackson, George S. Hale, Andrew Fiske, Winslow Warren, John E. Russell, Gen. John W. Corcoran, Josiah Quincy, Mayor Matthews, and C.S.H.
March 4, 1892, 11, 12.

Mayor Matthews gave dinner at Parker House to Democrats to decide whether or not to join in proposed mass meeting of the independents. 12

Present: - Mayor Matthews, Gov. Russell, Gen. Corcoran, Henry L. Pierce, Josiah Quincy, John E. Russell, J. J. Coveney, Mr. McDonough, George McLaughlin, Harvey Collerin, General Collins, Patrick Maguire, and C.S.H. 12

It was felt that Democrats who were officers of Democratic organizations ought not to take a prominent part in such a mass meeting, as it might tend to impair their usefulness in the party.

It was suggested that at the coming conventionon April 8, a resolution be passed indorsing Cleveland, and that this would do away with the necessity for a meeting, at least, before the convention. 12, 13.

General Collins said he would not go as a delegate if such a resolution were offered; that while he admired Cleveland, he felt the party should not commit itself in advance to any one. 13

Question was discussed until midnight, when Collins finally agreed to support such a resolution in the convention. 13

Quincy then drew and read a proposed resolution, which, while not specifically pledging the delegates, yet stated that Cleveland was the choice of the Mass. democrats for the nomination. 13

All agreed to this and pledged themselves to carry it out. 13
March 10, 1892. 12, 13.

Another meeting held by those who were at the Somerset Club dinner. After long discussion, it was voted to postpone the mass meeting of independents until after the Dem. State Convention. Mar. 16, 1892. 13

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)

C.S.H. offers a resolution endorsing Geo. Fred Williams and Cleveland at Brookline caucus. Passed unanimously. Mar. 23, 1892. 14

C.S.H. spends whole afternoon with Gov. Russell at State House, advising him as to an interview formally withdrawing his candidacy for President in favor of Cleveland. (Scrap Book 3- 4) Mar. 19, 1892. 15

C.S.H. at rally at Opera House, Providence, sat behind Cleveland and after rally went to the hotel with Cleveland and spent 2 hours with him and others in his room. April 2, 1892. 15, 16.

C.S.H. wpends afternoon with Cleveland at house of Gov. Russell in Cambridge. Mr. Benedict and Dr. Bryan were with him. Went to train to see them off to N.Y. April 3, 1892. 16

C.S.H. draws resolutions in favor of Cleveland, as member of Resolutions Committee, at Dem. State Convention. April 8, 1892. 16

C.S.H. addressed convention on subject of Cleveland resolution which passed unanimously. 16

George F. Parker, Cleveland's secretary, tells C.S.H. he will make an appointment with Cleveland on next Saturday in N. Y. April 27, 1892. 18

Parker asks C.S.H. to prepare an interview on presidential situation as regards Cleveland. April 27, 1892. 18

C.S.H. urges Mills, in Washington, to come out for Cleveland. April 28, 1892. 18

Mills said he would be glad to, personally, but that he was under obligations to Carlisle and Morrison, growing out of his speakership fight, and that they - although staunch Cleveland men, - had a lingering hope that the nomination might come to them; that if they were to come out irrequivocally for Cleveland, he also would be glad to do the same. 18, 19.

C.S.H. meets Parker in N. Y. and prepared an interview favoring Cleveland for the N. Y. Times. April 30, 1892. 19

C.S.H. has interview with Cleveland at his office in N.Y. April 30, 1892. 19

Cleveland seemed sanguine as to his nomination but said he had some doubts as to carrying N.Y. 19

He agreed with C.S.H. that it was doubtful whether any other nominee could carry N. Y. if he could not. 19

Cleveland favored C.S.H.'s suggestion that the delegates elected at the protesting Syracuse Convention (anti snappers) should be given discretion whether or not to demand admission to the Chicago convention. 19

Was not at all disturbed at rumor that the Farmers Alliance would carry some southern states. 19

Said that if the south wanted a force bill and should act so foolishly as to desert the Democratic party, - let them try the experiment. See scrap books - 3- 24, 25

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)
C.S.H., at Parker's suggestion, asks Holmes of Boston Herald, to print a series of interviews favoring Cleveland's nomination. May 4, 1892. 20
Holmes agreed and C.S.H. and Quincy drew 2 questions for Holmes. 20
C.S.H. prepared for Holmes a list of leading members of the N. E. Tariff Reform League and Mass. Reform Club for basis of interviews. 20
C.S.H. gives out an interview favoring Cleveland. (Scrap books 3 - 47) 20
C.S.H. and Parker have interview with Cleveland in N. Y. May 24, 1892. 21, 22.
C.S.H. tells Cleveland that Judge Corcoran is willing to appoint him to serve as delegate at large in his place, at National Democratic Convention; that great pressure would be brought on Corcoran to appoint John H. Sullivan, an Irishman; that C.S.H. would withdraw in Sullivan's favor if Sullivan would agree to support Cleveland; that Sullivan was then in California with members of the Board of Aldermen. 22
Cleveland advises C.S.H., in interest of harmony, to withdraw in favor of Sullivan, taking the chance as to whether he would support him. 22
C.S.H. says he is confident Sullivan will support Cleveland, and that his withdrawal will please the Irishmen and thus help Cleveland by making the delegation unanimous; that he will write Corcoran at once. 22
Cleveland seemed very much pleased. 22
Cleveland, in reply to C.S.H. inquiry as to his baby's health, said he would arrange to have C.S.H. see her at the Victoria on his return from Washington. 22
C.S.H. writes Corcoran strongly urging Sullivan's appointment. 22
Cleveland gives C.S.H. a copy of "Public Documents of President Grover Cleveland" with his and C.S.H.'s name written in it. 23
C.S.H. calls, by appointment, on Mrs. Cleveland at Victoria Hotel and sees Ruth, the baby. May 28, 1892. 24
Henry L. Pierce, at C.S.H.'s request, gives a luncheon to some of the sure Cleveland delegates to the National Convention. June 11, 1892. 25
Mr. Pierce was ill and Mayor Matthews presided in his place 25
Sentiment was enthusiastic for Cleveland. 25
Patrick Maguire made an eloquent speech for Cleveland. 25
Present:-
Gov. Russell, Judge Corcoran, Josiah Quincy, Robert M. Burnett, James W. McDonald of Marlboro, John H. McDonough, Patrick Maguire, John T. Wheelwright, Edward Avery, Mayor John W. Coughlin of Fall River, Mayor Matthews, Geo. H. Monroe of Boston Herald, E. A. Grozier of Boston Post, Osborne Howes of Boston Herald, Henry W. Swift, Sigourney Butler, John L. Nichols, Phineas Pierce and C.S.H. 25, 26.

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)

Others invited, but unable to be present:-
John E. Russell, A. C. Houghton, Henry C. Thacher,
John H. Holmes (Boston Herald) and Charles R. Codman. 26

C.S.H. goes to National Convention as an alternate delegate to work for Cleveland. June 18, 1892. 27

C.S.H. worked among southern delegates to break the New York and Tammany opposition to Cleveland. 28

C.S.H. agreed to address Texas delegation in answer to Col. Fellows who said Cleveland could not carry N. Y. 28

Texas delegation voted to support Cleveland, so no address was necessary. 28

Ben Cable tells C.S.H. that Senator Palmer was not loyal to Cleveland. 28

That on Tuesday before the meeting of the Illinois delegation, the Palmer men asked the Morrison men to vote that the nomination of Cleveland was inexpedient. 28

When asked who would offer the resolution, Joe Page, Palmer's right hand man, said he would. 28

The Morrison men, however, declined and the delegation voted as a unit for Cleveland. 28

Our delegation asked Gov. Russell to go to the convention to second Cleveland's nomination. He said he had to go to Williams College to receive the degree of L.L.D. 29

The next we heard he was with Cleveland at Gray Gables directing the campaign, sending telegrams as to the platform, etc. 29

C.S.H. has interview with Cleveland at Gray Gables.

Mr. O'Brien met him at station and they walked over together. Aug. 1, 1892. 31

Cleveland talked confidently as to the election. 31

Favored plank to abolish 10% tax on state bank notes 31

Intimated he would refer to it in letter of acceptance. 31

Said he had not heard from David B. Hill since the convention. 31

Seemed surprised at this. 31

Said none of the leading politicians had congratulated him or had written in any way. 31

Said he had received long, egotistic letters from Henry Watterson as to the tariff plank, etc. 31

Said that finally he wrote Watterson a rather sharp letter and thought he would not trouble him further. 31

Said his letter to Watterson was scathing and that he was only too glad to be rid of him. 31

He spoke of the Republican claims as to Bering Sea and Samoa. 31

Said Samoan matter was settled just before Harrison was inaugurated. 31

Settled by a dispatch sent by Cleveland to U.S. Minister in Germany, and that all Harrison had to do was to carry out the matter as negotiated. 32

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)

C.S.H., at request of Quincy, asked Cleveland if he would receive Gen. Benjamin F. Butler if he called at Gray Gables; Gen. Butler had intimated to Quincy that he would like to call. 32

Cleveland said he did not like Butler's public record; that he thought it unwise to meet him publicly at his (Cleveland's) suggestion; that if he came to him unsolicited he would see him, but in no way would he intimate that such a visit would be pleasing to him; that he considered him a dishonorable man and that he would not invite him to call even though a refusal might mean the loss of many votes. 32

Cleveland walked with C.S.H. to the new Gray Gables Station just outside of his grounds and waited 30 minutes until the train came. 32

C.S.H. sends Cleveland a criticism of the Aldrich Report on prices written by him for Boston Herald. Cleveland wrote an appreciative letter in reply.
Sept. 2, 1892. 33

C.S.H. sends Cleveland two books, - the History of Woburn, and Legends of Woburn, to assist him in preparing his speech at 250th anniversary at Woburn. Cleveland writes acknowledgment. Sept. 16, 1892. 35

C.S.H. has interview with Cleveland at Gray Gables, with Patrick Maguire. Sept. 28, 1892. 37

Said he had withdrawn acceptance to speak at Woburn, as he would probably have to be in New York. 37

Said that Hyde, Executive Clerk of Y. M. Dem. Club, had written that David Morland, City Clerk of Woburn, and other Woburn Democrats who hated him, were planning to induce Corbett, the Ex-prize fighter, to come to Woburn on that day and give him a great reception, in order to annoy Cleveland. (Morland was the Hill man whom C.S.H. answered in the Mass. State Convention). 37, 38.

Hyde wrote that Col. Coveney knew all about it. 38

Cleveland asks C.S.H. to find out about it and to wire him at Victoria Hotel, N. Y. 38

Said he might possibly be able to go to Woburn even now if he got back from New York in time, but did not wish to be subjected to any annoyance. 38

C.S.H. consults Maguire, Coveney and Hyde. Hyde said Corbett could not be present on that day but that he feared Morland might do something to annoy Cleveland. 38

C.S.H. wires and writes Cleveland, that, while he did not have the slightest fear of his being annoyed, he felt that as he had already withdrawn his acceptance he had better let it stand. Expressed hope that he might come to Boston for a public reception during the campaign. 38

Quincy tells C.S.H. he will be glad to present his name to Cleveland for Assistant Secretary of State or of Treasury, to prepare a Reciprocity Treaty or a tariff bill.
Nov. 14, 1892. 44

See - Quincy

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)

Quincy says he will suggest to Cleveland the willingness of C.S.H. to begin work at once, without compensation prior to appointment. 44

Quincy asks C.S.H. if he would accept position of Secretary to Cleveland. Dec. 4, 1892. 44

Quincy said undoubtedly Cleveland would increase the official salary enough to enable to C.S.H. to live comfortably with his family in Washington. 45

Quincy did not say whether Cleveland had authorized him to make such an offer. 45

C.S.H. at first said he would not accept, but finally said he would consider it and probably would accept if offered it. 45

C.S.H. calls on Cleveland in N.Y. but he was out driving. Dec. 9, 1892. 45

In afternoon, O'Brien, Cleveland's secretary, called on C.S.H. at Reform Club and said Cleveland had asked him to ask C.S.H. if he wished to seem him on anything special. 45

C.S.H. takes a walk with O'Brien. 45

C.S.H. again calls on Cleveland but he is out. Saw O'Brien. Dec. 12, 1892. 45

C.S.H. has interview with Cleveland at his office in N. Y. Short but pleasant. Dec. 16, 1892. 45

C.S.H. appointed on committee of Mass. Civil Service Reform League, together with Quincy and R. H. Dana to help Cleveland in his announced disapproval of scramble for office as political spoils. Dec. 16, 1892. 45, 46.

Quincy tells C.S.H. he wrote Cleveland recommending C.S.H. for Secretary to President; that he had just returned from N. Y. where he had been much of Cleveland; that Cleveland said he thought C.S.H. a man of too strong opinions to be his secretary; that he wanted a man of no opinions, - some steady, plodding man like Lamont. Dec. 29, 1892. 46

Quincy said he then suggested the name of C.S.H. for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; that Cleveland seemed very much pleased at the idea. 46

Quincy said that unless Carlisle, - who would probably be Secretary of the Treasury, - had actually promised this position to others, and unless Mass. were given a cabinet place, there was a strong probability that Cleveland would offer C.S.H. this position. Dec. 29, 1892. 46

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)
Gov. Russell wrote Cleveland strongly indorsing C.S.H. for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Jan. 26, 1893. 47
Quincy writes Carlisle and Logan Carlisle answered saying that his father would be perfectly willing that Cleveland should appoint C.S.H. as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Jan. 26, 1893. 47
Quincy tells C.S.H. that William C. Whitney, - to whom he had mentioned the matter, - said that Cleveland had intimated to him that he should appoint C.S.H. Jan. 26, 1893. 47, 48.
C.S.H. asks Edward Atkinson to write Cleveland for him; later Atkinson said he had written and would show C.S.H. a copy. Jan. 26, 1893, 48
See - Assistant Secretary of Treasury
Atkinson
Quincy tells C.S.H. that Carlisle is at Lakewood with Cleveland and that C.S.H. should see him at once; that O'Brien in N. Y. could tell him just where Carlisle was. Jan. 31, 1893. 49
Quincy said if Carlisle was with Cleveland at Lakewood, C.S.H. should make an appointment with him; that if he was in Washington to go down at once to see him. Jan. 31, 1893. 49
Cleveland suggested to Quincy that C.S.H. should see Carlisle and intimated that if Carlisle asked it, he would appoint C.S.H. 49
C.S.H. wires Geo. F. Parker at New York. 49
C.S.H. meets Parker who talked with Cleveland, and Cleveland said C.S.H. should go to Washington at once. Feb. 1, 1893. 49
Carlisle, at interviewwith C.S.H., says he will ask and strongly urge Cleveland to appoint C.S.H. Feb. 2, 1893. 49, 50.
Boston Advertiser announces that Cleveland has offered to C.S.H. appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Feb. 4, 1893. 50
In fact, Cleveland had not offered it at that time. 50
Quincy tells C.S.H. that he could regard his appointment as practically settled, subject only to the contingency that Cleveland might choose a cabinet minister from Mass., in which case he <u>might</u> think he could not do both. Feb. 6, 1893. 51
Quincy suggested that C.S.H. should now give up all of his time to tariff and customs questions, showing that he thought Cleveland would surely make the appointment. 51
Don Dickinson told Quincy he had talked with Cleveland and that the appointment of C.S.H. was settled. Feb. 6, 1893. 51
Carlisle tells Quincy he will urge Cleveland to appoint C.S.H. Feb. 6, 1893. 51

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)
C.S.H. appointed on Committee of Mass. Civil Service Reform Association, withH. W. Lamb and R. H. Dana to draw up form of letter quoting Cleveland's speeches at Villard dinner and Manhattan Club dinner, and asking each recipient whether he indorsed Cleveland's views and would support him in carrying them out.
Feb. 9, 1893. 52
Above Committee publishes the replies to above letters on Cleveland's Civil Service views.
Mar. 2, 1893. 52
Quincy, leaving for Washington, tells C.S.H. his appointment is settled and he will wire him the moment he saw Cleveland
Mar. 2, 1893. 53
Quincy accepts position of Assistant Secretary of State, but wires C.S.H. he thinks his matter is all right and that his appointment is not to interfere. Mar. 6, 1893. 53
Quincy tells Beranger, before leaving for Washington, that Cleveland might ask him to accept some office, etc.
Mar. 8, 1893. 54
See - Assistant Secretary of Treasury
Sigourney Butler tells C.S.H. that Quincy has been deceiving Cleveland in telling him that certain Mass. men would not accept a Cabinet position. Mar. 8, 1893. 55
Butler tells C.S.H. he saw Cleveland in N. Y. and told him that Richard Olney and John Quincy Adams would both accept a cabinet position if offered. 55
Butler said that Cleveland was very much surprised and said, " Do you mean to say they would consider it?"
Butler said he told Cleveland that Quincy was trying to kill off everyone but himself and thus secure a cabinet position for himself. 55
Butler said that Cleveland, the next day, offered Olney the choice of Attorney General or Secretary of the Navy.
Mar. 8, 1893. 55
C.S.H. tells Quincy he shall at once write to Cleveland a letter stating all the facts regarding the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mar. 9, 1893. 57
See - Assistant Secretary of Treasury.
Quincy telephones C.S.H. that he has wired Cleveland that he can not accept unless C.S.H. is appointed.
Mar. 9, 1893. 57, 58.
C.S.H. writes J. H. O'Neil to see Cleveland and to tell him all of the facts as to Quincy's assurances and Dickinson's promise. Mar. 9, 1893. 58
C.S.H. writes O'Neil a 2nd and 3rd letter asking him not to make it appear that C.S.H. is soliciting the appointment from Cleveland on personal grounds. 58
C.S.H. wires O'Neil not to mention to Cleveland that either Quincy or Dickinson had made any promise, but to urge C.S.H. appointment purely on general grounds. 58, 59.
Quincy tells C.S.H. he has written a long letter to Cleveland et als explaining the matter and was confident he could straighten it out. Mar. 10, 1893. 59

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)

Quincy telephones Carlisle had wired him that Cleveland will send name of C.S.H. to the Senate next week.
March 10, 1893. 59

C.S.H. calls on Quincy who says C.S.H. should go to Washington with him to see Cleveland, for in case his appointment should embarrass Cleveland, C.S.H. would, of course, not want to accept it.
March 11, 1893. 59

C.S.H. tells Quincy he will write a letter to Cleveland to that effect, which Quincy can deliver, but Robert Morse told C.S.H. Cleveland would or might regard such a letter as a withdrawal; that Cleveland had given assurances binding as between gentlemen; that if Cleveland really believed what he had said as to making appointments for business ability and not for geographical locality, he must certainly appoint C.S.H., or, at least, send for C.S.H. and ask him to withdraw his name. March 11, 1893. 60

Quincy agrees to above and tells C.S.H. he will see Cleveland, and says that if he speaks of any embarrassment he will ask him to send for C.S.H. and frankly tell him so. Says he will wire CS.H. the minute he sees Cleveland.
March 11, 1893. 60

Boston Herald says western and southern senators are protesting to Cleveland against appointment of C.S.H., because he is from Mass. (4 scrap book, 74)
March 12, 1893. 60, 61.

Quincy wires C.S.H. the matter is settled agreeably in every way to wishes of Cleveland and Carlisle.
March 17, 1893. 61

Quincy writes C.S.H. to same effect.
Mar. 18, 1893. 61

O'Neil tells C.S.H. that Quincy asked Cleveland to appoint John F. Andrew Assistant Secretary of State, but that this met with little favor, and that finally Cleveland asked Quincy to take it, which he did on his own terms, - that C.S.H. should also be appointed.
March 18, 1893. 61

Don Dickinson tells C.S.H. that his appointment is settled, - that Cleveland has a very high opinion of C.S.H. and would have appointed him anyway but that Dickinson took pleasure in advising Cleveland to do it.
March 18, 1893. 61

Cleveland sends name of C.S.H. to Senate as Assistant Secretary of Treasury. April 3, 1893. 62

C.S.H. goes to Washington after being confirmed by the Senate on April 8, and calls on Cleveland.
April 11, 1893. 62

David A. Wells tells C.S.H. that Cleveland has asked him to be Commissioner of the census, but that he declined.
April 14, 1893. 63

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)
Cleveland and his cabinet leave for N. Y.
April 26. 64
Cleveland designates C.S.H. as acting secretary, indefinite as to time. April 26, 1893. 64
C.S.H. instructed by Cleveland and Carlisle to pay gold on all U.S. notes, Treasury notes of 1890 as well as greenbacks. April 26, 1893. 64
Carlisle tells C.S.H. that the only difference between Cleveland and himself was as to the time of issuing bonds; that Cleveland wanted an immediate issue, while he objected.
April 26,1893. 65
See - Carlisle, John G.
O'Brien Moore tells C.S.H. how Cleveland came to appoint him Acting Secretary of the Treasury:-
Cleveland said to Carlisle, just before going to Chicago to open the World's Fair, that W. E. Curtis was a discreet man and that he wanted to designate him as Acting Secretary.
Carlisle replied that C.S.H. was also a discreet man and a much better Democrat than Curtis and that it was his personal wish that C.S.H. should act as Acting Secretary whenever he could not act.
June 17, 1893. 66
Carlisle asks C.S.H. to go to Gray Gables and give Cleveland the statistics on silver which he had prepared at Lamont's request.
July 21, 1893. 67
C.S.H. goes to Gray Gables and gives statistics to Cleveland. July 23, 1893. 67
Sec. Lamont and Dr. Bryant were there. 67
Cleveland appeared not well at all. 67
Had his mouth packed with some kind of bandage. 67, 68.
Could not speak distinctly. 68
C.S.H. thinks he had some serious trouble with his mouth. 68
Cleveland looked thoroughly tired out. 68
C.S.H. has long talk with him on financial subjects. 68
C.S.H. goes to Gray Gables to see Cleveland.
Aug. 18, 1893. 70
Brings Internal Revenue papers to Cleveland. 70
Cleveland signed all of the appointments as Carlisle requested. 70
Cleveland talked with C.S.H. as to the financial situation. 70
Was very indignant with the silver men, especially with the Senators. 70
Said if they wanted a fight, he would give them one. 70
Said Sen. Vilas had written him suggesting that he should hold back appointments. 70
Said he should telegraph Vilas that his idea was a good one and that he had better suggest it to the cabinet officers. 70

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)

He did not approve of the declaration attached to the Voorhees bill and reported to the Senate.
Aug. 18, 1893. 70

Cleveland advises C.S.H. not to be a candidate for Governor at present. Aug. 18, 1893. 70

Cleveland signs bill repealing the purchasing clauses of the silver act of 1890. Nov. 1, 1893. 73

(Some time during the fair of 1893, while the debate over the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase bill was in progress, C.S.H. was one day at the White House with Cleveland and Cleveland spoke of a speech favoring repeal by a member of Congress or of the Senate (C.S.H. forgets which, also the name) who previously had been a strong free silver advocate, and asked C.S.H. if he had read it and what he thought of it. C.S.H. replied that he had looked it over and did not think much of it. Cleveland, very much annoyed, said to C.S.H. - "It was really a fine speech and although he has in the past bitterly attacked me, I am broad enough to give him credit for a logical, able speech, and I want to say to you as a young man that you should always be broad enough to recognize merit even in an adversary. He went on lecturing C.S.H. in a kindly way for some minutes. Finally C.S.H. said, - "Mr. President, you embarrass me very much, for I wrote that speech!" Cleveland laughed so at this that he almost rolled from his chair).

(Some time during the fall of 1893 John E. Russell wrote C.S.H. asking him to ask Cleveland to have Pay Inspector May transferred from the Portsmouth to the Boston Navy Yard. His letter was very humorous; he said May was a black Republican but his (Russell's) women folks would give him no peace unless the assignment were made. C.S.H. showed the note to the President who told him to see Sec. Herbert. C.S.H. accordingly went to Herbert, who read the letter and said he was sorry he could not do it but he had promised the Boston place to Senator Lodge. C.S.H. knew that Lodge only a few days before had bitterly attacked Cleveland in Congress, so with some amusement he went back to Cleveland and said that Sec. Herbert could not make the transfer. Cleveland said "Why not?" C.S.H. replied, "Because he has promised it to Lodge." Cleveland almost turned blue in the face, wrote a note to Herbert and said, "Give this to Herbert." As C.S.H. remembers, the note said - "To Sec. Herbert. You will assign Postmaster May ~~for the Postmaster~~ to the Boston Navy Yard immediately. Grover Cleveland." C.S.H. brought the note to Herbert and the assignment was made. Cleveland always referred to Lodge contemptuously as "That scholar in politics.")

Pay inspector

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)
Cleveland tells C.S.H. he was mistaken in the belief that Gorman, while advocating a compromise of the Silver Bill, had a letter from Cleveland that he would accept no compromise. Nov. 1, 1893. 73
Cleveland invites Harriet and Jane Hamlin to receive with Mrs. Cleveland on New Year's day. Jan. 1, 1894. 75
C.S.H. invited by Sec. Carlisle to his cabinet dinner to Cleveland. Jan. 13, 1894. 75
C.S.H. calls on Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland; met the actors, Crane and Francis Wilson there. Jan. 25, 1894. 76
C.S.H. attends Cleveland's reception to the judiciary. Jan. 25, 1894. 76
Cleveland invites C.S.H. to dine at White House.
Present:-
Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Gilder, Miss Rose Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Civil Service Commissioner Proctor, Mrs. Daniel Manning and C.S.H. Feb. 2, 1894. 77
Sec. Morton invites C.S.H. and Harriet Hamlin to his cabinet dinner to Cleveland.
Present:
Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Rose Cleveland, Ex. Sec. Bristow, the cabinet and wives (except Mr. and Mrs. Bissell, the sons and wives of Sec. Morton.)
Feb. 5, 1894. 77
C.S.H. attends Cleveland reception at White House. Feb. 6, 1894. 78
Cleveland, in reply to a request to appoint Sen. George Gray on the Supreme Court said that he would be damned if Gray would sit on that Bench while he was President. This was after rejection by the Senate of Hornflower and Peckham. MAy 24, 1894. 90
See - Gray, Senator
Had it not been for Cleveland's courage the compromise silver bill might have become law. 90
C.S.H., after return from Alaska, calls on Cleveland at Gray Gables. Sept. 23, 1894. 93
Sec. and Mrs. Carlisle were there visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. 93
Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland, Sec. Carlisle and John M. Forbes came over to Marion on the "Wild Duck"; Cleveland did not land, however. Sept. 26, 1894. 94
C.S.H. went back with Cleveland, et als, to Gray Gables on the "Wild Duck". sept. 26, 1894. 94
Cleveland's secretary, Mr. Thurber, came up from Gray Gables, just after C.S.H.'s first speech in West Virginia, and said that Cleveland did not like to have C.S.H. and Assistant Secretary McAdoo engage in the political campaign. October, 1894. 97

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)
C.S.H. asks Thurber to write him just what Cleveland's wishes were, and cancelled a speech in West Virginia. 97
Thurber writes C.S.H., in confidence, that Cleveland did not wish us to speak, except in our own states and that he advised us to be a little cautious even there. 97
Later, Sen. Faulkner saw Thurber, who told C.S.H. that Cleveland was willing to have C.S.H. speak in West Virginia on Oct. 30, which he did. 97
(Bring the fall of 1894, in the campaign, Harold Sewell of Maine made a speech at a Republican Rally in Boston, leaving the Democratic Party and bitterly attacking Cleveland, especially his foreign policy during his first administration. One day, not long after Cleveland's direction to C.S.H. not to go on the stump, C.S.H. was summoned to the White House. He went there, and Cleveland rather grubbly said, - "Young man, did I not tell you to keep off the stump in the campaign?" C.S.H. said, "Yes, Mr. President, and I have obeyed you even to the extent of cancelling several speeches." "Well," said Cleveland, all I want to say is that if you want to go to Boston and answer that man Sewell, you may do so!"
C.S.H. was delighted, and asked Cleveland to help him get from the State Department a list of the various offices Sewell or his father had applied for during Cleveland's first term and during this term.
Cleveland gave him a letter to Gresham who had the list prepared and it was a long one.
C.S.H. then went to Boston and attacked Sewell, challenging him to a joint debate, but Sewell never answered.)
See - Sewell
Cleveland publishes an interview denying any friction between Sec. Carlisle and himself. Nov. 13, 1894. 98
The Boston Herald, in printing it suppressed one sentence in which Cleveland praised Carlisle. Nov. 13, 1894. 98
Cleveland gives out interview that the Sherman Treasury notes will be redeemed in gold, to correct the uncertainty caused by Sec. Carlisle's interview. Nov. - 1894. 99
Sec. Carlisle's statement, in fact, was carefully read by Cleveland and approved by him before Carlisle gave it out. 99
See - Carlisle, John G.
Cleveland favored the amendment to the sundry civil bill, as originally drawn, giving power to issue 3% bonds for gold, until it was amended by Sen. Harris restricting the use of the gold to the purposes of the Resumption Act. 101
See - Carlisle, John G.
Cleveland's consideration of currency reform was suggested by speech of C.S.H. last winter before Boston Bank Presidents Association; C.S.H. got his inspiration from J. H. Walker's banking bill. 102

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)
Holmes, of Boston Herald, writes C.S.H. that the suppression of Cleveland's reference to Carlisle in his interview was because of "lack of space"; C.S.H. believes that Bockus, the Editor, deliberately suppressed it. Nov. 22, 1894. 103
Horace White writes Carlisle asking that Dr. Sherer be not removed and saying that Cleveland was very friendly with Dr. Sherer. Dec. 8, 1894. 109
Horace White wrote Cleveland that the Sugar Trust was angry with Dr. Sherer because he had given White sugar statistics and that the trust was trying to induce Carlisle to remove him. Dec. 8, 1894. 109
Cleveland writes White that Carlisle had ordered Dr. Sherer to Washington to draw sugar regulations but had rescinded the order because of information that Dr. Sherer had some connection with the sugar trust. Dec. 8, 1894. 109
C.S.H. dines with Sec. and Mrs. Carlisle at cabinet dinner to Cleveland. Feb. 12, 1895. 113
Cleveland approves draft of bill prepared by C.S.H. authorizing appointment of a new Fur Seal Commission, under an agreement with Great Britain, Russia and Japan, with a Modus Vivendi pending the report of the Commission. Feb. 15, 1895. 113
Cleveland and cabinet go to Chicago to attend funeral of Sec. Gresham. May 27, 1895. 120
Cleveland sends message to Congress asking for an appropriation for a commission to ascertain true boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela, enclosing the correspondence between Sec. Olney and Lord Salisbury. Dec. 17, 1895. 141
Public sentiment of the independent and business element in N.E. and N. Y. was decidedly against Cleveland's course in the matter. 141
The rank and file of the people, generally, were with Cleveland. 141
C.S.H. gathers from what Sec. Carlisle said to him that he was opposed to Cleveland's message as likely to affect our finances disastrously, although he did not say so directly. 141
C.S.H. believes Sec. Morton entertains the same views, not from what he has said, but rather from what he has not said. 141
Sec. Lamont calls on C.S.H. at Treasury and asks if he could start out on a journey for President Cleveland that evening. C.S.H. said yes. Dec. 26, 1895. 143.
Lamont asks C.S.H. to call on Cleveland that afternoon at 5:30. 143
C.S.H. calls and has interview with Cleveland. Dec. 26, 1895. 143

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)
Cleveland said he had determined to offer a place in the Venezuelan Boundary Commission to Andrew D. White, of Ithaca. 143
Cleveland asks C.S.H. to go to Ithaca and formally tender to Mr. White this appointment. 143
Said it was too important to trust to a wire or letter. 143
Said he desired to have some one see Mr. White who knew something of the status of the Venezuelan matter and could present the earnest desire of Cleveland to have Mr. White accept. 143
Said C.S.H. could tell him that one of the justices of the Supreme Court had already accepted a place on the Commission. 143
Said he thought it would not be necessary for the Commission to leave the U.S. unless possibly to go to Venezuela. 143
Said that much of the preliminary work would necessarily be done by experts who might have to go to Spain and to The Hague. 143, 144.
Said that he desired an impartial, judicial investigation of the boundary dispute. 144
Cleveland asked C.S.H. to telegraph Sec. Lamont (who was present at the interview) whether Mr. White would accept. 144
C.S.H. left that evening for Ithaca via Elmira; could not get an early breakfast at the Rathburn Hotel, Elmira; finally got some breakfast at an all night oyster saloon; and at 7:10 a.m. left for Ithaca; arrived at Ithaca at 8:56 a.m.; took electric car direct for Mr. White's house. 144
C.S.H. found Mr. White at his home; after considering the matter and asking some questions as to the personnel of the Commission, Mr. White finally accepted the position, expressing, however, some doubt whether he had the necessary judicial qualifications for the position. 144
Mr. White said he would not be averse to visiting Venezuela, if necessary. 144
CS.H. returns to Washington. 145
C.S.H. has interview with Cleveland. Dec. 28, 1895. 145
Much gratified at White's assistance. 145
Cleveland asks C.S.H. how White impressed him. 145
C.S.H. said he felt White was a man who could not act otherwise than judicially. 145
Cleveland asks C.S.H. to be ready to go to New York that evening but he did not hear from him again that day. 145
Cleveland talked very freely with C.S.H. over the Venezuelan boundary dispute, showing the most intense interest in the matter. 145
Cleveland said the honor of the country demanded that a firm stand be taken against infringement of the Monroe Doctrine146
Said a great principle was at stake which the whole country would before long appreciate. 146

cleveland considers appointment of justice Holmes on the commission.
See Holmes, O. W.

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)
Did not show the slightest sign of yielding to the clamor in N.E.and New York. 146
Had evidently made up his mind cautiously and carefully and was as firm as a rock in his conclusions. 146
Said he had hoped to send Congress a much shorter message but he could not condense it further. 146
Said he had received many letters from Boston, mentioning Moses Williams, Edward Atkinson, and Mr. Parkinson, his neighbor at Gray Gables. 146
Said he had just answered Parkinson's letter. 146
Was very much provoked at Atkinson; thought him almost insane. 146
Showed great sorrow at speech of John E. Russell before N.E. Free Trade League; said he did not object to any opinion formed by him, but thought that, considering their intimate relations and the practical tokens of his confidence in Russell, he might at least have asked the League to suspend judgment until the evidence could be examined. 147
Cleveland said John E. Russell had always talked to him in a jingo spirit, and that, in his pamphlet on the Monroe Doctrine, he went even fartherthan Cleveland and contended that a South American Republic should not be permitted to dispose of its territory to a foreign power. 147
Cleveland never mentioned Olney's name at either of C.S.H. interviews, and C.S.H. is satisfied, Cleveland personally will choose the Commission. 147
When Cleveland asked C.S.H. to go to Ithaca to see Mr. White he told C.S.H. that Lamont and he had talked the matter over the night before and had reached the conclusion that C.S.H. was the best man to send on this mission. 147
Cleveland did not mention Olney's name, and this seemed very strange to C.S.H. 147
Cleveland told Carlisle that Olney was opposed to the appointment of Judge Alvey onthe boundary Commission but Carlisle said that he (Cleveland) had told him (Carlisle) that he intended to appoint the Commission without any special regard to Olney's wishes. Jan. 5, 1896. 148
Carlisle tells C.S.H. that if Cleveland had taken his friends into his counsel he would never have put the threat of war into his message. Jan. 5, 1896. 148
Carlisle implied that Cleveland had not consulted at all with his cabinet about the matter. 148
Carlisle thought that, while Cleveland's position, both in the correspondence and message, was impregnable, - the form of both was unfortunate, and could have been expressed in a more diplomatic manner with just as much force. Jan. 5, 1896. 148

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)
C.S.H. and family attend Cleveland's diplomatic reception at White House and were invited to supper afterwards. Jan. 9, 1896. 148
Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland invited C.S.H., Harriet Hamlin and Jane Hamlin to go to Lafayette Square theatre with them to hear Duse. C.S.H. was in Chicago, but Harriet and Jane went. After performance, the President left Mrs. Cleveland at the White House and then drove home with Harriet and Jane. Feb. 21, 1896. 153
Olney tells C.S.H. that he thinks Cleveland is perfectly willing to run again for President, although not in any sense a candidate. March 3, 1896. 154
Cleveland, through Carlisle, asks C.S.H. to call at Norwich, Conn. and see David A. Wells and try to persuade him against publishing an article, - he told C.S.H. in New York he had prepared, - against the position of the U.S. on the Venezuelan controversy. March 16, 1896. 157
C.S.H. went to Norwich, was with Wells from 6 to 9 p.m. and carried back to Washington the proof sheets of the article to show to Cleveland. 157
Cleveland, through Carlisle, asks C.S.H. to bring the article back to Wells, suggesting certain slight modifications, - otherwise Cleveland siad it might prejudice certain negotiations then pending between Great Britain and the U.S. March 19, 1896. 158
C.S.H. goes again to Norwich and Wells agrees to make the changes suggested by Cleveland. March 19, 1896. 158
Olney tells C.S.H. that he began the Venezuela dispatch before Gresham died; that about July 4 he left the first draft with Cleveland at Buzzards Bay, saying that it expressed his judgment although the President might not agree with it; that he heard nothing for two weeks, when Cleveland asked him to call. June 9, 1896. 162, 163.
Cleveland told Olney he agreed fully with the dispatch. 163
Cleveland said that, distrusting Bayard's course, he had written him a 5 or 6 page letter, advising him of what was coming and trying to impress upon him the justice of his position. 163
Olney said he wanted Bayard recalled, but that Cleveland, although he agreed with Olney, thought it was almost too late. 163
C.S.H. feels that the action of the National Democratic Convention in attacking Cleveland for ordering out the troops to put down the R.R. riots, would have made him bolt the convention, even though there had been a gold plank in the platform. July 5, 1896. 166

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)

C.S.H. returns to Marion and tells Thurber he is going to Gray Gables to see Cleveland. July 11, 1896. 167

Thurber said Cleveland should be left alone, - that he did not care to see anyone. 167

C.S.H. said he did not want to see Cleveland unless he wanted to see C.S.H., but that he thought Cleveland might want to know something about the convention. 167

C.S.H. asked Thurber to telephone Cleveland that C.S.H. was at Marion and would go over if he wished to see him. 167

Thurber said he had told Cleveland that C.S.H. was at Marion, having returned from Chicago, and asked Cleveland if he had better send for C.S.H. 167

Thurber said Cleveland replied - "haven't we heard enough from the convention!" 167

C.S.H. was very indignant, thinking that Cleveland should have taken enough interest in the convention to listen to a report from one of his chief executive officers. 167

C.S.H., however, has a suspicion that Thurber may never have mentioned the matter to Cleveland. 168

C.S.H. finally wrote to Cleveland that he should have been glad to have had a personal interview, but that, as he had learned from Mr. Thurber, that this would not be possible, he ventured to write him, etc. etc. 168

C.S.H. resolves never again to call on Cleveland except when sent for by him. Finds it hard to explain his apparent indifference to the crisis we are confronting. 168

Carlisle tells C.S.H. that Cleveland never read his Venezuelan message to the cabinet before sending it to Congress. July 11, 1896. 168

Says Cleveland did read Olney's demand for arbitration at a special meeting of the cabinet held during the summer, which Olney came from Falmouth to attend, Sec. Lamont not being present. 168

Said Cleveland returned from a fishing trip on Sunday morning and that he sent for Carlisle in the afternoon. 169

Cleveland said he knew Salisbury had declined arbitration but that he had not seen the letter, as Olney had it; that Olney was to come over that evening. 169

That Cleveland asked Carlisle to come over Tuesday morning before the cabinet meeting. 169

That Cleveland said he had written a message to Congress which he wished to read to him (Carlisle). 169

That Cleveland said he should not read it to the cabinet, as the matter was settled, and he had definitely made up his mind. 169

While reading it, Sec. Morton came in and Cleveland allowed him to listen. 169

Cleveland stated at the cabinet meeting that he had written a message which he intended to send to Congress, but he did not read it to the cabinet. 169

Cleveland read the message to Carlisle but did not ask his advice. 169

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)
Olney tells C.S.H. that Cleveland felt it keenly that William C. Whitney did not consult him before going to the Chicago convention. July 11, 1896. 170
Cleveland attends funeral of Gov. Russell at Cambridge, Mass. July 20, 1896. 170
C.S.H. has interview with Cleveland at his (Cleveland's) request. Dec. 28, 1896. 179
Cleveland asks C.S.H. to speak in Chicago on Jackson Day at dinner of the gold democrats. Dec. 28, 1896. 179
C.S.H. asks Cleveland to appoint W. B. Howell (Customs Secretary of C.S.H.), Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in place of Assistant Secretary Scott Wike who had been asked to resign. Dec. 28, 1896. 179, 180.
Cleveland says he thinks he will appoint Howell. 180
Cleveland tells C.S.H. of his quarrel with Henry Watterson Dec. 28, 1896. 180
Watterson wrote Cleveland a very sarcastic letter saying he had committed his tariff message of 1887 to heart. 180
Made other sarcastic allusions to the alleged course of Cleveland in dictating the tariff planks of the party. 180
Cleveland said he wrote a sharp letter in reply stating, among other things, that if Watterson knew his tariff message by heart, he certainly gave no evidence of it. 180
Cleveland told C.S.H. that he had never seen nor had anything to do with any of the tariff planks except that of 1888; that this one had been brought to him and that he had made some suggestions. 180
That the convention adopted it as he had left it, except that it added an indorsement of his message of 1887, - an addition which had occurred to him but which, through modesty, he had not put in. 180
Cleveland said Watterson wrote in reply that all was over between them. 180
Cleveland tells C.S.H. that Edward J. Phelps was sour because Cleveland did not appoint him on the Supreme Court, at the time Lamar was appointed. Dec. 28, 1896. 180
That Phelps was absolutely unknown to him when, on the recommendation of Bayard and Senator Edmunds, he appointed him Minister of Great Britain. 181
Said that Phelps, a short time before, in recommending a candidate for Interstate Commerce Commissioner, had added that he hoped his recommendation would not hurt him. 181
Cleveland said he considered Carlisle the greatest man in the U.S.; that he was fearful he would not succeed in the practice of law in N. Y.; that his proper place was on the Supreme Bench, and that he wished he could appoint him. Dec. 28, 1896. 181
Cleveland intimated, however, that there was no hope of Justice Field resigning. 181

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)
C.S.H. sends draft of his speech for Jackson Day at Chicago to President Cleveland for suggestions; Cleveland made quite a number of suggestions, changes, and additions, which improved it greatly. C.S.H. has the original proof with the suggestions in Cleveland's own hand with his initials. Jan. 5, 1897. 182
C.S.H. goes from Marion to Gray Gables to see Ex-President Cleveland, with George and Harriet Hamlin on steam launch. Jan. 28, 1897. 190
Cleveland took a keen interest in public affairs. 190
Cleveland agreed with C.S.H. that the ultimate settlement of the fur seal dispute must take the form of an agreement with Great Britain to compensate the sealers as a condition of stopping pelagic sealing, and that it would be of advantage to U.S. to buy up the sealers if thereby we could close up Bering Sea. June 28, 1897. 190, 191.
Cleveland walked with C.S.H. to the R.R. station; C.S.H. missed the train but hired a carriage and drove 23 miles to Middleboro where he caught the 1.58 train, arriving in Boston at 3;15 p.m. 191
C.S.H. goes with his guest Secretary Lyman P. Gage, from Marion to Gray Gables. E. C. Benedict came over in his yacht to bring them to Cleveland, by appointment. July 28, 1897. 193
C.S.H. took over Bourke Cockran with him. 193
C.S.H. and Gage spent the afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. 193
In evening, C.S.H., Gage, Cleveland, and Benedict dined on the Oneida. July 28, 1897. 193, 194.
C.S.H. spends Sunday at Princeton, New Jersey, visiting Cleveland. Jan. 29, 1898. 232
Cleveland facetiously characterizes the report of the U.S. Canadian Commission on the fur seals as "Yes, I don't think so!"
Mrs. McKinley at interview at White House says the McKinley administration is a very different one from that of Cleveland. Dec. 13, 1898. 236
Mrs. McKinley says she has very little respect for Cleveland. 237
Says Cleveland came to Washington to make money, - that he came there a poor man and left there a very rich man. 237
C.S.H. replies that it is not necessary for him to speak of Cleveland's character, but that it is his duty to tell her, as a personal, intimate friend of Cleveland, that, however, he came to Washington, he did <u>not</u> leave there a rich man, and that some one has been deceiving her. 237
She replied that anyhow that is Cleveland's reputation. 237
C.S.H. said he was glad to be able to tell her she was very much mistaken as to Cleveland. 237
See - McKinley, W. B. Mrs.
Secretary Gage writes C.S.H. that President McKinley has tendered to Cleveland an appointment on the International Arbitration Court and asks C.S.H. to use his best influence to induce him to accept. Sept. - 1900. 247

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)
C.S.H. writes Cleveland who replies in a long letter giving his reasons for declining. Sept. - 1900. 247
Cleveland also writes in detail over the political situation stating the difficulty before the American people in having to choose between Bryanism and McKinleyism. Sept. - 1900. 247
Some friends of C.S.H. thought no Cleveland man should attend Nantasket Beach Democratic dinner with Bryan. July 24, 1902. 269
Olney declined to go because of Bryan's attacks on Cleveland in the commoner. 269
C.S.H. calls on Cleveland at Gray Gables. July 24, 1902. 269
C.S.H. tells Cleveland he is going to the dinner as a gold Democrat; that if Bryan attacks Cleveland C.S.H. will vigorously defend his administration. 269
Cleveland was perfectly willing that C.S. H. should go to the dinner, but expressed the fear that it might injure the prospects of C.S.H. for nomination for Governor. 269
C.S.H. tells Cleveland he is perfectly willing to take this risk. 269
Cleveland tells C.S.H. that his attendance at the Tilden Club dinner was against his own judgment but that he was absolutely forced to attend by the Club officers. July 24, 1902. 269
Gaston tells C.S.H. that whenever he has talked with Olney about the nomination for President, Olney has always boomed Cleveland. March 21, 1904. 319
Gaston says Cleveland's nomination is an impossibility, - not to be expected or thought of. 319
Olney tells C.S.H. he had written Collins and Cleveland refusing to allow his name to be presented for President to the Natl. Dem. Convention. June 6, 1904. 334
Name of Cleveland caused tremendous enthusiasm in the Natl. Dem. Convention; the cheering and applause lasted 15 minutes. July 6, 1904. 337
Cleveland writes C.S.H. that his omission to file a minority gold report in the Natl. Dem. Convention was the most expedient course to have taken. July 22, 1904. 359
Judge Parker claimed that Cleveland ran the Government in year 1886 for 14 millions less than it cost in 1875. Sept. 17, 1904. 366
C.S.H. satisfies Judge Parker that these figures are erroneous. 366
Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland attend the funeral of Daniel Lamont at Millbrook, N. Y. July 26, 1905. 389
C.S.H. takes midnight for Boston with Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland July 26, 1905. 389
C.S.H. gives Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland breakfast at Union Club, Boston July 27, 1905. 389
C.S.H. and Cleveland call on Lucius Tuttle, President of B. & M. R.R. at his office. July 27, 1905. 389

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)
C.S.H. has long talk with Cleveland. July 27, 1905. 389
C.S.H. tells Cleveland of Gaston's attacks because C.S.H. did not fill a minority gold plank in Natl. Dem. Convention last year. 389
Cleveland said it was outrageous; he advised C.S.H. not to worry, that his time was not yet come; that he had every confidence it would come, but advised him to go slowly. 389
Cleveland said that Gaston and his followers, although intending to injure C.S.H., were unwittingly doing C.S.H. a great service, in keeping him back awhile from political activity. 389
Cleveland said that he believed that Roosevelt would be found out by the American people, and that he was in danger of leaving office the most discredited of American Presidents. July 27, 1905. 389
Cleveland, and Mrs. Cleveland attend funeral of Mrs.John G. Carlisle at Babylon, L. I., August, 1905. 390
C.S.H. and W. E. Curtis reached Babylon for the funeral early and took charge of all arrangements. Carlisle told C.S.H. that Henry Watterson had wired that he would be present, and that he was very much worried at a meeting between Cleveland and Watterson. It was arranged that C.S.H. should take Cleveland, after the funeral, upstairs by the rear staircase, to avoid his meeting Watterson who was in the front room. C.S.H., at once after the funeral told Cleveland to come with him and Cleveland followed him into the hall way. There he saw Watterson going up the front stairs, and turned almost savagely to C.S.H. and said, - "I shall go up the front stairs" - which he proceeded to do following Watterson, but not speaking to him.
Later on the train back Watterson seemed distressed but spoke very kindly to Cleveland. (C.S.H. thinks he would have been glad to have had a reconciliation then and there.)
J. W. Pease tells C.S.H. that some very prominent Democrats want to nominate C.S.H. for Vice President, because of C.S.H.'s close connection with the Cleveland Administration. Sept. - 1907. 410
Explains Morgan Syndicate contract. 31 Sc. bks. 61
New York World on. 31 Sc. bks. 57
" " Eve. Post on. 53 Sc. bks. 78
Letter to C.S.H. favoring Whitney. 1907. 50 Sc. bks. 45

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Cleveland, Grover (Cont.)
Sketch of life.
53 Sc. bks. 43, 52, 57, 62, 63, 65.
Resolution on death, in Dem. National Convention, 1908
53 Sc. bks. 83, 87.
Forged letter favoring Taft, published after his death.
54 Sc. bks. 50, 80, 95, 125, 134
Letter to Reeve, dated July 14, 1906, expressing distrust of Bryan, published. 1908.
55 Sc. bks. 38
Memorial exercises, 1909
56 Sc. bks. 22, 31.
Roosevelt on. 1909.
56 Sc. bks. 32
C.S.H. on a committee for a memorial road, 1909.
57 Sc. bks. 143
58 " " 54

(Grover Cleveland died on June 24, 1908. C.S.H. attended the funeral, with H.P.H., at Princeton, New Jersey. Before the funeral C.S.H. went to the house of Bayard Stockton and met there Hoke Smith, Ex-Senator Vilas and others).
53 Sc. bks. 38, 46.
C.S.H. interview on death of.
June 25, 1908. 53 Sc. bks. 39, 72.

Cleveland, Mrs. Grover
C.S.H., by appointment, calls on Mrs. Cleveland at Victoria Hotel, N. Y., and sees Ruth, the baby.
May 28, 1892. 24
C.S.H. meets Mrs. Cleveland at Gray Gables.
Aug. 1, 1892. 31
C.S.H. meets Mrs. Cleveland at Gray Gables.
Sept. 28, 1892. 37

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Cleveland, Mrs. Grover (Cont.)
C.S.H. sees Mrs. Cleveland and Ruth at Gray Gables. Ruth gives him some flowers. July 23, 1893. 68
C.S.H. meets Mrs. Cleveland at Gray Gables. Aug. 18, 1893. 70
C.S.H. calls on Mrs. Cleveland with Mrs. Carlisle. Dec. 21, 1893. 75
Mrs. Cleveland invites Harriet and Jane Hamlin to receive with her on New Years Day. Jan. 1, 1894. 75
Sec. Carlisle invites C.S.H. to his cabinet dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. Jan. 13, 1894. 75
Mrs. Cleveland invites C.S.H. to theatre; present, Miss Sauders and Miss Huddleston, cousin of Mrs. Cleveland. Jan. 19, 1894. 76
C.S.H. calls on Mrs. Cleveland. She received him in parlor up stairs. Met there Esther and Ruth, Miss Rose Cleveland (the President's sister) and Francis Wilson and Mr. Crane the actors. Jan. 25, 1894. 76
Mrs. Cleveland invites C.S.H. to go behind the line at the judiciary reception. Jan. 25, 1894. 76
C.S.H. dines with Mrs. Cleveland. Feb. 2, 1894. 77
C.S.H. and Harriet Hamlin invited by Sec. Morton to his cabinet dinner to President and Mrs. Cleveland. Feb. 5, 1894. 77
C.S.H. invited by Mrs. Cleveland to supper after White House reception. Feb. 6, 1894. 78
C.S.H. goes with Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Lamont to Metzerot Hall to hear Marteau, the violinist. May 29, 1894. 91
C.S.H. meets Mrs. Cleveland at Gray Gables. Sept. 23, 1894. 93
Mrs. Cleveland comes to Marion on "Wild Duck" Sept. 26, 1894. 94
C.S.H. goes back to Gray Gables with Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Sept. 26, 1894. 94
Mrs. Cleveland invites Harriet and Jane Hamlin to receive with her on New Year's day. Jan. 1, 1895. 110
C.S.H. dines with Sec. and Mrs. Carlisle at cabinet dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. Feb. 12, 1895. 113
C.S.H. and family invited by Mrs. Cleveland to supper after the Democratic reception. Jan. 9, 1896. 148
Mrs. Cleveland takes Harriet and Jane Hamlin to theatre to hear Duse. Feb. 21, 1896. 153
Mrs. Cleveland attends funeral of Gov. Russell. July 20, 1896. 170
C.S.H. sees Mrs. Cleveland at Gray Gables. June 28, 1897. 190
C.S.H. and Lyman P. Gage meet Mrs. Cleveland at Gray Gables. July 28, 1897. 193
C.S.H. meets Mrs. Cleveland at Princeton, New Jersey. Jan. 29, 1898. 232
C.S.H. meets Mrs. Cleveland at Gray Gables. July 24, 1902. 269
Mrs. Cleveland attends funeral of Daniel S. Lamont at Milbrook, N.Y. July 26, 1905. 389
C.S.H. gives Mrs. Cleveland breakfast at Union Club, Boston July 27, 1905. 389
Mrs. Clevelandattends funeral of Mrs. John G. Carlisle at Babylon, L. I. August - 1905. 390

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Cleveland, Rose
C.S.H. meets Rose Cleveland, the sister of President Cleveland, at the White House. Jan. 25, 1894. 76
Invites C.S.H. to go to Capitol with her to hear Tariff debate. Afterwards walks home with her. Jan. 31, 1894. 76
C.S.H. goes to Capitol again with Rose Cleveland to hear tariff debate, and sat in President's seat in Gallery. C.S.H. and Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson walk home with her. Feb. 1, 1894. 77
C.S.H. meets, at White House dinner. Feb. 2, 1894. 77
C.S.H. meets, at Sec. Morton's cabinet dinner. Feb. 5, 1894. 77

Cleveland, Ruth
See - Cleveland, Mrs. Grover

Closed shop
Mr. Thomas (later U.S. Senator) of Colorado introduces a resolution in Resolutions Committee on the Colorado labor troubles. Says it is a direct blow at the "closed shop". July 7, 1904. 347

Clover Club
C.S.H. speaks at dinner of. Boston. May 10, 1902. 263

Clune, Mr.
C.S.H. and Quincy talk with, City Marshall of Springfield as to keeping order in Dem. Convention. Oct. 4, 1907. 406

Coakley, Dan
Asks C.S.H. to give out an interview for Dennison as District Attorney. C.S.H. announced that he will vote for him and believes he will be elected. Nov. 3, 1907. 414

Coal duty
Laurier suggests that, be taken up in general treaty between U.S. and Canada. Nov. 16, 1897. 225

Cockran, Bourke
C.S.H. consults, as to tariff bill. April 28, 1892. 18
Favors iron tariff bill, but not other bills. May 27, 1892. 23
Goes with CS.H. from Marion to Gray Gables on Oneida to see Cleveland. July 28, 1897. 193

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Cockran, Bourke (Cont.)
At Anti-Imperial Conference at Plaza Hotel, N. Y.
Dec. 1, 1900. 248
Speaks, with C.S.H., at dinner at Phila. of N. E. Society
Dec. 23, 1901. 260

Codman, Charles R.
Attends dinner of C.S.H. and Winslow Warren to help nomination of Cleveland. Mar. 4, 1892. 11
Unable to attend dinner at Union Club for same purpose.
June 11, 1892. 25, 26.
Speaks, with C.S.H., at Anti-imperialism dinner of Mass. Reform Club. Dec. 3, 1898. 238
Attends Anti-imperialist Conference at Hotel Plaza, N. Y.
Dec. 1, 1900. 248

Codman, Mrs. John Amory
C.S.H. visits, at Newport, R. I.
Aug. 1, 1896. 170

Cole, Charles
Gov. Douglas wanted, elected Chairman of Dem. State Committee. June 19, 1905. 385
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Collins, Gen. Patrick A.
Cleveland asks C.S.H. how Collins stands as to his (Cleveland's) candidacy; C.S.H. says he won't help him much and will probably oppose him. Cleveland said he felt sure Collins would not help him, as he had had trouble with him over appointments. While he thoroughly respected Collins, he felt he could get no assistance from him. Feb. 26, 1892. 10, 11.
Attends dinner of Mayor Matthews to decide whether the Dem. organization should join in mass meeting for Cleveland planned by the independents.
Mar. 10, 1892. 12
Says he will not go as a delegate to Mass. Convention if a resolution is to be offered indorsing Cleveland; that while he admired Cleveland, he thought the party should not commit itself, in advance, to anyone. 13
Finally, after long discussion he agreed to support a resolution, drafted and offered by Quincy stating that Cleveland was the choice of the Mass. Democracy but not specifically pledging the delegation. 13
C.S.H. nominates Collins for delegate at large, in the Mass. Convention. April 5, 1892. 16
Interview in Boston Globe on effect of Political oratory.
Sept. 25, 1892. 36
Takes part in Cape Cod Tour.
Nov. 7, 1892. 43
Congratulates C.S.H. on appointment as Assistant Secretary of Treasury but C.S.H. says it looked as if he would not be appointed. Mar. 9, 1893. 57
Speaks against Imperialism at annual meeting of Y. M. Dem. Club. Dec. 12, 1898. 239

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Collins, Gen. Patrick A. (Cont.)
Speaks at annual meeting of Y. M. Democratic Club, against Imperialism. Dec. 19, 1898. 319
Suggests that Y. M. Democratic Club change its name to Democratic Club. Jan. - 1901 . 249
C.S.H. speaks for Gen. Collins as Mayor. Dec. 3, 1901. 260
Speaks at dinner of ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Boston Jan. 22, 1902. 261
Gives Marquis Matsukata a breakfast at Hotel Touraine. April 11, 1902. 262
Appoints C.S.H. on Commission to examine into tenement house question in Boston. April 17, 1903. 295
C.S.H. speaks for Collins in Mayoralty election. Nov. 3, 1903. 304
Attends at lunch of C.S.H. to Congressman John Sharp Williams. Nov. 3, 1903. 304
Douglas says Collins has promised him the votes of the Boston machine for Governor. Mar. 23, 1904. 324
Gaston says Collins has no such power. March 23, 1904. 324
Olney writes Collings declining to allow his name to be presented before Nat. Dem. Convention. June 6, 1904. 334
Olney tells C.S.H. that Collins has not answered his letter. 334
Olney thinks Collins will say that, being so instructed by the Convention, he must present it. 334
Collins lunches with C.S.H. June 7, 1904. 334, 335
Shows C.S.H. a copy of Olney's letter. 335
Said he called on Olney yesterday; had induced him to change one sentence and send him a new draft. 335
Said he (Collins) felt we should go on and work for Olney as hard as ever and that he would take all responsibility. 335
C.S.H. believes Collins had some understanding with Olney, under which he felt able to continue working for him. 335
Collins said no one knew of Olney's letter except one of his clerks and Jim Donovan, but that neither of them would reveal it. 335
C.S.H. tells Collins that Ira Hersey also knows ofit, and that he would caution him. 335
Collins said it was not advisable to tell Gaston, as this was a private matter between Olney and himself. 335
Olney tells C.S.H. he wanted Collins to read his letter to the delegation and to withdraw his name, but C.S.H. gave him a rather evasive answer. July 3, 1904. 336
C.S.H. tells Collins the whole story of the fight over the gold plank in the committee on resolutions. July 7, 1904. 348
Collins said C.S.H. did just right in not filing a minority gold plank. 348
Collins and C.S.H. cool down Ex-Senator Smith of New Jersey who wished to offer a gold resolution he had prepared. 348

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Collins, Gen. Patrick A. (Cont.)

Collins tells C.S.H that Gaston and Coughlin are spreading rumors that he had not been faithful to Olney and he is very indignant. 350

Collins and C.S.H. voted and encouraged the delegation to vote to stick by Olney to the last, although it would have been easy for either, had they wished to help any other candidate, to insist on having Olney's letter of declination read to the delegation. 351

C.S.H. remained in the Convention Hall until Collins had placed Olney's name in nomination. 354

C.S.H. authorizes Collins to state (at a luncheon) that he was not seeking the nomination for Governor and should be perfectly happy in seeing it go to some one else; on other hand, he would not decline it if the party with unanimity asked him to lead.
Sept. 24, 1904. 372

Attends lunch of C.S.H. to Governor Elect Douglas.
Nov. 11, 1904. 375

C.S.H. advises Buchanan to tell Douglas to let Collins know of his (Douglas's) opposition to Gaston for Chairman of Dem. State Committee.
Nov. 11, 1904. 376

Collison, Harvey

Attends Mayor Matthews lunch called to determine whether to join in the proposed mass meeting of the Independents for Cleveland. March 10, 1892. 12

Attends Henry Reed's birthday dinner to C.S.H.
Aug. 30, 1895. 133

Colonial Club, Cambridge

C.S.H. speaks at dinner of W. E. Russell Club at,
Jan. 6, 1899. 239

C.S.H. speaks at dinner of Economic Club at, on "Legal phrases of our Colonial Problems."
Sept. 23, 1901. 257

Colonial dependencies

C.S.H., as one of committee of American Economic Association, signs report on fiscal policy of our new
Dec. 27, 1899. 244

Colorado Labor Plank

Governor Thomas introduces, in Committee on Resolutions.
Nat. Dem. Convention
July 7, 1904. 347

Colt, Judge

Responds to Bar Association resolutions in memory of Sherman Hoar. Dec. 10, 1898. 238, 239.

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Columbian Party
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Sec. Carlisle has been working on a bill for, for a month; wishes to cancel and retire the greenbacks and Sherman notes, and to issue currency, based on proper reserves instead of on Government bonds. Nov. 1894. 105
C.S.H. suggests to Carlisle that banks be prohibited under his bill, from paying out any notes except their own and he is considering this. Nov. 1894. 106

Currier, Guy
Tells Skiffington that Vahey, whose interests he represents, would be glad to withdraw in favor of C.S.H. if $10,000 were given him for money he had spent in his past campaigns. Aug. 17, 1910. 420
Tells Skeffington he will go to Lucius Tuttle and try to get him to contribute $5000 to a fund for this purpose. 421
C.S.H. said he would not give Vahey a cent to induce him to withdraw nor would he permit him to ask money from anyone for any such purpose. 421
C.S.H. told Skeffington to tell Currier what he said and also to tell Currier that Vahey should realize that he could not be elected and that his best course would be to withdraw in C.S.H.'s favor; that if he did this, he would not only be a most powerful and potent leader in the party but he would also have the respect and gratitude of C.S.H.; that C.S.H. would prefer to lose the Governorship than to make a single pledge to secure it. 421
Gov. Douglas speaks to C.S.H. about Currier's suggestions to Skeffington as to seeing Mr. Tuttle. 424
C.S.H. told Douglas he had absolutely forbidden Currier or anyone else from asking Mr. Tuttle, or anyone identified with public service corporations, for money; that he (C.S.H.) wished to be beholden to no one and that Gov. Douglas was one of the few men from whom he would accept financial assistance. 424

Curry, Mr.
C.S.H. meets Mr. Curry at Carlisle's cabinet dinner at Cleveland. Jan. 13, 1894. 75

Curtiss, Horatio G.
Attends lunch of C.S.H. to Hugh Hanna. April 13, 1899. 243

Curtis, Vice President, New Haven R.R.
Attends lunch of C.S.H. to Sec. Gage. Sept. 15, 1900. 247

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Curtis, W. E.
Cleveland appoints, Assistant Secretary of Treasury.
April 3, 1893. 62
Cleveland wishes to designate, as Acting Secretary but
Carlisle asks that C.S.H. be designated, according to
O'Brien Moore. June 17, 1893. 66
See - Acting Secretary
Sails May 22 for Europe to deliver U.S. bonds to Morgan
syndicate. May 17, 1895. 120
Agrees with Morgan syndicate that domestic gold shall be
accepted regardless of its source. June 26, 1895. 123
C.S.H. cables, to deliver the remaining bonds.
June 26, 1895. 125
Jordan says Department agreed to accept May coupons in London
and that he was authorized to pay interest thereon
in anticipation of their arrival here, on receipt of
a cable from Curtis that the coupons had been delivered. 131
Jordan said the syndicate desired to close the matter on
that day and to stop accrued interest and he was
therefore authorized to accept the amount of coupons as
collateral; that Morgan & Co. therefore deposited gold
coin to this amount and that the Department authorized
the return of this temporary deposit on receipt of a
cable from Curtis. 131
Jordan said that if Curtis received all of the May coupons
($311577.) the easiest way of settlement would be to
pay Morgan & Co. $196755.18, receiving back from them
$145143.39. Thus the net payment by the Government
would be $166433.61. 132
Attends funeral of Sec. Lamont. July 26, 1905. 389

Curtis, W. E., Newspaper correspondent.
Washington Post prints article by W. E. Curtis, charging:-
Quincy used his influence while Assistant Secretary of
State to secure for National Lithographic Co. the
contract to print the Patent Office Gazette. 78
Charges Seymour, Commissioner of Patents, with improperly
favoring said Co. 78, 79.
Impliedly charges that Quincy was financially interested in
said company. 79
That the company performed one month's work before the
contract was signed. 79
That the company presented a voucher for $12500 as the
first payment. 79
That the Interior Department declined to pay it as the work
had not been done nor had the contract been signed. 79
That Quincy went to the Treasury Department and through
the influence of Assistant Sec. Hamlin, persuaded
Bowler the Comptroller to indorse on the voucher that
if the Interior Department would pay it, he would pass
the account.79

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Curtis, W. E. (Cont.)

C.S.H. had never even heard of such a contract; Quincy never spoke to C.S.H. about it; C.S.H. has nothing to do with Treasury vouchers nor accounts; had never even heard of the matter until he read these charges. 79, 80.

C.S.H. had read last January a dispatch in Boston Journal that Quincy was interested in the contract. 80

C.S.H. wrote Curtis denying his statements as to C.S.H. and branding them as totally false and a lie and demanding his authority for them. 80

Curtis replied that 3 people had told him that C.S.H. had introduced Quincy to Bowler! 80

This was the only authority of Curtis for this scandalous attack. 80

Curtis further said he would publicly retract the statement and withdraw it when he testified before the Senate investigating committee. 80

Curtis told McGrath, Secretary of CSH that the 3 men were, Mr. McBride of the Cinn. Enquirer, Mr. Leupp of the N. Y. Evening Post, and Senator Lodge. 80

C.S.H. sent for Leupp who absolutely denied having made such a statement. 81

C.S.H. showed his letter to Curtiss to Bowler before sending it; Bowler said that C.S.H. never in any manner had spoken to him about said contract or vouchers. 81

After C.S.H. wrote Curtis, Bowler happened to come into his room and, in reply to inquiry of C.S.H. said that one day he came into C.S.H.'s office and found Quincy there talking to C.S.H.; that when Quincy had finished, C.S.H. introduced Bowler to him as a newly appointed official; that Quincy went into Bowler's room and made some inquiry as to the bond filed by the Lithographic Company. 81

Nothing was said by C.S.H. about any contract or voucher; C.S.H. knew nothing about the matter. 81

This was the only fact upon which Curtis published the miserable lie about C.S.H. 81

The Washington Post in an editorial states that C.S.H. had denied influencing Bowler and that, although the statement in Curtis's article was made on what was considered good evidence, yet that it accepted the word of C.S.H. as sufficient and final. 81, 82.

C.S.H. goes to Shellabarger and Wilson (correspondents of his former Associate, Robert M. Morse) to ask their opinion whether Curtis's article was not criminally libellous. 82

Shellabarger tells C.S.H. that his firm was retained by the Norris Peters Company (which had the printing contract before it was given to the Natl. Lithographic Co.)

CS.H. goes to Mr. Birney, the U.S. District Attorney, who at first said a criminal libel could not be maintained

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Curtis, W. E. (Cont.)
under an indictment but would consider it and let C.S.H. know; he said in his judgment the matter was of too little consequence to lay before the Grand Jury, as the article contained really no definite charge against C.S.H. but merely a nasty little fling. 82
Some days later Birney wrote them an indictment would lie. 82
Sec. Carlisle told C.S.H. that Curtis's attack was too silly to notice and to take no further action. 82
As a fact, at the very time the Natl. Lithographic Company was negotiating for the Patent Gazette contract, it had, according to rumor, bought out the Bell Lithographic Co. 83
The Bell Company had a contract with the Treasury for lithographing plans of Light House vessels. 83
The Bell company, in one instance, did not properly perform this contract. 83
C.S.H., as Acting Secretary, directed the Solicitor of the Treasury to bring suit under which a judgment of $150 was recovered. 83
C.S.H. writes Sen. Gorman, Chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee, stating that the statement of Curtis in his article as to C.S.H. was absolutely false and that Curtis had told C.S.H. that he had withdrawn this statement that very day before the Senate Committee. 83
C.S.H. asks Sen. Gorman whether Curtis did unequivocally withdraw it, and further said he would be glad to appear and testify before the Committee. 83
Sen. Gorman writes that Curtis had unequivocally withdrawn the statement regarding C.S.H. and that there was not the slightest need of any denial before the committee on the part of C.S.H. 83, 84.
No Boston paper mentioned name of C.S.H. in this connection except the Boston Journal which stated that C.S.H. had denied the statement that he had influenced Bowler. 84
See also - Quincy, Josiah

Cushman, Elbridge
C.S.H. speaks at Ipswich, Mass. with. Oct. 31, 1891. 6
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Mar. 23, 1895. 114
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C.S.H. consults Charles S. Fairchild for help in securing amendments. June 29, 1892. 30
C.S.H. consults Board of U.S. General Appraisers, for Boston Associated Boards of Trade as to amdnemdnts.
Dec. 9, 1892. 45
Edward Atkinson writes Carlisle that if he wants a man thoroughly acquainted with the iniquities of the, he should appoint C.S.H. Jan. 26, 1893. 48
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He declined to go off. 306
Gaston at heart opposed to Olney. 306
Gaston got Jim Mellen to approach Firney, O'Gara and others of the State Committee to try to raise trouble over Olney resolution. 306
Mellen did see these men but at the meeting Mellen spoke for the Olney resolution. 306
Had no doubt of the opposition of McSweeney and Gaston to Olney. 306
Gaston said he would not decide as to running again until after the spring Convention. 306
He would force him to decide within 3 weeks. 306
Douglas sent Skeffington to him to say he wanted to be a delegate at large to Natl. Convention. 306
Douglas said he would work for Olney. 306
Douglas said he would give now $5000 to open a headquarters. 306
Douglas said he would run for Lt. Governor next year but did not particularly care to run with Gaston. 306

Dana, Richard H.
Appointed by Mass. Civil Service Reform League on a Committee with Quincy and C.S.H. to help Cleveland in his announced disapproval of the scramble for office as political spoils. Dec. 16, 1892. 45
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Davis (Cont.)
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A very vigorous man for his age; sat up in subcommittee on resolutions until 1:30 a.m. and voted for the gold plank; also sat up with the full committee the next night until the gold plank was defeated, - about 3:30 a.m.356

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DeRosay, Mr.
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Democratic Natl. Convention
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April 5, 1892. 16
C.S.H. nominates Patrick Maguire as a delegate to.
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C.S.H. elected delegate to, from District XI.
April 26, 1904. 332

Democratic State Committee, Mass.
C.S.H. elected a member at large; told Quincy could not afford to pay the assessment of $100 per year; he said he would see that it was paid for C.S.H.
Mar. 23, 1892. 14
Appointed a member of the Finance Committee. 14
Elected Chairman of Finance Committee.
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Democratic State Convention
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C.S.H. elected delegate to, Springfield, and was one of the Vice Presidents and member of the committee to nominate the balance of the state ticket.
Sept. 6, 1888. 1
C.S.H. appointed on committee on resolutions.
Drew report on tariff and as to Cleveland.
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C.S.H. has to pay part because of his membership on Executive Committee, and Douglas refuses to pay him back. 412
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57 See box 61.66.70.79.

Dennis, Prof.
Congratulates C.S.H. on his speech before Natl. Dem. Convention. July 9, 1904. 356

Dennison, Mr. Counsel of Japanese Government.
Tells C.S.H. that Japan is deeply interestedin the preservation of the sea otter, and, at first, were inclined to make such preservation a condition of entering into a fur seal conference, but finally determined not to impose such a condition. Sept. 8, 1897. 205
Attends dinner to C.S.H. given by Minister Buck.
Sept. 15, 1897. 209
Dines with C.S.H. at Imperial Hotel, Tokio.
Sept. 16, 1897. 209
Says that Japanese army, during the late war, was determined to advance upon Pekin; that they knew the Japanese army was infinitely superior to the Chinese army, but they were fearful of the Chinese Navy, which one Naval officer had declared to be best of its kind in the world; that if Japan had realized the strength of the Navy and that, with it, they could have kept up communication with their army, Japan would surely have gone to Pekin.
209, 210.

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Dennison, Mr. (Cont.)
Says that Gen. Foster did no good as to settling the peace terms between Japan and China; that before Lee Hong Chong and Gen. Foster had reached Japan, Japan had determined just how far she was willing to recede from her original demands. 210
Said that Gen. Foster, however, did good work in persuading China to see the inevitable, - that it was useless to prolong the war. 210
Dennison said that he saw the Emperor of Japan several times; that if any disaster had overtaken the Japanese troops, the Emperor would have taken the field in person and would have gone to Port Arthur. 210
Said that Ito was a very able man and that he convinced the Emperor that it would not do to refuse to cede back the Liangtung Peninsulas, as demanded by Germany, France, and Russia, and that this ultimately brought about Ito's resignation. 210
Said, in speaking of Hawaiian immigration, that Count Okuma some time ago had intimated to Minister Buck, that he would be glad to go over the Japanese side of this matter with him, but that Buck had never called upon him for this purpose. 211
Dennison practically asked C.S.H. to arrange to have Buck call on Count Okuma, which C.S.H. did the next day. 211
Said that Fugita would be instructed just as C.S.H. desired, as to the fur seal conference. 211
Said that Japan would content itself merely with a protest against the annexation of Hawaii, but felt keenly that its rights were not being preserved under the proposed treaty, as legislation might later be enacted, e.g. as to registration, which might result in expelling all Japanese.
Tells C.S.H. that the action of the Empress in giving an audience to Harriet Hamlin, the sister of C.S.H., was a very great honor, - that Japan wished to show by this means that she felt most friendly to the U.S., and by this means to make her protest against Hawaiian annexation more powerful. Sept. 18, 1897. 211
Attends dinner to C.S.H. by Count Okuma.
Sept. 22, 1897. 213

Dennison, Joseph
At request of Daniel Coakley, C.S.H. gives interview favoring election of, as District Attorney.
Nov. 3, 1907. 414

Dependencies of U.S.
C.S.H. asked by Prof. Jenks, of Columbia University, to serve on a committee of the American Economic Association, consisting of Prof. Jenks, Prof. Seligman, Prof. Strobel, Dr. Shaw, Editor of Review of Reviews, and C.S.H., to frame a fiscal policy for the; C.S.H. accepts.
March 14, 1899. 242

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Dependencies of U.S. (Cont.)
C.S.H. signs the report of the Committee, but dissents from a portion. (See printed repot in Scrap Books)
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Department of Commerce.
C.S.H. addresses Committee on Commerce of U.S. Senate, in favor of a bill to create the. Mar. 3, 1898. 233

Devine, Thomas
C.S.H. entertained at dinner in Salem by, and later given a reception, and spent night with.
Oct. 17, 1892. 40
C.S.H. appointed, with Devine, on a committee of Mass. Dem. State Committee, to attend funeral of John H. McDonough at Portland, Maine. March 18, 1893. 62

Dewey, Admiral George
Eward A. Bowers of New Haven, calls on C.S.H. at his house in Boston. April 1,1900. 245
Had just seen Dewey in Washington. 245
Dewey told him he would accept the Democratic nomination for President. 245
Said he would be glad to get it. 245
Seemed friendly to President McKinley but very bitter towards Senator Mark Hanna. 245
Accused Hanna of inciting the press to amplify the incident of his deeding to his wife the house presented by the people, in order to discredit him and remove him as a possible rival of McKinley. 245
Did not wish to be acandidate if Richard Olney were to be in the field. 245
Considered Olney one of the greatest men in the country. 245
Intimated that he would like to have a conference with Olney. 246
Asked Bowers if he thought Olney would accept secretaryship of state, if he (Dewey) were elected President. 246
Bowers asks C.S.H. to ask Olney if he will meet Dewey.
April 1, 1900. 246
Olney tells C.S.H. he will be glad to meet Dewey in Boston of New York at any time. April 2, 1900. 246
C.S.H. writes Bowers as to above and offers to entertain Dewey at his house in Boston.
April 2, 1900. 246
Dewey, in an interview, announces himself as a candidate for President. April 3, 1900. 246
C.S.H. is satisfied that Dewey came out prematurely, as Bowers intimated to C.S.H. that Dewey would not come out until the matter was carefully considered by his friends. 246

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Dickinson, Don.
C.S.H. meets, at dinner given by R. M. Morse, to.
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Tells Quincy he has talked with Cleveland and that the appointment of C.S.H. as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was settled. Feb. 6, 1893. 51
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C.S.H. wires O'Neil not to mention statements of.
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Dingley, Congressman
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C.S.H. dines at White House with Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland.
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Diocese of Mass.
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Diplomatic Reception
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Says he will give $5000 to open headquarters etc. 306
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Gaston said Quincy had been sent to Brockton that night with a card signed by W. T. Fitzgerald and other officers of the city Committee, stating that Quincy had full power to negotiate as to the votes of the Boston machine, - the idea being that Douglas must put up money for the honor. 324
Gaston said that Douglas had promised McNary to give $5000 for use of the party if elected Delegate at Large.
Mar. 23, 1904. 324
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Douglas, William L. (Cont.)
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In interview in Brockton Times praises C.S.H. course in the Dem. Natl. Convention July 12, 1904.
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C.S.H. tells J. J. Hill and Lamont he thinks Douglas will be nominated for Governor. Sept. 16, 1904. 362
C.S.H. tells James G. Hill that Douglas has a large fortune and will put out a large sum in the campaign; that the state committee had a hankering for Douglas's money, altho friendly to C.S.H. and willing to nominate C.S.H. if he insisted. 362
C.S.H., in reply to Hill's offer of assistance, says he feared the state committee had already decided to nominate Douglas, but he would let him know. 363
Douglas calls on C.S.H. in his office, just as C.S.H. was starting for New York. Sept. 24, 1904. 371
Has long talk with C.S.H. 371
Finally said, - "Let me leave the question of nomination for Governor to the party. If you (C.S.H.) are nominated, I will run with you for Lt. Governor. If I am nominated, I shall look on you (C.S.H.) as my right hand man, and shall need your (C.S.H.) support." Sept. 24, 1904. 371, 372.
Douglas and C.S.H. agreed as above. 372
C.S.H., however, received in N. Y., on Sept. 25, a telegram from Editor of Boston Post-
"Do you favor nomination of W. L. Douglas? Statement from him in morning papers says he will accept if no one contests nomination. Mayer will not stand. Olney refuses, leaving Douglas and yourself mentioned. Please answer - our expense."
Sept. 25, 1904. 372
Douglas, in giving above interview, broke his agreement with C.S.H., for, of course, C.S.H. would not contest his nomination. 372
C.S.H., before going to New York, authorized Gen. Collins to say for me at the party lunch, that C.S.H. did not seek the nomination and should be perfectly happy in seeing it go to some one else, nor should he decline it if the party, with unanimity asked him to lead. 372
The sentiment of the state committee, from what McNary told Crowley, was evidently for Douglas's money. 372, 373.
Douglas notified of his nomination at Brockton by a committee.
Oct. - 1904. 374
Douglas, on the train going to Brockton to receive formal notice of his nomination, said, in presence of Judge Flaherty and Crowley, that he wished it distinctly understood that what he said to C.S.H. in his office, before his nomination, was absolutely his purpose; viz, whether elected or defeated he should run only once and that so far as lay in his power, C.S.H. should be his successor, and that he should do everything in his power to bring this about. 374

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Douglas, William L. (Cont.)

This was what Douglas said, exactly, during his interview above referred to. 374

Douglas elected Governor by 35,000 plurality. Nov. 6, 1904. 375

C.S.H. telephones Douglas and congratulates him. Nov. 6, 1904. 375

Douglas tells C.S.H. over telephone that the promise he made C.S.H. held good and that C.S.H. should be his successor; that he should serve for only one term. Nov. 6, 1904. 375

C.S.H. replied to Douglas that they would talk about that later. 375

C.S.H., on that evening, speaks in Brocton in honor of Douglas's election. Nov. 6, 1904. 375

C.S.H. writes Douglas saying that he should esteem it a personal favorif he were to appoint Robert Crawley on his staff. Nov. 10, 1904. 375

C.S.H. gives a lunch in honor of Douglas.
Present: - Gen. Collins, Ex-Mayor Matthews, Crowley, McNary, Thomas J. Gargan, Judge Flaherty et als.
Nov. 11, 1904. 375

(After the lunch Gov. Douglas said to C.S.H. in one corner of the room, referring to C.S.H. request as to putting Crowley on his staff, that he should make no promise as to staff appointments. He said this very brusquely as if surprised that C.S.H. or anyone else should venture to make suggestions to him. C.S.H. was somewhat indignant at this.)

Douglas tells C.S.H. he does not want Gaston, who was being boomed in the press, for Chairman of State Committee. Nov. 11, 1904. 375

Flaherty had announced his candidacy for Chairman, at the suggestion of C.S.H., and Douglas said he would pay the expense of sending men all over the state to help Flaherty. Nov. 11, 1904. 375, 376.

Springfield Union says Douglas contributed $34,000 to his campaign. Nov. 17, 1904. Scrap books 35-132.

C.S.H. telephones Douglas and reads an interview he had written for Douglas to publish, in favor of Flaherty's candidacy for Chairman of State Committee. Nov. - 1904. 376

C.S.H. told Douglas that Gaston was not openly in the field, and that, therefore, Douglas could boom Flaherty safely. 376

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Douglas, William L. (Cont.)

C.S.H. said that later, after Gaston had come out openly, it would be harder for Douglas to come out for Flaherty, - assuming that Douglas, as he had told C.S.H., was unalterably opposed to Gaston for the position. 376

C.S.H. said that to come out for Flaherty after Gaston had anncunced his candidacy, would be direct slap at Gaston. 376

Douglas asks C.S.H. to telephone Buchanan. 376

C.S.H. did this and advised Buchanan to ask Douglas to telephone Gen. Collins (his feelings on the matter).376

Buchanan later telephones C.S.H. that Gen. Collins will send for Gaston and tell him he ought to withdraw. 376

C.S.H. thinks Collins did not do this but that he consulted Donovan and others with a view to pulling Gaston out. 376

Buchanan calls on C.S.H. and tells him the story of Douglas's desertion from the army in the Civil War. Nov. 29, 1904. 376

Buchanan said:-

Douglas enlisted in 1864; was in one fight; wounded by a log falling on him behind the breastworks during the fight; sent to a hospital and thence to a hospital in Readeville, Mass; drew $300 due him, apparently as bounty and deserted; went to Plymouth, thence by ship to Gloucester, and thence west. 376, 377.

Buchanan said also:-

Douglas took advantage of a recent law of Congress and had recently obtained an honorable discharge from the War Department; that this had cost him $4000. - evidently paid to some one in the War Department, who had fixed matters so that no one could get at his record during the past campaign for Governor. 377

Buchanan also said:-

He, (Buchanan) first heard of this during the campaign every newspaper had an article on this set up.

He succeeded in suppressing them. 377

Said, at first, he gave certain assurances, not in Douglas's name, as to his using every effort to prevent Douglas from running again, if this information was not used. 377

Was very equivocal when C.S.H. asked to whom such assurances were given. 377

Said Lodge and Crane knew of the desertion, but thought it unwise to make it public; also said that Curtis Guild had also discovered it. 377

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Douglas, William L. (Cont.)

Buchanan also said:-

That a meeting had taken place between a representative of Guild, - whose name he would not reveal - and a representative of himself (Buchanan) at which the matter was talked over. 377

That he (Buchanan) had talked the matter over personally with Guild. 377

That Guild had called on him in Brockton within a few days, as to this matter. 378

That no Republican would dare to say next year that any bargain was made without openly proclaiming himself as practically a blackmailer,- this in response to statement of opinion of C.S.H. 378

Buchanan said later that Douglas knew nothing of this himself, and had never authorized Buchanan to make any promise orpledge to any Republican as to not running again. 378

Buchanan also said C.S.H. could say that he, Buchanan, made no such pledge. 378

Buchanan was very excited and seemed determined that Douglas should not run again. 378

Buchanan also referred to Douglas's pledge to C.S.H. not to run again. 378

Buchanan said to C.S.H. that Douglas's money and influence, and also his own would be thrown for C.S.H. 378

C.S.H. told Buchanan that Douglas must run again and that, in his opinion, his desertion would not prevent. 378

C.S.H. is satisfied that Buchanan gave some assurance to Guild that Douglas would not run again and that Buchanan realizes that if Douglas should run again it would put him (Buchanan) in a false position and subject him to a charge of bad faith. 378, 379.

Flaherty tells C.S.H. that Attorney General Moody has offered him two retainers, in behalf of his firm, Burdett and Snow, of $5000 cash. Nov. 30, 1904. 379

Flaherty says that if he accepts then he should tell Douglas on any matter on which he advised him and that Moody did not object to this but asked him to talk with his firm (Burdett and Snow); they seemed to think it would defeat their purpose if Flaherty told Douglas of it, but would think it over. 379

C.S.H. tells Flaherty he ought to tell Douglas if he accepted these retainers. 379

C.S.H. tells Flaherty he agrees with his position that he ought not to accept retainers from Public Service Corporations. 380

See - Flaherty.

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Douglas, William L. (Cont.)
Flaherty told C.S.H. that Buchanan had told him (Flaherty) that he had pledged his word to Lodge, Guild and Talbot that Douglas would not run again, but not in Douglas's name. Nov. 30, 1904. 380
Flaherty, at the suggestion of Douglas announced his candidacy for Chairman of the State Committee. June 19, 1905.
Crowley sent letters to members asking their support for Flaherty; some replied favorably, some did not reply and some replied they were pledged to Gaston. 382
Douglas says he wants to lunch with C.S.H., Flaherty and Matthews. June 19, 1905. 382
Douglas lunches with C.S.H. as above. June - 1905. 382
Flaherty suggested Crowley as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, and C.S.H. warmly indorsed this. 382
Douglas said he did not want any Irish-American as it hurt the party to have them so prominent. 382
C.S.H. objected and told Douglas he had been elected Governor under the leadership of Flaherty as Chairman of the State Committee. 382
Douglas finally said they could do as they pleased, but, later, retracted this. 382
Flaherty was unanimously elected Chairman at the first meeting of the state committee. 382
Gaston went to Douglas and said he wanted it but Douglas told him squarely he wanted Flaherty. 382
Gaston told Douglas that he absolutely controlled the state committee, but that if Douglas wished Flaherty he would yield. 382
Douglas again said he wished Flaherty. 382
Meeting of Dem. State Committee. 383
Gaston nominates Flaherty. 383
Old rules adopted until new ones made. 383
At next meeting Kelleher moves to amend record of first meeting to read that the old rules were adopted for "this meeting only." 383
Purpose of this falsification of the record was to frame new rules taking away Flaherty's power of appointing committees. 383, 384.
C.S.H. said that such action would be an affront to Douglas who wanted Flaherty as Chairman. 384
The record, however, was amended. 384
Crowley makes a bitter attack on Gaston. 384
No one attempted to defend Gaston from Crowley's charges except the charge that Gaston did nothing to help Douglas in the campaign. 384

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Douglas, William L. (Cont.)

Just before the next meeting of the state committee, Douglas "discovered" that this row was a factional one between Gaston and C.S.H., in which he could take no part. 385

In other words, Douglas urged C.S.H. to make the fight (to keep Gaston from capturing the state committee) and then calmly threw C.S.H. over. 385

Gaston then objected to Crowley as Chairman of Executive Committee. 385

Flaherty insisted on Crowley, but Crowley finally withdrew for harmony. 385

Flaherty then conferred with Gaston and appointed an Executive Committee to which Gaston did not object, but appointed no chairman. 385

At a later meeting of the committee, Gaston announced that Douglas wanted Arthur Lyman appointed and Flaherty appointed him. 385

Douglas for a long time wanted Charles Cole appointed, but finally was evidently persuaded (by Gaston) to ask for Lyman. 385

Douglas treated C.S.H. and Flaherty very unfairly. 385

Douglas rarely, practically never, consulted C.S.H. on any matter during his administration, although he always appeared friendly. 386

Douglas appointed Clinton White as R. R. Commissioner; C.S.H. urged this but so did many others. 386

C.S.H. wanted to be appointed orator at the Portland, Oregon Fair, to represent Mass. 386.

Douglas told Flaherty he would not appoint C.S.H. for this position as it would be displeasing to Gaston! 386

A fitting reward for all C.S.H. had done for Douglas! 386

Douglas on the whole has made a good Governor. 386

The Irish Americans were very much opposed to Douglas for appointing so few Irish-Americans, and C.S.H. thinks, with good reason. 386

C.S.H. believes that Douglas, if not an A.P.A. comes as near being one as anyone in his memory. 386

Douglas announces that he will not run again. 386

Tells C.S.H. he had no doubt but that he could be reelected but that it would cost him at least $100,000. 386

Says also that the state and city machine felt he would have to appeal to them for help and get down on his knees to them, and he determined to show them that he would not. 386

C.S.H. is satisfied from what Douglas told him that what he (C.S.H.) had predicted long before had come true, viz; that Gaston and his machine would irritate him in the hope that he would not run again, and that Gaston would then run himself. 387.

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Douglas, William L. (Cont.)

Announces he will not run again.
August - 1905. Scrap books 38 - 60.
Henry M. Whitney telephones C.S.H. that Douglas wants to see him. Sept. 13, 1905. 390
C.S.H. meets Douglas at Hotel Touraine, Boston.
Sept. 13, 1905. 390
Douglas said to C.S.H.:-
Wants C.S.H. to run for Governor. 390
There would be a public sentiment for C.S.H. which would scare Gaston and his state machine. 390
That it would cost $15000 and that he (Douglas) would pay the entire expense if C.S.H. would run. 390
C.S.H. tells Douglas:-
Will enter into no contest for the nomination. 390
If the party, with reasonable unanimity should ask C.S.H. to run, that would be another matter. 390
C.S.H. will do nothing to bring this about. 390
C.S.H. tells Douglas he knows the machine would not nominate him for, if he ran, he should announce that it would not be a money campaign, and that the machine would have to raise the necessary money, barring only a reasonable subscription of C.S.H. 390
C.S.H. also told Douglas he wished no subscription from any person or corporation who hoped thereby to secure any personal favors, and that he knewthis would preclude the machine from nominating him, even if otherwise they would be willing to, which C.S.H. knew was not the case. 391
C.S.H. also told Douglas that he could not accept any large subscription from anyone, as it would put him under obligations which he would decline to assume; that he would accept a liberal contribution from Douglas, as he knew his motive would be entirely unselfish. 391
C.S.H. said he hoped the delegates could be elected before any candidates were in the field, as, in that event, they would more likely consult the best interests of the party. 391
Henry M. Whitney, before this had urged C.S.H. to run but received the same reply as was made to Douglas. 391
See also - Olney, Richard
Bartlett and Whitney were nominated. 391

(It may appear from the above that Douglas kept his word referred to above, with C.S.H., in offering to support him, but C.S.H. feels that Douglas was prompted primarily by the fact - as he must have known- that Buchanan had given a pledge that he would not run again,and also by the fear that his desertion

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Douglas, William L. (Cont.)
from the army would necessarily become a feature of the campaign. Douglas was being urged by everybody to run, and in his desire to avoid this he was willing to help C.S.H. as a fairly acceptable substitute. C.S.H. also feels that Gaston used every pressure he could against the nomination of C.S.H. and prevented the nomination being offered him in accordance with C.S.H.'s condition, - practical unanimity.)

Douglas tells C.S.H. he had agreed to pay all the expense of advertising Bartlett as nominee for Governor and that this would cost $25,000. Oct. 19, 1905. 392
Douglas tells C.S.H. that if he nominated Flaherty for Superior Court Judge, it would leave a vacancy on the Harbor and Land Commission and he wished C.S.H. to take it. 392
C.S.H. declined the offer. 392
C.S.H. advises Douglas to appoint Ira Hersey who was favored by Richard Olney. 392
Douglas said Hersey was not big enough a man, and asked C.S.H. to suggest some one else. 392
C.S.H. suggests John F. Wheelwright. 392
Douglas asks C.S.H. to find whether Wheelwright would accept, if offered the position, and to let him know, and intimated that he would appoint him.
Oct. 19, 1905. 392

(C.S.H. communicated with Wheelwright, who was away visiting in Pa., Wheelwright said he would accept if offered, and C.S.H. went to Douglas and told him. Douglas instantly said, very brusquely, "I should never think of appointing such a man!" C.S.H. made up his mind then and there never again to act as an errand boy for Douglas.)

Skeffing tells C.S.H. that Douglas wants to see him, intimating that Douglas wants C.S.H. to run for Governor against John B. Moran. July - 1906. 399
C.S.H. tells Skeffington he will be glad to see Douglas next week, Wednesday, July 18th, but that he was out of politics and under no circumstances would he be a candidate for Governor. July - 1906. 399
Douglas calls on C.S.H. at his office.
July 18, 1906. 399

Douglas said:-
Accepted what C.S.H. told Skeffington. 399
Many were urging him (Douglas) to run. 399
Asked C.S.H. advice. 399
Asked C.S.H. if he would have any chance of election if Moran ran as an independent. 399

Douglas, William L. (Cont.)
C.S.H. told Douglas:
C.S.H. is absolutely out of politics. 399
Will not interfere in any way in politics. 399
Will not advise him whether or not to run for Governor. 399
Said, however, in response to a question that he believed he could be elected over both Guild and Moran. 399
Douglas asks C.S.H. what good it would do for him to run again. 399
C.S.H. replied, - "No good, unless you are willing to consider the possibility of later being nominated for Vice-President or possibly even for President; that if he should run again and be elected C.S.H. regarded his changes for nomination for Vice-President almost certain. 399, 400.
Douglas seemed very much pleased at this idea. 400
C.S.H. is convinced, from what Douglas said and also from what he said in New York at the Reform Club dinner, that he earnestly wants to run again. 400
Douglas tells C.S.H. that he is to meet Quincy, Gaston and Sullivan at Union Club that day at 1 p.m. 400
Douglas says machine wants him to run, 400
That Sullivan will be put up against Moran and at the proper time will withdraw in favor of Douglas. 400
C.S.H. warns Douglas not to engage in any scheme to fight Moran; tells him that, whatever the machine may do, he should be able to say that he never entered into such a plan. 400
C.S.H. further advises Dbuglas to insist that, if elected Governor, the organization should be under his control and that his wishes must be accepted. 400
Douglas said he would let C.S.H. know of the result of his conference. July 18, 1906. 400
Skeffington tells C.S.H. that Douglas is to have another conference Sat. July 21, at which Douglas, Whitney, Sullivan, Thayer, Quincy and Gaston were to be present. July 20, 1906. 400
Skeffington said Douglas insisted that, as his friend, C.S.H. should also be present, and that Douglas particularly wanted C.S.H. to be there. 401
C.S.H. tells Skeffington:-
Under no circumstances would he go. That he knew perfectly well the feeling of the machine towards him. 401
That the machine had acted so towards him (C.S.H.) that, out of self-respect, he had been compelled to resign from the state committee. 401
That he should, therefore, decline to meet them. 401

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Douglas, William L. (Cont.)

C.S.H. also said to Skeffington:-

That if Douglas were nominated, it was his intention to help him in the campaign. 401

That, for the present, he should remain out of the political campaign and neither declare for or against Moran. 401

C.S.H. also said that the issue of Tariff Reform should be pushed all over the state, and that that issue would absorb all others. 401

Crowley tells C.S.H. that, although passively with Moran, he had told Moran he should have to be with Douglas if he ran. July 18, 1906. 401

C.S.H. tells Crowley that if Douglas announced himself as a candidate he must support him, but that otherwise he should keep aleof frompolitics. 408

(Henry M. Whitney withdraws because he says Douglas wants the nomination. Aug. 23, 1906.
Scrap books 43-132).

(Douglas says he does not want it. Aug. 30, 1906
Scrap books 43 - 130)

(Douglas says at Portland, Oregon, he may be a candidate. Oct. 13, 1906.
Scrap books 44 - 133)

(Says will take the nomination. April 5, 1907.
Scrap books 46 - 132)

Henry M. Whitney, nominated in 1907 for Governor, tells C.S.H. that he could not raise or afford to spend the amount needed for getting out the vote on election day. Oct. - 1907. 411

A few days later, C.S.H. lunched with Quincy, Buckley, Kelliher, Sullivan and McNary, and Quincy suggested going to Douglas and offering him the position of Delegate At Large to the National Convention in return for a contribution of $15,000 to be used on election day. Oct. - 1907. 411

Quincy said Douglas would never give a cent unless he got something for it. 411

Quincy said he would sound Douglas, through Skeffington, and, if Douglas was favorably disposed, Quincy wanted C.S.H. and Sullivan to go to see Douglas. 411

C.S.H. told Quincy he was willing to ask Douglas to contribute funds to help the Party generally, but not for use on election day, as Whitney had publicly announced that he should spend no money for that purpose, and that, to have it done now, would put Whitney in a ridiculous position. 413

Douglas, William L. (Cont.)

C.S.H. also said that he should not offer Douglas the position of Delegate at Large, as we had no authority to do so, and that, in any event, he would not ask Douglas for money upon such terms, - that if he would not contribute from love of the Party, he could decline. 412

C.S.H. asked Quincy, sarcastically, why now he wanted $15,000 when the city machine sold him one, in 1904 for $5000. 412

Quincy answered, -"Because the cost of living has increased" 412

Skeffington later "sounded" Douglas who said he was "absolutely out of politics." 412

T. P. Dwyer was sued by the lessee of the Boston Theatre, as a member of the executive committee of the state committee, for rental of the Boston Theatre in 1904, when Douglas was nominated. 412

The rent claimed was $400 and judgment was entered for the Plaintiff for $472. Oct. 30, 1907. 412

C S H was summoned for the Defendant. 412

C.S.H. sends word to Douglas, through Skeffington, that he ought to pay this. 412

Skeffington said Douglas gave the committee money with which to pay this, but that Dwyer had used it to pay up old campaign debts, - the rent of the Albion building in the Gaston campaign. 412

C.S.H tells Skeffington that this does not release Douglas from a moral obligation to protect his friends who had worked for him from the annoyance of having to hang around the court, and to protect the good name of the party. 422.

C.S.H. tells Skeffington that Douglas told him he would finance his campaign, and that, considering all C.S.H. had done for him, he ought to settle it, or, at least, purchase it, and that then he could sue Douglas to his heart's content. 413

Skeffington consulted Douglas and telephones C.S.H. that Douglas would pay nothing but that he would see him again the next day. 413

The next day, - the day of the trial, Skeffington telephones C.S.H. that Douglas would not pay. 413

C.S.H. testified at the trial that he was a member of and attended the meeting of the Executive Committee on July 29, 1904, which voted to ratify the action of Cunniff in leasing the theatre; the records showed that C.S.H. on that day moved to adjourn; Judge Hardy ruled that each member who voted to lease the theatre or to ratify its lease, was liable; that Dwyer could have pleaded in abatement that the other members should have been made parties; that not having done so, he was personally liable. 413

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Douglas, William L. (Cont.)
C.S.H. tells Skeffington to say to Douglas that C.S.H., if he has a chance on the stand, he would have said that he would collect the money himself to save the name of the party. 413
C.S.H. had no opportunity, however, to say this; C.S.H. testified that he had no recollection of the lease and could not remember whether or not Dwyer was present at the meeting. 413
C.S.H. is utterly disgusted with Douglas; if he wants office again, he will have no help from C.S.H.; in any event C.S.H. believes that the fact of his desertion would ruin his candidacy. 414
Bryan Holt, the expert whom C.S.H. got for Douglas, tells C.S.H. that the business manager of Douglas told him, one day, that Douglas for years received rebates from the N.Y.N.H. & H. Railroad Co. on shoes shipped out of Mass. although the freight was regularly paid by the consignees? 414
Holt told this to C.S.H. when they were going over Douglas' inauguration message, or, possibly, some special message. 414
Skeffington calls up C.S.H. at his house and C.S.H. makes an appointment with him at 2 p.m. that day.
Aug. 17, 1910. 419, 420.
Skeffington calls on C.S.H. and says:-
Douglas has asked him to see C.S.H. and tell him that he was the only man to nominate for Governor. 420
(Vahey and Foss were then fighting for the nomination)
That Douglas would take his coat off for C.S.H. and back him up financially and in every other way. 420
That he (Douglas) would give a most liberal contribution and call for a conference and say that C.S.H. is the only man he will work for. 420
Skeffington said he would start the "flying wedge" again and that C.S.H. would have nothing to do concerning it. 420
Skeffington said he would get a leave of absence to work for C.S.H. and that he would introduce to C.S.H. a fine man very near to Douglas who would help run the campaign. 420
See - Currier
Leahey
Pellitier
Skeffington
Vahey
Skeffington said he would see Douglas and ask him to see Vahey and induce him to withdraw in favor of C.S.H. 421
Skeffington said Douglas thought C.S.H. had a national future and that the Governorship was but a stepping stone.
421, 422.
Skeffington said Douglas would make a splendid contribution, - that he had spent $48,000 for Bartlett.
Aug. 17, 1910. 422

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Douglas, William L. (Cont.)
Skeffington asks C.S.H. to see Douglas and C.S.H. said he had written Douglas asking for an appointment. 422
Douglas calls C.S.H. on telephone at 8 a.m. Sunday, Aug. 21, 1910. 422
Douglas said he had received C.S.H.'s letter and would be glad to see him the next morning at Brockton. 422
C.S.H. said, if Douglas preferred, he would go over to his house at Monument Beach that day. 422
Douglas said he would be delighted to see C.S.H. there. 422
C.S.H. takes 2:10 p.m. electric car from Mattapoisett and reached Onset a little after 3 p.m. 422
C.S.H. waited at Onset until 4:15 p.m. for a Monument Beach car. 422.
C.S.H. tried to telephone Douglas that he would be late but found he had no telephone. 422
When C.S.H. reached Monument Beach Douglas's machine was waiting for him and took him to Douglas's house. 422
C.S.H. spent a few minutes talking with Douglas, who then suggested going to Mattapoisett with C.S.H., and talking on the way. 422
Douglas tells C.S.H.:-
Enthusiastic for nomination of C.S.H. 422, 423
Neither Vahey nor Foss could be elected. 423
Will gladly do all in his power to help nominate and elect C.S.H. 423
That C.S.H. was certain to be elected if he could get the nomination with reasonable unanimity. 423
That he had already said this to George McLaughlin who had seen him about Thacher for Congress. 423
That Buchanan and Harris would both contend for the Republican nomination and that probably a good Democrat could be elected from that district. 423
That he told McLaughlin squarely that he was for C.S.H. for Governor and that he was the only man who could win. 423
Douglas asks C.S.H. about the political situation and C.S.H. told him briefly. 423
Says he will see Skeffington and ask him to see Vahey and try to induce him to withdraw in favor of C.S.H. 423
C.S.H. tells Douglas he absolutely forbad anyone giving a cent to Vahey to induce him to withdraw for C.S.H., or making him any pledge in name of C.S.H. 423
C.S.H. said that if Vahey voluntarily withdrew in his favor, he, naturally, would be grateful to him, but he could absolutely make no pledge to him. 423
Douglas asks C.S.H. if he thought Vahey fit for a superior court Judge. 423
C.S.H. replied that he knew nothing personally against him, but that he had heard rumors - for the truth of which he could not vouch - that he had been complained of before the Bar Association, and that, therefore, he had grave doubts as to his fitness for a judicial position. 423, 424.

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Douglas, William L. (Cont.)

Douglas said that if these rumors were true, Vahey would be unfit. 424

Douglas said he was sure Mayor Fitzgerald would not oppose C.S.H., for he thought he was shrewd enough to see that it would be good politics for him to try to elect C.S.H. as a preliminary to later trying for the Governorship himself. 424

Douglas spoke of Skeffington's talk with Guy Currier about seeing Mr. Tuttle. 425

C.S.H. said he absolutely forbad anyone requesting money from Tuttle or from anyone identified with public service corporation; that he wished to be beholden to no one. 424

C.S.H. added that, - as he once told Douglas before, - Douglas was one of the few men from whom he (C.S.H.) would accept the financial assistance which Skeffington had said Douglas would render to C.S.H. 428

C.S.H. told Douglas he knewhe had no axe to grind and made his suggestion from the highest motives. 424

C.S.H. talks over the political issues with Douglas. Both favored:-

One purchasing agent for the state. 425

Cutting down of Commissions. 425

C.S.H. suggests a radical consolidation of Commissions into one Board of Public works or a Public Utilities Commission, all to be directly responsible to the Governor and removable by him. 425

C.S.H., on reaching Mattapoisett, showed Douglas his scrap books and pointed out Douglas's special message on the state finances in 1905. which C.S.H. said he had been studying for some time. 425

Douglas then put to C.S.H. some question which rather suggested an inquiry as to how much C.S.H. thought he ought to contribute to the C.S.H. campaign fund. 425

C.S.H. told Douglas frankly that he had no "barrel" and could make only a small contribution; that the knowledge of this, coupled with the feeling that Foss would make an enormous contribution, if nominated, made some of the campaign managers rather "luke warm" to C.S.H. 426

C.S.H. said that Chairman McLeod, who would soon meet the democrats in the western part of the state, although perfectly friendly to C.S.H. would have to tell them that the candidacy of C.S.H. would not mean much money for necessary campaign expenses. 426

Douglas said he would send Skeffington to McLeod to have a frank talk with him and to express plainly to him his (Douglas's) views and intentions. 426

Neither Douglas or C.S.H. directly alluded to any proposed contribution by Douglas, but his message sent to C.S.H. through Skeffington and his general statements

Douglas, William L. (Cont.)
and his whole demeanor, satisfies C.S.H. that Douglas intends to tell McLeod that he will provide sufficient funds to run the campaign, if the party shall nominate C.S.H. 426
Douglas assured C.S.H., on leaving Mattapoisett, that there was nothing in the world he would not do for him.
Aug. 21, 1910. 426

Mr. Lavers tells C.S.H. that Douglas was to have an interview with McLeod at Brockton, tomorrow, Thursday. 428
Lavers said he wanted to see Douglas before McLeoddid, and asked C.S.H. to give him a letter of introduction to Douglas, which C.S.H. declined to do.
Aug. 31, 1910. 428

Douglas telephones C.S.H. to meet him at Wareham on his way down from Brockton, at 3:30 p.m.
Sept. 1, 1910. 428

C.S.H. meets him. Sept. 1, 1910. 428
Douglas tells C.S.H. he had had an interview with McLeod that morning and that McLeod seemed impressed with his views as to the nomination of C.S.H. 428
Douglas says he told McLeod he would take his coat off for C.S.H., if he were nominated, butfor no one else. 428
McLeod tells Douglas that Gaston told him that C.S.H. could not carry Boston by 5000, on account of the opposition because of C.S.H. work in connection with the Boston City Charter. 428
Douglas said the state committee needed funds for preliminary work and advised C.S.H. to send them a check for $500.
428

Douglas tells C.S.H. it is absolutely necessary for him to announce publicly that, while not an active candidate, he would accept if nominated and that this should appear in the Sundaypapers. 428, 439.
C.S.H. told Douglas he would prepare such an interview, but hoped before publishing it, to be able to consult with Dr. Coughlin and Crowley. 439
C.S.H. tried in every way, by letter and telephone, to reach Coughlinand Crowley, but finally prepared an interview, as above, and published it without having heard from either of them. 439

(C.S.H. kept no diary after this until 1913. C.S.H. scrap books show that Douglas came out, Sept. 1910, in a public interview for C.S.H. See scrap books Vol. 65 p. 72.
Later it was rumored that Douglas was to give $50,000 for C.S.H. campaign. See scrap books Vol. 65, p. 113.)

During the campaign for nomination, Douglas kept absolutely silent, never suggesting any assistance, financial or otherwise. It was suggested to C.S.H. that Douglas had gotten "cold feet" because of the press reports that he was to give $50,000, referred to above.

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Douglas, William L. (Cont.)

C.S.H.'s friends said he ought to see Douglas and C.S.H. said he would do that and ask Douglas to help through Skeffington, et als, in organising the campaign, but would not ask him for money. There were also rumors that great pressure was being brought on Douglas to pull him away from C.S.H. support. One day Skeffington told him that he had been ordered by the Douglas Company to go out of Massachusetts on Company business, for some length of time. Skeffington advised C.S.H. at once to see Douglas. C.S.H. made an appointment to meet Douglas at his house in Monument Bay and went over, intending merely to ask Douglas if he could not arrange to have Skeffington kept in Massachusetts until after the campaign for the nomination at least, as Skeffington, at Douglas's own suggestion, was C.S.H.'s right hand man.

When C.S.H. entered Douglas's home, Douglas received him in a very brusque, uncivil manner, and before C.S.H. could even say why he had called, Douglas blurted out, in a voice full of apparent rage and passion, - "I shall give no $50,000 to your campaign! If you get the nomination, I will give $5000 and this is all I will do, of any kind or description!"

C.S.H. drew himself up and said, - "Gov. Douglas, I have never asked you to contribute one cent to my campaign nor shall I ever do so, nor did I come here for any such purpose. I simply wished to consult with you as to certain questions of organisation which have arisen, and concerning which, - inasmuch as I was induced to enter this campaign by your urgency and offers of support and advice, - I felt I had a right to consult you."

Douglas seemed a little ashamed but C.S.H. insisted on withdrawing, and although Douglas knew there was no train for over an hour, he made no suggestion as to sending C.S.H. home in his automobile, which would have taken only three quarters of an hour. C.S.H. then started to walk to the R.R.station and, on the way, Douglas passed him in his automobile, taking, however, no notice of C.S.H. C.S.H. waited an hour for the train and then went back to Mattapoisett. So far as C.S.H. knows, Gov. Douglas never lifted his finger to help him, but after forcing him into the campaign, left him to fight alone for principle, and to be slaughtered by Foss, with his unscrupulous use of money.

C.S.H. believes there never before was such a wicked betrayal of friendship, and such utter disregard of moral obligation and gentlemanly principles as was shown by Gov.Douglas to him.

Suggested for cabinet in 1912. 79 Scrap books. 135

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Draper, General.
Imports labor at Hopedale, in 1892.
4 Scrap books. 36
Clement K. Fay bolts Williams because of unfair attack on. 1892. 4 scrap book 43
C.S.H., consulted by Sen. Proctor in behalf of President Elect McKinley, advises him that Gen. Draper is hardly the man for a cabinet position; that he had too many business connections; that he had great interest in patents which might depend on decisions of the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Patents; that his general reputation was that of a business man of a rather too pushing nature.
C.S.H. also spoke of the vulgarity and rudeness of Mrs. Draper which Proctor said he had already heard of from his family. Jan. 11, 1897. 183
Proctor said that Sen. Lodge was opposed to Gen. Draper for the cabinet, but supported him for Ambassador to France, but that, in his opinion, Draper had little chance of getting a first class foreign mission. 183
Gen. Draper calls on C.S.H. by appointment.
Nov. 30, 1904. 381

Tells C.S.H.:-
He (Draper) is through with Curtis Guild. 381
Advised C.S.H. to use all his influence with the press to charge Guild and Lodge with being really Democrats on the Reciprocity and tariff issues; that there would be a hard fight in the Republican Party and that he, and many others, would prefer to see a Democrat elected on tariff reform grounds, than a Republican like Guild, Lodge, or Foss. 381
Said that if the Democrats introduce repiprocity or lower tariff resolutions at the State House, he should oppose them and make Lodge and Guild do the same, or he would severely criticise them. 381
Opposes reciprocity. 38 Sc. books. 118
C.S.H. refers to possibility of a new Newfoundland treaty, the denils of which Premier Bard had agreed upon with Henry M. Whitney, but did not mention Whitney's name, and C.S.H. said John Hay could negotiate such a treaty within a week if he wished to. 381
Draper said he would urge Hay to do this before Lodge's election and force him (Lodge) to come out openly for or against it. 381
The proposed agreement put all fish on the free list, and C.S.H., therefore, thought Lodge would oppose it. 381
Draper said he would do his best to persuade Hay to negotiate it. Nov. 30, 1904. 381

Draper, Mrs. General
See supra - Draper, General. Page 183

Draper, George
C.S.H. dines with, in honor of Henry Watterson.
Dec. 9, 1901. 360

Draper, Governor
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44 " " 38
Refuses to sign petition for free raw materials.
39 Scr. bks. 11
Claims credit for reference to gold in Rep. National platform of 1896. 39 Scr. bk. 18
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39 Scr. Bks. 54
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62 - 8, 124
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Elkins, Senator
Charles A. Williams tells C.S.H:-
Sec. Foster ordered 60,000 seals killed on Pribylof Islands in 1890, at the request of.
Mar. 26, 1895. 115

Foster absolutely dominated by. 115
Said he expected a killing of 60,000 per year and to reap enormous profits, no matter what might be the result of the fur seal herd. 116
Elkins asks of Charles Williams, - in behalf of Nor. American Commercial Co., - if itcould not be allowed an interest in the lease for the fur seals on the RussianIslands. 116
Williams said they could have one fourth interest and Elkins wired Williams, then in San Francisco - they would take it. 116
Elkins and Mills subsequently learned that Williams had reimbursed Leibes for money advanced by him (for the N. Amer. Commercial Co.) in connection with his effort to secure the Russian contract. 116
Elkins calmly told Williams that as they had got back the money they had spent, they now declined to take the interest in the lease, - a most extraordinary breach of faith. 117
Elkins told Williams he owned one fourth of the stock of the North Amer. Commercial Co. and had made enormous profits in the first year of the lease. 117
When Elkins entered the cabinet he put his stock into Mills name, nominally, but his real ownership continued. 117
Mr. Tingle, formerly special agent of the Treasury tells C.S.H. that Elkins received $50,000 dividends on his stock in the N. American Commercial Co., and that he never paid one dollar for the stock. June - 1895. 121

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C.S.H. breakfasts with, at Waldorf Asteria Hotel, N. Y.
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Nov. 6, 1900. 247

Emperor of Japan.

Mr. Herod, Sec. of U.S. Legation at Tokio tells C.S.H. that he has been unofficially informed that the Emperor will give C.S.H. an audience and that the Empress will give an audience to Miss Harriet Hamlin if she asks for it. Sept. 14, 1897. 208

Mr. Denison tells C.S.H. that he saw the Emperor several times during the Chinese war, and that, if any disaster had overtaken the Japanese army, the Emperor would have taken the field in person, and have gone to Port Arthur. Sept. 15, 1897. 210

Ito convinced the Emperor that it would not do to refuse to cede back the Liantung Peninsula, as requested by Germany, France, and Russia. 210

C.S.H. given an audience by the Emperor and Empress, separately. Sept. 18, 1897. 211

Mr. Denison says that the Emperor, in granting through the Empress, an audience to Harriet Hamlin, wished to show, by this great honor, the friendship of Japan for the U.S., and to emphasize her protest against the annexation of Hawaii. Sept. 18, 1897. 211

(C.S.H. was brought to the Imperial Palace early in the morning in a Royal carriage with outriders. Minister Buck went with him. Both were dressed in evening clothes. At the entrance of the Palace, troops were drawn up and saluted..CS.H. was told by the Master of Ceremonies that the Emperor would indicate when the audience was over. On entering the Throne room, C.S.H. bowed at the threshold, then advanced half way to the Emperor and bowed again, then advanced directly up to the Emperor and bowed again.

C.S.H. then delivered a short address giving the greetings of the President, and expressing very briefly the object of his mission. This was translated by the Master of Ceremonies.

Then the Emperor replied briefly and began a series of questions about the U.S., in which he seemed greatly interested. He continued to exchange conversation with C.S.H. for 15 or 20 minutes, much to the nervousness of the Master of Ceremonies. Finally C.S.H. took advantage of a lull in the conversation and bowed; then he moved backward to the middle of the hall and bowed again; then backward to the threshold and bowed again, - and thus the audience ended.

C.S.H. was then presented to the Empress in another room and in a somewhat similar manner.)

(Gives C.S.H. a bronze fountain. May - 1909)

C.S.H. decorated by. April - 1908
52 Scr. Mss. 30, 31.

President Eliot decorated by, at home of C.S.H.
May 10, 1909
56 Scr. Bk. 148, 153
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Empress of Japan.
Mr. Herod, Secretary of U. S. Legation, tells C.S.H. he has been unofficially informed that the Empress will give an audience to Harriet Hamlin if she asks for it. Sept. 14, 1897. 208

Baron Sanomya, Master of Ceremonies, tells C.S.H. that a sister, qua sister, had never been received before by the Empress; that the sister of Mr. Dun, our former Minister, had lived with him in Tokio for eight years but had never been received by the Empress; that, as a special mark of honor, the Empress would waive this rule of court and would receive Harriet. Sept. 14, 1897. 208

C.S.H. and H.P.H. given an audience by the Empress. Sept. 18, 1897. 211

(C.S.H. has a letter from the court to Mr. Buck, in Japanese, stating that the Empress will receive Harriet. The letter prescribed the costume to be worn - Robe Montante - as the Court was in mourning. Harriet had no black silk dress but went to a Chinese dressmaker, who made her one in 24 hours. Harriet was rather stout and large and the dressmaker said to her in Chinese as follows, as translated by C.S.H.'s interpreter, - "Oh, mountainous woman, I will do my best!")

Empress of Japan, S.S.
C.S.H. and H.P.H. sail from Vancouver on. Aug. 23, 1897. 198

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C.S.H. presides at dinner of, and speaks on Christian Socialism. Oct. 28, 1901. 258
C.S.H. presides at dinner of. Nov. 5, 1901. 259
C.S.H. presides at dinner of, to Bishops Brent and visitors and delivers an address. May 12, 1902. 263

Episcopalian Standing Committee
C.S.H. elected a member of, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Mr. Davis of Worcester, for the unexpired term. Dec. 5, 1901. 260

(At the next general convention of the Diocese, C.S.H. was defeated for election by Richard H. Dana. A number of young clergymen headed by those close to the Theological Seminary in Cambridge lobbied and wire pulled for Dana, in a manner which would have done credit to a Tamany Machine. Much feeling was caused

Episcopalian Standing Committee
by this and, later, Dana refused to accept. The Standing Committee then again elected C.S.H. to fill the vacancy but he positively declined. A.J.E. Sowden later told a friend that C.S.H. said that if he had had workers like these young clergymen who worked for Dana, he could have carried a National Democratic Convention for any candidate.)

Erie R. R. Company
Massey, General Counsel of Pa. R.R. asks the, et als to join in retaining C.S.H. as counsel.
Aug. 14, 1906. 403

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C.S.H. speaks at Lynn with. Oct. 20, 1892. 41

Estes, Dana
Informs C.S.H. of his appointment as a delegate to the National Civil Service Convention at Baltimore.
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" 14 Dined. Savoy
" 15 Dined at Richmond
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" 17 Dined with Ambassador Hay
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Dine at Prince's restaurant.
Evening at Earl's court, where had pictures taken as Romeo and Juliet.
" 20 Penny boat to Greenwich with
Rev. Mr. Gilbertson and Miss Gregory.
Fish dinner. Back to London on an omnibus.

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Europe (Cont.)

July 21. Lunch with Lady Shrewsbury.
Tea at House of Commons with Mr. and Mrs. James Bryce.
Dinner with Mr. and Madame De Bille, Danish Minister

" 22. At Law courts.
Dinner at Hotel Cecil
To theatre to hear Chevalier

" 23. Coach to Windsor
To Eaton and to burial place of the poet Grey
Dinner with Lord Camperdown
Met at Lord Camperdown's, Lord Monk Breton, Henry White, and Miss Peel, daughter of Lord Peel and Granddaughter of of Sir Robert Peel

" 25 to 28.
At Briston Hotel, Paris

" 29
At Cologne; evening at Hamburg

" 30 Arrive at Copenhagen. Hotel King of Denmark

August.
2 At Stockholm
4-8 At Sattsjobaden, Grand Hotel
9 At Helsingfors, Finland
Dinner at Kampf Hotel

10-14
At St. Petersbourg, Hotel de l'Europe.
Paid $16.97 per day for rooms.

15-16 At Moscow. Hotel Berlin
17,18 At St. Petersburg
19 At Berlin
20 At the Hague, Hotel Vieux, Dollen
21 In London
24 In Edinborough
24-26 Visited with Lord Camperdown at Dundee, Scotland
26 Spent night at Callender
27 At Trossacks, Loch Katrine, Lock Lomond, and Glasgow.
28 At Belfast and Dublin
29-31 Visited Lord Rosse at Burr Castle, Parsonstown, Ireland.
Met there Sir Charles and Lady Barrington with their young daughter, who was, in 1921, murdered by Irish Rioters.
Met there also Lord Cunnanton, son of Lord Rosse who later was terribly wounded in the great war and died subsequently from his injuries.
Met there also Lady Muriel Parsons, Sir Hubert Miller, Mr. Johnson and Miss Deese. 235

31. At Killarney. Great Southern Hotel.

Europe (Cont.)
Sept. 2. At Cork. Visited Blarney Castle.
3. At Queenstown
Sailed for New York on Campania
Sept. 4, 1898. 235
Sailed with H.P.H. from Boston on Dominion Line Steamer
"Mayflower" April 23, 1903. 295
1903.
May 3 arrived at Liverpool. 295
Purpose of journey:
In behalf of American Mercantile Marine Co. to obtain release from Great Britain of quarantine against American cattle, following the foot and mouth disease. 295
Hoped to obtain assurance from the chief Veterinary of British Board of Agriculture that the quarantine against Boston and Portland would be lifted as soon as U.S. so requested. 295
Had several interviews with the Chief Veterinarian, Dr. Cope, in company with Dr. Wray on the U.S. Agricultural Agent in London. 295
See - Foot and mouth disease.
Remained in London 2 weeks. 296
First went to Berkeley's hotel, paying 2½ per day for a sitting room and small bed room.
Moved to Bucklands. Brooke St. Paid 3 guineas for sitting room, bed room, and private bath. 296
Then took a cheaper suite in same house, at 2 L 8 shillings. 296
C.S.H. liked the Hotel Coburg best although he did not stop there. 296
Dined with Lord Camperdown.
Present:-
Miss Chamberlain, Lord Peel and others.
May 12, 1903. 296
Dined with Mrs. Walters. 296
Lunched with Lord and Lady Rosse.
Lunched with Ambassador and Mrs. Choate.
Present: Mr. Philippe, 3rd secretary,
Joseph Linden Smith, and
Mrs. and Miss Ferguson of London. 297
Mr. Choate invited us to go to the opera but we could not accept as we were going to Holland. 297
See -Choate
Henry White loaned us his box at the opera and we heard Das Rheingold. 297
Attended lecture of Mr. Choate on the U.S. Supreme Court at the University of London. May 13, 1903. 297
Visited Oxford. 297
Spent day at Knole with the Sackville Wests and took walk with Lord Sackville West over his estates. 297
Went to The Hague. May 19, 1903. 297

Europe (Cont.)
Visited University at Leyden. 297
Visited Amsterdam. 297
Arrived at Antwerp. May 21, 1903. 297
Sailed from Antwerp on "Kroonland."
May 23, 1903. 297

(C.S.H. and H.P.H. also sailed for Europe on Thanksgiving Day, 1910, on the Cedric via the southern route for Naples. Met on the ship Col. Thompson and family, Charles R. Hosmer, et als. Spent a few days in Naples, making the usual excursions, and then went to Rome, spending some weeks there. We were all, including Anna, presented to the Pope through the kindness of Manseigneur Kennedy, to whom Archbishop (later Cardinal) O'Connell gave us letters.
From Rome we went to Rapollo on the Mediterranean, and thence to Florence (or vice versa) and then from there to Paris, which was during its terrible flood. We saw something of our Ambassador and Mrs. Robert Bacon, dined with Mrs. Marcon, of Phila., saw much of Miss Warrender, an English girl, daughter of Sir George Warrender, and also saw something of Mr. and Mrs. William Hooper. From Paris we went to London staying at the Picadilly Hotel.
We sailed Home from Liverpool on the "Baltic" in March, 1911.)

Evans, Captain Robley D.
C.S.H. meets, on cruiser New York at Brooklyn Navy Yard.
Sept. 25, 1894. 94
C.S.H. visits, on S.S. New York at Boston.
Given a salute of 15 guns.
Sept. 3, 1895. 133

Everett, Dr. William
C.S.H. speaks at Winthrop with.
Oct. 27, 1890. 1
Attends dinner of C.S.H. and Winslow Warren in interest of Cleveland. March 3, 1892. 10, 11
C.S.H. speaks at Revere with.
Oct. 21, 1892. 41
C.S.H. speaks at Malden with.
Nov. 1, 1892. 42
C.S.H. speaks at Greenfield with.
Oct. 22, 1895. 136
C.S.H. speaks with Dr. Everett at Gold Dem. Convention, Boston. Aug. 25, 1896. 171
C.S.H. speaks with, at sound money rally at Music Hall.
Oct. 26, 1896. 177

Everett, Dr. William (Cont.)
(Dr. Everett was a remarkably gifted but extremely eccentric man. At times he exceeded his father, Edward Everett in eloquence. He had absolutely no control over his temper. Once at Henry Thachers at Yarmouth Port he grossly insulted C.S.H., taking umbrage at some innocent remark of his. During his campaign for Congress, he kept his committee constantly in hot water, at one time positively refusing to shake hands with anyone at a political rally. Once C.S.H. found he had a room with him at Greenfield, but he told the clerk he must assign him to another room. He was a man of high ideals, especially on Civil Sertice Reform, and was almost driven crazy by the clamor of his constituents -after his election to Congress- for spoils. Logan Carlisle especially loved to plague him. Once Dr. Everett was pressing Logan Carlisle for appointments, but he kept putting him off, from pure mischief. One day Dr. Everett was so pressed that he said to Logan Carlisle - "Of course I want no one removed, but I do think a certain constituent should be appointed!" Logan Carlisle at once said that there was one place in the Treasury held by an old, deserving man, with a sick wife and large family, whom Carlisle felt inclined to retain, but that, of course, to oblige Dr. Everett, he would at once cut off his head. Dr. Everett was in agony. Later, however, he was given some appointments.

He frequently got into trouble at the Metropolitan Club, from his bad manners. One day, some members of the Club saw him leave the club and go across the street to his apartments in the Albany, and they hired a hand organ man to play vigorously for an hour under his window. Long before the hour expired, however, the Dr. dashed out of the house and tore down the street.

Once, during, I think, the 1897 campaign, James E. McConnell asked C.S.H. for a letter to Dr. Everett. McConnell wished to ask him to speak at a rally, and went to his house at Quincy where he met him outside of his house. McConnell said Dr. Everett grossly insulted him, and C.S.H. wrote Dr. Everett a very sharp letter. The Dr. replied in a very pathetic letter, frankly admitting his idiosyncracies- Dr. Everett wanted office, - especially Ambassador to England, but with his peculiarites it was hopeless. Quincy told C.S.H. once that he had been vigorously pulling wires in a certain church to induce it to call Dr. Everett, and thus relieve the administration

Everett, Dr. William (Cont.)
from the onus of refusing to give him an appointment
but without avail.
Locking through his surface faults, Dr. Everett was a
scholar, a high principled man, and at times, a great
orator, - an ornament to Massachusetts.)

Bolts Bryan. 1908. 55 Sc. Book. 34

Examination packages
See - Customs

Executor
Mrs. Joseph Peabody asks C.S.H. to serve as, and
trustee under her will.
Nov. 25, 1895. 140

Expenses, Alaskan tour
Personal. $291.72
Official $ 597.94
Total ... 889.66 95

Expenses
Primary election of 1910.
C.S.H. $2300.
Fess 237.
Oct. 25, 1910
67 scr. Bks. 17, 34, 43
69 " " 12, 13.

Ezekiel, Mr.
Advises C.S.H. not to move to recommit George
Fred Williams platform.
Sept. 23, 1903. 280

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Fairchild, Charles S.
Speaks, with C.S.H., at dinner of N. Y. Reform Club
June 4, 1892. 25

C.S.H. consults, as to amendments to Customs
Administrative Act.
June 29, 1892. 30

C.S.H. meets, at New York Reform Club.
Oct. 19, 1895. 136

David B. Hill says, will not agree to have state
convention indorse Bryan, table a resolution to
indorse the National platform of 1896, and
nominate a gold man for Governor.
Oct. 13, 1896. 175

Attends tea given by Mrs. William G. Rice at Arlington
Hotel, Washington. Nov. 9, 1897. 221

Farley, P. J.
Speaks at Lowell, with C.S.H.
Oct.28, 1890. 1

Farm utensils
Letter of C.S.H. Prices in Canada and U.S. 1906.
43 Scr. Bks. 99
44 " " 59

Farmers alliance
Cleveland not disturbed at danger that some southern states may be carried by.
April 30, 1892. 19

Fasset, J. Sloat
C.S.H. meets Miss Bender, of Carson City, a niece of, on train to San Francisco.
April 24, 1897. 188

Faulkner, Senator
C.S.H. spends night with, at Martinsburg, W. Va.
Oct. 30, 1894. 96
Arranges with Cleveland to permit C.S.H. to speak in West Virginia.
Oct. -1894. 97

Faxon, H. H.
Essay in Boston Globe on effect of political oratory. Sept. 25, 1892. 36

Federal Elections Bill
C.S.H. writes to Boston Transcript criticising Senator Hoar and. Dec. 31, 1890. 3
Cleveland says if Farmers Alliance carries southern states, it will mean a.
April 30, 1892. 19

Feeney, J.
Asks Dr. Coughlin to carry Fall River caucuses for Moran. Sept. - 1906. 404
Puts motion as to election of Kiley in state convention. Oct. 5, 1907. 407

Fellows, Col.
Speaks, with C.S.H. at gold Dem. Convention, Bost on.
Aug. 25, 1896. 171

Field, Justice
Cleveland intimates there is no hope of, retiring from Supreme Bench. Dec. 28, 1896. 181

First National Bank, New York. 129
see - Morgan contract

Fisher, Admiral Sir John
C.S.H. and H.P.H. lunch with, on the "Renown" at Quebec, and attended a ball given by. Sept. 30, 1898. 235

Fisher, Homer
Brings charges against Dr. Sherer, N. Y. Dec. 8, 1894. 107

Fisheries, Great Lake
C.S.H. and General Foster discuss with Sir Wilfred Laurier as to whether our Federal Goferment has power to regulate. Oct. 31, 1897. 218
Laurier favored a general treaty covering fur seals, Great Lake fishers, etc. etc. Nov. 16, 1897. 225

Fiske, Andrew
Attends dinner of C.S.H. and Winslow Warren in interest of Cleveland. March 4, 1892. 11, 12.

Fitzgerald, John E.
Speaks at Danvers. Oct. 7, 1892. 39
Speaks at Springfield. Oct. 14, 1892. 40
Speaks at Medford. Nov. 1, 1892. 42
Speaks at Malden. Nov. 1, 1892. 42
Speaks at Haverhill. Nov. 3, 1892. 42
Speaks at Mass. Reform Club. Dec. 4, 1892. 45
Henry R. Reed says he gave $5000 to defeat, for Congress and to elect O'Neil. Nov. 22, 1894. 103.
Speaks at Jordan's Pond, Worcester. Aug. 28, 1901. 252
Speaks at Lowell. Oct. 26, 1901. 258
Attacks C.S.H. in Republic for bolting Bryan in 1896, and for writing Quincy to do the same. Sept. - 1902. 283
McNary's charges against, when running for Mayor Nov. - 1905.
39 Scr. Bks. 101, 104, 110, 123, 140
40 " " 34, 40
Speaks, with C.S.H., at dinner of Catholic Literary Union June 17, 1906. 396
Protests against Immigration bill, 1906.
42 Scr. Bks. 92
Defeated for Mayor. 1907. 50 Scr. bks. 146

Fitzgerald, John E. (Cont.)
Attacks Vahey. Aug. 15, 1910. 418
Douglas says, will not oppose C.S.H. as he has sense enough to see it is good politics to support him, as a preliminary to running himself later. Aug. 21, 1910. 424

Gaston and Wilson tried to buy the Boston Traveler in interest of. 1910. 60 Sc. Bks. 45
For Foss for Governor, 1910. 61 Sc. Bks. 98
Praises first letter of Williams attacking C.S.H. 65 Sc.Bks. 18
Withdraws as candidate for Governor. 65 Sc. Bks. 117

Asks pledges of C.S.H. 67 Sc. Bks. 157
Opposes C.S.H. 65 Sc. Bks. 69, 74, 130
65 " " 69, 139, 140, 149, 152, 160, 161

Boston Herald criticises, for opposing C.S.H. 65 Sc. Bks. 160

Quotes C.S.H. campaign speeches. 68 Sc. Bks. 3, 12, 30.
Praises C.S.H. in Republic. 67 Sc. Bks. 85
68 " " 12, 96.

Tries to induce Mansfield not to withdraw if C.S.H. is nominated. 67 Sc. Bks. 160
Said to have offered support to C.S.H. on province of appointment of two judges. 69 Sc. bks. 77, 85 (Not true, C.S.H.)
Kelliher says, will never run for Governor; he will give the reason as soon as he announces his candidacy. "Just let him dare to run for Governor . . . . . as long as I live." May 29, 1911. 71 Sc. bks. 93
Approves action of Democratic caucus favoring a 20% revenue duty on wool. June 2, 1911. 71 Scr. bks. 100
Says that if Bryan's activity for free wool prevails he may be a Presidential candidate again and lead the Party to defeat. June 2, 1911. 71 Sc. Bks. 100
Kelliher accuses, of trading for Republican votes against his recall as Mayor. Nov. - 1911. 74 Sc. Bks. 38
Fitzgerald receives largest vote for delegate at large to the National Convention both in Boston and in the state. May 1, 1912. 75 Sc. Bk. 41
At meeting of State delegation in Baltimore:-
Counted two votes for Coughlin for National Committee which were in dispute.
Made a fair, impartial presiding officer.
Opposed Judge Parker for temporary chairman.
Led the Mass. delegation in voting for the minority report of the Committee on Rules against the Unit Rule. June - 1912. 75 Sc. Bks. 154

Fitzgerald, John E. (Cont.)
Withdraws Foss's name and declares for Wilson, 1912.
75 Sc. Bks. 158
76 " " 5
Judge Riley Says, played fair for Foss.
75 Sc. Bks. 154
Elected to Advisory Committee to National Democratic Committee. 77 Sc. Bks. 133
O'Connell asks, to withdraw from Senatorship.
78 Sc. Bks. 109
Attacks Foss for indorsing Plunkett for Senator.
Nov. - 1912. 78 Sc. Bks. 145, 146
Foss replies to 78 Sc. Bks. 145, 146
Wants to be state leader. 1912. 79 Sc. Bks. 45
Attacked for agreement with certain Congressmen against lower duty on shoes. 1912. 79 Sc. Bks. 47

Flagler, General
C.S.H. meets, at dinner of Russian Minister
Mar. 14, 1896. 157

Flaherty, Judge
Rules that Crowley's motion that Executive Committee prepare a ballot containing all names of candidates for delegate at large to National Convention was beyond the powers of the Executive Committee. Mar. 19, 1904. 315
Says he will not decline election as Chairman of Convention. 315
Quincy hopes he will withdraw. 316
Cunniff favors Flaherty. 316
C.S.H. strongly favors Flaherty as against Matthews, nominated by Quincy. 316
Flaherty finally elected by acclamation. 316
Attends lunch of C.S.H. to Gov. Douglas.
Nov. 11, 1904. 375
Comes out as candidate for Chairman of State Committee 375
Douglas says will pay expense of sending men over state in his interest. 375
C.S.H. advises Douglas to come out for. 376
Flaherty calls on C.S.H. for professional advice.
Nov. 30, 1904. 379

Flaherty tells C.S.H.:-
Attorney General Moody sent for him tocome to Washington. 379
Offered him certain retainers in behalf of his firm. (Burdett, Snow, et als)
Said that Moody, although Attorney General, was actively interested in his law firm.
Flaherty did not say how much the retainers were, but Crawley later told C.S.H. that Flaherty told him they were two retainers of $5000 each. 379

Flaherty, Judge (Cont.)
Moody told Flaherty he did not care whether or not he took the position of Chairman of the State Committee. 379
Moody said he wanted him to prevent his attacking interests in which his firm was interested. 379
Flaherty told Moody that if he took the retainers, he should tell Gov. Douglas in any matter on which he advised him. 379
Moody raised no objection to this, but told him to talk with his (Moody's) firm. 379
Flaherty said he did this later, but the firm seemed to feel it would defeat their purpose if he told Gov. Douglas, but they would think it over. 379
Flaherty asks C.S.H. whether he ought to tell Gov. Douglas if he took these retainers. 379
C.S.H. said yes. 379
Flaherty said he feared it would hardly be proper to act as State Chairman after taking retainers from Public Service Corporations. 379, 380.
C.S.H. said he must decide this for himself, but that, personally, he agreed with Flaherty's position in the matter. 380
C.S.H. said it was absolutely necessary for him to be elected Chairman of the state committee and advised him to take no retainers, - at least until after his election, and then he could decide, as the occasion arose, what he ought to do; that, after his election, he could easily resign and have Matthews or some other man put in his place. 380
Flaherty also said he had retainers from other Corporations for years back, vis, Western Unimn Telegraph Co., Northern Electric R.R.s, the telephone Co. et als. 380
C.S.H. saw no reason why these should interfere with his taking the chairmanship, for these retainers had clearly been given for purely professional reasons. 380
Flaherty said Buchanan had told him he had pledged his word to Lodge, Guild, and Talbot that Gov. Douglas would not run again, but not in Douglas's name. 380
Flaherty said that Moody's firm told him they wished to retain him to have a "friend at court." 380
Said his wife begged him not to take the money as it would be selling himself. 380
Flaherty announced his candidacy at Douglas's suggestion. June 19, 1905. 382
Crowley sent out letters to members in favor of. 382
Some replied favorably, some did not reply at all, and some replied they were pledged to Gaston. 382

Flaherty, Judge (Cont.)
Flaherty lunches at C.S.H. house with Gov. Douglas.
June 19, 1905. 382
Flaherty suggested Crowley for Chairman of Executive
Committee; Gov. Douglas objectedto an Irish
American as their prominence injured the party. 382
C.S.H. tells Douglas he was elected under Flaherty's
leadership. 382
Gaston tells Douglas that he absolutely controls the
state committee, but that if Douglas wants Flaherty
for chairman he will yield. 382
Douglas said he desired it and Gaston nominated Flaherty
who was unanimously elected. 382, 383.
Gaston's followers try to take from Flaherty power to
appoint committees. 383, 384.
C.S.H. says this is an affront to Douglas who asked for
Flaherty's appointment. 384.
The rules, however, were so amended. 384
Flaherty insists that Crowley shall be put on the executive
committee but he finally withdraws. 385
Flaherty consults with Gaston and appoints an
executive committee agreeable to Gaston. 385
Flaherty appoints Arthur Lyman, as Gaston stated that
Douglas wanted him as chairman of executive committee.385
Douglas has treated C.S.H. and Flaherty very unfairly. 385
Douglas tells Flaherty he will not appoint C.S.H. as orator
at the Portland, Oregon, Fair, as it would be
displeasing to Gaston. 386
Douglas intimates he may appoint Flaherty to the
Superior Bench. Oct. 19, 1905. 392

Flax
C.S.H. promises E. A. Whitman, Esq., counsel for Mr. Leeson
that he will try to persuade Congressman O'Neil to
introduce a bill putting flax on the free list.
May 18, 1892. 21

Fleitman cases
Carlisle and C.S.H. refuse to pay the Fleitman refunds on
hat trimmings. May 11, 1894. 88
See - Hat trimming refunds.

Folk, Governor
Speaks, with CSH at dinner of the Tilden Club, N. Y.
Jan. 9, 1903. 290

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Flower, Governor, N. Y.
David B. Hill says, broke an agreement with him when he came out for McKinley, and that it destroyed his influence. Oct. 13, 1896. 176

Flynn, C. J.
Speaks at Stoneham with C.S.H. Oct. 14, 1891. 5

Foot and mouth disease
C.S.H., with H.P.H., sails for London, as counsel of Int. Mercantile Marine, on "Mayflower" of Dominion Line April 23, 1903. 295
Went over to explain to officers of the company in London the status of the foot and mouth disease. 295
Also to obtain an assurance that the embargo against Boston and Portland cattle would be removed on request of U. S. Govt. 295
C.S.H., with Dr. Wray, U.S. Agent at London, has conferences with the chief veterinarian, Dr. Cope. 296
Dr. Cope finally said the quarantine would be removed six weeks or two months after the outbreak had ceased. 296
Said an official request from one Government would probably be promptly complied with. 296
See - 27 Sc. Bks. 82
(This disease began in Chelsea near Boston and quickly spread over New England causing very great damage and resulting in an embargo by Great Britain on all cattle shipped from Boston and Portland. C.S.H. represented the Boston and Maine R.R. and worked in cooperation with Dr. Salmon of the Department of Agriculture. Squads of Government men went all over New England killing diseased cattle and fumigating barns, etc. The state authorities generally helped. In Mass., however, the agents of the Department of Agriculture were arrested at Concord for alleged cruelty in killing animals. The U. S. Court, however, issued a writ of habeas corpus and quashed the proceeding. The disease at last became under control, and the importance of having Great Britain remove the embargo which closed Boston and Portland was realized. It was finally determined to send C.S.H. to London for the New England Railroads and the Int Mercantile Marine to fully acquaint the S.S. officers in England of the exact status of the matter, and to secure the release of the embargo. This action was fully concurred in by the Agricultural Department. The Secretary of Agriculture offered to have C.S.H. appointed as a Commissioner of the U.S. with full diplomatic powers. C.S.H. felt, however, that such a course, by bringing this important trade question

Foot and Mouth disease (Cont.)
into diplomacy, would probably involve much delay and advised against it.
There was reason to believe that the agricultural interests of Great Britain might fight the removal of the embargo from reasons of protection of their own interests.
The agricultural agent, Dr. Wray, in London, was instructed to give every facility to C.S.H., and C.S.H. was told to avail himself of Ambassador Choates' assistance in any way he cared to. When C.S.H. reached London, he at once told Mr. Cheate and Henry White all the details of his mission and they both agreed it was better to keep the matter out of the diplomatic field, but both were only too happy to render any assistance, informally, C.S.H. might desire. C.S.H. and Dr. Wray agreed that the first thing to do was to get in touch with the chief veterinarian, Dr. Cope, and satisfy him that the disease had run its course, and after that, to take the matter up with the Board of Trade. Accordingly, C.S.H. had many talks with Dr. Cope, found that England had foot and mouth disease to some extent, and finally satisfied Dr. Cope that the embargo could be safely removed.

C.S.H. and Dr. Wray then asked for an appointment with a Sir Charles (?) Eliot, who was Under Secretary. He fixed a date but when C.S.H. called he was too busily engaged to see him. He kept making new appointments, only to break them. Dr. Wray was very angry and even threatened to have a friend of his in Parliament interrogate the Government, but C.S.H. dissuaded him. C.S.H. told Cheate and White who were indignant; they both said they knew Eliot very well and would gladly call on him with C.S.H., but C.S.H. would not agree to this, as he felt it would only complicate matters.

Lord Camperdown said he knew Eliot very well and was mortified at his action. To make a long story short, C.S.H. never was able to meet Eliot, but finally obtained an assurance from Dr. Cope that if no new cases had developed when C.S.H. reached Boston, the embargo would be removed.

Just before sailing home, C.S.H. told Henry White to say to Eliot that he had never in his life seen such a man of unwieldy "red tape" as Eliot had revealed, and, further, to say to Eliot that he had kept C.S.H. waiting for nearly 3 weeks, while if Eliot were to come to Washington, he would guarantee to secure for him an interview with any cabinet member or even with the President of the U.S., on such an important question, within 2 or 3 days!

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Foot and mouth disease (Cont.)
On reaching Boston, C.S.H. found that the agricultural agents and the railroads were in despair, as new cases had developed among some calves kept in a barn in a small town near Boston. On inquiry it was found that Dr. Councilman of Boston owned them and was experimenting on them. The Agricultural Department agents told C.S.H. they believed that Councilman had discovered the germ of foot and mouth disease and had deliberately produced it in these animals. They wanted to have him arrested at once, but C.S.H. insisted on a careful investigation first. As a result of this investigation, it was found that Councilman was using these cows only in connection with his studies on small pox and that the cows got the foot and mouth disease from vaccine procured from Philadelphia which contained the germ of the disease.
This was the last trouble, and shortly after, the embargo was removed by Great Britain.)

Takes Carlisle from Gray Gables to Marion in yacht "Wild Duck" Sept. 25, 1894. 94
Takes C.S.H. back to Gray Gables. 94

(Mr. Forbes was a great admirer of Cleveland and contributed liberally to the Dem. State ticket. Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle visited him at Naushim and he named a tree for Mr. Carlisle. Later, he wanted a Customs Inspector placed on Naushim to guard against smuggling, but, although Sec. Olney strongly favored it, C.S.H. could find no valid reason for it and refused to make the appointment.)

Force Bill
See - Federal Elections bill

Foss, Eugene
Tariff letter. 1903. 26 Scr. Bks. 32, 42
Polled 70% of Republic on vote in caucuses. 26 - 42
Favors free coal and beef. 27 - 94.
Favors Canadian reciprocity.
28 - 133
29 - 30, 52
30 - 92
31 - 121
33- 89, 98
35 - 85
38 - 31, 116, 121
44 - 38, 41

Foss, Eugene (Cont.)
Home market Club opposes, as a delegate to National Convention, 1903. 30- 89
Replies to Home Market Club. 1903. 30 - 88, 89
Replies to Lodge on Alaska. 1903. 30 - 95
Quotes Republican authority for tariff revision. 31 - 121
Attacks Lodge on reciprocity, 1904. 33 - 89, 98
Favors reciprocity with Canada and Newfoundland, 1904. 35 - 88
Speech. Rep. State Convention, 1904. 38 - 119
Gen. Draper tells C.S.H. he would prefer to have a Democrat elected on issue of tariff reform than a Republican like Foss, etc. Nov. 30, 1904. 381
Letter to Chauncey Smith.. 43 - 51, 71
Letter on prices criticised. 44 - 58, 80
Attacks Draper. Reciprocity, 1906. 44 - 41
Refers to Republican state platform as a pussy cat platform. 44 - 95
Nominated for Lieutenant Governor with Vahey for Governor. Is financing the state committee. Oct. - 1909. 59 - 93, 109
Frothingham defeats, by 6710 votes. 59-93

(C.S.H. was told by some of the party leaders that Foss wanted the nomination for Lt. Governor and would subscribe a very large sum for the nomination. C.S.H. was to be presiding officer and the leaders asked him if he would consent to this deal. C.S.H. said No, but that the matter was in the hands of the convention. The committee on the balance of the state ticket notified C.S.H. during the convention that they would report a ticket with Foss on it as Lt. Governor, but they would delay their report for the reason that some labor leaders, bitterly opposed to Foss, were in the convention, but that they were fast getting drunk and leaving. Finally, after a long delay the committee said the last labor leader had become drunk and had left the convention, and the committee made its report, on which the previous question was at once called, to avoid attacks on Foss, and it was carried. Thus Foss bought the nomination and, with the assistance of the previous question, became, although a Republican, the Dem. nominee for Lt. Governor.)

Elected to Congress by 5640 majority over Buchanan. Mar. 23, 1910
60 Sc. Bk. 159
61 " " 1
C.S.H. interview on Foss's election. 60 Sc. Bk. 160
Speech in H.R. was written by Lavers. 64 Scr. bk. 137

Foss, Eugene (Cont.)

(In the spring of 1910, Congressman Lovering died and a special election was held to fill the vacancy. Buchanan defeated Judge Harris for the Republican nomination, and there was much bitterness in the Republican ranks. Foss asked C.S.H. to accept the Dem. Nomination and said he would contribute $10,000 to C.S.H.'s campaign. C.S.H. said he could not accept because of important legal work for the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The Democratic Committee asked C.S.H. to accept the nomination but he declined. Finally, while in Washington, he received a telegram that the convention had unanimously nominated him. C.S.H. returned and declined to accept for the reasons given above. Foss was then nominated and elected).

Interview attacking Lodge. (Written by C.S.H.)
Mar. 21, 1910. 60 Scr. bks. 149

Vahey will not withdraw for Governor in favor of. 1910
61 Sc. Bks. 101, 103

Fitzgerald declares for, for Governor.
April 7, 1910. 61 Sc. Bks. 98

Foss is silent. 61 - 101

Foss won't run if Vahey does.
May 25, 1910. 62 Sc. Bks. 142

Vahey won't withdraw for Foss. 62 Sc. Bk. 153

Foss not a candidate for Governor.
63 Sc. Bks. 61

Not a candidate if Vahey runs. 63 Sc. Bks. 103, 115

Vahey interview. Doubtful. 63 Sc. Bks. 107

Vahey won't withdraw. 63 Sc. Bks. 115

Labor record of Foss. Aug. 11, 1910. 63 Sc. Bks. 159

Labor opposes Foss. Aug. - 1910. 64 Sc. Bks. 7, 9.

McLeod tells C.S.H. there is a fair chance that Foss may pull out in favor of C.S.H. or some other man.
Aug. 15, 1910. 418

Said Vahey had agreed to withdraw in favor of Foss. 418

Vahey told Foss that in view of his previous interviews, especially on June 1, he must gradually prepare the public for his withdrawal. 418

Foss told Vahey he could take his own time. 418

McLeod did not say directly but distinctly implied that Vahey received some pecuniary consideration from Foss. 418

Tells C. S. H. he (McLeod) had discussed with Vahey the easiest way of withdrawl in accordance with the agreement with Foss. 419

McLeod tells C.S.H. he is the strongest candidate but that Foss would probably get more Republican votes. 419

C.S.H. tells Douglas that the Managers are luke warm to him because they think Foss will make an enormous campaign contribution. Aug. 21, 1910. 435

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Foss, Eugene (Cont.)
Lavers calls on C.S.H.; is very bitter towards Foss.
Aug. 31, 1910. 428

Campaign for Governor, 1910.
See - 66 Scr. Bks. Index of campaign.
Foss asks C.S.H. to withdraw. 66 Sc. Bks. 72, 84
Foss says party will reward C.S.H. for his loyalty.
68 Sc. Bk. 48, 56.
Norman White attacks Foss. 68 Sc. Bks. 135, 141
Foss replies. 68 Sc. Bks. 139, 140, 146
The campaign was a nasty one. Foss used money without stint but made a return for primary expenses of only $237. 67 Sc. Bks. 17, 34, 43.
69 " " 12, 13.

(One evening during the campaign Foss offered to toss up a cent with C.S.H. to settle the nomination. C.S.H. declimdd.)

The Public Service Corporations favored Foss and opposed C.S.H. during the primaries. 67 Sc. Bks. 156
Most of the delegates were unpledged. 65 Sc. Bk. 133, 136
Foss attacks C.S.H. in a circular, as a corporation man.
See 66 Sc. Bk.
Riot in convention. Said to have been caused by Republicans.
66 Sc. Bks. 18, 23, 24, 82, 99
67 " " 128
68 " " 1
Committee of four appointed.
66 Sc. Bk. 40, 41
68 " " 4, 21.
Foss suggests new convention. 66 Sc. Bk. 71
Postal card ballot.

Foss	495
Hamlin	484
Vahey	3
Mansfield	1
Riordan	3
Blanks	3
	989

Foss elected Governor; has 32,987 plurality over Draper.
Nov. - 1910.68Sc. bk. 67
Foss returned campaign expenses of only $37,000.
68 Sc. Bk. 97
(C.S.H. believes Foss spent over $100,000)
Foss declares for Gaston for Senator.
68 Sc. Bks. 116, 134, 137, 145
Foss declares against Gaston for Senator
68 Sc. bk. 140
Springfield Republican said the Foss men employed tactics against C.S.H. that prejudiced every one close enough to see what was going on.
Jan. 8, 1911.
69 Sc. bks. 76

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Foss, Eugene (Cont.)
Practical politics says Foss paid McLeod to oppose C.S.H. 70 Sc. Bks. 107
Boston Journal said Foss owed his nomination to Lomarney and Fitzgerald; that without their backing C.S.H. would have whipped Foss to a standstill. May 23, 1911. 71 Sc. Bk. 89
Boston Journal said C.S.H. would not make terms with the Boston leaders and Foss would - hence his nomination. May 23, 1911. 71 Sc. Bks. 89
Cuts wages, 1911. 69 - 119.
Rumor that Foss will use the postal card ballot as basis of appointments. 1911
69 - 145, 156.
Postal card ballots destroyed. 69 - 156.
Wishes to spend 3 millions on East Boston improvements. 70 - 17
Practical politics says Foss paid McLeod for opposing C.S.H. 70 - 107
Pardons granted by. 70 - 102.
Speech on currency bill of Aldrich. April 8, 1911. 71 - 10
Controls East Boston Land Company and ejects Henry M. Whitney as a director. 71 - 45.
Boston Journal says C.S.H. would have whipped Foss to a standstill except for Fitzgerald and Lomarney. May 23, 1911. 71 - 89
Says CS.H. would not make terms with the Boston leaders and Foss would, so the nomination went to Foss. May 23, 1911. 71 - 89
Foss and lobbyist Libby. United Shoe Machinery fight. July 22, 1911. 71 - 160
Review. Gov. Foss and Legislature. July 29, 1911. 72- 17, 23.
Says the Imprisonment idea should be abolished. Wishes every prisoner instates prison at Charlestown could be removed to a safe distance, and the place blown up by dynamite. Aug. 6, 1911. 72- 52
Foundry of, breaks the law as to employment of women. Oct. 1, 1911. 72- 162
Women as core workers. Oct. 8, 1911. 73- 46
Veto of Ellis Milk bill. Explains. 73- 53
Violates union rules at garage. 73- 89
Record of. Oct. 21, 1911. 73- 122
Brandeis praises record of. 73 - 114, 125
Roger Sturgis answers Brandeis. 73- 128
Attacks Far Alpaca Company. 1911. 73- 134
Springfield Republican says that advertising that C.S.H. and Williams did not speak at Boston rally was merely to make trouble for Foss. 73- 141.

Foss, Eugene (Cont.)
Foss has not made good. Boston Transcript.
Oct. 25, 1911. 73 - 143.
Joseph Lamarney Attacks. Nov. 4, 1911. 74 - 1.
Appointment of Droppers for R.R. Commission opposed. 1911.
74 - 13.
Foss elected Governor over Frothingham, having a plurality of 8102. 74 Sc. Bk. 25, 61.
Boston Herald quotes Foss, approving the R.R. merger in June, 1907. Nov. 6, 1911. 74- 15.
Alliance of Hearst and. Nov. 6, 1911. 74- 15
Bryan praises Foss as a Presidential candidate.1911
74- 43.
Speech. Charleston, S. Carolina.
Predicts new parties. Nov. - 1911. 74- 74
Party spent $18796 in 1911. 74- 113
Foss boom for President. Jan. 6, 1912. 74- 139
Foss favors C.S.H. for Governor. May 25, 1912. 75-56
Byrnes says R.R.'s are with Foss as to Public Utilities Commission, 1912. 75- 71
Tinkham wants Foss impeached.
Reasons:-
Working agreement with New Haven R.R.
Promise to sign trolley bill if he gets other legislation.
Promises appointments to get legislation.
Deal with railroad as to East Boston Land Company, in which Foss is a large stockholder.
Deal by which Foss was to favor the merger in return for help for other legislation.
Agreement to veto Grand Trunk R.R. bill.
June 10, 1912. 75- 82.
Foss denies above. 75- 82
Vetoes western trolley bill. June, 1912. 75- 86
Attacks New Haven R.R. 75- 86
Signs Grand Trunk R.R. bill. June 10, 1912. 75- 82
Cushing criticises Foss for using veto as a club.
June 14, 1912. 75- 88
Foss replies; says R.R.'s control Legislature. 75 -88
Cushing charges:-
Foss recommended themerger to the legislature.
Favored trolley bill if subject to state control; when made so subject, vetoed it. 75 - 103
Four delegates voted for Foss on 21st ballot at National Convention, 1912. 75- 127
Clark and Wilson men sore at premature boom for Foss.
75 - 127
Foss boom falls flat. 75- 129, 132, 133, 148
Foss's kitchen cabinet. 75- 133.
Bryan says Foss is acceptable as a compromise candidate1912
75- 147
Riley says Fitzgerald played fair for Foss. 75- 154
Foss's vote in National Convention for President.

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Foss, Eugene (Cont.)
Ballot. 19. 1 vote
20 2 votes
21 5
22 43
23 45
24 43
25 43
26 43 75 Sc. Bks. 128, 133.
Fitzgerald withdraws Foss's name. 75- 158
76 - 5

Springfield Republican says:
Walsh and Malley begged Foss to pull out to defeat Murphy's attempt to kill Wilson
Foss would not let his followers go when the influence of the state might have been powerful. July 3, 1912. 76 - 6, 20.
Foss friendly to C.S.H. for Governor, 1912. 76 - 24
Washburn attacks Foss's R.R. inconsistencies. Aug. 2, 1912. 76 - 91,155.
Pelletier attacks Foss as a tool of corporations. Sept. 12, 1912. 77 - 155
C.S.H. declines to preside at Foss rally inNew Bedford in preliminary campaign for nomination. Sept. 17, 1912. 76 -164
C.S.H. declined gift of $9000 for Foss in Congressional campaign. Sept. 18, 1912. 78 - 1
Record of Gov. Foss, 1912. 78 - 14
Foss wins primary vote for Governor; over Pelletier by 26614 votes. Sept, 1912. 78 Sc. Bk. 16
Foss attacks Walker and N. Haven R.R. Oct. 20, 1912. 78, 107
Walker says Foss recommended the R.R. merger. Oct. 29, 1912. 78 - 108
Boston Transcript says Foss is not sincere in attacking New Haven R.R, Oct. 29, 1912. 78 - 108
Tinkham attacks Foss:-
Secret co-worker with N. Haven R.R. advocated R.R. merger in his mangural.
Advocated Western Trolley bill in special message
Vetoed it only when his friendly relations with New Haven R.R. had been exposed in Senate.
Assured N.Haven R.R. of his opposition to Grand TrunkR.R. bill.
Signed the bill only under popular compulsion.
New Haven R.R. helped him incorporate the East Boston Land Company, in which he was a large stockholder.
Did not dare to prove his charge that New Haven R.R. improperly influenced the legislature.

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Foss, Eugene (Cont.)
Was in conference with Byrnes up to veto of Trolley bill.
Promised to sign full train bill, but vetoed it at request of New Haven R.R. Oct. 29, 1912. 78 - 108
Foss reelected Governor over Walker by plurality of 48,650. Nov. - 1912. 78 Sc. Bk. 124, 140
79 " " 82.
C.S.H. asks Foss, at request of C.S. Bird, Progressive candidate, to call a special session to pass a Senatorial primary law, 1912. 78 - 116, 118, 119.
Fitzgerald attacks Foss for indorsing Plunkett for Senate. Nov. 11, 1912. 78 - 145
Appoints H.P.H. on commission for fair at San Francisco. Nov. 20, 1912. 79 - 12, 13, 15.
Suggested for cabinet, 1912. 79 - 135
80 - 7
Friends of Williams say he opposed Wilson in interest of Foss. 1912. 79 - 135
Springfield Republican denies this. 79 - 138

Foster, John W.
Invites C.S.H. to dinner at Arlington Hotel to meet Li Hung Chung, Prime Minister of China.
C.S.H., suffering from malaria, had to leave town and could not accept. Sept. 4, 1896. 171, 172
C.S.H. advises Sec. Gage that, owing to the age of Sec. Sherman, a crisis was at hand in fur seal matters and that Gen. Foster should be called in and given general charge of the matter.
Sec. Gage agreed. March 31, 1897. 186
See - Sherman
Sec. Gage tells C.S.H., President McKinley wishes C.S.H. to prepare a letterto Sherman giving control of the fur seal negotiations to Gen. Foster. Mar. 31, 1897. 186
(C.S.H. was told by Gage that the President was too busy to write Sherman but wanted C.S.H. to prepare a draft for him to sign and to write the letter as from one old friend to another, referring to their old acquaintance, friendship, etc. etc.)
C.S.H. prepared the draft and Gage told C.S.H. the President signed it and said he would send it. March 31, 1897. 186
Gage wires C.S.H. at Hot Springs, Va., that President McKinley wishes to retain General Foster and C.S.H. to take part in negotiations to settle thefur seal controversy in behalf of the U.S. C.S.H. accepts. April 8, 1897. 187
President McKinley and Assistant Secretary Cridler believe, as does also C.S.H., that Gen. Foster, while in London, must have secretly given to Whitelaw Reid, owner of the N.Y. Tribune, and then Special Ambassador to Great Britain, - a copy of Sherman's letter to Salisbury, dated May 10, on the

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Foster, John W. (Cont.)
Fur seal matter. Foster denies this.
July 14, 1897. 191

The N. Y. Tribune published this letter without
authority and it caused great excitement in London.191
Much speculation as to who actually wrote the letter. 192
Papers, generally, attributed the authorship to C.S.H. 192
The letter was in fact the production of both General
Foster and C.S.H. 192
C.S.H. briefed it, furnishing the statistical matter and
the legal argument, but Gen. Foster actually wrote it.192
C.S.H. strongly objected to certain phrases of it. 192
C.S.H., at Foster's urgent solicitation, finally agreed to
it, convinced that Great Britain would not reopen the
fur seal question,as we desired, unless a very sharp
note was sent. 192
The note accused Great Britain of bad faith and proved it.192
Great Britain had refused to reopen it in a series of
letters, very supercilious and almost insolent, imputing
bad faith to the U.S. 192
President McKinley at first would not permit the note to
be sent, nor did Sherman want to sign it, but Foster
finally persuaded them it was advisable. 193
The fact is, however, that both President McKinley and
Sec. Sherman read Foster's note and tacitly approved it
by allowing it to be sent. 193
C.S.H. meets Foster in New York returning from Russia, on
the St. Louis, and went to Washington with him.
August 6, 1897. 194
C.S.H. and Foster confer with Sec. Sherman in Washington.
Aug. 7, 1897. 194
Foster tells C.S.H. he must go to Japan as the Japanese
are inclined not to cooperate with the U.S. because of
opposition to the annexation of Hawaii.
Aug. 7, 1897. 194
Foster shows C.S.H. a draft of arrangement with Russia, in
which he agreed that Russia should have the benefit
of all future changes in the fur seal regulations made
by Great Britain and the U.S.
Aug. 7, 1897. 194, 195.
C.S.H. objected and said we should agree only to use our
best efforts to obtain for Russia the same benefit for
her fur seals as we obtained for ours. 195
C.S.H. thought that a binding agreement might be a breach
of the spirit of the Paris Award. 195
Foster did not agree with C.S.H., but will presumably
discuss it with President McKinley with whom he has an
appointment for tomorrow. 195
Foster wires from Lake Champlain that President McKinley
desires C.S.H. togo to Japan. Aug. 9, 1897. 195
C.S.H. goes to Henderson Harbor to spend Sunday with
General Foster and to receive final instructions for
his journey. 196

Foster, John W. (Cont.)
C.S.H. is given a draft for $1500 for his expenses by the State Department. 196
C.S.H. spends Sunday at Henderson Harbor with General Foster. Met there, Assistant Sec. Cridler and Chang Yen Hoon, and his Secretary, Sir Chentung Liang Chung. Aug. 15, 1897. 196
Mr. Herod, Secretary of Legation at Tokio tells C.S.H.:- Foster, while travelling around the world with his wife, and a friend, with his friend's two daughters, asked an audience for himself and for his whole party as a part of his suite. 209
The Empress declined to receive the daughters because their father's rank, - a Major - was not sufficiently high to entitle them to an audience. 209
Foster was very indignant. 209
The Empress, finally, was "taken ill" and declined to receive any of them. 209
Denison tells C.S.H. that Foster did no good in settling the terms of peace between China and Japan. 210
Sayd that before Li Hung Chang and Foster had reached Japan, Japan had definitely decided on just how much to recede from its original demands on China. 210
Said that Foster, however, did good work in persuading China to see the inevitable, - that it would be useless to continue the war. 210

(When C.S.H. landed at San Francisco, the papers were announcing that Great Britain had declined to enter the conference and denied that she had ever agreed to enter. C.S.H. was much perturbed, as he had told Count Okuma that Great Britain had agreed to enter it. C.S.H. got out his instructions and found that he was directed to inform Count Okuma that Great Britain had agreed to enter it. There was an acrimonious controversy with Great Britain as to this, finally terminating the later Canadian expert conference.)

Foster and C.S.H. have a secret conference at the University Club, N. Y., with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies, on fur seal and other matters. Oct. 31, 1897. 215
See - Canada
Foster and C.S.H., by authority of President McKinley gave Laurier the assurance that if the fur seal controversy was satisfactorily settled, Mr. Kasson would take up a general reciprocity treaty.
Oct. 31,1897. 219
Foster asks C.S.H. to go to Montreal to see Van Horne and Shaughnessy and have them impress on Laurier the necessity for settling the fur seal question.
Nov. 1, 1897. 219

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Foster, John W. (Cont.)
Foster, Dr. Jordan, and C.S.H., sign a treaty between U.S., Russia, and Japan, in behalf of U.S; signed by Pierre Botkine and Mr. de Wallant, for Russia; and by S. Fujita and K. Mitsukuri for Japan. Nov. 6, 1897. 220
Japan soon realized that her herds were practically destroyed and that her real interest lay in pelagic sealing. Only with greatest difficulty was she prevented from withdrawing. 215
C.S.H. received $5000 for services. 228
See - Fur seals
Treaties
Foster attends meeting of U.S. - Canadian fur sea experts. Nov. 10, 1897. 222
Foster bitterly offends D'Arcy Thompson by threatening to cable Lord Salisbury. Nov. 15, 1897. 225
Agreement signed. Nov. 16, 1897. 225
See - Canada
Foster and other U.S. and Canadian delegates have their photograph taken. 225
Foster and C.S.H. later confer with Laurier. 225, 227
See - Canada
C.S.H. in Washington at Foster's request awaiting an answer from Laurier. Nov. 22, 1897. 228
Sec. Gage at Foster's request approved a voucher for $5000 as compensation to C.S.H. for Japanese trip. 228
Sec. Sherman, while not disapproving it, said he wished to consult with the President first. 228
Foster saw the President and he approved the voucher.228
Foster wires C.S.H. to meet Stanley-Brown in N.Y. on fur seal business. Dec. 24, 1897. 229
C.S.H., at Foster's request, prepared a draft of regulations for the new fur seal bill, prohibiting importation of seal skins killedin North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. Dec. 27, 1897. 229
C.S.H. in Washington drawing regulations with Foster. Dec. 28, 1897. 229
C.S.H., at Foster's request, holds secret conference at Sir William Van Horne's house in Montreal with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies. Jan. 2, 1898. 230
C.S.H. writes Foster as to conference. Jan. 3, 1898. 230
See - Canada
C.S.H. and H.P.H. dine with Foster in Washington. Dec.13,1898. 236
Fee of, in Ward case. 71 Sc. Bks. 127

Foster, Secretsy of Treasury.
Carlisle sustains C.S.H. claim that the settlement made by, with North American Commercial Company was illegal. Case argued in court. May 8, 1894. 89
See - North Amer. Com. Co.

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Foster, Sdcretary of Treasury (Cont.)
E. A. Williams tells C.S.H. of order of, for killing 60,000 fur seals in 1890 at request of Sen. Elkins. Mar. 26, 1895. 115
Says Foster was absolutely dominated by Elkins. 115
Believes that Foster was paid outright to remit this rental. 116
Says Foster would have signed a new lease based upon the rental as remitted, had he not been scared by an anonymous letter threatening to expose the whole matter.116

Fowler banking bill.
Bryan introduces a resolution attacking the.
July - 1904. 340

Fox, Jabes
Speaks, with C.S.H., at Mass. Reform Club dinner.
Dec. 4, 1892. 44

Fox, Mr.
C.S.H. meets, on excursion with Lord Russell.
Sept. 19, 1896. 172

Francis, Secretary
Goes on excursion to Mount Vernon with Lord Russell.
Sept. 19, 1896. 172
Z. W. Pease tells C.S.H. that certain prominent Democrats want to nominate, for President and C.S.H. for Vice President.
Sept. 1907. 410, 411.

See - Pease, Z. W.

Fraser, Albert
C.S.H. consults, on fur seal question.
Dec. 27, 1897. 229

Free silver
C.S.H. speaks in favor of an anti free silver resolution at meeting of the N.E. Tariff Reform League. March 15, 1892. 13
See - Bryan
Cleveland

French, Walter
C.S.H. lunches with. Dec. 17, 1891. 7

(After C.S.H. retired from the Treasury, Walter French called on him in Boston in behalf of the Fleitman claim for hat trimming refunds and said he would give C.S.H. a blank check which he could fill in with any amount as a retainer. C.S.H. contemptuously declined to accept it.)

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick
C.S.H., after addressing, at Providence, was elected an honorary member.
Mar. 17, 1903. 290

Frye, Senator
Boston Herald criticises Carlisle's reply to attacks of Sen. Frye editorially but refuses to print his letter. Nov. 1894. 98
Attacks Carlisle in speech at Malden. 100
See - Carlisle
Had agreed to speak in favor of C.S.H. fur seal bill, but unanimous consent was refused to take it up.
Feb. 16, 1895. 114

Fryer, Miss
C.S.H. goes to hear final debate on tariff bill with, niece of Mrs. Daniel Manning. Feb.1, 1894. 77

Fugita, S.
Count Okuma introduces C.S.H. to, one of the fur seal delegates. Sept. 8, 1897. 204
Says he will instruct Fugita to go over whole matter with C.S.H. 205
Calls on C.S.H. Sept. 9, 1897. 206
Attends dinner given to C.S.H. by Baron Kiukawa.
Sept. 13, 1897. 207
Attends dinner given to C.S.H. by Minister Buck.
Sept. 15, 1897. 209
Dennison says Fugita will be instructed just as C.S.H. wishes. Sept. 15, 1897. 211
Attends dinner of Count Okuma to C.S.H. Sept. 22, 1897.213
After dinner Fugita tells C.SH. generally as to his instructions and C.S.H. cabled Sherman.
Sept. 22, 1897. 213
C.S.H. sails from Yokohama with Fugita.
Sept. 23, 1897. 213
Fugita tells C.S.H. that under existing law the Japanese Government can put any restraint or limitation on fur seal killing, but that absolute prohibition would require a new act of parliament, which would be difficult to obtain. Sept. 28, 1897. 213
Says his Government would not want to recommend absolute prohibition unless England and the other powers agreed; that if England did not agree, such prohibition would give a monopoly to Canadian vessels which would increase in number proportionally to the falling off in ships of other nationalities. 213, 214
Said his Govt. will agree to any restriction and will do all it can to help the U.S. 214
Said that the new Japanese bounty law would cause no trouble as it is subject to any restrictions the Government may make. 214

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Fugita, S. (Cont.)
Gives C.S.H. a dinner in San Francisco.
Oct. - 1897. 214
Signs treaty in behalf of Japan.
Nov. 6, 1897. 220

Fukai, Mr.
Dines with C.S.H. at his house. Dinner to
Count Matsukata. April 11, 1897. 262

Fuller, Mrs.
C.S.H. attends Symphony concert with, wife of
the Chief Justice; has supper at her house
afterward.
Jan. 8, 1895. 110

Fur seal lecture
C.S.H. gives, at Albany, N.Y., at St. Agnes School,
under auspices of Miss Pruyn and other graduates.
Introduced by Rev. Dr. Battershall. Stayed with
Mrs. William G. Rice. June 15, 1897. 189
See also -
Alaska
Canada
Japan

Fur seals
Sec. of Navy writes Sec. of Treasury asking whether the
contract between the Treasury and the North American
Commercial Company for killing fur seals on the
Pribylof Islands has been modified in any way.
- 1893. 84
C.S.H., on examination, found that a settlement had
been made which he believed to be illegal. 84
James C. Carter of N. Y. argues before Mr. Carlisle
for the North American Commercial Co., in the
matter of the rental for fur seals. Carlisle,
sustained C.S.H. in view that Foster's settlement
was illegal and referred to it to the Attorney
General for suit. May 8, 1894. 89
Carlisle notifies the North American Comm. Co.
of his decision. May 12, 1894. 89
Carlisle directs C.S.H. to go to Alaska to examine
into fur seal matters on the Pribylof Islands,
the salmon fisheries, etc. etc. Places revenue
cutter Rush at disposal of C.S.H.
June 7, 1894. 92

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Fur seals (Cont.)
Itinerary of C.S.H.
1894.

June 11. Left Washington
" 12. At Boston
" 13. At N. Y.
" 15. At Chicago
" 17. Denver
Entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Julian Kebbler (Emma Abbot)
" 19. Colorado Springs
Ascended Pikes Peak by R.R.
" 20. Colorado Springs
" 22. Salt Lake City.
Stayed with Nat M. Brigham, Harvard 1887, U.S. Marshall.
" 24-27. San Francisco
Entertained by William Thomas, father of Molly Thomas, niece of Attorney General Olney.
" 28. Los Angeles
" 29. San Diego
Delivered address before Board of Trade
Cut off by R.R. Strike

July 1. Redondo
" 2. Los Angeles
" 4. Redondo
" 6. Sailed on Light House tender
" Madrono.
" 7. Santa Barbara and Monterey.
" 8. San Francisco
" 9. Napa.
Visited Mr. Thomas
" 10. San Francisco
" 13. S.S. for Portland, Oregon
At Astoria, at Mouth of Columbia River, the Collector of Customs came aboard and gave me a basket of salmon cheeks.
" 16. Portland, Oregon
Attended trial of opium smugglers.
" 18. Tacoma, Washington.
" 19. Seattle, Washington. 92
" 20. Port Townsend, " 93
" 21. Everett, "
" 22. Puget Sound and Victoria, B.C.
" 23. Sailed from Victoria on U.S. Rev. Cutter "Richard Rush"
" 23-31. At sea
" 31. Unalaska

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Fur seals (Cont.)

August 1. Unalaska
2. Bering Sea
3 to 8. St. Paul's Island
8 St. George's Island
9. Unalaska
10. At sea
11. Akutan
12. Belkofski
13. Sand Point
14. Unga Island
15. At sea
16. Karluc, Kadiac Island.
Salmon fisheries.
18. St. Paul, Kadiac Island
19-21. At sea
21. Yakutat Bay. Near Mt. St. Elias
22. At sea
23. Sitka
26. Juneau.
28. Fort Wrangel
29. Karan, Loring, Mitlakhatla
At Mitlahkata, attended church held by Indians and they delivered an address to which C.S.H. replied.
30. Fort Simpson, B.C.

Sept. 3. Nanaimo and Vancouver
6-8 En route. Can. Pac. Ry.
9. St. Paul and Minneapolis
10. Duluth
11. Superior, Wisconsin
12. Sault Ste Marie
Bradbury Smalley, Collector of Customs, Burlington, Vt. met C.S.H. at Minneapolis and took him to Montreal on a private car of Minn. S. Ste Marie R.R.
14. Montreal
17. Burlington, Vt. Rutland, Vt., Proctor, Vt.,
Visited Senator Proctor.
18. Marion, Mass. 93

Distance traversed by C.S.H:-

	Miles
Washington to Boston.	500
Boston - N. Y.	220
N. Y. - Chicago	1000
Chicago - Denver	1025
Denver - Salt Lake City	895
Salt Lake City - San Francisco	1000
San Francisco - San Diego	500
San Diego - San Francisco	500
San Francisco - Port Townsend	800

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Fur seals (Cont.)

Distance traversed by C.S.H. (Cont.)

On S.S. Richard Rush

At sea to and from Bering Sea	5105 knots	
Victoria, B.C.,-Pasqua	1176 miles	
Pasqua - St. Paul	710 "	
St. Paul - Duluth	156 "	
Duluth - S. Ste Marie	410 "	
S. Ste Marie - Montreal	625 "	
Montreal to Newport, Vt.	218 "	
Montreal to Quebec and return	344 "	
Montreal - Boston	344 "	
Boston - Washington, D. C.	500 "	
Total mileage	16028 "	
Add correction for 5105 knots	773 "	
Grand total mileage	16801 "	95

Expense of journey:

Personal	$291.72	
Official	597.94 (including board on Rev. Cutter)	
Total . . .	889.66	95

C.S.H. preparing report on Alaska and fur seals. Jan. 21, 1895. 110

Annual pelagic catches of seals show great increase 111

Herd will soon be exterminated. 111

Sec. Gresham, at C.S.H. suggestion, will try to reopen the fur seal arbitration and obtain new regulations. 111

C.S.H. asked by Sec. Gresham to prepare a letter to Pauncefote asking a reopening of whole matter. 111

C.S.H. suggests return to Modus Vivendi of 1892-1893.111

C.S.H. suggests closing up Bering Sea but leaving North Pacific Ocean open. 111

On reflection, decides closing Bering Sea not adequate as the pelagic sealers could chase the herd during May, June, and July in the North Pacific (closed under Paris Award) and could probably kill as many seals as now. 111

C.S.H. prepares a suggestion for a joint commission to be agreed upon by England, Japan, and Russia, to investigate pelagic sealing, and for a Modus Vivendi extending the present Paris Award Regulations across the North Pacific to Japan, and, in addition, closing Bering Sea. Jan. 21, 1895. 111

Sec. Gresham sends C.S.H. letter verbatim to England, Japan and Russia. Jan. 23, 1895. 112

Mr. Dingley introduces a bill directing the Sec. of the Treasury to kill all seals on the Pribylof Islands. Feb. - 1895. 112

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Fur seals (Cont.)
C.S.H. objects before Ways and Means Committee, spending a whole day with the Committee.112
Says bill would be an abrogation of Paris award; that before the herd could reach the Pribylof Islands, the British would kill again in the North Pacific (now closed) during May, June and July, and could practically annihilate the herd before it reached the Islands. 112
C.S.H. also said that if all the seals were killed by the Treasury, the 8 or 10 millions of dollars received from their sale might in law be held to belong to the North Amer. Comm. Co., the lessees of the exclusive right to kill seals in the Pribylof Islands. 112
C.S.H. drafts a bill authorizing the President to agree with England, Japan and Russia for appointment of a new seal commission and for a Modus Vivendi, pending their report. President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham and Carlisle approved.
Feb. 15, 1895. 113
Chairman Wilson, of Ways and Means Committee, sends for C.S.H. and says Committee will report his bill.
Feb. 16, 1895. 113
C.S.H. suggests amending Dingley bill so as to permit instead of directing the Secretary to kill all the seals and that this be added to his bill. 113
C.S.H. said he did not favor the Dingley bill in any form, but that if Congress felt it ought to pass, this would be the least objectionable form. 113
Wilson asked C.S.H. to put the bill in proper form and to draft a report for him. 113
C.S.H. makes a draft of the bill and writes a report, which the committee adopted. 113
The H.R. unanimously passed the bill.
March 16, 1895. 113
The bill failed to pass the Senate as Sen. Morgan refused to allow unanimous consent. 113.
Almost every Senator favored it and Sen. Frye had agreed to speak for it. 114

(Sen. Morgan was very mad with Secretary Gresham because the latter sent thebill to some other Senator to introduce, whereas he should have sent it to Morgan, Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee.)

Sec. Gresham sends the Treasury statistics as to catch of seals by British Columbian sealers, just received from the British Government. Mar. 20, 1895. 114

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Fur seals (Cont.)

O'Brien Moore calls and inquires as to the seal bill. C.S.H. gives him data. March 20, 1895. 114

Charles A. Williams calls on C.S.H. to explain figures he had sent him as to the London sales of fur seal skins. March 26, 1895. 115

Mr. Williams tells C.S.H.:-

Our pelagic inspectors should examine each skin landed after August 1, to see whether it was shot or speared. 115

Methods of killing have so improved that 60% are recovered. 115

Something in the argument that when fire arms are used the seals become frightened and thus less are killed than when spears are used. 115

Mr. Williams also said:-

When Secretary Foster, at Elkin's request, issued the order to kill 60,000 seals in 1891, the British Ambassador caused a telegram to be sent to President Harrison, who was then in Portland, Oregon, in the name of a third person, (C.S.H. suspects in Williams' name), protesting, and that Harrison wired suspending the order. 115

That Foster was absolutely dominated by Elkins. 115

That he believed Foster was paid outright to remit the rental due from the North American Comm. Co. 116

That Foster prepared a new lease based on the rental settlement and would have signed it, had he not received an anonymous letter threatening to expose the whole matter. 116

Said that Elkins had said he expected to kill 60,000 seals each year and to make enormous profits, whatever the result might be to the herd. 116

Said that before Elkins went into Harrison's cabinet, he, (Williams) had made a bid for the contract to kill seals on the Russian Islands and that his principal competitor was Mr. Lieber, of the North Amer. Com. Co. 116

That, one day, Elkins called and asked him if the North Amer. Com. Co. could not be given an interest in this lease. 116

That he told Elkins it could have one-fourth interest, and Elkins later wired him - Williams was then in San Francisco or Russia- that they would take it. 116

That subsequently Elkins and Mills learned that Williams, as part of the arrangement, had reimbursed Leibes for money advanced by him to secure the contract, and that Elkins calmly informed him that, as they had got their money back, which they had spent, they not declined to take the quarter interest, - a most extraordinary breach of faith. 117

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Fur seals (Cont.)

That Elkins told him that he owned one quarter of the stock of the North Amer. Com. Co. and had made enormous profits out of the first year of the lease. 117

That he knew that when Elkins went into Harrison's cabinet, he put his stock nominally into Mills's name, but that his real ownership continued. Mar. 26, 1895. 117

C.S.H. dines with Mr. Williams to meet Captain Aethelin of the Russian Navy. April 8, 1895. 117

Captain Aethelin told C.S.H.:

England, by her treaty with Russia over the Afghanistan boundary, induced Russia to agree on a Modus Vivendi of 30 miles around the Commander Islands and that thishurt the case of the U.S. before the Paris Arbitrators. April 8, 1895. 117

Captain Aethelin calls on C.S.H.
April 14, 1895. 118

He explains that England and Russia appointed commissioners to set apart Afghanistan as neutral territory between England and Russia, upon which neither should encroach. 118

Said he believed that England gave some concession in this matter and thus induced Russia to sign the Modus Vivendi, and that the English introduced this at Paris to injure the case of the U.S. April 14, 1895. 118

C.S.H. draws detailed instructions for Captain Hooper, commanding the fleet of Revenue cutters for patrolling Bering Sea, as to seizure and search of sealing vessels suspected of illegal sealing.
May - 1895. 119

Attorney General Olney and Sec. Carlisle approve C.S.H. draft. May - 1895. 119

Great Britain notifies State Department that it will not agree to our proposed regulations for 1895 to carry out the Paris award, - especially the part providing for securing under seal the outfit and arms of British sealing vessels during the closed season in the North Pacific and in Bering Sea. May 11, 1895. 120

C.S.H. prepares a vigorous letter to Sec. of State protesting against this refusal, showing that the British Govt., by necessary implication had ratified these regulations by the Order in Council of Feb. 2, 1895, enacted after our Regulations were promulgated, - Jan. 18, 1895.
May 11, 1895. 120

Acting Sec. of State Uhl writes Pauncefote a vigorous letter based on protest of C.S.H. May 11, 1895. 120

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Fur seals (Cont.)

The British Government refuses to accept our proposition of Jan. 23rd as to a new commission and a Modus Vivendi. May 17, 1895. 120

Judge Gresham dies. May 28, 1895. 120

Mr. Tingle, formerly agent of the North American Com. Co. tells C.S.H. that Sen. Elkins received $50,000 in dividends on the stock of said company for the first year of the contract; that he (Elkins) owned one-fourth of the stock, for which he had never paid a cent. June - 1895. 121

C.S.H. calls on C. A. Williams at New London, Conn. and has a talk on fur seal matters. Oct. 12, 1895. 135

C.S.H. went to New York to attend the trial of U.S. vs. North American Com. Co. for rental released by Sec. Foster. District Attorney MacFarlane represented the U.S. and James C. Carter the defendant. January 14 to 17, 1896. 148

C.S.H. goes to N. Y. to consult MacFarlane as to the judgment of the U.S. Circuit Court against the North American Com. Co. May 1, 1896. 160

(Judgment for U.S. for $76,687 plus interest affirmed. 171 U.S. 110)

C.S.H. and Carlisle decide to ask Prof. Berwer of Yale College to investigate the fur seal fisheries, under the Joint Resolution of Congress.

C.S.H. wired him. June 9, 1896. 163

C.S.H. tells Sec. Gage of the critical condition of the fur seal negotiations; says Sec. Sherman is too old and too busy to attend to the matter vigorously; that a crisis was at hand; that General Foster should be called in and given entire charge of the matter. March 31, 1897. 186

Sec. Gage agreeswith C.S.H., that nothing can be hoped for from Sherman. Mar. 31, 1897. 186

Gage tells C.S.H. that President McKinley wishes C.S.H. to draft a letter for him to send Sherman. Mar. 31, 1897. 186

(Gage said McKinley wants C.S.H. to draw the letter as a personal one between McKinley and Sherman, speaking of their long time friendship etc. etc.)

Gage tells C.S.H. that McKinley signed the letter and said he would send it to Sherman. 186

C.S.H. believes signing such a letter shows conclusively that McKinley believes Sherman to be too old to be of any use in the cabinet. 186

See - Sherman, John

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Fur seals (Cont.)

C.S.H. leaves office as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and goest to Hot Springs, Va., for a rest. April6, 1897. 187

Gage wires C.S.H. to return to Washington at once. April 7, 1897. 187

Gage tells C.S.H. that President McKinley wishes to retain Gen. Foster and C.S.H. to take part in negotiations to settle the fur seal controversy in behalf of the U.S. C.S.H. accepts. April 8, 1897. 187

C.S.H. leaves for San Francisco to see Dr. David Star Jordan and arrange for his visit in the summer to the seal Islands. April 19, 1897. 187

C.S.H. has conference with Dr. Jordan in San Francisco. April 25, 1897. 188

C.S.H. visits revenue cutter, "Richard Rush" and has interview with Captain Hooper. April 26, 1897. 188

C.S.H. in Palo Alto with Dr. Jordan. April 27, 1897. 188

C.S.H. addresses students at University. April 27, 1897. 188

C.S.H. breakfasts at San Francisco on Fish Commission S.S. Albatross with Dr. Jordan and Commissioner Moses. April 29, 1897. 188

C.S.H. again in Palo Alto. May 1, 1897. 189

C.S.H. dines at hotel with Dr. Jordan. May 2, 1897. 189

C.S.H. gives lecture on "International phases of the fur seal controversy "before Naval War College at Newport, R.I. at request of Secretary of the Navy. June 21, 1897. 190

C.S.H. tells Cleveland that Great Britain has intimated a willingness to agree to stop pelagic sealing if the U.S. will compensate the sealers. June 28, 1897. 190

Cleveland thinks the ultimate settlement will have to take this form, and that it would be advantageous for the U.S. to buy up the sealers if we could thus close Bearing Sea. 191

The New York Tribune publishes Sherman's letter to Lord Salisbury, dated May 10, on the fur seal controversy. July 14, 1897. 191

(This letter came to be known as "The shirt sleeve despatch")

This publication was absolutely unauthorized but State Department could not place the responsibility. 191

Created a storm in England, and its style was much criticized in the U.S. 191

Fur seals (Cont.)
From certain statements in the introductory matter, as published, the President, Assistant Sec. Cridler and C.S.H. believe that it was given to the Tribune in London. 191
Whitelaw Reid was then in London as Special Ambassador to the Queen's Jubilee, and we think that Foster must have secretly shown it to Reid, although he denies this. 191
This letter caused much speculation as to its authorship. 192
No one believes Sherman wrote it, for he had publicly denied, a month ago, that any such letter had been sent to Great Britain, evidently having forgotten that he had signed it. 192
The papers generally credited C.S.H with the authorship. 192
The letter, in fact, was the Joint production of Foster and C.S.H. 192 12 Sc. bk. 1
C.S.H. briefed it, furnishing the legal arguments and statistics, while Foster actually write it. 192
C.S.H. strongly objected to certain phrases, but finally agreed to them on Foster's urgent solicitation. 192
C.S.H. was convinced that Great Britain would not consent to reopening the question unless a very sharp note was sent. 192
The letter accused Great Britain of bad faith and proved it. 192
Great Britain had refused to reopen the question in a supercilious, almost insolent series of letters imputing bad faith because of our simple request to reopen the matter. 192
Sec. Sherman, at first, did not want to sign the letter, nor would McKinley permit it to be sent, but Foster finally persuaded them it was advisable. 192
By permitting the note to be sent, however, the President and Sherman approved it. 193
London Times objects to C.S.H. as commissioner. 12 Sc. Bks. 45
C.S.H. meets Foster in N. Y. on his arrival from Russia. Aug. 6, 1897. 194
C.S.H. has conference with Foster in Washington. Aug. 7, 1897. 194
Foster tells C.S.H. he may have to go to Japan as the Japanese Government is not inclined to cooperate because of its displeasure at the proposed annexation of Hawaii. Aug. 7, 1894. 194
Foster shows C.S.H. a draft of an anrangement he made with Russia in which he agreed that Russia should have the benefit of all changes in the regulations we might secure from Great Britain. 195
C.S.H. objected and said we should merely agree to use our best efforts to obtain for Russia the benefit of what we should secure from Great Britain. 195
C.S.H. thought such a binding agreement might be a breach of the spirit of the Paris Award. 195

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Fur seals (Cont.)
Foster disagreed but will confer with the President.
Aug. 7, 1897. 195
Foster wires C.S.H. from Lake Champlain (where the President is) that the President wishes C.S.H. to go to Japan.
Aug. 9, 1897. 195
C.S.H. spends Sunday at Henderson Harbor, N.Y. with Foster.
Aug. 15, 1897. 196
Receives there his letter of instructions and a Government check for $1500 for expenses. 196
C.S.H. and Harriet Hamlin leave Montreal for Vancouver.
Aug. 17, 1897. 197
C.S.H. and Harriet sail for Japan on S.S. Empress of Japan.
Aug. 23, 1897. 198

See - Japan
C.S.H. arrives at Yokohama. Sept. 5, 1897. 203
C.S.H. has long interview with Count Okuma, Minister of Foreigh Affairs. Sept. 8, 1897. 204
Okuma knows little about the fur seal question but is much interested in it. 204
Introduces C.S.H. to Fujita one of the delegates. 204
Asks if conference will consider the sea otter question. 204
C.S.H. is sure Sherman will use his best efforts to have this taken up and will cable Sherman for instructions. 204
Okuma seemed to think it was not important to give any definite instructions to his delegates, but C.S.H. assures him of great importance of doing so. 205
Says he will direct Fugita to go over whole matter with me, and that he, personally, will go over the matter of instructions. 205
Okuma said the State Department had cabled that the conference would convene Oct. 10 and that his delegates would sail on the "Belgic" Sept. 15.

(Okuma asked C.S.H. if he had ever been in Japan before and C.S.H. said No. Okuma then expressed the hope that C.S.H. could go over Japan before returning. C.S.H. said he was most eager to do this, but that as his delegates were to sail Sept. 15th, this would not be possible. Okuma then said he would postpone the sailing of his delegates until Sept. 23rd on the "China" to give C.S.H. an opportunity of seeing Japan, and would cable Sherman as to this date.)

C.S.H. told Okuma it would not be possible for him to prepare the instructions to his delegates in that short time, as there were many propositions he wished him to consider. 205
C.S.H. said he would cable Sherman for authority to delay sailing until Sept. 23. Sept. 8, 1897. 205
Denison tells C.S.H. that Japan is deeply interested in the sea otter, and that, at first, it was disposed to make this a condition of partidpation in the conference, but finally waived this. 205

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Fur seals (Cont.)
C.S.H. calls on Baron Rosen the Russian Minister.
Sept. 14, 1897. 207
Baron Rosen tells C.S.H.:
That he made an agreement with James G. Blaine for an alliance with the U.S. against England on the fur seal question. 207
That he had authority from his Government step by step in the negotiations. 207, 208
That the Russian cabinet finally decided not to enter into it. 208
That the cabinet Ministers were divided on the question. 208
That if his Government had made this alliance the fur seal controversy would have been settled years ago.
Sept. 14, 1897. 208
Baron Rosen also tells C.S.H.:
That he advised Blaine not to claim that Bering Sea was a closed sea. 208
That Russia could not help the U.S. on such a proposition. 208
That Russia had never claimed any such jurisdiction. 208
That he advised Blaine to rest the U.S. case solely on a property right in the seals. Sept. 14, 1897. 208
Fugita tells C.S.H. generally as to his instructions.
Sept. 22, 1897. 213
C.S.H. cables Sherman. Sept. 22, 1897. 213
C.S.H. sails, with Fugita and Mitsukuri on the S.S. China
Sept. 23, 1897. 213
Fugita tells C.S.H. that Japan, under existing laws, can put any restraint or limitation on fur seal killing but that absolute prohibition would require a new Act of Parliament, which would be difficult to obtain; that his Government would not want to recommend such absolute prohibition unless all the powers, including England, agreed; that if England did not agree, such prohibition would give a monopoly to Canadian sealers whose ships would increase in proportion to the falling off of other ships. 213, 214.
Says that his Govt. will agree to any restriction and will help the U.S. all it could. 214
Said that the new bounty law would cause no trouble, as it is subjectto all limitations the Govt. may impose. 214
Fugita gives C.S.H. a dinner in San Francisco.
Oct. 7, 1897. 214

(On landing at San Francisco, C.S.H. read in the papers that Great Britain declined to enter the conference and said she never agreed to. C.S.H. was much disturbed as he had told Okuma England had agreed to be a party. C.S.H. looked up his instructions and found he was instructed totell Japan that England had agreed to be a party to the conference.)

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Fur seals (Cont.)
Conference begins between U.S., Japan, and Russia.
Oct. 19 (?) 1897. 215
Japan soon found that her land killing was practically exterminated and that her interest lay rather with pelagic than land killing. At one time her delegates determined to withdraw and only after the most persistent urging were they brought into line. 215
C.S.H. and Foster have secret meeting at University Club, New York, with Laurier, Sir Louis Davies, and Mr. Shaughnessy. Oct. 31, 1897. 215
C.S.H. and Foster, by authority of the President, the assurances that if the fur seal question was satisfactorily settled, a general reciprocity treaty would be taken up by Commissioner Kasson.
Oct. 31, 1897. 219
For full particulars, see "Canada."
Foster asks C.S.H. to see Van Horne or Shaughnessy in Montreal and impress on them the necessity for Laurier to settle the fur seal controversy.
Nov. 1, 1897. 219
C.S.H. talks with Shaughnessy in Montreal.
Nov. 3, 1897. 219
Treaty between U.S., Japan, and Russia signed. Foster, Dr. Jordan, and C.S.H. for U.S., Pierre Botkine and Mr. DeWollant for Russia, and Fugita and Mitsukuri for Japan. Nov. 6, 1897. 220
Treaty provides for a new convention between U.S., Russia, Japan and Great Britain, to consider proper means of providing for preservation of fur seal herd, now threatened with extermination. 220
Also for a Modus Vivendi stopping all killing at sea for one year. 220
Provides also that it is not to be binding until ratified by Great Britain. 220
The U.S. delegates gave Japan a secret note signed by all of them, to the effect that, if any compensation was given or promised to Great Britain, to induce herto come into the convention, an equivalent compensation should be given to Japan. Nov. 6, 1897. 220
The delegates signed the protocols at same time, and each delegate was given a copy. 220
McKinley tells C.S.H. he is much pleased with the treaty.
Nov. 9, 1897. 221
McKinley says he believed we would succeed in settling matters also with England. 221
McKinley said he would authorize Kasson, the Commissioner for Reciprocity Treaties, to take up a general reciprocity treaty with Canada (in return for settling the fur seal question) or he would authorize us to do so, if Canada so desired. Nov. 9, 1897. 221

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Fur seals (Cont.)
The fur seal conference of U.S. and Canadian experts held its first meeting today. Nov. 10, 1897. 222
C.S.H. and Dr. Jordan represented the U.S. and Prof. D'Arcy Thompson and Mr. Macorm represented Canada. 222
Gseat Britain at first stipulated that it should be a conference of experts only. 222

(There was some question whether Great Britain would accept C.S.H. as a scientific expert, but as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies wanted to attend, Great Britain accepted C.S.H.)

Later, it was agreed that the diplomatic representatives could be present and participate. Thus the Conference was broadened into a general scientific and diplomatic conference. 222
Sir Julian Pauncefote, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies, and General Foster were added to the conference. 222

(As the convention was held in Washington, it was necessary, from courtesy, that an American should be elected President and Gen. Foster fully expected to be chosen. The British and Canadian delegates, however, disliked Gen. Foster.)

The meeting organized by the election of C.S.H. as President, on motion of Prof. Thompson, and Messrs. Clark and Venning were elected Secretaries.
Nov. 10, 1897. 222
It was voted that the deliberations should be secret. 222
The American delegates presented a statement of facts which they asked the convention to adopt. 222, 223.
For a full account of the proceedings, see Canada
President McKinley gives the delegates a dinner, at which Mr. Kasson and the whole cabinet were present.
Nov. 11, 1897. 224
The Sec. of State gives a reception to the delegates.
Nov. 12, 1897. 224
A tentative agreement was reached but American delegates offered a finding that the Paris Award had proved a failure. Nov. 15, 1897. 224
The British claimed this was beyond the scope of their instructions. 224
Foster threatened to cable Salisbury if the British delegates did not agree to put the U.S. motion and the British refusal in the protocols. 224
Thompson furiously angry at Foster's threat; finally C.S.H. induced him to agree not to cable Salisbury in the matter until Foster was given an opportunity to withdraw his offensive remarks. 225

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Fur seals (Cont.)
Foster explained that no threat was intended and harmony was restored. 225
Final draft of agreement signed at 5 p.m. Nov. 16, 1897. 225
Further conferences between Foster, C.S.H. and Canadian delegates based on the signed agreement. Nov. 16, 1897. 225

See - Canada

Foster shows C.S.H. a draft offering to the Canadians a general treaty to dispose of the fur seal and other disputed questions, with a Modus Vivendi prohibiting for one year all seal killing in the North Pacific, Bering Sea and on the Pribylof Islands. Nov. 17, 1897. 227
Sec. Gage approves voucher for C.S.H. for $5000 for services. Sec. Sherman, while not disapproving, said he wanted to consult the President. Foster saw the President, who approved the voucher. Nov. 17, 1897. 228
Foster wires C.S.H. to meet Stanley-Brown in N. Y. Dec. 24, 1897. 229
C.S.H. meets Stanley Brown in N.Y. Prepares draft of Regulations under new seal bill prohibiting importation of seal skins killed out of season in North Pacific and Bering Sea. Consulted Mr. Ullman, Mr. Gunther and Albert Fraser. Dec. 27, 1897. 229
C.S.H. goes over regulations with Foster in Washington. Dec. 28, 1897. 229
C.S.H., on suggestion of Foster, has a conference with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies in Montreal at home of Sir William Van Horne. Negotiations were reopened. Jan. 2, 1898. 230
Sir Louis Davies writes C.S.H. changing his views and negotiations again fall through. Jan. - 1898. 230
See - Canada
Japan
North Amer. Com. Co.

Fur skins
C.S.H., in presence of Inspector Murray, opens two bundles contained in a package of fur skins shipped to C.S.H. by the Alaska Commercial Company. With exception of the two bundles, the furs and curios were all bought by C.S.H. while in Alaska. C.S.H. paid $100 for the bear skins as per bill sent by Alaska Com. Co.
The Company failed to send a bill for some Russian cups and saucers and a pair of walrus tusks.
Mr. Newman, by letter, said he would not send a bill for these.

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Fur skins (Cont.)
C.S.H. at once wrote refusing to accept this as a gift and asking for a bill.
The two bundles contained a fox skin and a seal skin.
Murray said he bought the fox skin for C.S.H.
Murray said the seal skin was given him in a bundle by one of the chiefs, and offered it to C.S.H., but C.S.H.refused to receive it and ordered Murray to return it to the Islands. Dec. 3, 1894. 106, 107.

-G-

Gage, Lyman P. Secretary of the Treasury
Takes oath of office. March 6, 1897. 184
Asks C.S.H. to remain as Assistant Secretary for one year March, 1897. 185

C.S.H. says he can not accept. 185
Gage asks C.S.H. to remain for 3 or 4 months. 185
C.S.H? says he can not promise this, but will, of course, remain until his successor is appointed, which he hopes will be soon. 185
Gage makes C.S.H. promise to remain at least until Apzil 15th. March - 1892. 185
C.S.H. tells Gage that on account of work as Counsel of the Mass. Benefit Life Association, it has become imperatively necessary for him to resign at once. March - 1897. 185
Gage says he will inform the President and ask him to send in at once the name of C.S.H.'s successor, although he deeply regretted the necessity. 185
Mr. Vanderlip, private secretary of Gage, tells C.S.H? that Mr. Gage desires C.S.H. to withdraw his resignation and serve through his term. March - 1897. 185

(President McKinley one day sent for C.S.H. and fomally asked him to remain as Assistant Secretary throughout his Administration. C.S.H. thanked him but said, as a young man, it would be better for him to go home and practice law, and, therefore declined.)

C.S.H. tells Gage that Gen. Foster should be called in and given entire charge of the fur seal negotiations. March 31, 1897. 186
Gage agrees with C.S.H that Sec. Sherman is too old and too busy to attend tothese matters. 186
Gage tells C.S.H. that Presidant McKinley wishes C.S.H. to prepare a letter for him to sign taking away from Sec. Sherman the charge of fur seal negotiations and giving full charge to General Foster. Mar. 31, 1897. 186

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Gage, Lyman P. (Cont.)
Gage tells C.S.H. the President has signed this letter and will send it. 186
Gage wires C.S.H. to return at once from Hot Springs, Va. April 7, 1897. 187
Gage tells C.S.H. the President wishes to retain him and General Foster to take charge of the fur seal negotiations. C.S.H. accepts. April 8, 1897. 187
See - Fur seals
C.S.H. dines at Chevy Chase with Sec. and Mrs. Gage
Present:-
Vice President and Mrs. Hobart; Cong. and Mrs. Newlands, Miss Wilson, daughter of Sec. of Agriculture; the Misses Gary, daughter of the Postmaster General, etc.
July 14, 1897. 193
Gage goes to Boston and is met at station by Rollins Morse and C.S.H. who take him to Hotel Vendome. July 26, 1897. 193
Gage goes to Marion with C.S.H. July 26, 1897. 193
Bankers give dinner to Gage at Hotel Tiulleries. July 27, 1897. 193
C.S.H. speaks at the dinner. 193
Gage goes to New Bedford with C.S.H. to spend the night. 193
Congressman Charles S. Randall calls on Gage. 193
C.S.H. drives Gage over to Marion. July 27, 1898. 193
In afternoon, E. C. Benedict comes over on Oneida to take C.S.H. and Gage to see Cleveland at Gray Gables, by appointment. July 28, 1898. 193
Spend afternoon with Cleveland. July 28, 1893. 193

(While sitting on Cleveland's piazza, Gage mentioned to Cleveland how much he admired his children and Mrs. Cleveland, and then referred, C.S.H. thought rather incautiously to the rumors, at one time prevalent, that Mr. Cleveland had ill-treated his wife. C.S.H. feared that Cleveland would resent even a casual allusion to such a wickedly false rumor, but, on the contrary, Cleveland went over the whole history of this gruel scandal, showing that it originated from a clergyman, whom Cleveland declined to appoint to some office; Clevelandd was tremendously excited and moved and during his talk the tears flowed down his cheeks. It was one of the most affecting incidents C.S.H. ever witnessed.)

Gage, Benedict, Cleveland , and C.S.H. dine on the Oneida. July 28, 1897. 193
Gage given a lunch at Union Club by Thomas P. Beal at which C.S.H. was present. July 29, 1897. 194
In afternocn, went back to Marion. 194

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Gage, Lyman P. (Cont.)
At 5 p.m., Benedict came in on the Oneida, and took
Sec. and Mrs. Gage to N. Y.
Mrs. Gage tells Harriet Hamlin that Gage had preparedan
elaborate speech for his Boston address - the effort
of his life - but that McKinley made him cut out
almost all of it for fear of its effect on the
Ohio elections. As delivered, his speech was hopeful,
but non-committal. July 29, 1897. 194
Gage approves voucher of $5000 for C.S.H. for services
as Commissioner of U.S. including his tripto Japan.
Nov. 17, 1897. 238
C.S.H. and H.P.H. dine with. Dec. 13, 1897. 237
Gage writes C.S.H. that McKinley has offered Cleveland a
position on the International Arbitration Court and
begs C.S.H. to use his best influence to have him
accept. C.S.H. writes Cleveland who in a long letter
gives reasons why he can not accept.
Sept. - 1900. 247

C.S.H. gives Gage a lunch at Union Club,
Present:
Secretary Long, Collector of Internal Revenue Gill,
C. C. Jackson, T. P. Beal, Lucius Tuttle and
Mr. Curtis, Vice President of N. Y.N. H. and H.R.R. Co.
Sept. 15, 1900. 247

Gardner, Mrs. John L.
Attends dinner of C.S.H. to the Chinese Commissioners.
Feb. 11, 1906. 394

(Mrs. Gardner shows the Commissioners and C.S.H. her house.
On entering a Major Domo stood at the door. On
leaving, the Commissioners laughed like children
while driving away and the Chinese Minister told me
that at first they thought the Major Domo was a
statue, he was so still and immovable.)
Feb. 12, 1906.

Gardner, Rathbone
Speaks, with C.S.H. at dinner of the Episcopalian Club.
Oct. 28, 1901. 258

Garfield, Henry
Speaks at dinner of the Mass. Reform Club. C.S.H.
presided. March 30, 1900. 245

Gargan, T. J.
Quincy suggests, as presiding officer of Mass. State
Convention and C.S.H. is willing.
Sept. 6, 1901. 255

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Gargan, T. J. (Cont.)
Speaks at Milford, with C.S.H. Nov. 4, 1901. 259
Name dropped from list of members of state committee to make room for C.S.H. Oct. 1, 1903. 302

Gary, The Misses.
C.S.H. meets, the daughters of the Postmaster General, at dinner given by Secretary Gage at Chevy Chase. July 14, 1897. 193

Gaston, William A.
A. C. Houghton says candidacy of, for Governor is preposterous because of his connection with the Boston Elevated R.R. in its fight in the legislature and its content with Gov. Crane. Aug. 7, 1901. 250
Says the labor men will not support. 250
That he will send for Lyons and have him tell Gaston to withdraw, and will write him to the same effect. 250
That the Elevated R.R. Co. loaned Holmes money furnished through Gaston, to enable him to control the Herald, on distinct understanding he would support its policies. 251
That the Boston Elevated Ry. Co. was not satisfied with Gaston (who was, C.S.H. thinks, President) and that he would shortly have to resign. 251
That it was suicidal for the Elevated Ry. to permit Gaston's name to be used as a candidate and that he intended to tell Mr. Morgan so at once. 250, 251.
C.S.H., in N. Y., asks McSweeney to go to Boston and ascertain the sentiment as between C.S.H. and Gaston and if he found it unfavorable to Gaston to tell Robert Burnett so. Aug. 7, 1901. 251
Quincy tells C.S.H. he will ask Gaston if he will withdraw for C.S.H. Sept. 2, 1901. 253
That Gaston last March, sent for Donovan and other party leaders and asked their support as candidate for Governor. They told him they would support him if Quincy did not want it. 253
That Gaston sent for Quincy who said he did not want to run and would support Gaston. Sept. 2, 1901. 253
Quincy said if he ran it would not be as a friend either of Gaston or C.S.H., but simply to further the interests of the party. 253
Quincy says he will run but not in the interest of Gaston's candidacy. Sept. 3, 1901. 254
Quincy says he has made no arrangement with the city or state machine, as to Gaston's running next year, and he believed no such arrangement had been entered into. 254, 255.
Quincy says Crane's veto of the Elevated Ry. bill was wrong. Only the night before he had intimated that the veto was right, and C.S.H. believes Gaston has convinced him the other way. Sept. 3, 1901. 255

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)
C.S.H. objects to O'Neil as Chairman of the State Committee, as he is a Gaston man. Sept. 6, 1901. 255
Quincy says the leaders feel that neither C.S.H. nor Gaston ought to be prominent in the convention, except e.g. on Resolutions Committee. 256
C.S.H. thought both should be promised and gave Gaston the choice as between presiding or nominating Quincy, C.S.H. to take the other. 256
C.S.H. says the Gaston crowd dominate both the city and state machines, and are using Gaston as a club with which to hit C.S.H. 256
C.S.H. believes Gaston is dominating the situation and is using Quincy as a stop gap for a year. Sept. 6, 1901. 256
George Fred Williams tells C.S.H. he should remain in the fight; that he can afford to be beaten by Gaston; that Bates would defeat Gaston disastrously June 2, 1902. 264
C.S.H. tells Williams he believes that Gaston and his machine were for Hill for President. June 2, 1902. 264
Olney tells C.S.H. that a friend told him that Gaston told him that he and the machine were for Hill. June 2, 1902. 266
C.S.H. tells Williams that, while Gaston, if nominated could not defeat Williams as a delegate, he would probably try to have a Hilldelegation elected. 266
Williams said Gaston could not defeat him. 266
Quincy asked Williams to give an assurance that he would interfere against Gaston but Williams refused. 267
Williams says it would be disastrous for Gaston to be nominated without a struggle; that C.S.H. owed it to his reputation to keep in the fight and that he ought not ho have withdrawn last year. June 2, 1902. 267
Progressive Dem. League asks, to withdraw. Aug. 6, 1902. 25 Sc. Bks. 24
Reply to Franchise League. Aug. 26, 1902. 25 Sc. Bks. 51, 61, 67
Gaston speaks at Jordan Pond. Aug. 27, 1902.
Gaston defeats C.S.H. in the Democratic caucuses. Sept. 10, 1902. 274

	Gaston	Hamlin	Doubtful	
Cities	435	141	99	
Boston	411	4	--	
Towns	197	207	205	
	1043	352	304	289

$50,000 fund for Gaston. Sept. 13, 1902. 25 Sc. Bks. 88
Quincy intimated that C.S.H. might be annoyed financially if he did not withdraw. 25 Sc. Bk. 88

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)
Lawrence Central Labor Union denounces.
Sept. 11, 1902.
26 Sc. Bk. 15
Gaston refuses to answer que stions of Lawrence Central Labor Union. 26 Sc. Bks. 15
Dr. Coughlin and other friends advise C.S.H. to go to a vote in the convention as a protest against Gaston and his methods. Sept. 16, 1902. 274
Mr. Griffin urges C.S.H. not to withdraw in favor of Gaston. 274
Gaston agreed with Williams that the platform should contain a reference to the National Kansas City platform. June 2, 1902. 275
C.S.H. supposed that Gaston and he had both agreed to some reference to the Kansas City platform, - the reference proposed being a very mild one.
Sept. 16, 1902. 276
The platform question did not become material as the vote for candidates was taken first and the only questionwas as to the size of Gaston's majority. 276
Williams, in the convention, claimed that Gaston and Quincy had deceived him by representing that they would consent to a reference to the Kansas City platform, thus keeping him neutral in the contest. 277
Gaston's methods in the campaign were scandalously dishonorable; he had libellous articles printed in the Lowell News, attacking C.S.H. and sent them all over the state. 277
Mr. Harrington, Editor of the Lowell Sun, told C.S.H. they were offered to him at regular advertising rates, but he refused them. 277
Dr. Coughlin said that in Fall River, hired men went all over the city stating that C.S.H.'s mother was a Catholic,and that C.S.H., on her death bed, refused to allowa Catholic Priest to bury her. 277
Gaston's use of money:
Mr. Connell said a Gaston leader in Fitchburg admitted having hired a lot of strikers for use at the caucuses.
Mr. Connell thinks at least $3000 were spent there. 278
John Crosby wrote C.S.H. that money was freely used against C.S.H. in Pittsfield. 278
James B. Carroll wrote to same effect as to Springfield. 278
Robert Crowley wrote to same effect as to Lowell; said money was poured into the city. 278
E.R. Warren attacks. Oct. 30, 1902. 27 Sc. Bk. 33

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)
C.S.H.'s friends believe Gaston must have spent at least $75,000 to get the nomination. 278
Robert Burnett told Osborne Howes that 20 or 25 men had promised to contribute each $5000 to Gaston's campaign. 278
C.S.H. believes that Mass. for the first time, has been debauched by Gaston and that, hereafter, no one can be nominated without opening a "barrel" and a large one at that. 278
"Templeton" (G.H. Monroe of Boston Herald) accuses C.S.H. of conspiring with Williams to embarrass Gaston by fighting for Williams' platform and helping to elect him Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. Sept. 23, 1902. 279
C.S.H. shows this to be false. 279, 280, 281.
C.S.H. did not know of Williams election until after it occurred. 279
Dr. Cooke, C.S.H.'s manager, proposed Williams name, but without consent or knowledge of C.S.H. 279
C.S.H. never saw the full platform until the morning of the convention. 279
The evening before the convention, Dr. Coughlin showed C.S.H. a slip of paper in Williams handwriting containing the sentence in the platform referrint to the Kansas City platform. 279
The sentence on the slip of paper referred to certain "Evils" and Coughlin said the reference was simply to monopoly and special privilege. 279
C.S.H. said he had no objection to this reference. 279
No one could have said with authority in the discussion before the Resolution Committee that C.S.H. accepted Williams platform, other than the sentence mentioned above. 279
When C.S.H. first saw the platform - on the morning of the convention - he found several things he did not like:-
The reference to "money" was evasive and might be claimed to refer to the coinage question. 280
Did not like the reference to the effect of capitalism in the "Press, Pulpit and Schools." 280
Nor the plank as to modifying the equity powers of judges to punish for contempt. 280
C.S.H., on morning of convention, drew up a statement as to above objections. 280
Thinks the platform, also that of Quincy, should be recommitted, with instructions to report a new draft in accordance with Democratic principles. 280

C.S.H. suggests to Griffin, Coughlin, Ezekiel and McConnell that John Crosby should move to recommit using C.S.H. interview as a basis. 280, 281

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)
All advised against this. Griffin said the word "money" could not be interpreted as I feared and they all advised C.S.H. to stand on the platform. 281
Possibly some of C.S.H.'s friends may have said that C.S.H. would stand on Williams' platform if Gaston would not, yet as a fact the above sentence was all C.S.H. ever indorsed. 281
If it had ever become material, C.S.H. would have suggested changes in the draft which he is sure Williams would have accepted. 281
The matter never became material as the convention voted to ballot for candidates before the platform was taken up. 281
Had C.S.H., however, been compelled to choose, he would have preferred Williams' platform in preference to that prepared by Quincy for Gaston, which carefully omitted all reference to public franchises and all else which might be objectionable to the Boston Elevated Ry. Co. 281
Quincy told Williams that Gaston felt very friendly to him, - Williams. 282
That Gaston had no issue to make with Williams as to his policy in conducting the Democratic Party. 282
Quincy left no doubt in Williams mind but that Gaston would consent to a reference to the Kansas City platform, and to a radical platform generally. 282
Williams stated this to Quincy in the Resolutions Committee and Quincy did not deny this, except to say he had no authority from Gaston to say it. 282
When C.S.H. left Williams, it was with the understanding that C.S.H. and Gaston were in accord as to this. 283
Gaston's campaign was conducted on this basis:-

McSweeney stated in the campaign that Gaston voted for Williams for Governor in 1896. 283
Gaston attacked C.S.H. for bolting Bryan through the Lowell News. 283
Gaston's Lieutenant. Fitzgerald attacked C.S.H. in the Republic for bolting Bryan and for C.S.H. letter to Quincy advising him to bolt. 283
Gaston's friends all over the state claimed that Gaston made no open protest against Bryan in 1896 and voted for him in 1900. 283
Mr. Logan of North Adams wrote C.S.H. referring to the "following" statements of Gaston and saying that Gaston voted for Bryan both in 1896 and 1900. 283

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)

Gaston also attended the Bryan dinner in Boston last winter and at Nantasket Beach last July. 283

Williams, over the telephone, repeats what Quincy said to him as to Gaston's position, quoted above. 284

C.S.H. when he agreed not to object to the sentence shown him by Coughlin, referred to above, did so supposing that Gaston also would do so and was amazed, at the last moment, when Gaston refused. 284

C.S.H. believes Gaston repudiated his understanding with Williams, through Quincy, on Williams being elected Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. 284

C.S.H. tells Osborne Howes that unless the Boston Herald prints an editorial prepared by C.S.H. denying any conspiracy against Gaston as charged in Templeton's letter, he should write an open letter stating the actual facts, which would most certainly embarrass him, and Howes published an editorial which C.S.H. accepted although not wholly satisfactory. 284

C.S.H. telephoned Howes not to publish it as Coughlin objected because it did not specifically say that the Herald knew C.S.H. had nothing to do with Williams appointment. 284

The New York Herald charge that C.S.H. conspired to embarrass Gaston is not true. 285

Both C.S.H. and Gaston would have been glad to have William's support, but he would not side with either, so long as the organization was safe. 285

C.S.H. on advice of his friends, decides to fight Gaston to the last. 286

Osborne Howes says McNary knew at least a month before the Convention that Gaston would fight Williams over a reference to the Kansas City platform.

Sept. 23, 1902. 288

Said also Gaston was opposed to Williams from the first and intended to fight him for the control of the party. 288

C.S.H. tells Howes the Gaston leaders secured Gaston's nomination by representing that Gaston was not opposed to Williams, and by stating that Gaston voted for Bryan both in 1896 and 1900. 288

C.S.H. shows Howes the Logan letter referred to above, and thinks he satisfied Howes that Gaston's leaders had made these statements. 288

C.S.H. writes George Monroe a sharp letter denying his charge of a conspiracy to embarrass Gaston and offering to call on him and satisfy him. Sept. 26, 1902. 288

Votes in the caucuses:-

	Gaston	Hamlin	Doubtful	
Cities	435	141	99	
Boston	411	4	--	
Towns	197	207	205	
	1043	352	304	289

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)

Adler figures from these returns that C.S.H. got at least 500 votes. 289

Many left C.S.H. when Gaston's large majority was known. 289

C.S.H. received 232 votes in the convention, and there were about 400 who did not vote. Probably 2/3rds of these were for C.S.H., as Gaston's delegates all voted, - they were made to vote. 289

Favors inheritance tax before legislative committee.
Mar. 19, 1903
28 Sc. Bks. 74

Conspicuous as legislative counsel for Boston Elevated Ry. et als. Mar. 14, 1903
28 Sc. Bk. 86

Burnett tells C.S.H. that Gaston's mother is dying of apoplexy and that Gaston may decide not to run for Governor again as he ran last year largely to pbease his mother. Mar. 23, 1903. 291

Burnett leaves nc doubt ih mind of C.S.H. but that he voluntarily offered C.S.H. the position of delegate at large to the National Convention in behalf of Gaston and the Democratic machine, although he did not specifically mention Gaston by hame. It was, however, an understanding as between gentlemen. 292

Burnett said the machine had power to control this. 292

C.S.H. tells Burnett that Gaston can do nothing next year without harmony with the Williams faction. 293

See - Burnett

C.S.H. tells Burnett that his friends tell him that, without the open support and cooperation of C.S.H., Gaston would be defeated worse than last year. 294

C.S.H. says it is his present inclination to support Gaston faithfully and not to hold him responsible for acts of his supporters which C.S.H. hopes were unknown to and unauthorised by Gaston.
Mar. 23, 1903. 294

Circular in behalf of, offends Bryan men.
July 12, 1903.
29 Sc. Bks. 24

Until a month ago, Gaston and his followers were booming Olney. Sept. 13, 1903. 298

Boston Herald in news item, evidently inspired by McSweeney, Gaston's right hand man, says that the Williams-Hamlin faction are opposed to indorsing Olney. 298

C.S.H. settles this by an interview declaring for Olney. 298

C.S.H. has pulled every wire to scare Gaston and the machine into indorsing Olney. 299

C.S.H. is satisfied that Gaston and Burnett do not want Olney nominated. 299

Gaston, William A. (Cont.)
C.S.H. believes that Gaston feels that, if nominated and elected Governor, he may be nominated for President or Vice President. 299
Olney seems satisfied that Gaston does not want him indorsed, but thinks C.S.H. may have scared Gaston's followers into indorsing him (Olney). 299
Mr. Griffin, of the Springfield Republican, tells C.S.H. over the telephone that Gaston had called on him and said that Olney's name would not be presented to the convention. Sept. 13, 1903. 299, 300.
John Crosby tells C.S.H. that Mack of North Adams told him that it was well understood that Gaston was going to try to buy the state election.
Sept. 27, 1903. 300
Mack is one of Gaston's strong supporters. 300
The Boston Sunday papers announce, in an evidently inspired item that Gaston and the machine have decided that Olney should not be indorsed in the state convention.
Sept. 27, 1903. 300
Gaston asks C.S.H. to nominate him for Governor.
Sept. 28, 1903. 300
C.S.H. accepts, being so advised by Olney, Coughlin, McConnell and Griffin. 300
C.S.H. lunches with Gaston, at his request, at exchange Club Sept. 29, 1903. 300, 301
Gaston tells C.S.H.:-
Has decided, after full consideration not to have Olney indorsed. 301
Says, personally, he is friendly to Olney, however. 301
Fears that the Bryan and Williams men would fight such indorsement. 301
In same breath, almost, tells C.S.H. that Ingalls - of the Big 4 R.R., - told him that Bryan had said to Ingalls that he would accept Olney. 301
Says this is a Democratic year and that he confidently expects to be elected. 301
C.S.H. tells Gaston that an indorsement of Olney would help him, but Gaston could not be turned from his purpose. 301
C.S.H. is satisfied, that if elected Governor, Gaston will be a candidate for President himself. 301
Gaston tells C.S.H. he has persuaded Mr. Monroe of the Boston Herald that it would not be expedient to indorse Olney . 301
Mr. Monroe was the editorial writer who favored Olney's indorsement. 301

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)
Gaston tells C.S.H. it is advisable to have as few Irish-Americans on the ticket as possible, although they were good friends of his. 302
C.S.H. tells Gaston he will support him loyally, but asks no assurance of future support from him. Sept. 29, 1903. 302
Gaston tells McNary that C.S.H.'s request to be put on the state committee should be complied with. Oct. 1, 1903. 302
C.S.H. nominates Gaston in the convention, and is very warmly received. Oct. 1, 1903. 302
Gaston and C.S.H. speak at meeting of the Worcester North Dem. Club at a lake near Fitchburg. Oct. 3, 1903. 303
Some one in the crowd yelled out that C.S.H. would be the nominee next year. 303
C.S.H. quickly replied that "Governor" Gaston would have three terms. 303
John H. Sullivan, who also spoke, said that C.S.H. would succeed Gaston. 303
Sample of Gaston's advertisements. Oct. 22, 1903. 29 Sc. Bk. 97
Gaston defeated in the election by over 35,000 majority. Nov. 3, 1903. 304

Pat Daley tells C.S.H.:-
Gaston tried to crowd him off the state committee but he would not go. Jan. 10, 1904. 306
Gaston is opposed to Olney at heart.306
Gaston got Jim Mellen to go to Feeney, O'Gara, and others of the state committee to try to induce them to raise trouble over the Olney resolution. 306
That Mellen did see them but Mellen spoke for the Olney resolution. 306
Said that McSweeney and Gaston left in his mind no doubt as to their opposition to Olney. 306
Says Gaston will not say whether he will run again after the spring convention to elect delegates to the National Convention, but that he will force Gaston to decide within 3 weeks! 306
Said that Douglas sent Skeffington to him to say that Douglas wantedto be a delegate at large to the Natl. Convention; that he (Douglas) would work for Olney and would give $5000 for headquarters etc.; that Douglas would also run for Lieutenant Governor next year, but did not particularly care to run with Gaston. Jan. 10, 1904. 306

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)

McNary intimates to C.S.H. that it was doubtful whether Gaston could be nominated again if any strong man fought him; that the feeling in the state committee was very bitter towards Gaston because he had ignored it. Jan. 10, 1904. 307

Quincy says McNary treated Gaston shamefully by his appointments to the executive committee of the state committee and by his opposition to McSweeney for Secretary to the Executive Committee. Feb. 27, 1904. 308, 309

Said Gaston had a large majority of the state committee with him and could have defeated McNary for chairman, had he wished. 309

C.S.H. said he did not wish to be dragged into any quarrel between McNary and Gaston but would do all he could to promote harmony. 309

McSweeney says he is not an open candidate nor has Gaston asked for his election. 309

C.S.H. tells McSweeney he will try to bring about harmony, but will not consent to be dragged into any contest between Gaston and McNary; that if Gaston wanted McSweeney elected, he should come out and frankly say so. 309

C.S.H. says executive committee is almost a unit against him (McSweeney) but that if Gaston should declare his candidacy and ask for McSweeney's appointment as his personal representative, he (C.S.H.) will try to induce McNary to withdraw his opposition, but will not mix up in any controversy. Feb. 27, 1904. 310

Quincy telephones C.S.H. that Gaston will fight for McSweeney to the finish in the executive and the state committee. Mar. 3, 1904. 310

says Gaston has absolute control over state committee and could defeat McNary for Chairman had he wished. 310

C.S.H. tells Quincy that if Gaston wants McSweeney elected he should say so, and not beat around the bush. 310,311

C.S.H. says there is a strong feeling that Gaston should declare himself as to running agin, in which he (C.S.H.) concurs, although, frankly, he expects that he will run again. 311

Quincy would not assure C.S.H. that Gaston would openly ask for McSweeney's election, although he said Gaston would fight in the committee to secure it. 311

C.S.H. tells McNary of above talk and McNary asks C.S.H. to suggest to Quincy that Gaston should have a frank talk with him as to the matter. 311

C.S.H. said he would if McNary would intimate that such a talk might settle the controversy, but McNary said he never would accept McSweeney. Mar. 3, 1904. 311

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)
Quincy telephones C.S.H. that Gaston has authorized him to ask C.S.H. to vote for McSweeney. March 4, 1904. 312

C.S.H. had already told Quincy that if Gaston as a candidate for Governor wanted McSweeney he should come out and say so, and this peculiar response of Quincy made C.S.H. rather angry. 312

C.S.H. tells Quincy he can not accede to Gaston's request; that, as at present advised, he would not be dragged into any personal controversy between Gaston, McSweeney and McNary, but, rather, should prefer to resign. March 4, 1904. 312

Crowley wished C.S.H. to vote against McSweeney but McConnell thought C.S.H.'s refusal to comply with Gaston's request was enough of a stand to take, for the present, at least. March 4, 1904. 313

Quincy tells C.S.H. not to interfere between Gaston and McNary; McNary, within a few days, had said C.S.H. had no influence with him whatsoever. March 16, 1904. 313

C.S.H. thinks this unkind of McNary as he had asked C.S.H. to have Gaston send for him. 313, 314.

McNary tells McConnell that the Gaston men told him that C.S.H. had said that if Gaston announced himself as a candidate and asked for McSweeney's appointment, it ought to be made, and that this made McNary made 314

McConnell said undoubtedly the Gaston crowd said this to McNary to prejudice him against C.S.H. 314

C.S.H. tells McConnell he merely said that if Gaston wanted McSweeney, as an announced candidate, he should come out and say so, C.S.H.'s implication being that unless Gaston was a candidate he had no right to make such a request of the executive committee. 314

McNary invites C.S.H., Quincy and Gaston to lunch at Exchange Club. Gaston not present. March 19, 1904. 317

Agreed at the lunch that C.S.H., Quincy, and Gaston should meet and arrange some plan to carry the caucuses for Olney. March 19, 1904. 317

C.S.H., Quincy and W. T. A. Fitzgerald meet at Gaston's office. March 21, 1904. 317

Quincy said Gaston would state the conclusion he had reached as to McNary's plan for booming Olney. 317

Gaston said he should decline personally taking the leadership of the committee as McNary's delays and refusal to comply with his requests as to the personal of the executive committee, McSweeney, etc had given the Hearst men such a start and such encouragement that it looked doubtful whether Hearst could be beaten. Mar. 21, 1904. 317, 318.

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)
Gaston said it was up to C.S.H. or McNary to be responsible for the Olney Committee; that he (Gaston) would help and would join in raising funds; that he would not be chairman nor had he been asked to be. 318
C.S.H. at once said he simply wished to help Olney and that he would be glad to have Gastonttake the chairmanship, become responsible for the work of the committee and receive the credit for a successful campaign. 318
Gaston again refused. 318
C.S.H. said that if Gaston refused he (.C.S.H.) must accept his decision as final. 318
C.S.H. then suggested Ira Hersey but Quincy objected, and said C.S.H. would be better. 318
Quincy and Fitzgerald simultaneously said C.S.H. should be chairman. 318
C.S.H. accepted and asked Gaston for a list of names of members of the committee to add to the list he would prepare; Gaston said he wouldprepare one.318
Gaston, - in response to a question from Fitzgerald, as to who could best take charge of headquarters and work for delegates, etc. - said that McSweeney was the best man in the state. 319
C.S.H. told Gaston the committee could choose any one it wanted for secretary, - McSweeney or anyone else. 319
Gaston asks C.S.H. as to Olney's intentions, saying he did not know anything about the matter. 319
C.S.H. said he had no doubt but that Olney, if offered the nomination, would accept. 319
Gaston said that whenever he had talked with Olney he had always boomed Cleveland. 319
Gaston said he assumed C.S.H. was against Hearst and C.S.H. said "Yes, absolutely." 319
Gaston said he was for Olney first and for Hearst last. 319
Gaston says Cleveland's nomination is an impossibility and was not to be expected or thought of.
Mar. 21, 1904. 319
All of the executive committee wanted the state convention to choose all of the delegates to the National Convention, but in view of Gaston's interview two weeks ago strongly attacking this and declaring for district elections, the sentiment of the party seemed to have set against it, and the executive committee, therefore, did not recommend this to the full committee. 320

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)
At Quincy's suggestion C.S.H. agreed, - the other members being away, to inserting in the call, - subject to such action as the state convention may take." This would give the state convention the right to instruct all delegates. C.S.H. consented as the call had to be issued that afternoon and the other members were away. 320

C.S.H. tells Robert Burnett that he was a candidate for delegate at large, but that if the Boston machine, or Gaston as representing it, wished C.S.H. to withdraw and should offer C.S.H. an election from the eleventh district, he would carefully consider it, but if not so offered, Gaston and the machine must take the responsibility of a contest in the convention. March 22, 1904. 321

Gaston writes C.S.H. he wants to see him and he came to office of C.S.H. at 5 p.m. by appointment. March 23, 1904. 321

Gaston tells C.S.H.-
Quincy has been promised an election as one of the delegates from the eleventh district and Matthews as the other. 321

After conference with the leaders of the Boston machine, he is authorized to say that C.S.H. will be elected from the eleventh district if he will withdraw as candidate for delegate at large. 321, 322

That the only contingency was that if the Hearst men should control the district convention, this, of course, could not be done. 322

Said he could control Quincy and make him withdraw in favor of C.S.H. 322

C.S.H. told Gaston he did not care to know how it was to be arranged, as long as he had Gaston's assurance. 322

C.S.H. said he would consult his friends and let Gaston know within a few days. 322

Gaston also said that Harry Nawn would do absolutely as he said and that C.S.H. could have his place. 322

Gaston said that before the matter could be considered absolutely closed, he would like to consult Quincy who was then in Rochester, N. Y. but would be back Friday. March 23, 1904. 322

C.S.H. consults Coughlin who at first opposed, but finally said he would telephone Gaston and say he would advise C.S.H. to accept. March 23, 1904. 322

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)
John Crosby advises C.S.H. to accept.
March 23, 1904. 323
James B. Carroll, on being told of Gaston's offer says C.S.H. must accept. C.S.H. says if Carroll wants to run for delegate at large, he will decline Gaston's offer and nominate him.
He refused. March 23, 1904. 323
Carroll says C.S.H. must accept even though it might prevent him from opposing Gaston's slate for delegates at large. 323
Gaston calls, by appointment, at house of C.S.H. 6:30 p.m.
March 23, 1904. 323

Gaston tells C.S.H.:-
C.S.H. can consider the delegate matter as settled. 323
Has settled the matter with Quincy. 323
The machine will leave it to Quincy and Matthews to decide which shall withdraw. 323
The machine would prefer to have Matthews withdraw but that need not concern C.S.H. 324
C.S.H. tells Gaston that if he accepts it is to be understood that he shall have nothing to do with his election. 324
Gaston said this was positively understood. 324
Gaston said Douglas claimed he had the votes of the Boston machine; that Mayor Collins had promised him them. 324
Gaston said:
Collins had no such power or authority. 324
That Quincy had been sent to Brockton that night with a card signed by W. T. A. Fitzgerald and other officers of the city committee, stating that he (Quincy) had absolute power to negotiate as to the votes of the Boston machine, the idea being that Douglas must put up some money for the honor. 324
Gaston said Douglas had promised McNary $5000, for the use of the party, if elected delegate at large. 324
C.S.H. sends Gaston a note as follows:-
March 25, 1904. 325

My dear Gaston:
I have given careful consideration to the matter concerning which we talked Wednesday. I believe it to be for the best interest of the cause for which we are working to confine the candidate for delegates at large in the interest of Mr. Olney to four as against those opposed to us. Under the circumstances, I have decided not to allow my name to be presented at the state convention as a candidate for Delegate at Large. We may, therefore, consider the arrangement you suggested as settled.
I go tomorrow, returning Tuesday A. M.

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)

I trust you can be present Monday at 12 at my office to talk with the new Executive Committee. McSweeney thought the meeting should be called, although I am to be away.

Sincerely yours,
C.S.Hamlin. 325

C.S.H. elected Chairman of the Olney Association and McSweeney elected Secretary at Gaston's request.
March 27, 1904. 325

Olney sweeps the state in the caucuses. Hearst got only 2 votes in Boston, with 9 only in doubt.
April 12, 1904. 326

Assuming a full convention, Olney will have about 735 votes and Hearst about 285. 326

All of the Disfrict conventions went for Olney except Lynn, Worcester, Lowell and Lawrence, which went for Hearst, and Cambridge which is in doubt.
April 12, 1904. 326

Flaherty and Crowley advise C.S.H. to ask Gaston if there is any possible doubt as to C.S.H.'s election from the eleventh district.
April 15, 1904. 326

C.S.H. calls up Gaston who says:-

No possible doubt. 326

Harry Nawn - whom he controlled, had agreed to withdraw in favor of C.S.H. 326

That only an act of God could prevent election of C.S.H. 326

That John Lee did not want to withdraw either in favor of Quincy or Matthews and that they would have trouble in pulling him out, but that this would not affect C.S.H. as he was sure.
326, 327

Olney delegates won in state convention by 620 to 270. Unit rule ordered, and all delegatesm state and district, instructed to vote for Olney until nominated or until his name is withdrawn by authority. April 21, 1904. 328

Quincy tells C.S.H.:- April 26, 1904

Lee refuses to pull out for him and he therefore will not be a candidate. 328

He understands perfectly that C.S.H. is to be elected. 328

Gaston and he, if necessary, will address the convention and tell the delegates they are in honor bound to elect C.S.H. 328

That Gaston felt bad at McConnell's attitude, who, a few days before, telephoned Gaston he would pull out from the District fight

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Gaston, William A.(Cont.)

and turn over his delegates, but now insisted on running; that the result would very likely be the election of a Hearst delegate; that Gaston and he had found that McNary was at the bottom of this, and was furthering his candidacy for election as member of the National Committee at the expense of Olney's interests. 329

That, under these circumstances, Gaston and he felt they ought to know from C.S.H. whether he was pledged to or had promised to vote for McNary; that the fact that some of C.S.H.'s closest friends were friends of McNary seemed to justify this inquiry. 329

Said that Gaston was a candidate and that he (Quincy) would be also, if necessary, to defeat McNary. 329

That if Harry Nawn thought C.S.H. would vote against Gaston for the National Committee, he would never pull out for C.S.H., whether he had agreed to or not. 329

C.S.H. replies to Quincy:-

The agreement between Gaston and C.S.H. had no such condition. 329

If such a condition had been suggested, C.S.H. would have declined even to consider it. 329

That, while neither Gaston nor he had a right to know where C.S.H. stood on this or any other kindred question, C.S.H. would say to him that he had never promised or pledged himself to McNary or to anyone else to vote for McNary or for anyone; that he had never even been asked so to do; that he had no knowledge as to how heshould vote and should not consider the question until after his election. 330

C.S.H. added:-

Crowley once said to C.S.H. that McNary wanted the position and that C.S.H. said to Crowley in jest, that he (.C.S.H.) might be a candidate himself, and then added, - to prevent Crowley from askin g him directly, - that he should make no pledge to anyone, but should wait until elected, and then vote for what he believed to be for the best interest of the Party. 330

C.S.H. tells Quincy that under no circumstances will he pledge himself in advance to Gaston, Quincy, McNary, or to anyone else. 330

C.S.H. also says that it is fair, however, to say to Quincy that he was not in fact pledged to anyone. 330, 331.

Quincy said this statement was all he had any right to ask for. 331

Quincy further said he would go to the Convention that evening and would not be a candidate unless Lee should withdraw in hisfavor, - which he had refused to do. 351

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)

C.S.H. did not tell Quincy that Gaston told him (.C.S.H.) that he (Gaston) could make Quincy withdraw if he wanted and that in no event could Quincy go, unless Lee withdrew for him. 331

C.S.H. told Quincy that when the time came for a vote for National Committee man, he will be glad to talk the matter over with Gaston, just as he would with McNary, but that he should vote for what he believed to be the best interest of the party. 331

C.S.H. and Lee elected as delegates to the National Convention, but with instructions to vote for Gaston as a member of the National Committee, if he wanted the position.
April 26, 1904. 332

C.S.H. feels that the action of Gaston and Quincy in obtaining these instructions was a direct slap at him, nevertheless that it has relieved him of much embarrassment, for McNary's friends, some of whom were C.S.H.'s strongest supporters, would have undoubtedly have urged C.S.H. to vote for McNary. 332, 333.

McNary and C.S.H. report to full committee the call adopted by the executive committee, with the clause, - subject to such action as may be taken by the state convention, and the report was accepted and adopted, Col. Drinkwater, only, voting in the negative.
April 30, 1904. 333

C.S.H. advises Gen. Collins to tell Gaston of his talk with Olney as to the letter of Olney not permitting his name to be used, but Collins said it was a private matter between Olney and himself.
June 6, 1904. 335

Gaston, C.S.H., et als, appointed a committee to further Olney's interests in the National Convention.
July 5, 1904. 336

Gaston was very cool towards C.S.H. because he filed no gold minority report. 349

Gaston says the general feeling is that Hill sold out the gold standard in order to nominate Parker, as he feared that if the gold standard was carried, Parker would be defeated. 349

Gaston is saying that Douglas yielded to C.S.H. as to the Resolutions Committee, and that if Douglas had gone on things would have been different. 350

Gaston brought pressure on Coughlin who at first regretted that C.S.H. made no minority report but later said C.S.H. had done right. 350

Gaston worked for Olney in the Convention, but C.S.H. believes more to please Tammany Hall and to defeat Parker than from any love for Olney. 350

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)
Gaston's interviews in the press revealed his jealousy of C.S.H. and the pleasure he took in criticizing his course, during the convention. 351
Interviews criticizing C.S.H. on gold plank.
32 Sc. Bks. 22, 43, 44, 53, 57,63
Gaston said, however, that the Parker telegram and the debate left the matter in much better shape than as if a strong gold plank had originally been passed. 351
Gaston tells C.S.H. as to Parker's gold telegram to the Convention. 354
All of the Mass. delegation congratulated C.S.H. on his speech before the Convention on the Parker telegram,- except Gaston and Burnett; they said nothing and looked sour. 356
C.S.H. tells Hill as to Gaston's statement that he sold out the gold standard to nominate Parker. On train.
July 10, 1904. 357
Some of state committee want Gaston to reconsider and run for Governor, especially Mellen.
Sept. - 1904. 373
Crowley objects and says (without authorization from C.S.H.) that if Gaston runs, C.S.H. will also be a candidate. 373
Gaston induces the State Convention to cut down the members at large from 25 to 18.
Oct. 7, 1904. 373
Gaston caused much feeling by trying to displace John Crosby, but Crosby said that if dropped he would not run for Lieutenant Governor, and Gaston yielded. 373, 374.
Gaston's papers have been booming him for Chairman of the State Committee. Nov. 11, 1904. 375
Gov. Douglas tells C.S.H. he is opposed to Gaston for Chairman. Nov. 11, 1904. 375
Douglas says this is his unalterable determination. 376
C.S.H. advises Douglas to come outffor Flaherty as Chairman, as Gaston is not yet openly in the field, and that it is far easier to do it now, as if Gaston comes out openly it would be a direct slap at him.
Douglas asks C.S.H. to have Buchanan go to Collins, and Buchanan says Collins will send for Gaston and ask him to withdraw. 376
C.S.H. thinks Collins did not go directly to Gaston but that he consulted Jim Donovan and others of the city machine with a view to pulling Gaston out. 376
Row over, in state committee. Mar. 12, 1905
36 Sc. bk. 129 to 138
Hamlin said to be the real issue. 36 Sc. bk. 134

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)
Crowley sends letters to members of the state committee, favoring Flaherty; some reply, including Burnett, that they were pledged to Gaston. June 19, 1905. 382
Gaston wanted to be chairman and went to Douglas who told Gaston squarely he wanted Flaherty. 382
Gaston told Douglas that he (Gaston) controlled the committee absolutely but that if Douglas wished Flaherty, he (Gaston) would yield. 382
Douglas repeated his desire for Flaherty and not for Gaston. 382, 383
Gaston nominated Flaherty who is unanimously elected. June 19, 1905. 383
Gaston's followers amend the rules taking away from the Chairman the right to appoint committees. June 19, 1905. 383, 384
Crowley attacks Gaston and says:-
Controls state committee by financial means. 384
Asks him if he wishes to control it for purpose of corrupting the legislature. 384
Gaston made no reply except to say he hoped there would be no more insults. 384
No member defended Gaston except as to one of Crowley's charges, - that Gaston did nothing to help Douglas in the campaign. 384
A committee was appointed and Flaherty said he should resign. 384
Just before the next meeting, Gov. Douglas "discovered" that the row in the state committee was a factional one between Gaston and C.S.H., in which he could take no part. 384, 385
Gaston then opposed Crowley for the executive committee, but Flaherty insisted; finally Crowley withdrew. 385
Later Flaherty conferred with Gaston and appointed an executive committee to which Gaston did not object. 385
Later, Gaston announced at a meeting of the committee that Gov. Douglas wanted Arthur Lyman as Chairman of the executive committee, and Flaherty appointed him. 385
Gaston and Burnett filled the papers with statements that the whole controversy was simply the old Gaston-Hamlin fight, and McNary helped them in this. 385
Douglas tells Flaherty he can not appoint C.S.H. as orator in the Portland, Oregon, fair, - which C.S.H. wanted, - because it would be displeasing to Gaston. 386
From what Douglas says, C.S.H. has no doubt but that what he predicted long ago, has come true, viz; that Gaston and his machine would irritate Douglas so that he would not run again, and Gaston could run himself. 387
The Boston Herald and the Boston Traveller, inspired by Gaston, attacks C.S.H. in a news item for resigning from the state committee. June -1905. 387
C.S.H. tells Cleveland of Gaston's attacks on him (C.S.H.) for not filing a minority gold report in the National Convention in 1904. July 27, 1905. 389

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)

Cleveland said Gaston's conduct was outrageous but that Gaston and his followers although intending to injure C.S.H. were really doing him a great service in keeping him bak for a while from political activity.389

Douglas wants C.S.H. to run for Governor and that there would be a public sentiment for C.S.H. which would seare Gaston and his state machine. Sept. 13, 1905. 390

Olney tells C.S.H. he is the man for the situation and will certainly be nominated were it not for "that damned Gaston]" Sept. 13, 1905. 391

Gaston and Shaw combination in Legislature.
Sept. 25, 1903
38 Sc. bk. 101

Boston Herald says does not control it. 38 Sc. bk. 103

Gaston goes on Cape Cod tour.
Nov. 6, 1905. 393

McSweeney intimates to McConnell that Gaston seems to fear that C.S.H., if nominated and elected to Congress from the eleventh district, will fight the machine as in the past. June - 1906. 395

C.S.H. thinks Gaston was trying to sound McConnell. 395

C.S.H. told McConnell that he could give Gaston and the machine no pledges, but that, if he should make up his mind to ask the machine to nominate him, - it would go without saying that he could not honorably and would not use the power the machine gave him, to wreck the machine.
June - 1906. 395, 396

Douglas apparently wants to run for Governor again and tells C.S.H. he is to lunch with Gaston, Quincy, and Sullivan that day at 1 o'clock to consider running against Moran for the nomination.
July 18, 1906. 400

Skeffington tells C.S.H. that Douglas is to have another conference with Gaston et als on Saturday; that Douglas insisted to Gaston et als that C.S.H. as his friend must be invited also.
July 20, 1906. 401

C.S.H. declines under any circumstances to meet Gaston et als, as he knew perfectly well the feelings of the machine towards him; that they had acted so that C.S.H., from self respect, resigned from the committee. 401

Moran summons Gastonbefore grand jury.
Sept. - 1906
43 Sc. bk. 133

Resigns from state committee because of Moran's nomination. 44 Sc. bk. 90

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)
Dwyer used money given by Douglas for rent of the Boston Theatre, to pay old debts, - rent of the Albim building etc. in the Gaston campaign.
Oct. 30, 1907. 412
Declares for Whitney, 1907 50 Sc. bk. 80
Will fight Williams but will not oppose Bryan, 1908
52 Sc. bk. 64
Tries, with Robert Winsor to get control of B. Traveller in interest of Fitzgerald for Mayor.
Jan. 7, 1910
60 Sc. bk. 45
Against C.S.H. for Senator. 1910. 65 Sc. bk. 67
Interviews, 1910. 67 Sc. bk. 127, 144.
C.S.H. calls on Gaston, by appointment.
Aug. 29, 1910. 427.
Gaston tells C.S.H. that he may be a candidate again for Governor. 427
C.S.H. did not ask for Gaston's support, but merely said he was not, up to that time, a candidate. 427
C.S.H. said he might decide tobecome one at any time; that, if nominated and elected, C.S.H. would treat Gaston as a friend; that while he might not agree with Gaston's policies, he should always be open and frank with him; that Gaston need have no fear that any feelings for the contest in 1902 would survive with C.S.H., or be, in any way used against Gaston personally. Aug.29, 1910. 427
C.S.H. also told Gaston that if he, (Gaston) were nominated, he would support him loyally. 427
Gaston gave C.S.H. similar assurances and said he would take his coat off for C.S.H. if nominated. 427
Gaston showedno signs of enthusiasm at the prospect of C.S.H.'s nomination, nor did C.S.H. expect him to. 428
Gaston was, however, frank and fair and said he understood fully that the old dispute of 1902 was at an end.
Aug. 29, 1910. 428
A candidate for Senator. Nov. 20, 1910.
68 Sc. bk. 116
Says Foss is for him. 68 Sc. bk. 141
Withdraws for Senator 69 Sc. bk. 36, 41.
Norman White attacks. 68 Sc. bk. 139 to 141
Foss favors, for Senate. 68 Sc. bk. 136, 137, 145
Foss against, for Senate. 68 Sc. bk. 140
Mass. delegation voted 35 to one urging withdrawal of Judge Parker as temporary Chairman, but Gaston succeeded in giving 15 votes to Parker which, with 3 for O'Gorman, left only half the delegation with Bryan.
June 27, 1912.
75 Sc. bk. 127, 154
E. T. Scully, in 1902, turned 20 delegates from C.S.H. to Gaston. 76 sc. bk. 81

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)
Boston Commons satirical reference to Gaston in politics again. Oct. 26, 1912.
78 Sc. bk. 101
Mentioned for Cabinet. Dec. 21, 1912
Sc. bk. 25

(Gaston and C.S.H. were together at the Roxbury Latin School and C.S.H. drilled for a while in his company. He was very popular and kind hearted. He was also much liked in college. He inherited a large law practice from his father, Gov. Gaston, but showed no signs of ability or eminence in the practice of law. His firm was very successful but largely from the ability of Mr. Snow, his junior partner. He took no interest in politics and his appointment on the staff of Gov. Russell was merely a tribute to his father. His firm had a large practice, his clients being very largely public service corporations. Finally he became President of the Boston Elevated Ry. Co. and tried to jam through the legislature a bill favoring that Corporation, which public opinion severely condemned. A large pernicious lobby was employed and a public scandal developed. Gov. Crane finally vetoed the bill as against the public interest. This was in 1900 or thereabouts.

At this time Gaston began to have political aspirations, altho he never before had taken any interest in politics, not even in 1896, although C.S.H. believes he voted against Bryan.

He seems to have carried over into politics his acquaintance with the use of money derived from his Elevated Ry. experiences. He spent money freely and even scandalously, and his use of the power of money beginning in his campaign of 1901, and carried through the rest of his life, literally debauched the Democratic party.

To defeat C.S.H., he pushed Quincy into the nomination in 1901. He had an absolute control over Quincy, through money loaned him, as the general feeling is.

His candidacy in 1901 and 1902, fresh fromthe Elevated Ry. scandal, was doomed in advance to defeat, although he could not see it.

C.S.H. was largely impelled to run against him to save the disgrace to the state from the danger of his election. Gaston felt that money could accomplish anything, but he learned to his cost that this is not true in Massachusetts.

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Gaston, William A. (Cont.)
After being defeated disastrously in 1902 and 1903, he still kept control of the state committee and of the party, as C.S.H. believes, to further the interests of the Public Service Corporations for which he was counsel, although he never really gave up his political ambitions.

In 1903 he really felt that, if elected Governor, he might get the nomination for President. He opposed Olney's recognition by the state convention with this end in view. He thwarted and irritated Gov. Douglas, securing control of the state committee for his own purposes or that of his clients.

He never forgot C.S.H.'s opposition in 1901 and 1902, and did his best to thwart every political aspiration of C.S.H.

He represented the brute power of Public Service Corporations against the public interests, and by his scandalous use of money so influenced or debauched the Democratic City and state machines that no man, - as Gov. Douglas later found out, - can hope for political preferment in Mass. without the possession of an enormous "barrel" which must be opened freely and filled again liberally, once emptied. In private life he had, undoubtedly, may ingratiating qualities, he was generous and kind to his friends, but in public life, his greed for office made him hesitate at no violation of fair play or gentlemanly conduct, - his motto of public life was that of the Jesuit, - the end justifies the means.)

Gear, Governor
C.S.H. succeeded, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. April 3, 1893. 62

Geary, Congressman
Attends conference at home of Sec. Carlisle on Chinese Exclusion Act. Willing to have Act extended but wishes whole Act remodelled. Sept. 12, 1893. 72

German Embassy
C.S.H. attends ball at. Jan. 3, 1895. 110

Germany
Carlisle fears that if U.S. accepts a gold loan from Russia that Germany might combine with England to dispute the Monroe Doctrine. Dec. 25, 1895. 142
Ito convinced Emperor that it would not do to refuse demand of Germany, France and Russia to cede back the Liotung peninsula. Sept. 16, 1897. 210

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Germany. (Cont.)
Bill drawn by C.S.H. as to consular oaths.
Passed H.R. in 1896. 50 Sc. bk. 116

Gettamy, Mr.
C.S.H. thinks, inspired the Boston Herald news item attacking C.S.H. for resigning from the state committee. June - 1905 387

Gibbons, Cardinal
Peace speech. Lake Mohawk. May 31, 1906. 395
42 Sc. bk. 88

Gibson, Mr.
C.S.H. confers with, just appointed counsel of U.S. Board of General Appraisers, in N. Y.
May 5, 1895. 119
C.S.H. confers with, in N. Y.
Sept. 21, 1896. 173
- 1905.
Hat trimming refunds.
36 Sc. bk. 1,115, 116.

Gilbertson, Rev. Mr.
C.S.H. and H.P.H. take a penny boat to Greenwich, England with, and Miss Gregory and have a fish dinner, returning to London on an omnibus.
July 19, 1898. 234

Gilder, Frank
C.S.H. dines at White House with Mr. and Mrs., et als.
Feb. 2, 1894. 77

Gillan, Mr.
C.S.H. speaks at Leominster with, of Bangor.
Oct. 22, 1892. 41

Gilmore, Mr.
C.S.H. and, Manager of Springfield Theatre count the delegates in the theatre at the Democratic Convention. Oct. 5, 1907. 408

Glidden, Mr.
C.S.H. told by, representative of the Boston Journal that Sigourney Butler told him C.S.H. after all might not be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mar. 9, 1893. 58

Goetting, Col.
Publishes article in Boston Globe on effect of political oratory. Sept. 25, 1892. 36

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Gold.
C.S.H. consults Phineas Pierce, President of Boston Clearing House who had written Carlisle offering to ask the clearing house to give up one-half of its gold (5 million dollars) to the Treasury in exchange for legal tenders. April 21, 1893. 64
Boston Clearing House passed a resolution unanimously offering to do this. April 21, 1893. 64
Carlisle gives interview that the Treasury notes of 1890 would be paid in gold as long as gold was lawfully available. He meant by this to exclude only the gold behind the gold certificates, - 106 millions.
April 20, 1894. 100
See - Carlisle
Morgan syndicate's contract to deliver gold to the Treasury.
June 26, 1895. 122
See - Morgan syndicate
Gold reserve not used for current expenses from 1893 to 1896.
8 Sc. bk. 94
Washington Post says Russia has offered to lend U.S. 400 millions of gold and that, learning of this the Rothschilds sent Morgan to Washington to beg the President to take their gold instead.
Dec. 25, 1895. 141, 142
Carlisle tells C.S.H. there is truth in this rumor but that the report as to the Rothschilds was untrue as he had a cable from them saying that, under existing circumstances they could do nothing as to procuring gold for the U.S.
Dec. 25, 1895. 142
Carlisle deprecated a Russian loan of gold as it would be looked on as a virtual alliance with Russia against the rest of the world and would make England so bitter that she might throw all her holdings of our securities back on us and thus drain us of our gold. 142
Carlisle also feared that Germany and England might combine to dispute the Monroe Doctrine, and precipitate a bloody conflict. 142
Carlisle said any further loans in U.S. would be useless as the gold would simply be drawn from the Treasury, and that no gold could be procured from England, Germany, or France. 142
Carlisle also said Congress would never give authority bonds to redeem the greenbacks. 142, 143
Gov. Crane tells C.S.H. that the praise given Lodge for his insisting on the use of the word "gold" in the Republican platform of 1896, amused him; that Lodge came to him just before the convention met in St. Louis and said that the word "gold" must <u>not</u> be mentioned in the platform; that he told Lodge it <u>must</u> be mentioned specifically and that he would pack the Massachusetts committee against Lodge if he did not agree to this; that, thereupon Lodge "<u>surrendered.</u>" Oct. 9, 1896. 174, 175.

(.C.S.H. remembers Gov. Wolcott one Commencement Day at Harvard

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Gold (Cont.)
giving Lodge practically the entire credit for putting the word "gold" in the Republican Natl. Convention, and Lodge modestly accepted the encomiums without demurring.)

See - Lodge
Proctor, Senator

Marquis Ito tells C.S.H. on ship board:-
Aug. 27, 1897. 200

Japan would make a mistake in changing to the gold standard. 200
Being on a silver basis, she must fix an artificial ratio between gold and silver, which could not permanently be maintained. 200
The change would be like the U.S. changing from a gold to a silver basis, - it would violate existing contracts unless a true commercial ratio were adopted, and even then it would not permanently correspond with the commercial ratio. 200
He admitted that gold standard countries gained by trade with silver standard countries, whose standard was steadily depreciating, but said that the Japanese gained when they came to pay their labor.
200, 201

C.S.H. tells Ito he admits the latter gain but how about the masses of the people? 201
Ito replied that a Japanese silver dollar (which 25 years ago bought as much as the U.S. gold dollars) bought today only half as much as a Japanese gold dollar. Yet, he said, the Japanese silver dollar today would buy as many necessaries of life as it would 25 years ago. Aug. 27, 1897. 201

Ito, in a subsequent conversation, said that the price of rice and also the wages of labor had increased during the past 25 years. 201
Ito thought this increase in price had nothing to do with silver depreciation, but was caused by the opening up of Japanese markets to the world, and the consequent demand for Japanese products. 201
Ito later admitted that the depreciation of silver had had some effect along the same lines. 201

Gold certificates.
Carlisle, in his interview stating that U.S. silver notes would be payable in gold as long as there was gold which was "lawfully available," meant only to exclude gold held in the Treasury against outstanding gold certificates. April 20, 1894. 100

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Gold Democrat
C.S.H. advises Jenney to compromise with the silver men and omit all questions of finance from the platform, if they will consent to the nomination of a gold democrat for Governor. March 16, 1899. 242
McConnell says the silver democrats were considering the nomination of a gold democrat for Governor and later told C.S.H. he was the man. Jan. - 1901. 249

Gold Democratic Convention, Boston
C.S.H., Dr. Everett and Col. Fellows speak at, at Horticultural Hall. Aug. 25, 1896. 171

Gold democrats
C.S.H. tells Quincy that the gold democrats expect him (C.S.H.) to preside at the state convention, and that if his idea of "harmony" meant the exclusion of gold democrats, trouble would come. Sept. 6, 1901. 255, 256
C.S.H. thinks some gold democrats should attend Nantasket Beach Democratic meeting, and Cleveland agrees. July 24, 1902. 269
Hughes, Chairman of Maine Dem. State Committee, begs C.S.H. to speak, as one of the gold democrats, with Bryan in Maine. July 25, 1902. 270
C.S.H. said the Chairman should be one loyal to Bryan in 1896; that if not done it might be claimed that the gold democrats had captured the convention. Mar. 19, 1904. 316

Gold plank, Natl. Rep. Convention, 1896
See - Lodge

(C.S.H. shows Speaker Reed an article on wheat and world's gold supply and begs him to use it for an interview coming out squarely for the gold standard and insisting on word "gold" in. Reed hesitates and finally declines. - 1896)

Gold plank, Natl. Dem. Convention, 1904
The Subcommittee voted in favor of a gold plank, presented by Hill, by 7 to 3; Bryan and Williams were absent but would have voted against it making the vote 7 to 5. July 7, 1904. 338

The gold plank was defeated in the full committee on resolutions by 35 to 15. July 7, 1904. 339
Defeat of gold plank was not a victory for Bryan as the press claimed; leaders like Williams, Cormack, Tillman and Bayley were responsible for its defeat and these men voted against it in spite of Bryan's support. 339

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Gold plank (Cont.)
These leaders recognized that the free silver issue was dead and they had no desire to revive it, but they said they would never consent to putting a gold plank in the platform, thus discrediting them with their constituents at home. 339
They all despised Bryan and only regretted their apparent accord with him on the matter of the gold plank. 339
The agreement, criticized by the papers, as to omitting all reference to the money question, did not take place until after the defeat of the gold plank. 341
After that, the gold plank men begged their fellow members to join in voting down Bryan's other financial planks on the ground that having voted down the gold plank against their protest, no other financial planks should be accepted. 341
The question finally arose as to the adoption of the platform as a whole, or whether a minority report as to the gold plank should be presented. 342
Had such a minority report been filed, Bryan would also have filed another which would raise not only the silver question, but also the Kansas City platform, greenbacks, asset currency, the Aldrich bill, trusts, income tax, etc. etc. 342
Pettigrew would also have raised the issue of Government ownership of railroads. 342

(All of the above had been voted down in the committee by those who were against the gold plank.)

Williams, Carmack, Bayley and Tillman who had fought Bryan in the committee, told C.S.H. et als they could not support a gold plank. 342
We all felt there was little or no chance of the convention voting for a gold plank and the whole committee felt that to raise the issue would be to give Bryan an opportunity such as he had never had before, to rupture the Democratic party. 342
If such a minority report favoring a gold plank failed in the convention, all felt the country would take it as a vote against the gold standard, which would mean the ruin of the party. 343
While we felt that the <u>absence</u> of a gold plank might very possibly defeat the party, we <u>knew</u> that the defeat of a gold plank would surely do it. 343
The gold men were unwilling to take the responsibility of throwing such a dynamite bomb as a gold minority report into the convention, feeling it was wiser to risk defeat by omitting it than to court certain defeat by precipitating such a row in the convention. 343
We knewthat the Kansas City platform plank had been overwhelmingly rejected in the committee, that Bryah's

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Gold plank (Cont.)
other planks had been voted down, and believed that Parker in his letter of acceptance would fully attone for the silence in the platform on the gold question. 343

We felt further that it would be more prudent not to file a minority gold plank especially as Bryan, in that event, would agree to support the platform without dissent. 343

The gold plank which we had offered was really an affirmation of the quantitative theory of money, - as the Boston Herald showed editorially on July 16, - and substantially admitted the free silver contention. 344

This gold plank, and the Mississippi gold plank, something like it, was drawn by C. A. Conant, of the Morton Trust Co., of New York, after consultation with N. Y. financial interests. 344

These interests were satisfied with this gold plank, - they knew it was the most they could hope for, and therefore the criticism of the plank as not being sufficiently strong is not well founded. 344

Conant wrote the Mississippi gold plank but John Sharp Williams struck out much of it before adopting it, - all the part stating that the gold standard was settled, leaving in only the part as to the quantitative theory of money which was the sugar coating on the gold pile. 344

Conant also wrote the gold plank offered by C.S.H. 344

Senator Hill's gold plank, -which was adopted by the subcommittee, - was almost exactly like C.S.H.'s and evidently was based on Conant's gold plank. 344

Senator Hill told C.S.H. that his (Hill's) gold plank was satisfactory to the N. Y. financial interests. 345

The story that Hill weakly gave up the gold plank to nominate Parker is rubbish. Hill made a splendid fight. 345

The gold plank men fought long after it was voted down (between 3 and 4 a.m.) They did not finally succeed in voting down Bryan's planks until 10 a.m. just before adjournment. 345

If Hill could have carried a gold plank in a minority report through the Convention, Parker would have been invincible, and no other candidate would have had a chance of nomination. 345

If, Hill had lost, however, only a radical would have consented to take such a damaged nomination. 345

Nor was the rumor true that Hill traded the gold plank for the income tax. 345

On the contrary, Hill declined to allow them to be considered together, as Bryan proposed. 345

The gold plank advocates finally agreed not to file a minority report and the committee separated. 348

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Gold plank (Cont.)

Gen. Collins tells C.S.H. he did the right thing in not filing a minority report. 348

Ex-Senator Smith, of New Jersey, had a draft of a gold plank which he said he should offer in the convention, but C.S.H. and Collins cooled him down. 348

Gaston and Burnett showed resentment to C.S.H. for not having filed a minority report. 349

Gaston said it was the general feeling that Hill sold out the gold standard to nominate Parker. 349

C.S.H. said a gold plank could not have been passed in the convention, but McSweeney said it could, but gave no figures to sustain his contention. 349

Burnett said it would be humiliating for Curtis Guild to go over the state saying we did not dare to stand up for the gold standard. 349

Burnett said a meeting of the Mass. delegation had been called for 7 o'clock, evidently to take some action on the failure to report a gold minority plank. 349

C.S.H. said he would be there and was, but no one appeared. 349

Gaston said that Douglas yielded to C.S.H. for the resolutions committee, and if he had been on it, things would have been different. 349, 350

John R. Thayer and Douglas told C.S.H. that he had done just right. 350

Coughlin, evidently influenced by Gaston, told C.S.H. he regretted his failure to file a minority plank; later, in Boston, however, he told C.S.H. he had done just right. 350

Gaston's interviews in the press showed his jealousy of C.S.H. and the pleasure he took in criticizing C.S.H. for not filing a minority report. 350

Gaston said, however, that the Parker telegram left the matter in better shape than as if a strong gold plank had been originally adopted. 351

The change that Hill sold out the gold standard to nominate Parker is absurd and false. 351

Such a charge implies that Hill had absolute control over the gold men on the committee, and that these men were all for Parker. 351, 352.

This is not true. C.S.H. was for Olney, Sen. Daniel said Olney was his real choice and that hisdelegation voted for Parker only from expediency. Ex-Senator Davis and Ex-Attorney General Poe were avowedly for Gorman, although their delegations voted for Parker. Ben Cable of Illinois was not a Parker man, and said that when his delegation left Hearst it would vote for Olney. Ex-Gov. Patterson was not interested in Hill, for he knew Bryan was willing

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Gold plank (Cont.)
to nominate him for President. In short, there was not a gold man on the committee whose natural predilictions were not against Parker, although their delegations, - excepting only Mass. and Illinois,- were supporting Parker from reasons of expediency. 352, 353.

It was generally assumed that Parker would be nominated on the first ballot, but Hill, to do him justice, did not use this as a lever on the committee. 353

Had we reported a minority gold plank and were defeated, subsequent events proved that Parker would not have taken the nomination, nor would anyconservative Democrat have touched it,and, as John Sharp Williams said, only a radical could have been nominated. 353

If, however, the convention had accepted a gold plank, nothing could have defeated Parker for the nomination. 353

If delegates had left Parker because a gold plank had been accepted by the convention, they would not have gone to any other gold man, e.g. Olney, whose supporters had been as prominent as Hill in fighting for a gold plank. 353

Gaston tells C.S.H that Parker has sent a telegram to the convention on the failure to enact a gold plank. 354

Douglas and Thayer tell C.S.H. he did right in not filing a minority report. 354

C.S.H. determines to explain to the convention his reasons for not filing a minority gold report. 354

After Bryan had spoken C.S.H. notifies Sheehan that he will accept Bryan's challenge and will introduce a gold standard plank. 355

Sheehan begs C.S.H. not to do this as, he says, Williams reply is ample. 355

C.S.H. then says he will speak in favor of William's reply. 355

C.S.H., after many failures, at last, through the help of Senator Daniel, is recognized by Champ Clark, the presiding officer. 356

C.S.H. addresses the convention. 356
32 Sc. bk. 30, 43, 57, 82

Mr. Broxton, of Virginia, congratulates C.S.H. 356

All of the Mass. delegation except Gaston and Burnett congratulate C.S.H. 356

Prof. Dennis of Smith College was particularly profuse in his congratulations. 356

Gassoway Davis, nominated for Vice President, voted for the gold plank in the sub-committee, and sat up with the full committee until the gold plank was defeated. 356

C.S.H. tells Hill that Gaston said he sold out the gld standard to nominate Parker. 357

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Gold plank (Cont.)

New York World says Parker telegraphed Hill during the fight in the resolutions committee to insist on a gold plank. 357

Hill authorizes C.S.H. to wire the Boston Globe, Herald, and Post denying this, which C.S.H. did. 357

C.S.H. writes Parker that the charges against Hill are false, - that Hill acted for the good of the whole party. Parker acknowledged this the next day. 358

C.S.H. writes members of the resolutions committee asking their opinion as to whether a minority gold plank could have been passed by the convention. 358

Answers:-

Sen. Daniel. Doubtful, and would have caused hopeless confusion in the convention. 358

Gov. Beckham. Kentucky would have voted against it. 358

Ryan. Wisconsin would have voted against it. 358

Homer Cummings.

Doubtful; thinks Conn. would have voted against it. 358

Cleveland writes C.S.H. that he does not doubt but that C.S.H. failure to file a minority report was the most expedient course to take.

July 22, 1904. 359

C.S.H. writes to a number of leaders in states, as to whether a minority gold plank could have paved the convention.

July 23, 1904. 359

Replies:

Ohio: No, Mr. McMahon

Indiana: No, Mr. Kern

Minnesota. No. Mr. Vesaley

Michigan. No. Mr. Campan

Wisconsin. No. Mr. Ryan

Kentucky. No. Gov. Beckham.

Doubtful:

Maryland. Mr. Poe

Louisiana Mr. Kruttschmitt, Senator Foster

Connecticut: Homer Cummings. 359

If a minority report had been offered in the convention, C.S.H. believes it would have been defeated by 616 to 332, with 48 votes doubtful. List, by states. 360

C.S.H. believesthis vote would not necessarily mean hostility to the gold standard, but merely the belief that the silver issue was dead and should not be revived, and that no mention of the issue should be made in the platform. 360

C.S.H. tells Cleveland of Gaston's attacks on him because of failure to file a minority report. Cleveland said it was outrageous. 389

C.S.H. said in 1899 that it was not necessary to declare specifically for gold. 12 Sc. bk. 66

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Gold plank (Cont.)
Roosevelt said not necessary to declare specifically against free silver. 1896
33 Sc. bk. 28

See - Gaston

Gold plank, Natl. Rep. Convention, 1896.
See - Crane
Lodge

Gold reserve, greenbacks
When Carlisle gave the interview that the Treasury would redeem Sherman notes in gold as long as there was gold "lawfully available" he did not mean to intimate that he would not use the 100 million gold reserve but merely had in mind the gold behind the gold certificates, - 106 millions.
Nov. 13, 1894. 99, 100.
55 Sc. bk. 67
Carlisle's interview was read and approved by Cleveland before it was issued. 99
See - Carlisle
Cleveland

C.S.H. shows Holmes of Boston Herald a copy of a telegram to the SubTreasurer by Carlisle ordering him to pay gold on the Sherman notes, when so demanded, for export or other purposes. On this very morning the gold reserve had fallen below 100 millions.
Nov. - 1894. 99
C.S.H. was designated Acting Secretary on the day the President and Cabinet left for New York. C.S.H.'s instructions were to pay gold on all U.S. notes when so demanded, both Sherman silver notes and greenbacks.
April 26, 1893. 64
55 Sc. bk. 67

Gold standard.
C.S.H. speeches on. 9 Sc. bk. 184
10 " " 36, 45, 49
32 " " 30, 43, 57, 82
35 " " 53

See - Gold plank
Gold reserve
Ito

Gorman, Charles E.
Speaks at Harrisville, R.I. with C.S.H.
April 5, 1892. 16
Speaks at dinner of Y.M. Dem. Club of Providence, R.I. with C.S.H. Feb. 24, 1902. 262

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Gorman, Senator

C.S.H. confers with, on tariff matters.
Feb. -1892. 9

Sherman silver purchase law would have been repealed long before it was (Nov. 1, 1893) were it not for the conduct of alleged friends of the repeal, prominent among whom was Senator Gorman, who, -as Carlisle believes, constantly held out hopes of compromise to the silver men. One of the drafts of compromise submitted to Carlisle was in Gorman's handwriting. The final proposition of compromise was prepared at a meeting at which Gorman was present.
Nov. 1, 1893. 73

C.S.H. writes, that the statements of W. E. Curtis as to C.S.H. in his letter relating to the Patent Office Gazette contract (charges against Quincy) were absolutely false and that Curtis hold C.S.H. he would withdraw them before the committee. C.S.H. asks Gorman if Curtis had unequivocally withdrawn them, and said he would be glad to testify before the committee.
Feb. 19, 1894. 83

Senator Gorman replies that Curtis had unequivocally withdrawn his statements regarding C.S.H. and that there was not the slightest need of C.S.H. making any denial before the committee. 84

Senator Gorman advises Judge Parker to strike from his acceptance message one paragraph relating to free raw materials. (See 34 Sc. bk. page 57)
Sept. 23, 1904. 369

C.S.H. expressed regret; this had been written by C.S.H. 369

Parker said he had declared for free raw materials under the heading "reciprocity" and, therefore, felt inclined to accept Gorman's suggestion. 369

Gorman told Parker that his acceptance of Roosevelt's challenge on the pension ruling was wrong; that Congress, by appropriating money, had validated the order. 369

C.S.H. had looked this up, having heard from DeLancey Necall of Gorman's objections, and advised Parker that Gorman was wrong as a matter of law; that Congress had appropriated a lump sum of 4 millions for the payment of pensions to all now on the rolls or who may be put on the rolls under any or all acts of Congress; that in the debate it appeared that 1½ millions of this appropriation was in fact paid under Roosevelt's Pension Order, but that Congress deliberately omitted

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Gorman, Senator (Cont.)
any reference to this order; that the President, therefore, could at any time revoke this order, just as he could e.g. remove a fraudulent pensioner from the list, subject to the statute making pensions a vested right, to be annulled only after hearing, etc.; that the Commissioner of Pensions, by statute, was subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Interior, and to the President (differing from the Secretary of the Treasury) and that, therefore, the President could revoke the order. 369, 370.
C.S.H., to avoid any question, prepared a form of reply saying that, assuming that the order was revocable, he (Parker) would revoke it, and Parker accepted this suggestion. 370

(One day, C.S.H. can not remember whether in this or in a subsequent campaign, but C.S.H. thinks in 1904, Gen. Appraiser Sharreths called on C.S.H. in Boston, and in Gorman's name, said if C.S.H. would support Gorman for President, he had Gorman's authority to say that he would appoint C.S.H. for Secretary of the Treasury. C.S.H. declined.)

Government ownership of Railroads.
Senator Pettigrew offers a plank for.
July - 1904. 340
Filing a gold minority plank would have precipitated a discussion of. 342

Government ownership of telegraphs.
Senator Pettigrew introduces a plank for.
July - 1904. 340

Governor
Cleveland advises C.S.H. not to be a candidate for, at present. Aug. 18, 1893. 70
Guests at birthday dinner to C.S.H. given by Henry R. Reed, all urge C.S.H. to run for, but he positively declined.
Aug. 30, 1895. 133
O'Neil and Quincy urge C.S.H. to reconsider but he positively declined and published an interview to same effect.
Sept. 5, 1895. 134
George Fred Williams very grieved because C.S.H. allowed his name to be used as a possible candidate; said that the birthday dinner was merely a pretext to assail him (Williams). Sept. - 1895. 134
C.S.H. tells Williams he immediately settled the matter by declining to run. 134

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Governor (Cont.)

C.S.H. tells Williams Reed had never asked him to run; that, on the contrary, he had told me at Marion, where C.S.H. frequently saw him, that it would be very foolish for C.S.H. even to think of running. 134, 135.

McConnell tells guests at C.S.H.'s dinner that the state committee were considering the nomination of a gold democrat for Governor, and later tells C.S.H. that he is the man, and that McNary alone opposed him. Jan. - 1901. 249

See - McNary

C.S.H. calls on A. C. Houghton in New York and asks his support for his candidacy for Governor. Houghton says he will be delighted to do all in his power to help C.S.H. Aug. 7, 1901. 250

See - Houghton

Houghton explains to C.S.H. why the Boston Herald never mentions his name for Governor. 251

C.S.H. asks McSweeney in N. Y. to find out the sentiment as between Gastonand C.S.H. for Govemor. McSweeney said he would be glad to do this and to do anything else in his power for C.S.H. Aug. 7, 1901. 251

At meeting at Jordan pond, Fitzgerald mentions Quincy as a compromise between Gaston and C.S.H. for. Aug. 28, 1901. 252

Fitzgerald had heard that the city machine leaders were to do this and he tried to anticipate them. 252

Coughlin and McConnell advise C.S.H. to give out no interview until he saw Quincy who was just returning from Europe. Aug. 30, 1901. 252

C.S.H. wires Quincy in N.Y. to say nothing about the Governorship until he saw him and asked for an appointment. Aug. 30, 1901. 253

Quincy and McConnell dine with C.S.H. at Hotel Somerset. Quincy said he would see if Gaston would withdraw for C.S.H. Sept. 2, 1901. 253

See - Gaston
Quincy

Quincy said that if he ran it would not be either as a friend of Gaston or C.S.H. but simply to further the best interests of the party. 253

Quincy also said:
Gaston, last March sent for Donovan and other leaders and asked their support for Governor. 253
They said they would support him if Quincy did not want it. 253
Quincy told Gaston he did not want it. 253

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Governor (Cont.)
C.S.H. tells Quincy he will withdraw if he desired to run.
Sept. 3, 1901. 254

Quincy tells C.S.H., in presence of Charles Warren and Jenney that he desires to run.
Sept. 3, 1901. 254

C.S.H. gives out interview withdrawing in favor of Quincy. 254
Quincy said he would come out publicly showing that he was not to run in the interest of Gaston. 254
Also said he should expect to have the right to run for 3 years if he wished. 254
See - Quincy
Quincy said that by running for Governor, he did not waive the right to run for Congress next year, and that that was his present inclination. 254
Said he knew of and had made no arrangement with the city or state machines to run Gaston next year. 254
C.S.H. invites all previous candidates for Governor to his outing at Mattapoisett. Oct. 12, 1901. 257
C.S.H. tells Quincy he does not want to run for Congress but preferred to run for Governor.
Feb. - 1902. 261

Quincy says he will let C.S.H. know definitely whether he will run for Governor again when he returned from Mexico.
Feb. - 1902. 261
C.S.H. tells George Fred Williams he may run for Governor.
June 2, 1902. 263

See - Williams
C.S.H. announces his candidacy for Governor in all the papers. July 24, 1902. 268
Confines his interview to state issues on Warren's suggestion. 268
C.S.H. tells Cleveland that if Bryan attacks him in Maine, he will vigorously defend him, whatever the consequences to his candidacy for Governor.
July 24, 1902. 269

Bryan praises C.S.H. platform.
July 25, 1902. 272

Bryan said many of his friends wished him to come out for C.S.H. for Governor and that he told them he was satisfied that C.S.H. believed in the people and that they must decide conscientiously which was the course to pursue. 273
C.S.H. is satisfied that Bryan is perfectly willing to see C.S.H. nominated. 273
Gamaliel Bradford withdraws in favor of C.S.H.
July 30, 1902 273

Gaston defeats C.S.H. in the caucuses.
Sept. 10, 1902. 274

(Gaston 1043; C.S.H. 352. Doubtful 304) 289

Coughlin and Griffin advise C.S.H. to go to a vote in the convention. Sept. 16, 1902. 274, 285.

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Governor (Cont.)
C.S.H. discusses Williams platform. 275
C.S.H. decides to support the platform adopted for the convention, on advice of Griffin. 275
C.S.H. had agreed to a reference to the certain parts of the Kansas City platform, being told by Williams that Gaston had so agreed. 275, 282, 283, 284
The convention voted to nominate before the platform was adopted, so the question did not become material as to C.S.H. 276, 281
Had C.S.H. been nominated he would have suggested changes in it. 277, 281
Gaston's methods in the campaign were scandalous.. 277, 283
See - Gaston
"Templeton"in New York Herald accuses C.S.H. of a conspiracy to embarrass Gaston. 279
C.S.H. explains why the charge is false. 279, 280.
Williams draft was much better than Quincy's which omitted allreferences to public franchises or anything else objectionable to the Elevated Ry. Co. 281
C.S.H. demands that Howes repudiate in the Boston Herald, "Templeton"'s letter. 284
Williams took the ground that he should not interfere as between C.S.H and Gaston as long as the organization was safe. 285
C.S.H. has a conference at his house to decide whether or not to withdraw. McConnell, Crowley, Dr. Cocke, and George Fred Williams were there. Sept. 12, 1902. 285
They all advised C.S.H. not to withdraw. 285
Williams, inreply to a direct question, said he should not change his neutral attitude, but that C.S.H. ought not to withdraw as it might anger his supporters. 285, 286
On morning of convention, C.S.H. has another conference at his house; Davenport of Greenfield was present in addition to those at above conference, except Williams. 286
Above was only conference held by C.S.H. with Williams (except the interview with him on June 2). 286
C.S.H. did not ask Williams support even then; C.S.H.'s friends merely asked Williams what he intended to do. 286
C.S.H. decided to fight to the last in the full knowledge that Williams would not help him. 286
Nor did C.S.H. have any conversation with Williams after this, except on the night before the convention as to a reference to the Kansas City platform. 286
See - Williams
Williams did nothing for C.S.H. in the convention; the nomination was made before the platform was adopted. 286

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Governor (Cont.)
C.S.H. received 232 votes in the convention, and about 400 did not vote; two-thirds of these 400 were probably for C.S.H. Gaston's delegates all voted, - they were made to vote. 289
Burnett tells C.S.H. that Gaston may not run again as his mother is dying from apoplexy and that it was largely to please her that he ran last year. March 23, 1903. 291
C.S.H. tells Burnett he has no present intention of running for Governor. Mar. 23, 1903. 292
C.S.H. tells Burnett his friends tell him that Gaston could not run again successfully without the active support and cooperation of C.S.H., which, however, C.S.H. intends to give and not to hold Gaston responsible for acts of his supporters which, he hopes, were unknown to and unauthorized by Gaston. 294
See - Gaston
C.S.H. tells Hill that Douglas will probably run. Sept. 16, 1904. 362
Hill offers to help C.S.H. Sept. 16, 1904. 362
See - Hill, James J.
Hill expresses regret that C.S.H. is not in run. Sept. 24, 1904. 371
See - Hill, James J.
Douglas agrees with C.S.H. to leave the questionof nomination to the party, but breaks his agreement. Sept. 24, 1904. 371, 372.
See - Douglas
C.S.H. faction want General Miles for. 37 Sc. bk. 127
Douglas wants C.S.H. to run for Governor. Sept. 13, 1905. 390
Bartlett and Whitney nominated. Sept. - 1905. 391
Douglas wants C.S.H. to run against Moran. July - 1906. 399
C.S.H. refuses. 399
McLeod tells C.S.H. that Vahey is to withdraw in favor of Foss. Aug. 15, 1910. 418
See - Foss
McLeod
Skeffington tells C.S.H. Douglas wants him to run. August 17, 1910 419
C.S.H. meets Douglas at Monument Beach. Aug. 21, 1910. 422
See - Douglas
Gaston tells C.S.H. he may run again. Aug. 29, 1910. 427
C.S.H. meets Douglas Sept. 1, 1910. 428
See - Douglas
Foss

Governor (Cont.)
(For account of contest with Foss, see "Foss". The campaign was a scandalous one. Money was poured out all over the state. C.S.H. was bitterly unfairly attacked. The city and state machines used every influence against C.S.H. Martin Lomasney and his brother Joe were especially bitter. After the campaign Martin Lomasney told C.S.H. one day that the reason for his opposition was the fear that C.S.H., if elected, would reappoint Charles Warren as Civil Service Commissioner. Warren had turned down his brother Joe for some office. C.S.H. reminded Lomasney that at Joe's request, he (.C.SH.) had written a letter to Warren saying all he properly could in his favor. Lomasney said Joe thought C.S.H. had "Queered" him. C.S.H. said this was not true and further told Lomasney that he would not, if elected, have reappointed Warren as Civil Service Commissioner, but would have given him a far higher office (meaning, but not saying, a judicial position).

Lomasney said if he had known this he would have supported C.S.H.; that he had evidently done him a great injustice and, literally with tears in his eyes, he offered his hand to C.S.H. and pledged to him his earnest support in the future for any office to which he might aspire.

As to the row in the convention, see scrap books.

When the committee of five were appointed, they could not (the 4 appointed) agree on a 5th member. Crowley, on the committee angered Dr. Coughlin by refusing to consult with him. C.S.H. was told that Coughlin had persuaded Williams not to attack C.S.H. but that after his quarrel with Crowley he released Williams from this promise, and Williams accordingly attacked C.S.H. (See scrap books.)
Williams' attack was when the committee were trying to agree on a candidate.
During this period, Quincy told C.S.H. he could have the nomination if he would make certain pledges. C.S.H. does not now remember just what these pledges were, but there was little or nothing in them which C.S.H. would not have carried out if elected, - such as a pledge not to use his power for the deliberate unprovoked purpose of wrecking the machine, etc. etc.
C.S.H. told Quincy, however, that he should prefer to lose the nomination rather than to make any pledge of any nature whatsoever, and declined all overtures.

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Governor (Cont.)
Later, Quincy made a strenuous effort to get in touch with C.S.H. on the telephone. C.S.H. was there but told Quincy or some one did for him, that he could not be found. Quincy tried for several days in this way, but C.S.H. would not see him.
Later C.S.H. was told that Quincy was prepared and authorized by the machine to surrender unconditionally, but whether true or not, C.S.H. will never know.
C.S.H. believes that the postal card ballot finally resorted to was connected with fraud; one clergyman wrote him that he had been offered a bribe.
See scrap books)

Gowey, Consul General
C.S.H. meets, in Yokohama and dines with him on the U.S. Cruiser Olympia.
Sept. 11, 1897. 206

Grace, W. R.
C.S.H. meets Ex-Mayor Grace in N. Y.
May 28, 1892. 24

Grand Trunk R.R.
C.S.H. accepts retainer from.
Jan. - 1898. 231

See - Hays, C. M.
C.S.H. appears before Int. High Commission at Washington, representing, ets als. Dec. 13, 1898. 236
Thayer says proposed retainer from Pa. R.R. et als will not interfere with work of C.S.H. for.
July 11, 1906. 398

Entrance of, into Boston.
60 Sc. bk. 100
63 " " 96
71 " " 42, 44, 78
75 " " 19, 75, 82, 84

Indictment of Chamberlin and Mellen
Dec. 24, 1912
See 80 Sc. bk. 27, 28.

Grange, Mattapoisett
C.S.H. a delegate to state convention. 1905
40 Sc. bk. 44

Grange, Old Colony 63 Sc. bk. 138

Grant, Fred
C.S.H. meets Col. and Mrs., at dinner in Chicago given by Mrs. Potter Palmer. July 29, 1893. 69

Grant, Rev. Percy
C.S.H. criticizes, at class dinner, Boston, for favoring an alliance with England, offensive and defensive, and attacked Russia. June 25, 1901. 249, 250.

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Gray, Anna.
C.S.H. dines with. April 30, 1897. 188, 189.
C.S.H. lunches with. May 2, 1897. 189
C.S.H. shows, over Treasury. Nov. 9, 1897. 221

Gray, George E.
C.S.H. dines with, and Anna Gray in San Francisco.
April 30, 1897. 188, 189
C.S.H. lunches with. May 2, 1897. 189

Gray, Justice Horace

The night before Cleveland's second administration ended, C.S.H. dined with Richard Olney and took out Mrs.Justice Brown. She told C.S.H. that Justice Gray was apt to nod or even fall asleep on the Bench, and that one day he asked her husband, Mr. Justice Brown, to push him gently if he ever fell asleep. The Justice said he would. One day, after lunch, Gray began to nod, his head fell down on his breast and soon he was sleeping peacefully, to the disgust of the lawyers who happened to be arguing. Justice Brown gave him a slight nudge, but to no avail. Then he tried a somewhat harder nudge but still to no avail. Then he gave him a vigorous push, when suddenly Judge Gray woke up with a jump, lowered at Justice Brown, and said in a voice of passion, - "Sir, You may have thought I was sleeping! I would have you understand, sir, that I was merely clearing my throat!"

Gray, Senator

Mass. delegation were inclined to vote for, for Vice-President. June 18, 1892. 28

Cleveland, when asked to appoint, on Supreme Bench, after Hornblower and Peckham had been rejected said he would be damned if Gray should sit on the Supreme Bench while he was President. May 20, 1894 90

Gray was weak and timid in the matter of repealing the silver purchasing clauses of the Sherman Act. He was the first administration supporter to give in and sign the proposed compromise. 90

Great Britain

Carlisle fears acceptance of a gold loan from Russia would infuriate, and cause her to return to U.S. our securities held there and drain our gold from us. Even fears that it might lead to a union between Germany and, to dispute the Monroe Doctrine.
Dec. 25, 1895. 142

See - Canada
Fur seals
Rosen
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Great Lake fisheries
C.S.H. discusses with Sir Wilfrid Laurier whether U.S. has power to regulate. Oct. 31, 1897. 218

Greek play.
C.S.H. sings in. 1 Sc. bk. 101

Greely, General
Goes to Mt. Vernon with Lord Russell. Sept. 19, 1896. 172

Green, Commander
C.S.H. meets, at his lecture on Alaska before University Club, Boston. March 8, 1896. 156

Green, Congressman
Coughlin advises C.S.H. not to run for Congress against, as he would defeat C.S.H. unless he was willing to put out $25,000 for campaign expenses.
May 23, 1906. 394.

Greene, Jerome
Attends breakfast of Mayor Collins to Marquis Matsukata.
April 11, 1902. 262

Greenbacks
Boston clearing house exchanges one-half of its gold for.
April 21, 1893. 64
This matter of cancelling the greenbacks was first suggested to Cleveland and Carlisle by C.S.H. who advocated it in an address before Boston Bank Presidents Association last winter.
Nov. - 1894. 102
C.S.H. conferred with C.C. Jackson who wrote several articles favoring this. 102
C.S.H. speeches on. 8 Sc. bk. 32
9 " " 26, 41
Boston Herald criticizes C.S.H. reference to cancellation of the greenbacks in his speech at Philippi, West Va.
Oct. - 1894. 102
C.S.H. got his inspiration from Joseph Walker's banking bill 102
Carlisle is working on a bill under which the, can be retired and cancelled. Nov. - 1894. 105
Carlisle says Congress will never authorize the issue of bonds to redeem and cancel the.
Dec. 25, 1895. 142, 143.
Bryan opposes retirement of.
July - 1904. 342

See - Bryan
Scrap books; greenbacks

Greenhalge, Governor
Elected, with C.S.H., as a trustee of Westford Academy
June 17, 1892. 30
C.S.H. attends funeral of, at Lowell.
Mar. 10, 1896. 156

Greenough, C. P.
Attends C.S.H. lecture on Alaska at University Club
Mar. 8, 1896. 156
Speaks at bar meeting in memory of Sherman Hoar.
Dec. 10, 1898. 238, 239.

Gregory, Miss
C.S.H. and H.P.H. take tea with, at St. Paul's Rectory,
London. July 18, 1898. 234
Goes on penny boat to Greenwich and has fish dinner
with, and Rev. Mr. Gilbertson.
July 19, 1898. 234

Gresham, Walter Q. Secretary of State
C.S.H. at dinner with, at Sec. Carlisle's.
June 12, 1893. 65
Attends conference at house of Sec. Carlisle on
Chinese Exclusion Act. Sept. 12, 1893. 72
C.S.H. meets, at dinner given by Senator Call.
Feb. 18, 1894. 78
Gives C.S.H. data as to applications of Harold Sewell
for office under Cleveland's two administrations.
Nov. - 1894. 96
Gresham, at suggestion of C.S.H., is to try to reopen
the fur seal question. Jan. - 1895. 111
Approves C.S.H. draft of bill providing for appointment
of a new fur seal commission, with a Modus Vivendi.
Feb. 16, 1895. 113
Sends C.S.H. statistics as to catch of Canadian sealers.
Mar. 20, 1895. 114
C.S.H. gives an Aladdin oven dinner to, et als.
April 14, 1895. 118
Gresham very ill. C.S.H. sits up all night at his
rooms in Arlington Hotel, with Secretaries Lamont
and Herbert and others. May 27, 1895. 120
Gresham dies at 1:12 a.m. May 28, 1895. 120
Services for, held in east room of White House.
Diplomatic Corps present in full uniform. The
body was taken to Baltimore and Ohio R.R. station
accompanied by all of the U.S. troops in the
district. The President and Cabinet went to Chicago
on a special train. May 29, 1895. 120, 121.
Olney tells C.S.H. he began the Venezuela dispatch before
Gresham died. June 9, 1896. 163

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Gresham, Walter (Cont.)

(Judge Gresham was not a conspicuous success as Secretary of State. His appointment did not please the Republicans and angered the Democrats. He was not in good health, and Democratic politicians would not go near him. He did not have much tact and by sending an administration bill to the Senate to a member other than Senator Morgan, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, he incurred Morgan's bitter resentment and he did everything he could to annoy and harass Gresham.

C.S.H., during Gresham's term, wrote all of the dispatches to the British Government on the fur seal question, and found Gresham a very courteous, intelligent man, but eager to dump on C.S.H. the many perplexing questions arising out of the fur seal dispute. One day, C.S.H. called on Gresham and found that Mr. Bayard was there; they all talked about fur seal matters and Bayard was very long winded. Gresham became very impatient and finally said to C.S.H. in an ordinary tone of voice, - "For heaven's sake, go, - this man will talk all day." C.S.H. tried to go, but Bayard kept him, talking profusely. Gresham repeated what he said and C.S.H. finally managed to get away. Bayard was so very deaf that he could not hear what Gresham was saying, but C.S.H. was mortified for fear he might hear.

Gresham seemed to have some contempt for Bayard. One evening C.S.H. was at a White House Reception. It was a very stormy night; after the reception C.S.H. took supper upstairs, with Cleveland and the cabinet. When they were leaving, Gresham's overshoes could not be found; every nook and corner was searched; finally they were found on Gresham's feet, - he had forgotten to take them off!

Gresham was very bitter towards Gen. Foster; said Foster after becoming Secretary of State retained an interest in certain Mexican claims against the U.S. which he was trying to have settled when he became Sec. of State; said that there was a letter on the files showing this, and that Lansing, son-in-law, had tried to get this.)

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Gresham, Mrs. Walter Q.
C.S.H. goes to Alexandria with, Mrs. Bissell and Mrs. Carlisle to look up old furniture. June 14, 1893. 66
C.S.H. goes on cruise on Light House tender with, and Mrs. Carlisle et als. Feb. 11, 1894. 78

Griffin, Solomon. Springfield Republican
Advises C.S.H. not to withdraw as candidate for Governor. Sept. 16, 1902. 274
Advises C.S.H. that the reference in William's draft of platform to the National Kansas City platform could not be construed as referring to free silver, and advised C.S.H. to accept this platform. Sept. 17, 1902. 275, 280, 281
Tells C.S.H. he is going to get letters indorsing Olney for President and publish them. Sept. - 1903. 298
Gaston tells Griffin that Olney's name will not be presented for indorsement at the state convention. Sept. - 1903. 299, 300
Advises C.S.H. to accede to Gaston's request that C.S.H. nominate him. Sept. 28, 1903. 300
Approves draft of C.S.H.'s speech nominating Gaston. Oct. 1, 1903. 302
Advises C.S.H. to strike out from his draft of resolutions the plank attacking the lobby. Oct. 4, 1907. 406

(The reason was that such a plank would have been ludicrous in view of Henry M. Whitney's record.)

(Mr. Griffin was a remarkably well-informed man and was one of the most prominent journalists in the country. He made the Springfield Republican a tower of strength. He used to attend the "night before" at all the conventions, Republicans and Democratic, and his comments were most illuminating. For years he acted as adviser and friend of C.S.H. and his advice was sound. He was a great friend of Senator Murray Crane and utterly despised Lodge. He always supported C.S.H. as against the attacks of the state and city machines. He was a powerful influence for good in Mass.)

Grinnell, J. S.
Nominated for state treasurer on the Democratic ticket. Sept. 27, 1892. 37
Nominated for Lieutenant Governor. Oct. - 1895. 136
Entertains C.S.H. at Greenfield. Oct. 22, 1895. 136

(Was a brother-in-law of John E. Russell, and a most delightful country gentleman.)

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Grippe.
C.S.H. taken ill with, at Philadelphia.
Dr. Davis sends him home. March 23, 1895. 114
C.S.H. has a very severe attack of. Narrowly escapes an abscess in his ear. Dec. 30, 1896. 181

Groton
C.S.H. speaks in Town Hall on Alaska in Blood lecture course. Feb. 20, 1899. 241.
C.S.H. speaks at 250 to anniversary of town of Groton. July 12, 1905. 388

Groton school
C.S.H. and H.P.H. visit Edwin Corning at. Feb. 20, 1899. 241

Grozier, E. A. Editor, Boston Post
Attends lunch of Henry L. Pierce to boom Cleveland. June 11, 1892. 25

Guild, Curtis
Correspondence with C.S.H. as to duty on salt. Oct. 3, 1891. 4
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Attacks tinned plate ruling of C.S.H. 6 Sc. bk. 119
C.S.H. replies to. 6 Sc. bk. 137
Apologizes to C.S.H. for criticism. 8 Sc. bk. 3
Answer C.S.H. on trusts. 27 Sc. bk. 28
C.S.H. replies to 29 Sc. bk. 104
Burnett says Guild will attack C.S.H. and the party for not filing a minority gold plank. July - 1904. 349
C.S.H. attacks Guild for his criticism of C.S.H. for not filing a gold minority plank in Dem. Natl. Convention. Shows up silver record of Rep. party. Nov. 1, 1904. 35 Sc. bk. 53
Guild replies. Nov. 2, 1904 35 Sc. bk. 56
C.S.H.'s further reply. Nov. 3, 1904 35 Sc. bk. 57
Guild's reply. Nov. 4, 1904 35 Sc. bk. 72
Buchanan tells C.S.H. that Guild knows that Douglas was a deserter. Nov. 29, 1904. 377
Buchanan's representative talked over the matter with a representative of Guild. 377
Guild called on Buchanan and talked over the desertion of Douglas. 378
Guild would deny, if charged, all knowledge of the desertion but could not deny that he had talked with Buchanan about it. 378

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Guild, Curtis (Cont.)
C.S.H. is satisfied that Buchanan gave an assurance to Guild that Douglas would not run again. 378
Flaherty says Buchanan told him that he had pledged his word to Guild, Lodge and Talbot that Douglas would not run again. 380
Gen. Draper tells C.S.H. that he is "through" with Guild. Nov. 30, 1904. 381
Begs C.S.H. to influence press to charge that Guild, Lodge etc. are really Democrats on the reciprocity and tariff issues. 381
Says he would prefer to have a Democrat elected on Tariff reform grounds than a Republican like Guild, Lodge, or Foss. 381
Tariff reform letter to Roosevelt. 39 Sc. b. 114
Tariff petitition. Mass. legislature.
45 Sc. bk. 13
46 " " 26
Roosevelt's reply to Guild. 46 Sc. bk. 11
Attends dinner of C.S.H. to the Chinese Commissioners. Feb. 11,1906. 394

(Very angry because the State Department, which seated the dinner for C.S.H., put the Commissioners and the Chinese Minister ahead of Guild.)

Speaks, with C.S.H., at dinner of the Catholic Literary Union at Charlestown. June 17, 1906. 396
C.S.H. tells Douglas he can be elected over Moran and Guild. July 18, 1906. 399
A dangerous Governor. Mar. 15, 1907.
46 Sc. bk. 110
Record attacked. 47 Sc. bk. 45
Whitney requests Guild to agree to spend no money on election day. Oct. - 1907. 411
Guild refuses. 50 Sc. bk. 43
Tariff reform.
51 Sc. bk. 41
Attacks Morgan. 60 Sc. bk. 88
Attacks Whitney's plan for harbor development.
East Boston Land Company. 62 Sc. bk. 37
C.S.H. writes Guild as to the attack of C. E. Russell on him (C.S.H.) in Hampton's Magazine. 1912.
78 Sc. bk. 5, 6.
Guild replies disapproving Russell's attack; said he so wrote Russell and encloses his reply.
78 Sc. bk. 4, 5, 6.

Gunn, Mr.
Defeats C.S.H. for state Senate by 6945 to 2618. Nov. 2, 1888. 1

Gunther, Mr.
C.S.H. consults, in N. Y., as to fur seal regulations.
Dec. 27, 1897. 239

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Habe shina, Mr.
C.S.H. meets, at dinner given him by Count Okuma.
Sept. 22, 1897. 213

Hague Convention
C.S.H. points out to Rev. Percy Grant that the Czar of Russia brought about the. June 25, 1901. 250

Hague, The
C.S.H. and H.P.H. visit, and stop at Hotel Virux Dollen.
Aug. 20, 1898. 235

Hale, Georges
Attends lunch of C.S.H. and Winslow Warren to boom Cleveland
Mar. 4, 1892. 11, 12.

(Mr. Hale was counsel in the Tuckerman will case, in which R. M. Morse and C.S.H. were counsel for the executors of the will, which was finally sustained.)

Hale, Boardman
Speaks, with C.S.H., at Malden. Oct. 15, 1891. 5

Hale, Prescott
Speaks at Brookline as candidate for Mass. House of Representatives. Oct. 30, 1895. 138
C.S.H. dines with Mr. and Mrs. at Brookline, before the rally.
Oct. 22, 1896. 176
C.S.H. dines with Mr. and Mrs., at Brookline, with Miss Pruyn, of Albany, N. Y. C.S.H. took them to "Never again" at Boston Museum; it was so vulgar, left there and went to "Girl from Paris" at the Park Theatre; this was about as bad, and C.S.H. took them to the University Club to supper. Nov. 4, 1897. 219

Hale, Stanley
Speaks, with C.S.H., at Ashfield dinner as guest of Prof. Norton. Gov. Chamberlain of Brookfield Conn. also spoke as did also C.S.H. We all denounced Imperialism and Ex-Governor Chamberlain bitterly attacked McKinley. Mr. Hall (President of Clark University, Worcester) attacked us all, but especially

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Hale, Stanley (Cont.)
Gov. Chamberlin and said he had seen men in prison in Germany for far less bitter attacks on the Government than we made. Aug. 22, 1901. 252
18 Sc. bk. 36

Hamlen, James C.
C.S.H. spends night with, at Grand Beach, near Point's Neck, Maine, Aug. 31, 1904. 361
Gives C.S.H. a lunch at Cumberland Club, Portland, Maine. Sept. 1, 1904. 361

Hamlin, Anna
Born at 5:23 a.m. Weight 7 15/16 lbs.; born with three well developed teeth. Oct. 26, 1900. 247
Theatricals, 1910. 62 Sc. bk. 158
Marvin wedding, 1912. 74 Sc. bk. 143
75 " " 2
Plays in concert, Winsor School. 1912

Hamlin, Augustus C.
Gives E. C. Benedict, at Marion, a chrystal of topas. July 29, 1897. 194
Death of, 1905. 39 Sc. bk. 125, 128, 129
Tourmaline necklace. 52 Sc. bk. 53

Hamlin, C. S.
See various headings of this index.
See index to scrap books; Hamlin, C.S.

Hamlin, Edward
C.S.H. goes to New York to see, and Helen off for a tour on the Fürst Bismark. Jan. - 1896. 149
C.S.H. meets, and Helen in N. Y. returning on S. S. Majestic. Their trunks were left by them on the Fürst Bismark. April 1, 1896. 158
Wedding. 1903. 30 Sc. bk. 22, 23.

Hamlin, Frederick, D. H.
C.S.H. visits, at Waverly. March 6, 1896. 156

Hamlin, General Charles
Funeral, 1911. 71 Sc. bk. 82

Hamlin, George P.
Sails with Harriet and Jane on Merchants and Miners Transportation Co. steamer "Dorchester" from Norfolk, Va. to Boston. C.S.H. goes to Norfolk with them. May 31, 1894. 91

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Hamlin, George P. (Cont.)
Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, with Sec. and Mrs. Morton go to Marion to visit, and Harriet.
June 25, 1895. 121
C.S.H. goes to N. Y. to meet, and talk over the taking of his and Ned's wharf by N. Y. N.H. & H. R.R. Co.
March 16, 1896. 157

See - Terminal station

Hamlin, Hamibal
Death. July 5, 1891. 1 Sc. bk. 79
Speech C.S.H. Memorial tablet, 1909. 57 Sc. bk. 193

Hamlin, Harriet
Harriet Hamlin, Grandmother of C.S.H., died at Westford April 20, 1895; she would have been 95 years old in June. C.S.H. goes to Boston to attend funeral at Westford. April 20, 1895. 118
C.S.H. visits the Timmins farm in Groton where his grandmother was born. Lies between the old Loring Tavern (now occupied by Mr. Fazard) and the town center, on the right hand going to the Town. It lies back a mile from the road and contains a pond. Mr. Timmins tore down the old home and built a very comfortable one in its place. Mr. Timmins married Miss Prescott, sister of Mrs. Governor Woolcott, but they were finally divorced.
Feb. 20, 1899. 241
C.S.H. calls on Mr. Stevens, President of the Leominster Board of Trade and a cousin of his grandmother.
Jan. 8, 1902. 261

Hamlin, Harriet and Jane
Invited by Mrs. Cleveland to receive with her on New Year's day.
Later they received with Mrs. Carlisle. Jan. 1, 1894. 75
Sail from Norfolk, Va., to Boston on S.S. Dorchester.
May 31, 1894. 91
Receive with Mrs. Cleveland on New Year's Day.
Jan. 1, 1895. 110
Sec. and Mrs. Carlisle, and Sec. and Miss Morton visit, at Marion. June 25, 1895. 121
President Cleveland invites, and C.S.H. to Lafayette Square Theatre to hear Madame Duse. C.S.H. was away but, went. After the performance, the President left Mrs. Cleveland at the White House and then drove home with, to our house. Feb. 21, 1896. 153
C.S.H. postpones trip to Chicago to attend National Dem. Convention because of illness of Harriet.
July 2, 1896. 165
C.S.H. goes to Marion and finds Harriet much improved, and leaves for Chicago. July 3, 1896. 166

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Hamlin, Harriet and Jane (Cont.)
C.S.H. in Boston at Hotel Vendome with.
Oct. 6, 1896. 173
C.S.H. and Harriet dine at Montreal with Sir William Van Horne. Aug. 16, 1897. 196, 197
C.S.H. and Harriet start from Montreal for Japan via Vancouver. Aug. 17, 1897. 197
Empress of Japan unofficially sends word to C.S.H., through the foreign office that she will receive Harriet in audience if C.S.H. asks for it.
Sept. 14, 1897. 208
Baron Sanomya, Master of Ceremonies, says this is a great honor; that no sister, qua sister, has ever been received before, and that the Empress had made this an exception to a fixed rule of court; said also that the Empress had never received the sister of Mr. Dun, our former Minister, although she was with him in Tokio for eight years.
Sept. 14, 1897. 208
The Empress of Japan gives Harriet an audience and also receives C.S.H. Mr. Denison said this was a very great honor; that in this way Japan tried to show her friendliness to U.S. and at same time, to emphasize her protest against the annexation of Hawaii. Sept. 18, 1897. 211

Hamlin, Helen (Mrs. Edward)
C.S.H. goes to N. Y. to see Edward and, off on Fürst Bismark
Jan. - 1896. 149
C.S.H. meets Edward and, in N. Y., returning on S.S. Majestic, leaving their trunks on the Fürst Bismark.
April 1, 1896. 158

Hamlin, James C.
See - Hamlen, James C.

Hamlin, Catharine (Mrs. Edward)
Attends dinner of C.S.H. to Chinese Commissioners.
Feb. 11, 1906. 394

Hamlin, Sarah
C.S.H. breakfasts with, at San Francisco
May 2, 1897. 189

Hamlin, Huybertie Pruyn (See also Pruyn, Miss)
Boston journal on. 19 Sc. bk. 139
Gives flower prizes, Mattapoisett. 33 Sc. bk. 86
On committee of Mass. Civic Federation. 52 Sc. bk. 130
Letter on trees in Boston. 56 Sc. bk. 104
Auld Lang Syne manuscript. 74 Sc. bk. 55, 70
Mattapoisett Improvement Association and. 75 Sc. bk. 115
Gov. Foss appoints, on Panama Commission.
79 Sc. bk. 12, 13, 15.

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Hanihara, Mr.
Spends two days in Boston at house of C.S.H. with Baron Takahira, whose secretary he was.
Dec. 10, 1901. 260

Hanlon, Special Agent
C.S.H., at Lamont's suggestion asks, to investigate rumor that the Manufacturers Club at Philadelphia had raised money which Mr. Bentz had offered Senators Irby and Hunton to induce them to vote against the tariff bill. May 22, 1894. 90

Ha ma, Hugh.
Takes Japanese tea, made by Mitsukuri, at rooms of Mrs. William G. Rice, Arlington Hotel.
Nov. 9, 1897. 221
Has C.S.H. elected a member of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention. April 8, 1899. 243
C.S.H. gives a lunch to, at his house in Boston.
April 13, 1899. 243
C.S.H., at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Commission, held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, N. Y., - was appointed on a Subcommittee to try to induce the National Republican Convention to favor the principle of Asset currency.
The members were:-
Hanna, Payne, (Chairman of Republican National Committee), Hazard (R.I.), Wilson (Kentucky), and Peabody (N.Y.)
May 31, 1900. 246, 247.

Hanna, Senator
Admiral Dewey was very bitter towards, because he incited the press to magnify the incident of the deed of the house, presented by the people, to his wife, in order to discredit him and remove him as a possible Presidential rival of McKinley.
April 1, 1900. 245

Harbor and Land Commissioners, Mass.
Gov. Douglas offers C.S.H. position as one of the.
C.S.H. declines. Oct. 19, 1895. 392

Harlan, Justice
Goes to Mt. Vernon with Lord Russell.
Sept. 19, 1896. 172

Harlan, Miss
Goes to Mt. Vernon with Lord Russell.
Sept. 19, 1896. 172

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Harmon, Judson E. Attorney General
Invites C.S.H. to go to Mt. Vernon with Lord Russell
Sept. 19, 1896. 172
First choice of C.S.H. for Vice President.
July 9, 1904. 356

Harrington, Mr.
Tells C.S.H. that articles were offered to his paper (The Lowell Sun) by Gaston's supporters at regular advertising rates, attacking C.S.H. and libelling him, but that he declined them. Sept. - 1902. 277

Harris, Mr.
Will run for congressional nomination against Buchanan.
August 21, 1910. 423

Harris, Sen.
Inserts an amendment to the amendment permitting Treasury to issue bonds for gold to redeem U.S. notes that they shall be used for purposes of the Resumption Act only, thus preventing their use for redemption of the Sherman silver notes. Feb. 1893 101.

Harrison, President
Cleveland said that the Samoan trouble was settled by him just before, was inaugurated. Aug. 1, 1892. 31
Ordered that the Fleitman Hat Trimming voucher for $195,000 be held up. May 11, 1894. 88
Orders suspension of order of Charles Foster, Sec. of the Treasury, permitting 60,000 seals to be killed in 1890.
Mar. 26, 1895. 115

Harrity, William F.
C.S.H. goes with, for a two days' cruise on the revenue cutter, "Hamilton" with, Collector Reed, and Ingersall.
May 10, 1895. 119

Hart, Thomas N. Ex-Mayor
Writes article for Boston Globe on effect of political oratory. Sept. 25, 1892. 36

Harter, M. Congressman
C.S.H. confers with, on tariff matters.
Feb. 22, 1892. 9
Speaks at Jefferson dinner of Y. M. Dem. Club, Boston.
April 13, 1892. 17
Says he will help C.S.H. for position of Assistant Sec. of Treasury. Jan. 26, 1893. 47

(Mr. Harter, of Ohio, made a brilliant record in Congress. He was a good business man, and of high character and a convincing speaker. Later, C.S.H. thinks, he committed suicide.)

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Harvard University
C.S.H. attends Alumni dinner.
June 24, 1896. 165

(At this dinner Gov. Wolcott introduced Lodge as the man chiefly responsible for insertion of the word "gold" in the Republican National Platform of June, 1896. Lodge received a great ovation and accepted his tribute as if he had been the man responsible for "gold." That he had nothing to do with it will be seen by reference to, Chandler, Crane, and Proctor)

C.S.H. attends class dinner of Harvard, 1883.
June 25, 1901. 249

See - Grant, Rev. Percy

C.S.H. nominated by aballot as a candidate for Board of Overseers, but was defeated at the polls.
June 28, 1905. 388

C.S.H. presents to the corporation a bust of James Russell Lowell in behalf of the class of 1883.
June 28, 1905. 388

C.S.H. speaks at overflow meeting on the steps of University Hall. June 28, 1905. 388

Hasty Pudding Club
C.S.H. attends theatricals at Club House. Nov. 22, 1895. 139
C.S.H. attends 100th anniversary of founding of the. Was on the honorary committee. Dinner. Nov. 23, 1895. 139

Hat trimming refunds.
C.S.H. has been considering this question for over a year. There are at the Port of N. Y. alone over 1690 suits pending against the Government brought under the Tariff Act of 1883, the total claims amounting to 55 millions of dollars. C.S.H. after study had become satisfied that a new legal point could be raised, - never before raised - notwithstanding the fact that the Supreme Court had already decided 3 or 4 cases.
This new point was:-
U.S.R.S. Section 2931, as to protests, was modified by Section 3011, and that, therefore, wherever estimated duties were paid by importers without protest at the time of payment (Section 3011), such a payment without protest, would not sustain an action at law, although a protest was filed within 10 days after liquidation under Section 2931. May 8, 1894. 85, 86.

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Hat trimming refunds (Cont.)

C.S.H. prepares a careful argument along these lines and submits it to Attorney General Olney.
May 8, 1894. 86

Assistant Attorney General Whitney gives C.S.H. a memorandum he has prepared for Attorney General Olney, reviewing C.S.H.'s arguments, in which he sustains C.S.H.'s argument completely. 86

Whitney finds court decisions which apparently sustain C.S.H.'s brief. 86

District Attorney Ingham reports to Attorney General Olney that he had raised a new point in a customs case and then stated C.S.H.'s point. 86

The court did not have to pass upon this point as the jury found for the Government on the merits, but the court intimated that it would have decided it according to C.S.H.'s argument. 86

Ingham undoubtedly got this new point from the press which months ago published an unofficial interview given out by C.S.H. stating the point. 86, 87.

C.S.H. had also told Collector Reed of Philadelphia of his new point and he, very likely, told Ingham about it. 87

The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin published C.S.H.'s point months ago. 87

Olney does not want to give an opinion on C.S.H.'s point; he thinks it too important to rest on any opinion, and that we should raise it at once in court proceedings.
May 11, 1894. 87

Whitney says District Attorney Sherman Hoar has some cases at Boston coming up this month in which this point could be raised, and C.S.H. writes Hoar.
May 11, 1894. 87

Olney has read Whitney's memorandum based on C.S.H.'s brief, and hesitates about it; says it is a very doubtful question; is inclined to disagree with C.S.H. but wishes to see the question raised in the courts. 87

Carlisle and C.S.H. decide definitely not to pay the Fleitman claim for $195,000 for refunds based on decisions in four suits alone. May 11, 1894. 88

Under the last administration a Treasury warrant had been made out and payment was about to be made when, on Feb. 2, 1893, President Harrison ordered that it be not paid. 88

These claims consisted largely of cotton back satin piece goods, upon which the U.S. got a verdict in Mayer vs. Cadwallader. 88

Under the procedure adopted in these Fleitman cases, there was no trial by jury, but all questions of fact had been left to the determination of a Committee of 3 of the Board of General appraisers, and on their report this refund of $195,000 had been ordered. 88

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Hat trimming refunds (Cont.)

C.S.H. believed this method was illegal; that the committee could not have had all the evidence before them; that their finding was contra to that of the jury in the Philadelphia case in which precisely similar goods were found by the jury not to be hat trimmings nor chiefly used as such. 88

The verdict of the jury was overthrown by the court but not on the merits, but simply on the ground that special agent Hanlan, during the trial, had given out an interview which the court held to have been improper. 88, 89.

C.S.H. also believed that the protests in these cases were illegal under Section 2931 as modified by Section 3011, as before stated. 89

C.S.H. and Carlisle, - in view of the bad effect such a settlement would have on other pending cases, - 1690 at Post of N. Y. alone, - and in view of the Philadelphia verdict, - decided that these cases must be tried before a jury. 89

The Birtwell protest case, - the Boston case in which C.S.H.'s point had been raised was argued before the U.S. Supreme Court. Oct. 31, 1895. 138

C.S.H. consults with District Attorney McFarlane in N. Y. Fearing that the Supreme Court might decide, in the Birtwell case, that an oral protest was sufficient under Section 3011, it was determined to examine every clerk in the N. Y. Customs House, who received payment of estimated duties to find out whether oral protests had ever been made at the time of payment of estimated duties. May 1, 1896.

(The Supreme Court at the first argument, was equally divided and a new argument was ordered. Finally, upon reargument, the court decided against C.S.H.'s claim that the protests were illegal. This did not affect the questions of fact, of course. See pamphlet by C.S.H. on this question in the scrap books, as to the final settlement of these cases.

After C.S.H. left office, Walter French called on C.S.H. in Boston and said that if C.S.H. would accept a retainer in these cases, he was authorized to give him a blank check, signed, which he could fill in with any amount he chose. C.S.H. indignantly spurned this offer.)

History of, by C.S.H. 1904. 35 Sc. bk. 67
36 " " 1

Fees paid U.S. District Attorney, 36 Sc. bk. 1, 115, 116
Letter of Gibson on. 36 Sc. bk. 115, 116.

Hately, Miss Marie
C.S.H. meets, on S. S. going to Yokohama.
Aug. 24, 1897. 198

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Havermeyer, Mr.

Writes Carlisle that C.S.H. had publicly stated that he intended to fight the American Sugar Refinery in every way. Carlisle wrote back that he did not believe it and that his Company would receive same consideration as any other company. Nov. 22, 1894. 103

C.S.H. never made any such statement. Only foundation was a remark of Henry R. Reed that the so-called "conservative" Senators saved the country from a tariff bill which would have ruined it, and calling on C.S.H. to verify this statement, which C.S.H. declined to do, saying that in his opinion the Wilson tariff act was a conservative measure of tariff reform. Reed said that C.S.H.'s opinion that a duty of 40% on raw and refined sugar would have been an ample duty, - showed that C.S.H. knew nothing about the subject. C.S.H. then reiterated his opinion. 105

C.S.H. believes 25% ad valorem would give ample protection for both raw and refined sugar and Carlisle agrees with this. 105

Hawaii

Foster says Japanese Government is not inclined to cooperate with the U.S. on the fur seal question because of its opposition to the annexation of.
Aug. 7, 1897. 194

Marquis Ito tells C.S.H. he does not approve of the protest of Japan against the annexation of.
Aug. 24, 1897. 199

Sir Chentung Liang Chung tells C.S.H. that Ito told him he was disgusted at the protest of Japan against the annexation of. Sept. 2, 1897. 203

Denison told C.S.H. that Count Okuma had intimated to our Minister, Mr. Buck, that he would be glad to go over with him the Japanese side as to the Hawaiian dispute as to immigration, but that Mr. Buck had never called to discuss it, and Denison intimated to C.S.H. that Okuma would like to have Buck call. C.S.H. arranged this the next day. Sept. 16, 1897. 211

Dennison says that Japan will content itself with a protest against the annexation of, but felt very keenly that its rights were not being preserved under the proposed treaty, as legislation might be enacted under it, such as, e.g., a Registration Act which might result in the expulsion of all Japanese.
Sept. 16, 1897. 211

Dennison tells C S.H. that the Empress has conferred a great honor on Harriet by giving her an audience, and that Japan wished to show thereby her friendly feelings to the U.S. and at the same time to emphasize her protest against the annexation of.
Sept. 18, 1897. 211

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Hawaii (Cont.)

Marquis Ito assures C.S.H. that, no matter what course the U.S. took as to Hawaii, there would be no trouble between the U.S. and Japan; that the matter was too small to talk about much, - much less to quarrel about. Sept. 22, 1897. 212, 213.

(Count Okuma said the same to C.S.H. and specifically said that there was absolutely no truth in the rumor that the Japanese cruiser then at or off Honolulu was there for hostile purposes. C.S.H. cabled all this to State Department and suggested that he stop at Honolulu onhis return and acquaint the diplomatic and naval officers of the U.S. there of the situation. He was directed to do this but found that the S.S. China was not to stop at Honolulu. C.S.H. took the matter up informally with the S.S. Company, which finally decided to have the "China" stop there.)

C.S.H. sails on the "China." Sept. 23, 1897. 213

C.S.H. stops over at Honolulu for one day, en route. Called on Asthur Sewell, the U.S. Minister, and on Consul General Heywood, the Japanese Minister,and on Senator Morgan. Heywood was an old friend of C.S.H. and C.S.H. called on him informally first, to tell him that C.S.H. was not on speaking terms with Sewell (owing to the attack C.S.H. made on him, at Cleveland's request, in reply to his attack on Cleveland's foreign policy). C.S.H., therefore, asked Heywood to go with him to see Sewell, which Heywood was glad to do. Together they went out and called on Sewell who received them very courteously, saying nothing as to past differences with C.S.H. C.S.H. explained to Sewell his talks with Count Okuma and Marquis Ito as to the Japanese feeling. Later C.S.H. and Sewell called on President Dale, driving out together. C.S.H. also called on the commander of a U.S. cruiser which was stationed there, and was given a salute by the ship, as a Commissioner of the U.S. When C.S.H. returned to Washington, he was told by some one in the State Department that Sewell had written protesting against the salute given to C.S.H. on the ground that returning as Commissioner to Japan, he had no right to receive a salute as Commissioner! The fact is, C.S.H. had two commissions, (a) as a general commissioner of the U.S.; (b) as Commissioner to Japan.

C.S.H. also called on Senator Morgan who was visiting at Honolulu).

Hay, John
C.S.H. and H.P.H. dine with, in London
July 16, 1898. 233

Gen. Draper says he will urge, to frame a reciprocity treaty with Newfoundland before Lodge's election and thus make Lodge declare for or against it.
Nov. 30, 1904. 381

(C.S.H. also spent one day with, at Lake Sunapee, N.H., talking over the foot and mouth disease.)

Howes says Hay told him that Lodge was treacherous to him on Hay-Bond treaty. Lodge denies it.
39 Sc. bk. 14, 16, 28, 35, 54.

Hays, Charles M.
Agrees to retain C.S.H., together with the C. R. Ry. Co. and Boston and Maine as counsel.
Jan. 28, 1898. 231

See - GrandTrunk R.R.

Hazard, Mr.
Acts with C.S.H. on a subcommittee of Indianapolis Monetary Convention to try to induce Republican National Convention to favor asset currency.
May 31, 1900. 246, 247

Healy, Captain
A San Francisco paper says that charges are to be brought against C.S.H. for interfering with the court martial proceedings against, Captain of the Revenue Cutter "Bear," and influencing the trial board against him.
Feb. 9, 1896. 150

C.S.H. said the charge was too silly to dignify with a denial. 150

C.S.H. believes that the only ground for the charge was an official telegram sent to the trial board by C.S.H. directing it to withhold its report until Prof. Benjamin Sharpe, of Phila., reached San Francisco. 151

Prof. Sharpe went on the "Bear" on a scientific expedition, with the consent of the Department; he had complained bitterly of Healey's ill treatment and charged that he was drunk for the greater part of the voyage; he filed charges against Healey and asked permission to testify. 150

C.S.H. determined that Pfof. Sharpe should go from Philadelphia to San Francisco to testify and the Comptroller of the Treasury ruled that the expense could be paid out of the Revenue Marine appropriation. 150

Some time prior, Captain Shoemaker, head of the Revenue Cutter Service, had received a letter from one of the trial board stating that Captain Hooper had testified that he knew nothing about Healey's drinking; that Captain Shoemaker had told him before he left for

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Healey, Captain (Cont.)
San Francisco that Captain Hooper could tell him all about Healey's drinking. 151
Captain Shoemaker asked C.S.H. if he (Captain S.) had not better write and remind Hooper of letters which Hhooper had written him stating specifically that he had often seen Healey drunk; that when the officers signed a paper containing the charges, he, Hooper, did not give the charges to Healey, as he was then too drunk to receive them, but left them with Mr. Neuman, of the Alaska Commercial Company, with instructions to deliver them to Healey when he became sober; that Hooper's letters contained much other incriminating matter specifically set forth. 151
C.S.H. directed Captain Shoemaker to send copies of Hooper's letters to the Public Prosecutor, Lieutenant Reynolds so he could frame questions to refresh Hooper's recollection, but not to write Hooper. 151
Capt. Shoemaker later told C.S.H. he did write Hooper, sending him extracts from his letters, and also wrote to one of the Board. 151, 152.
C.S.H. examined copies of the letters and told Captain Shoemaker that, while he saw nothing improper in them, in the future he should confine his letters to the prosecuting officer, as he had instructed him to do. 152
During the trial, Prosecuting Officer Reynolds officially reported that Engineer Broadbent would not tell him what information he had in the matter, - that he kept saying he knew nothing about it, etc. etc., and Reynolds asked that C.S.H. telegraph Broadbent and one other officer to state to Reynolds and the Board all they knew about the matter fully and unreservedly. 152
C.S.H. sent such a telegram. 152

(The charge against Capt. Healey was confirmed habits of intoxication and imperilling his vessel while intoxicated: As C.S.H., remembers, he was found guilty. Strenuous efforts were made by his friends to have C.S.H. overthrow the findings but in vain. Congressmen, Senators and hundreds of others, among whom was Bishop Healey of Portland, Maine, a brother of Captain Healey, all joined in begging such a reversal. One day, Senators White and Perkins of California called on C.S.H. and demanded a reversal. Senator Perkins said the evidence did not warrant the verdict. C.S.H. then said to Perkins, - "Were you not once a sailor?" Perkins replied proudly, "I once shipped before the mast!" C.S.H. then said, - "Very well, Now I will ask you to take the testimony and read it carefully as a sailor, and if, after reading it, you come back and say that on your honor as a sailor, the verdict is not warranted by the evidence, I will take up the matter again, giving the very greatest

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Healey, Captain (Cont.)
weight to your judgment."
In a few days, Senator Perkins returned with the record and said, - "Assistant Secretary Hamlin, I have done you a gross injustice? I have carefully read this record as a sailor, and I have only to say that the verdict is amply warranted by the evidence?")

Hearst, W. (See scrap books)
C.S.H. tells Gaston he is absolutely against, for nomination for President. March 21, 1904. 319
Gaston said McNary's delays, etc. have given Hearst such a start that it looked doubtful whether he could be beaten. March 21, 1904. 317
Gaston says, that if the Hearst men should capture the 11th district convention, the machine could not carry out its agreement to elect C.S.H. as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention. March 23, 1904. 322
Olney swept the state. Hearst got only two delegates in Boston with 9 in doubt. Olney will have about 735 votes inthe convention and Hearst about 285.
April 12, 1904. 326

The only district conventions carried by Hearst were Lynn, Worcester, and Lowell and Lawrence, with Cambridge in doubt. 326
C.S.H. tells Olney that, when he (C.S.H.) said that an indorsement of Olney without specific instructions would be made if satisfactory to Olney, he hoped that the Hearst men would agree to such an indorsement, but that their recent course in attacking Olney so bitterly made positive instructions absolutely necessary.
April 16, 1904. 327

Quincy says McConnell's action in not pulling out would very likely result in the election of a Hearst delegate in the Fitchburg district.
April 26, 1904. 329

Cable tells C.S.H. that when the Illinois delegation leaves Hearst, Olney would receive many of their votes.
July - 1904. 352

Champ Clarke will rule that the vote of Illinois must be cast for Hearst as long as his name is before the convention. July - 1904. 352
Most of C.S.H.'s friends who supported him in 1902 were friendly to Hearst and Moran, but they acted on their own volition, without consulting C.S.H., who took absolutely no part in the Moran campaign.
Sept. 28, 1906. 405

Hentz, Henry
C.S.H. makes arrangement with, in New York at the Reform Club as to correcting funds for a sound money campaign.
March 30, 1896. 158

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Herbert, Hilary, Secretary of the Navy
C.S.H. attends launching of the warship "Massachusetts" and returns on a special train with, and Mrs. Herbert. June 10, 1893. 65
Meets, and Miss Herbert at dinner at Sec. Carlisle's. June 12, 1893. 65
C.S.H. calls on, at Portsmouth, N.H., on the "Dolphin" July 25, 1893. 68
C.S.H. attends reception to, on frigate Constitution at Portsmouth, N.H.; spends night on the Dolphin and sails to Iles of Shoals. July 26, 1893. 68
Goes fishing with, and Mrs. Herbert, on "Pinafore"; heavy gale; had to land at Star Island; gives dinner to, on Star Island; sailed with, for Sarrento, Maine. July 27, 1893. 68
Sails with, and Mrs. Herbert, from Sarrento for Bar Harbor. July 28, 1893. 69
C.S.H. dines with, and Mrs. Herbert. Jan. 29, 1894. 76
Sits up all night with, at rooms of Sec. Gresham, on night in which he died. May 27, 1895. 120
Dines, with C.S.H., at dinner of Russian Minister to Admiral Makerof. March 14, 1896. 157

(For account of Sec. Herbert's refusal to transfer Paymaster May from Portsmouth to Boston, and Cleveland's subsequent order to him to do so, see, "Cleveland."
On the occasion of a dinner at Sec. Herbert's, attended by C.S.H., Mr. Patrenote the French Minister, refused to go out to dinner with Mrd. Olney, claiming that he was the highest ranked person at the dinner, and that it was his right to take out Miss Herbert. As a result, the whole table had to be reseated, causing a delay of over half an hour.)

Herbert, Miss Leila
C.S.H. takes out, at dinner given by Sec. Carlisle Jan. 13, 1894. 75
C.S.H. attends a ball on the "Dolphin" given by. April 23, 1894. 85
See also - Herbert, Hilary

Herod, Mr. Secretary of Legation
Attends dinner given to C.S.H. and Harriet by Mr. Buck Sept. 15, 1897. 209
Gives C.S.H. and Harriet a lunch. Sept. 22, 1897. 213

See - Empress of Japan
Foster, John W.

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Herschell, Lord
Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lord Herschell (of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission) ask C.S.H. to come to Washington to act as their counsel as to transit trade questions which had arisen in connection with the pending treaty. Feb. 5, 1899. 240
C.S.H. advised them that the Interstate Commerce Act could not, with any propriety or legality, be now held to embrace Canadian railroads as the Act had been so construed by the Supreme Court of the U.S. as to leave no such power to the Interstate Commerce Commission. 240
C.S.H. said, in his opinion, the Act would soon be amended and advised them to wait. 240
Lord Herschell said he would agree to a declaration in the treaty that the laws of both countries should apply, and that legislation should be enacted by both Canada and the U.S. towards this purpose, and that until such legislation is enacted, the bonding privileges should continue. 240

(C.S.H. found Lord Herschell a very learned and even brilliant man. He was quick to catch a point, very incisive and painstaking and went to the bottom of every legal question. He took nothing for granted, but gave careful and thorough consideration to every legal question, going into the most minute details. It was an intellectual pleasure to converse and argue with him. He died suddenly in N. Y. in March, 1899)
14½ Sc. bk. 2, 41, 46, 50

Hersey, Ira
Appointed on a committee to ask C.S.H. if he will accept the nomination for Secretary of State.
Sept. 27, 1892. 36
C.S.H. tells General Collins that, knows of Olney's letter declining to have his name go before the National Convention. June 6, 1904. 335
C.S.H. asked Gov. Douglas to appoint, on the Harbor and Land Commission, and that Olney wanted this done, but Douglas declined, saying Hersey was not a big enough man for the place. Oct. 19, 1905. 392

Heywood, Consul General
See - Hawaii

Hibbard, Mayor
Entertains C.S.H. at Pittsfield Club.
Oct. 24, 1895. 137

Higginson, Henry L.
C.S.H. consults, as to Boston clearing House turning over gold to U.S. Treasury. April 21, 1893. 64
Attends dinner of C.S.H. to Marquis Matsukata. April 11, 1902. 262
Letter explaining why he can not support C.S.H. for Governor. 25 Sc. bk. 74

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth.
At dinner of the W. E. Russell club at Colonial Club, Cambridge.
Mildly advocates Imperialiasm with reference to the Philippine Islands; said the die was cast and we must go on with our new policy. C.S.H. reminded him that he did not consider the die was cast when he tried to rescue Anthony Burns. Jan. 6, 1899. 239, 240

Hill, David B.
Roger Q. Mills tells C.S.H. that speaker Crisp is undoubtedly working in the interest of, for President and that Crisp would do anything Hill told him to do. Feb. 22, 1892. 9
Cleveland speaks to C.S.H. very plainly about Hill and his boom. Feb. 26, 1892. 10
Cleveland said he was surprised that he had not heard from Hill since his (Cleveland's) nomination. Aug. 1, 1892. 31
Assistant Secretary McAdoo had been asked by Hill to speak in N. Y. but Lamont advised him not to do it, because of Cleveland's order that Assistant Secretaries should not take part in political campaigns. Oct. - 1894. 97
Hill did very effective work for soundmoney in the Chicago Convention. July -1896. 166
General Tracey tells C.S.H. that Hill is doing good work for the sound money cause. Oct. 11, 1896. 175
C.S.H. calls on Hill at Wolfert's Roost, in Albany, N.Y with Col. Rice and Eugene Chamberlin. Oct. 11, 1896. 175

Hill told C.S.H.:
Will not come out for Bryan, but will say nothing. 175
Danforth, Chairman of State Committee, is absolutely umder his (Hill's) control, and his annouucement that N. Y. will go for Bryan is pure buncomb. 175
Bryan told himthat this campaign was a fight of the west and south against the east. 175
That he (Hill) was working hard for sound money. 175

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Hill, David B. (Cont.)

That he had persuaded the state machine to agree to let the state convention indorse Bryan, table a resolution to indorse the national platform, and nominate a gold man for Governor, if the Fairchild men would agree, - but he said they had declined to accept this. 175

That Whitney and Flower had broken an agreement they had made, when they came out for McKinley, and had thus destroyed their influence. 176

That they had agreed with Hill to take no action without each consulting the other. 176

Hill seemed to fear that Bryan would be elected; said he would carry the solid south and the extreme west and that in that event, he would need only one or two middle western states. 176

Said he could not yet figure out McKinley's election with any certainty. 176

Speaks at dinner of the Manhattan Club, N. Y.
Feb. 22, 1902. 261

C.S.H. tells George Fred Williams he believes Gaston and the machine are for Hill for President.
June 2, 1902. 266

Olney tells C.S.H that a friend of Gaston told him (Olney) that Gaston had said to him that he (Gaston) and the machine were for Hill. June - 1902. 266

Senator Daniel, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee appoints C.S.H. on a subcommittee of 12 to frame the platform. Senator Hill was responsible for appointment of C.S.H.
July 6, 1904. 338

Hill offers a gold plank which the subcommittee passes by a vote of 7 to 3; Bryan and John Sharpe Williams were absent in the convention and would have voted in the negative. July 7, 1904. 338

The full committee voted against Hill's gold plank by 35 to 15.
July 7, 1904. 339

Hill's gold plank was evidently drawn by C. A. Conant. 344

See - Gold plank

Hill tells C.S.H. his gold plank is satisfactory to the N. Y. financial interests. 344

In the Convention. 32 Sc. bk. 15, 17, 45, 54, 74, 85

Hill made a splendid fight for the gold plank; he fought until further fighting could only mean disruption of the party. 345

The delegates, especially, from the south and west all expected (and didnot object to) the nomination of a gold standard man such as Parker. 345

Any row in the convention whichwould have injured Judge Parker, Hill's condidate, would equally injure any conservative candidate. 345

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Hill, David B. (Cont.)

If Hill could have secured the adoption of a gold plank by the convention it would have made Parker invincible. 345

If Hill had attempted it and had been defeated, only a radical would have cared to accept such a damaged nomination. 345

Hill did not, - contrary to the rumor, - trade the gold plank for the income tax; on the contrary, he declined to allow them to be considered together, as suggested by Bryan. 345

Hill opposed an income tax, - as did the delegates from every one of the doubtful states, yet he stated in the committee that, if the committee votedfor it, he would accept it. 345, 346

Gaston says the general feeling was that Hill sold out the gold standard to save Judge Parker, as he feared that if a gold plank were adopted Parker might be defeated. 349

Hill asks C.S.H. to tell Sheehan to get Campau to pull off the member of the committee from Michigan, who was causing much troubleby his support of Bryan. 351

Gaston's charge as to Hill was absolutely false; it assumes that Hill had absolute control over the gold men on the committee, and that these men were all of Parker. 351 , 352

This is absurd:-

C.S.H. was for Olney

Senator Daniel's real choice was Olney although for reasons of expediency his delegation supported Parker.

Ex-Attorney General Poe of Maryland was for Gorman

Gassoway Davis was for Gorman.

Cable was for Olney after the delegation left Hearst. 352

Ex-Governor Patterson was certainly not interested in Hill, as Bryan had offered to nominate him for President. 352

In short, there was not a single gold man on the committee whose real choice was not against Parker, although their delegations, - except Mass. and Illinois, - were for parker from reasons of expediency. 353

Although it was generally expected that Parker would be nominated on the first ballot, Hill, to do him justice, did not seek to use this as a lever on the committee. 353

If the convention had voted down a gold plank, Parker, Hill's candidate, as subsequent events showed, would not have accepted the nomination, nor would any other conservative candidate. 353

If, however, a gold plank had been adopted, Hill would have been irresistible and could have surely nominated Parker. 353

Had delegates left Parker in case a gold plank had been voted by the convention, they surely would not have gone over to any other gold man, e.g. Olney, whose supporters were as prominent in fighting for gold as was Hill himself. 353

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Hill, David B. (Cont.)
Hill fully approves C.S.H. wish to address the convention on the subject of Judge Parker's telegram. 355
C.S.H. leaves St. Louis; finds Hill, Sheehan and Murphy on the train. July 10, 1904. 356
C.S.H. tells Hill of Gaston's charge. 357
Hill authorizes C.S.H. to wire the Boston Globe, Herald, and Post denying this. 357
C.S.H. wired Judge Parker that the charges against Hill were absolutely false, - that Hill had acted for the good of the whole party. 358
C.S.H. writes Hill asking him to arrange for an interview between Parker and Henry L. Nelson; Hill replied he had forwarded C.S.H.'s letter to Parker approving. 358
Attends funeral of Daniel S. Lamont.
July 25, 1905. 389
Death of. 1910. 67 So bk. 71

(C.S.H. saw much of David B. Hill and liked him personally. He was a sound lawyer and a man of kindly impulse and good heart. He put many a young man through college and was always doing kind things, but never allowed his charity to leak out. Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, the mother of H.P.H., was a staunch friend of Hill and whenever C.S.H. was in Albany Mrs. Pruyn would invite Hill in to dinner, and he usually came. After the marriage of C.S.H., Hill invited C.S.H. and H.P.H. one day to lunch at Woolfert's Roost, - an honor he seldom paid to any woman.
Hill often spoke of Cleveland to C.S.H. and never spoke other than in terms of the highest praise.)

Hill, David Jayne
Speaks, with C.S.H., at dinner of the New England Society at Philadelphia. Dec. 23, 1901. 260

Hill, James J.
C.S.H. meets, at office of Daniel S. Lamont in N. Y.
Sept. 16, 1904. 362
Hill said to C.S.H.:
Douglas will probably be nominated as he has a large fortune and will put out a large sum of money in the campaign. 362
C.S.H. told state committee he would make a reasonable contribution but that the campaign fund would have to come from contributions from the party at large. 362
That the state committee, while friendly to C.S.H. and willing to nominate him if he insisted on it, yet had a hankering for Douglas's money. 362
Hill says to C.S.H.:-
How much money is necessary to run a good campaign. 362

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Hill, James J. (Cont.)
C.S.H. says that, - in view of Gaston's enormous expenditures during the last two years, - at least $25,000 would be necessary. 362, 363
Hill at once said he would be responsible for more than that, and that he would raise $100,000 for C.S.H. if he will make the fight. 363
C.S.H. was dumbfounded, and saidhe could not use such a large amount; that $50,000 would be an outside figure, if he could use evem that. 363
Hill said he would give C.S.H. $50,000 with much pleasure. 363
C.S.H. said he thought the committee had already decided to nominate Douglas, but that he would let him know. 363
Lamont said Hill always gave large sums to the National Democratic Campaign, and would simply order the National Committee to contribute, out of his gift, $50,000 to C.S.H.'s campaign. 363
Hill advised a thorough canvas of the French Canadian vote, and believed thousands of these voters would vote the Democratic ticket. 363
Hill tells C.S.H. that the Northern Securities case was really started by a Mr. Munn (C.S.H. thinks that was the name), counsel of the C.P. Ry. CO. 364
Hill and Lamont were disgusted with the first draft, - which they had read, - of Judge Parker's letter of acceptance; they thought it very crude and amateurish, and said C.S.H. must go to him and help him. 364
C.S.H. said he would not go unless Judge Parker sent for him. 364
C.S.H. calls on Hill, by appointment, after calling on Lamont.
Sept. 24, 1904. 371.
Hill said he was much disappointed that C.S.H. was not to run for Governor; that if C.S.H. runs next year, to come to him and he will help him. 371
Hill explained to C.S.H. the whole history of the Northern Securities decision and C.S.H. said he would make a speech on it, and Hill said he would send C.S.H. all of the documents in the case. 371
C.S.H. delivered an address on the Northern Securities decision at Auburn, N. Y.
Oct. 23, 1904
(35 Sc. bk. page 17)

(George Peabody, Treasurer of the National Democratic Party, told C.S.H. that Hill told him that out of any subscription h e made, $50,000 was to be set apart for the use of C.S.H. if he ran for Governor; that Hill did this from purely unselfish motives; that he had always admired C.S.H.'s course and felt that his advancement would be for the best interest of the Democratic Party.

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Hill, James J. (Cont.)
C.S.H., although much pleased, was at the same time much embarrassed by Hill's generous offer. While he felt that Hill made it sincerely and without any "axe to grind" yet he also felt that he could not, if elected, take office under such heavy obligations to any individual. Had C.S.H. gone at once to the Democratic Committee and have told it he would have been responsible for raising $50,000 for campaign, undoubtedly he could have secured the nomination. On the whole, therefore, C.S.H. feels that it was for the best that he did not run and that the nomination went to Douglas).

Hill, Samuel
C.S.H. meets, son-in-law of James J. Hill at a dinner given to C.S.H. by Mr. Stryker in St. Paul, Minn.
Feb. 23, 1896. 153

Hoar, Senator
C.S.H. writes letter to Boston Transcript showing the inconsistency of, on cloture in the Senate.
(1 Sc. bk, page 52)
Dec. 31, 1890. 2
C.S.H. resolution in the convention on the death of. 1904
34 Sc. bk. 115

Hoar, Sherman
Speaks, with C.S.H., at dinner of Y. M. Dem. Club of Waltham. Aug. 30, 1892. 33
Speaks, with C.S.H., at Waltham. Sept. 29, 1892. 39
Writes Cleveland, favoring C.S.H. for Assistant Secretary of Treasury. Jan. 26, 1893. 47
C.S.H. wires, to arrange an interview with Carlisle.
Feb. 1, 1893. 49
C.S.H. thinks Reynolds must have secured his information as to C.S.H.'s appointment from, or O'Neil.
Feb. 4, 1893. 50
C.S.H. writes, to raise protest question as to hat trimmings in case of Birtwell vs. Soltonstall.
May 11,1894. 87
C.S.H. calls on Olney with. Mar. 3, 1896. 154
C.S.H. meets Mr. and Mrs. Hoar at a dinner given by Judge Putnam in honor of Judge Brown.
Oct. 23, 1896. 176
C.S.H. speaks at meeting of the Bar Association in the U.S. Circuit Court, Boston, in memory of.
Dec. 10, 1898. 239

Hobart, Vice-President
C.S.H. meets, at a dinner at Chevy Chase given by Sec. Gage
July 14, 1897. 193

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Hodson
Terminal development of Boston.
70 Sc. bk. 134
73 " " 19
74 " " 130

Holmes, John. Boston Herald
C.S.H. asks, to publish interviews favoring Cleveland and Holmes gladly agrees. May 4, 1892. 20
Attends dinner of those favoring Cleveland. June 11, 1892. 25, 26.
C.S.H. has interview with, and asks him to cease criticizing Carlisle so unfairly. Aug. 31, 1893. 71
C.S.H. has interview with Holmes. Nov. 5, 1894. 97
C.S.H. says:
Bockus, the editor is maliciously false and vindictive. 97, 98
Bockus suppressed Carlisle's letter to Phineas Pierce, and, at the same time, editorially criticized his letter. 98
Holmes orders Bockus to publish Carlisle's letter to Pierce. 98
Holmes admits that Bockus is partisan and intolerant. 98
Tells C.S.H. to let him know if he ever wants anything published in the Boston Herald. 98
Holmes's paper, the Boston Herald, in printing an interview of Cleveland praising Carlisle and denying any friction between them, - deliberately omitted one sentence which praised Carlisle. Nov. 13, 1894. 98
Holmes's paper has constantly bitterly attacked Carlisle; repeatedly charges that he intimated he would not use the 100 million gold reserve to redeem the Sherman silver purchase notes of 1890, quoting his interview of April 21, 1893, in which he said he would use all gold "lawfully available" for that purpose, and partisan papers claimed that he meant that the 100 million gold reserve was not "lawfully available." 98, 99.
C.S.H. shows Holmes a copy of a telegram sent by Carlisle to the U.S. Subtreasurer at N. Y. on the morning of April 21, - the day of said interview, - ordering him to redeem Sherman silver notes in gold, whenever demanded, whether for export or for other purposes. 99
C.S.H. tells Holmes that on that very morning the gold reserve fell below 100 millions, and that Carlisle's telegram showed clearly that he thought the 100 millions gold reserve was "lawfully available." 99
C.S.H. did not tell Holmes that Cleveland read and approved Carlisle's interview before it was given out. 99

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Holmes, John (Cont.)

C.S.H. told Holmes that Carlisle gave out the interview on the evening of April 20, knowing that the 100 million gold reserve would have to encroached upon the next day, - April 21, - if the Sherman notes were to be paid in gold, and intending, by the interview to reassure the public that gold would be paid for them. 100

C.S.H. tells Holmes that Carlisle, in using the words "lawfully available" had reference to the 106 millions of gold held by the Treasury against gold certificates outstanding. 100

C.S.H. did not tell Holmes that on April 26, 1893, when Cleveland and the cabinet went to N. Y. C.S.H. was instructed to pay in gold, when demanded, all U.S. notes both greenbacks and Sherman notes.
April 26, 1893. 64

Holmes writes C.S.H. that Cleveland's interview praising Carlisle was abbreviated because of "lack of space"]
Nov. 22, 1894. 103

Holmes sent a note to Bockus and Bockus returned it to Holmes with an indorsement on its back giving the above reasons, but C.S.H. believes Bockus deliberately suppressed it. 103

C.S.H. calls on Holmes, to complain again of Bockus.
Dec. 6, 1894. 107

Holmes says he wants to treat Carlisle fairly. 107

C.S.H. showed Holmes a draft of an editorial he had prepared, stating both sides of the currency question, and treating Carlisle justly. Holmes said he would order it printed as a Herald editorial. 107

The Boston Herald prints this article of C.S.H. as an editorial. Dec. 7, 1894. 107
(8 Sc. bk. page 119)

(It took all of Bockus's ingenuity for several months to pull back the Herald into its old rut.)

A. C. Houghton explains to C.S.H. why the Boston Herald makes no allusion to his campaign for Governor.
Aug. 7, 1901. 251

Houghton said that Holmes wanted to raise money to control the Boston Herald and that his friends asked Governor Crane to help him financially; that Crane said he would advance $50,000 if Houghton would advance $25,000, but they finally decided not to do it, and other parties furnished the money, among whom was the Boston Elevated Ry. Co., on the distinct understanding that its policies should be supported by the Herald, and that this money came through Gaston. Aug. 7, 1901. 251

C.S.H. has interview with Holmes.
July 11, 1904. 357

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Holmes, John (Cont.)
C.S.H. says Judge Parker must have the support of the Boston Herald. 357
Holmes said the Herald, for the present, would be neutral, but finally said that Parker had in his power to compel the Herald to support him, - meaning by his letter of acceptance. 357
Holmes said he wished Henry L. Nelson to have a talk with Parker, but not necessarily for publication, and C.S.H. said he would try to arrange this. 357
Holmes said that, in view of Davis's age, Parker should at once announce his Secretary of State, if elected, and that Olney should be the man. 357, 358
C.S.H. wrote out an interview and gave it to Holmes. 358
Nelson sends C.S.H. a copy of his (Nelson's) letter to Holmes describing his interview with Judge Parker. He said he found him absolutely sound on all issues. July 23, 1904. 359

See - Boston Herald

Holmes, Oliver Wendall, Justice
(When C.S.H. was helping Cleveland select the members for the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, C.S.H. one day suggested the name of Judge Holmes then on the Supreme Judicial Court of Mass. C.S.H. described him as a jurist, a scholar, and a brave soldier in the Civil War and referred to a recent oration of his at Yale College almost praising the effect of war on the character of young men. Cleveland seemed much impressed and asked if he had expressed any opinion on the Venezuelan matter. C.S.H. did not know and Cleveland asked him to find out. C.S.H. wrote to Holmes asking for a copy of his Yale oration and incidentally referring to the Venezuelan dispute. Holmes wrote back a letter the gist of which was that he believed in his country right or wrong but in this case he believed her wrong. C.S.H. showed the correspondence to Cleveland who dropped the matter in view of Holmes decided opinion.)

Home Market Club
Mildly favors silver legislation. 6 Sc. bk. 107
Gov. Cummins, of Iowa, in a speech read for him by C.S.H., at the dinner of the Boston Merchants Association, attacked the, for its opposition to lowering duties on competing products and for its "stand pat" position, so vigorously that C.S.H. took great pleasure in reading it. Gov. Cummins was suidenly called home by illness in his family. Nov. 3, 1903. 304

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Honorary member
C.S.H. elected an, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, on the occasion of his address before the Society, at Providence, R. I.
March 17, 1903. 290

Hooper, Captain
C.S.H. sails for Alaska on the "Rush" Commanded by.
July 23, 1894. 93
Draws up instructions for, commanding the Revenue Cutter fleet, as to searching and seizing sealing vessels violating the Paris Award. May - 1895. 119
C.S.H. interviews, on Revenue Cutter "Rush."
April 26, 1897. 188
See also - Healey, Captain. 150, 151

Hornblower, Mr.
Rejected by Senate for Justice of U.S. Supreme Court. 90

Hot Springs, Virginia
C.S.H. goes to, after leaving the Treasury
April 6, 1897. 186, 187
Sec. Gage wires him to return at once to accept position as Commissioner of the U.S.
April 7, 1897. 187

Houghton, A. C.
Attends lunch of Henry L. Pierce to boom Cleveland.
June 11, 1892. 26
Tells C.S.H. he will support him for Governor
August 7, 1901. 250
Talks about Gaston. 251
See - Gaston
Tells C.S.H. why Boston Herald never mentions C.S.H.'s candidacy, - because the Boston Elevated Ry. Co. loaned money to Holmes on distinct understanding that he should support its policies; that this money was advanced through Gaston.
Aug. 7, 1901. 251

(Mr. Houghton was a very able business man, of good character. In 1892, he wanted to be a delegate at large to the National Convention and the night before the convention at Boston he kept "open house" spending thousands of dollars through Jimmie Lyons, who later became the chief lobbyist of the Elevated Ry. Co. Houghton was of course elected.)

House, Raleigh Street
Mahogany sideboard. 57 Sc. bk. 19

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Howe, Jared S.
Drives C.S.H. about St. Paul, Minn.
Feb. 22, 1896. 152
Gives C.S.H. a breakfast. Feb. 23, 1896. 153

(Was a member of the class of 1881 at Harvard. Sang in the Glee Club with C.S.H. Originally came from Newberyport, Mass. Became a very prominent lawyer in St. Paul. Counsel for James J. Hill. Married a woman not received in Society and finally moved to San Francisco.
Was very kind to C.S.H. and H.P.H. when they stopped in St. Paul on the way to Yellowstone National Park. Showed them over his new house and gave them a dinner at the club.)

Howell, W. B.
C.S.H. asks Cleveland to appoint, his customs secretary to office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Scott Wike, now in the south, whose resignation is soon to be asked for.
Dec. 28, 1896. 179

(C.S.H. went over with Cleveland Howell's whole life; told how he started as a messenger in the Treasury Department and had worked his way up by diligence and hard work; told of his efficiency as customs secretary and of his peculiar fitness for Assistant Secretary; told him he had no political backing and that, while he could not vote as a resident of the District of Columbia, he was probably more of a Republican than a Democrat; added that his appointment would be a splendid one, and would be a reward for fine service and an emulation for young men, showing that our Party gave them an opportunity for steady advancement.
Cleveland listened with the deepest interest and C.S.H. noticed tears in his eyes when he spoke of Howell's early struggles. He finally said C.S.H.'s account had touched him deeply, that he should carefully consider the matter, and that he thought he should make the appointment if he finally determined to call for Scott Wike's resignation.
Unfortunately, Wike's resignation was not called for as he promised to cease drinking, so Howell was not appointed.)

(When the McKinley Administration came in Secretary Gage wished C.S.H. to withdraw his resignation, but C.S.H. declined and told Gage that Howell should be appointed. Later President McKinley asked C.S.H.

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Howell, W. B. (Cont.)
to remain throughout his term, as Assistant Secretary, but C.S.H. declined and then told McKinley about Howell, just as he had told Cleveland.
Gage told C.S.H. he should advise the President to appoint Howell.)

President McKinley nominates Howell as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. April 1, 1897. 185

(Howell had no political backing but C.S.H. got Clement Griscom to speak a word for him. The appointment reflected great credit on McKinley. He was moved by C.S.H.'s appeal just as was Cleveland.)

The Senate confirms Howell. April 6, 1897. 186
Takes oath of office as Assistant Secretary. April 7, 1897. 187

Howes, Osborne
Attends lunch of Henrly L. Pierce in interest of Cleveland. June 11, 1892. 25
Speaks on reciprocity with Canada before dinner of the Oil Trade Association. Dec. 5, 1898. 238
Speaks, with C.S.H., at Norwood. Oct. 29, 1901. 259
Tells C.S.H. that 20 or 25 men have promised to give $5000 each for Gaston's campaign. Sept. - 1902. 278
C.S.H. tells, that if Boston Herald does not publish an editorial written by C.S.H. in answer to Templeton's charge that C.S.H. conspired with Williams to embarrass Gaston, he, C.S.H., would write an open letter which would certainly embarrass the Boston Herald. Sept. -1902. 284

(C.S.H. had in mind the money loaned to Holmes by the Boston Elevated Ry.CO.
See - Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
Houghton, A. C.)

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Howes, Osborne (Cont.)
Howes reads to C.S.H. an editorial which, though not entirely satisfactory, C.S.H. was willing to accept, but Dr. Coughlin objected to it because it merely said that C.S.H. said he had nothing to do with Williams appointment on the Resolutions Committee, whereas it should say that it knew C.S.H. had nothing to do with it. C.S.H., therefore, telephoned Howes it was not published. 284, 285
Howes spends night with C.S.H. and tells him that McNary knew at least a month before the Convention that Gaston was to attack Williams on question of mentioning the Kansas City platform.
Sept. 23, 1902. 288
Howes said Gaston had opposed Williams from the first and was going to fight him for control of the party. 288
C.S.H. told Howes the Gaston leaders secured their delegates by representing that Gaston was not opposed to Williams and that Gaston voted for Bryan both in 1896 and 1900. 288
C.S.H. showed Howes a letter from Mr. Logan of North Adams quoting from alleged statements of Gaston to that effect. 288
C.S.H. believes he satisfied Howes that Gaston's supporters had made these representations. 288
Attends lunch of C.S.H. to Congressman John Sharp Williams
Nov. 3, 1903. 304
C.S.H. presents a draft of platform drawn by Howes.
July 6, 1904. 338

(Osborne Howes was for years an editorial writer for the Boston Herald. He collaborated with C.S.H. in working up a sentiment for reciprocity with Canada. On Oct. 28, 1905, he referred in a speech to an interview with John Hay in which Hay implied that Lodge had been treacherous to him in the matter of the Bond Newfoundland Treaty, and added that Hay's death was hastened by Lodge's treachery.
39 Sc. bk., p. 14
Lodge said Howes lied. 39 Sc. bk. 16, 35
Lodge said Howes once declared that the U.S. flag was merely a "textile fabric." 39 sc. bk. 35
Mr. Howes later became honorary Consul of Japan, at Boston on C.S.H.'s recommendation to Baron Takahira, and after Howes's death the Japanese gave him a posthumous decoration).

Hoyt, A. W.
C.S.H. meets, on S. S. Empress of Japan.
Aug. 24, 1897. 198

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Hubbard, Gardiner
C.S.H. attends dinner given by, to the Mass. members of Congress. Jan. 21, 1895. 110
At dinner of Russian Minister to Admiral Makerof. Mar. 14, 1896. 157

(Mr. Hubbard, just before C.S.H. left Washington, called one day and asked C.S.H. if he would accept the position of Vice President of the Amer. Bell Telephone Co. He said he and his friends controlled the company and C.S.H. could consider this a formal offer. Later Mr. Storrow, General Counsel called and begged CS.H. to take it. Hubbard told C.S.H. that he knewthat the President, Mr. ____, would be glad to have him take it. Knowing that Murray Crane was a large stockholder, C.S.H. went to Dalton and conferred with Crane, who said he had not heard of it, but would look into the matter. Later, he told C.S.H. that the President did not agree with Hubbard and that C.S.H. had better write Hubbard that he could not accept it, which C.S.H. did. Crane said that if C.S.H. wanted such a position he had no doubt it would be tendered to him later, but C.S.H. never heard from it again.)

Hubbard, Miss
Gives a tea to C.S.H. at Smith College. She was one of the Professors and a friend of William G. Rice. Oct. 27, 1896. 177

Huddleston, Miss
C.S.H. goes to the threatre with Mrd. Cleveland and, her cousin. Jan.19, 1894. 76

Hughes, George
Begs C.S.H., as a member of Maine Dem. Natl. Committee, to speak in Maine with Bryan. July 25, 1902. 270
Says he supported Bryan in 1896 and 1900 but thought it a great mistake to ask him to speak in Maine. 270
Said that Plaisted invited Bryan and begs C.S.H. to come as a gold Democrat, to offset any bad impression Bryan might make. 270

Hunt, Captain
C.S.H. goes to Boston to consult, with Ned and George as to the Neponset land. Dec. 4, 1896. 178
Development of Boston Harbor. 1910
62 Sc. bk. 38
See - Cow pasture
Ives

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Huntington, Mr.
Tells C.S.H., as Chief of Loans Division that Carlisle has not modified the Morgan Syndicate contract.
June 26, 1895. 129

Hunton, Senator
Lamont tells C.S.H. of a report that Mr. Lentz, representing the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, had offered, and Senator Irby money to induce them to vote against the Democratic Tariff bill. C.S.H. said he would have special agent Hanlon investigate this.
May 22, 1894. 90

Hurlburt, Henry F.
Addresses gold Democratic rally, as candidate for Attorney General -Oct. 26, 1896. 177

Hyde, President. Bowdoin College
Presides at Democratic rally at Brunswick, Maine.
Sept. 2, 1892. 33

(President Hyde, a life-long Republican, came out for Cleveland; at this rally Hyde said he should vote for the Democratic ticket for the first time in his life, - with one exception, viz., he should not vote for the Dem. candidate for sheriff, as he understood that, if elected, he would not enforce the Prohibitory law embedded in the State Constitution. He added that he should vote for the Republican candidate as he believed he would enforce the law, if elected. The next day C.S.H. was told of an interview of the Republican candidate, the gist of which was that he was an old man and had fought the battles of the Republican Party for many years; that he had given and received hard blows, but all above the belt; that this intimation of President Hyde that he would enforce the Prohibitory law if elected was put out in order to injure him, and that he had never before known of such an unfair and untrue intimation as that he would enforce this law; that it was low, base, unfair campaign tactics.

Even the Democrats thought that Hyde had overstepped the line of fair politics!)

Hyde, Y. M. Dem. Club
Writes Cleveland that if he speaks at Woburn the Democrats who hate him intend to make a demonstration against him, through Corbett, an ex-prize fighter.
Sept. 28, 1892. 37

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Hyde, Y. M. Dem. Club (Cont.)
Hyde, in his letter said that Coveney knew all about it. 38
C.S.H. consults with Hyde and C.S.H. advises Cleveland not to come. 38

-I-

Immigration
Laurier wishes to consider, in a general treaty with U.S. Nov. 16, 1897. 225

Immortals
C.S.H. suggested as one of 40. 60 Sc. bk. 142, 154

Imperialism, Anti
C.S.H. attacks Philippine imperialism at dinner of Mass. Reform Club.
Other speakers:
Moorfield Storey, C.F. Adams, C. R. Codman, Winslow Warren, and J. V. Myers.
Dec. 3, 1898. 238

(This was, probably, one of the first open protests against our acquiring the Philippines. Most of the speakers took the ground that we should not take them without their consent. C.S.H. went farther, saying he would oppose taking them even though every Filippino was on his knees begging us to take them; after C.S.H.'s speech, Mr. Codman told C.S.H. he fully agreed with him.)

C.S.H. speaks against Imperialism at dinner of the W. E. Russell Democratic Club of Cambridge, held at the Colonial Club, Cambridge. Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson mildly favored taking the Philippines saying that the die was cast and that we must go on with our new policy, etc. etc. C.S.H. reminded him that, as a young man when he tried to rescue Anthony Burns, he had not considered the die as cast. Jan. 6, 1899. 239
C.S.H. attends conference at Plaza Hotel, N. Y. on invitation of executive committee of Anti-Imperialist League. Dec. 1, 1900. 248
Present at this Conference:-
Carnegie, Cockran, Earl Schurz, C. F. Adams, Felix Adler, Moorfield Storey, C. R. Codman, Herbert Welsh of Phila. et als. 248

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Imperialism, Anti (Cont.)
Question discussed was whether to continue opposition to the imperialistic policy of the administration. No definite conclusion reached. 248

(At this meeting Andrew Carnegie announced mysteriously and confidentially that he had information (intimating it was inside information) that the Supreme Court would shortly decide that the U. S. Constitution applied to all territorial acquisitions, propria vigore. This created great excitement. Unfortunately, however, the Supreme Court, shortly after, decided just the reverse.)

C.S.H. opposes Imperialism at Ashfield dinner, as guest of Professor C. E. Norton, and President Stanley Hall of Clark University, Worcester, and Ex-Gov. Chamberlain of Brookfield, Conn., also spoke.
Aug. 22, 1901. 252

Ex Gov. Chamberlin violently attacked President McKinley and C.S.H. rather defended him, although opposing his policies. 252

President Stanley Hall said he had seen men in jail in Germany for saying far less abusive things against the Government. 252

See - Anti-Imperialist League
Philippines.

Inauguration
C.S.H. witnesses inauguration parade from the Treasury and attends ball in evening.
March 4, 1897. 184

Income tax
Failure of income tax was cause of deficit under Wilson Tariff Act of 1894. 10 Sc. bk. 41

Bryan insists on an income tax plank. July 7, 1904. 339

To have filed a gold minority report would have led to a fight over the income tax, greenbacks, asset currency. Government ownership of railroads, etc. etc 342

Hill did not trade off the gold plank for the income tax. On the contrary, he declined to have them considered together, as Bryan wanted. Hill opposed the income tax but said that if the committee voted for it, he would accept it. 345, 346.

The leaders from every one of the doubtful states opposed the income tax. 345, 346.

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Income tax (Cont.)
C.S.H. draws a platform for Whitney favoring an income tax, etc.
Oct. - 1907. 405

Letter of C.S.H. on. 1908. 54 Sc. bk. 44

Indianapolis Monetary Convention
C.S.H. elected a member of the executive committee of.
April 8, 1899. 243

C.S.H. gives a lunch to Hugh Hanna.
April 13, 1899. 243

C.S.H. appointed on a subcommittee to try to induce the National Republican Convention to favor asset currency.
Other members were:-
Hugh Hanna, Payne (Chairman of the Republican Natl. Committee), Hazard (of R.I.), Wilson (Kentucky) and George Peabody (N.Y.)
May 31, 1900. 246, 247

C.S.H. protests against indorsement of, for independent candidacy of Moorfield Storey.

Ingalls, M. E.
Bryan tells, he will accept Olney as Democratic nominee for President. Sept. 29, 1903. 301

Ingersoll, C. E.
C.S.H. cruises on Revenue Cutter "Hamilton" on Delaware River, with, appraiser of the Port, et als.
April 4, 1895. 117
May 10, 1895. 119

Ingham, U. S. District Attorney 86
See - Hat trimmings protests

Initiative and referendum.
C.S.H. favors. 25 Sc. bk. 49
65 " " 88
73 " " 129, 144,145, 146
76 " " 150

Inman, Mr.
CS.H. attends dinner of, to Gov. Russell, at N. Y.
Feb. 27, 1892. 11

Inouge, Count
C.S.H. calls on, at his house and meets Marquis Ito there, also the daughter. Sept. 22, 1897. 212
See - Ito

Insurance, Assessment
C.S.H. speaks on evils of, at dinner of Mass. Life Underwriters Society. Feb. 23, 1899. 241

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Internal Revenue tax
Bryan favors a plank imposing an, on gross receipts on all corporations exceeding one million of dollars. July - 1904. 340
Bryan favors an, on all trusts selling their products abroad cheaper than in U.S. July - 1904. 342

International Arbitration Court
McKinley offers Cleveland a position on. Sec. Gage asks C.S.H. to influence Cleveland to accept. Sept. - 1900. 247

International bimetallism
Boston committee, 1896. 8 Sc. bk. 107, 109

International High Commission
C.S.H. argues question of bonding privileges before, for Bt. M. R.R. et als at Quebec. Sept. 28, 1898. 235
15 Sc. bk. 14, 15.
C.S.H. appears before, for Boston & Maine and other R.R.s, at Washington. Dec. 13, 1898, 236
15 sc. bk. 6
C.S.H. advises Lord Herschell Feb. 5, 1899. 240

Interstate Commerce Commission
Thayer suggests retaining C.S.H. to represent the Trunk Line R.Rs. before. July 11, 1906. 397
C.S.H. opposes power to, to fix minimum rates 40 Sc. bk. 35, 36, 37
See - Boston & Maine R.R.
Port Differentials
Sec. 22, tariff act

International Mercantile Marine Company
C.S.H. sails for Liverpool in behalf of, with relation to the foot and mouth disease. April 23, 1903. 295
See - Foot and mouth disease

Interview
Francis Peabody says C.S.H. is one of the best after dinner speakers in Boston. Jan. 31, 1892. 8

Interviewof C.S.H.
See scrap books - Hamlin, C.S. interviews

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Irby, Senator
Lamont speaks of rumor that the Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia offered, money to induce him to vote against the Democratic Tariff Bill.
May 22, 1894. 90
Senator Smith of New Jersey tells C.S.H. that he had to "loan" Senator Irby $7000 to persuade him to vote for the tariff bill, and that he held his note for this amount. Feb. 8, 1895. 112

Ireland
C.S.H. and H.P.H. visit. Aug. 27, 1898. 234
Visit Lord Rosse. Aug. 29, 1898. 234

Irish Americans
Gov. Douglas does not want any, on Executive Committee of State Committee, as he says it hurts the party to have them so prominent. June 19, 1905. 382
The, were much opposed to Gov. Douglas because he appointed so few, and with good reason, for C.S.H. believes that Douglas is an A.P.A.
June - 1905. 386

See also - Gaston

Irish, John P. Naval officer
Tells C.S.H. he is for Carlisle and will take charge of California in his interest. C.S.H. said he would regard him as Carlisle's representative there.
Jan. - 1896. 149
Speaks at Jackson dinner of Democrats at Chicago
Jan. 8, 1897. 182

Irwin, Mr.
Mr. Irwin, Hawaiian Minister, calls on C.S.H. in Tokio, Japan. Sept. 13, 1897. 207

Isles of Shoals
C.S.H. goes to. July 24, 1893. 68
Sails from, to Portsmouth. July 25, 1893. 68
Sails from Portsmouth to, on S.S. Dolphin
July 26, 1893. 68
Goes fishing on "Pinafore" with Sec. and Miss Herbert, Master Herbert and Captain Buckingham. Wind blew strong from North West. Caught few fish. Blew up a gale. Could not land at Appledore. Finally landed on Star Island. Could not go back to Appledore. Give party a dinner at hotel at Star Island, - the Oceanic. Party later just

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Isles of Shoals (Cont.)
able to get on board "Dolphin." C.S.H. went to Appledore and packed his trunk, then went on board "Dolphin" and sailed for Sorrento, - Maine.
July 27, 1893. 68, 69.

C.S.H. leaves Boston for. Henry R. Reed orders Manager to hold Bangor express five minutes if C.S.H. should be late. Reed told Manager to hire a launch to take C.S.H. to Isles of Shoals. Launch met C.S.H. at Portsmouth - it was the "Dixon" - belonging to Hotel Wentworth. In a few minutes after leaving, it ran aground in the river. C.S.H. got back to Portsmouth and spent night there and went over to Isles of Shoals the next morning. Delayed there over Monday by a terrible storm.
Aug. 18, 1893. 71

(A telegraph cable had just been laid to the Isles of Shoals but had not been connected with the shore. C.S.H. wanted to wire Washington and found that Miss Charlotte Dana had a maid who was a telegraph operator by profession, and she said she would gladly telegraph if C.S.H. would have her rowed out, so she could connect with the cable. Miss Dana, however, refused to allow this.)

Itinerary, Alaskan Tour. 95
See - Fur seals

Itinerary, Japanese tour
See - Japan

Ito, Marquis
C.S.H. meets, on S.S. Empress of Japan
Aug. 24, 1897. 198
Chinese give a reception, before the ship sailed to Chang Yen Hoon, and Ito looked on with commiserating complacency. 199
Chang Yen Hoon asked Captain Lee to fly the Chinese flag and Ito consented to this. 199

(Captain Lee was very much embarrassed at Chang Hoon's request and asked advice of C.S.H., who finally advised him to fly both the Chinese and Japanese flags, which Captain Lee did, and, apparently, everybody was satisfied.)

C.S.H. has talk with Ito. Aug. 24, 1897. 199
Found him a very broad man. 199

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Ito, Marquis (Cont.)
Ito spoke with much disfavor of the growing spirit of Jingoism in Japan, among certain classes. 199
Said they were in a minority, but in a large minority. 199
Spoke most kindly of U.S.; said we had always been friendly to Japan. 199
Said he did not approve of Japan's protest against the annexation of Hawaii. Aug. 24, 1897. 199
C.S.H. has another talk with Ito.
Aug. 27, 1897. 200

Ito tells C.S.H.:-
A mistake for Japan to change to gold standard. 200
Being on a silver basis, Japan must fix an artificial ratio between gold and silver, which could not permanently be maintained. 200
Japan's change from silver to gold would be like the U.S. changing from gold to silver - it would violate existing contracts unless a true commercial ratio were adopted, and even then such a ratio would permanently correspond with the commercial ratio. 200
Ito admitted that gold standard countries gained by trade with silver standard countries, as the standard of the latter was steadily depreciating, but he said the Japanese Manufacturers also gained when they came to pay their labor. 200, 201.
C.S.H. said he admitted this latter gain, but asked what was the effect on the masses of the people. 201
Ito replied:-
Twenty five years ago a Japanese silver coin could buy as much as could our equivalent gold coin. 201
Today, a Japanese silver coin will buy only one half as much as an equivalent Japanese gold coin. 201
Yet, he claimed, the Japanese silver coin would today buy as many necessaries of life as it would have bought 25 years ago. 201
He admitted, however, that the price of rice had increase,d, as also wages of labor during the last 25 years, but thought silver depreciation had had nothing to do with this increase. 201
He claimed that the increase had been caused by the opening up of Japanese markets and by the increased demand for Japanese products. 201
He later admitted, however, that depreciation of silver was partly responsible. 201
Ito told Sir Chentung Liang Chung that he should never go into public life again; that he was disguested

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Ito, Marquis (Cont.)
with the arrant Jingoism of his countrymen; that Japan was plunging into debt and wasting its resources; that some of his countrymen even thought that Japan could defeat any nation in the world. 203
Ito also told Sir Chentung that he was disguested at Japan's protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the U.S. Sept. 2, 1897. 203
Denison tells C.S.H. that Ito is a very able man; that he convinced the Emperor that it would not do to refuse the demand of Germany, France, and Russia that the Liotung Peninsular by ceded back to China, and that this ultimately brought about Ito's resignation. Sept. 16, 1897. 210
C.S.H. calls, with Baron Kikkawa, on Marquis Ito, at the residence of Count Inouge. Sept. 22, 1897. 212
Ito assures C.S.H., again and again, that no matter what course the U.S. took as to the annexation of Hawaii. there would be no trouble between the U.S. and Japan; that Hawaii was too small a matter to talk about, - much less to quarrel about. Sept. 22, 1897. 212, 213

Ives, D. O.
Says C.S.H. acted in port differential cases as counsel for Boston Chamber of Commerce, B. & M. R.R. and B. & Albany R.R. 75 Sc. bk. 18
Says no case was ever prepared with more painstaking care or a more comprehensive grasp of the entire situation. 75 Sc. bk. 18

-J-

Jackson, Charles C.
Attends dinner of C.S.H. and Winslow Warren in interest of Cleveland. March 4, 1892. 11, 12.
C.S.H. has many talks with, on currency reform and Jackson writes several articles on the subject. Nov. - 1894. 102
Attends C.S.H. lecture on Alaska at University Club, Boston March 8, 1896. 156
C.S.H. talks with, in Boston as to raising funds for a sound money campaign. March 30, 1896. 158
Attends lunch of C.S.H. to Hugh Hanna of Indianapolis Monetary Commission. April 13, 1899. 243
Attends lunch of C.S.H. to Secretary Gage. Sept. 15, 1900. 247

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Jackson Day, Chicago
Cleveland asks C.S.H. to speak at dinner of gold Democrats, Jan. 8, at Chicago. Dec. 28, 1896. 179
C.S.H. prepares draft of speech which Sec. Carlisle reads and approves. 182
C.S.H. sends it to Cleveland who, in his own hand, makes a number of suggestions, omissions and additions. Cleveland signed these with his initials. Jan. 5, 1897. 182
C.S.H. delivers his speech at Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, brother of Wayne MacVeagh presided. Henry Watterson, and John P. Irish also spoke. Jan. 8, 1897. 182

Jackson, General Stonewall
C.S.H. goes to grave of, at Lexington, Virginia, with Harry Tucker and Senator Lindsay. June 18, 1896. 165

Jamaica
C.S.H. on treaty with. 27 Sc. bk. 1

Japan
C.S.H. prepares a letter to be sent to Japan, Russia, and England, suggesting a Joint Commission to investigate pelagic sealing with a Modus Vivendi extending the regulations of the Paris award across the North Pacific ocean to Japan and, in addition, preventing all seal killing in Bering Sea. Jan. - 1895. 111
C.S.H. prepares draft of a bill authorizing the President to agree with Japan, Russia, and England in the appointment of a new commission and for a Modus Vivendi pending its report. Cleveland, Gresham and Carlisle approved it. Feb. 15, 1895. 113
C.S.H. prepares draft of letter for President McKinley to sign and send to Secretary Sherman taking from him control of the fur seal negotiations and placing them in charge of General Foster. Mar. 31, 1897. 186
C.S.H. appointed Commissioner of U.S. to have charge with General Foster of negotiations as to the fur seal question with Japan, England and Russia. April 8, 1897.
C.S.H. delivers lecture on international phases of the fur seal controversy at Naval War College, Newport, R.I. June 21, 1897. 190
General Foster tells C.S.H. he may have to go to Japan as the Japanese Government is not inclined to cooperate with the U.S. because of the Hawaiian question. Aug. 7, 1897. 194
General Foster wires C.S.H. from Lake Champlain (where he has been consulting with President McKinley) that the

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Japan (Cont.)
President wishes C.S.H. to go to Japan in connection with the free seal negotiations. Aug. 9, 1897. 195
The State Department asks C.S.H. to go to General Foster at Henderson Harbor to receive final instructions, and gives C.S.H. a check for $1500 for expenses. Aug. 14, 1897. 196

(C.S.H. receives final instructions in writing from General Foster at Henderson Harbor. Aug. 15, 1897.)

C.S.H. leaves Montreal en route for Japan with Harriet Hamlin. Aug. 17, 1897. 197
C.S.H. and Harriet Hamlin sail from Vancouver on S.S. Empress of Japan, 3:30 p.m. Aug. 23, 1897. 198
Sail from Victoria, 2:20 p.m. Too rough at first for tender to land passengers. Had to wait. Aug. 24, 1897. 198
Had two very good staterooms opening into one another across an entry. 199
Had as fellow passengers:-
Marquis Ito; Chang Yen Hoon; Sir Chentung Liang Chung; Mr. Lisboa, Brazillian Minister to Japan, with his wife and two daughters; also, Mr. Poklewski-Kosiell and Mr. Michel Andrew, first and second secretaries of the Russian legation at Japan; Gorham Peters, of Boston; A. W. Hoyt of N.Y.; Mrs. Hately of Chicago; Miss Marie Hately, a very attractive young girl, and others. 198
Before leaving, the Chinese residents of Vancouver gave Chang Yen Hoon a farewell reception. A band played and there was a continuous explosion of fire crackers lasting 30 minutes, - a Chinese method of driving away evil spirits. 198, 199
During this celebration, Marquis Ito looked on with somewhat commiserating complacency. 199
Chang Yen Hoon asked Captain Lee to raise the Chinese flag, which embarrassed him greatly and he consulted C.S.H., who advised him to fly both the Chinese and the Japanese flags, - which seemed to satisfy everybody. 199
C.S.H. talks with Ito. 199, 200, 202, 203
See - Ito
Tuesday, Agu. 24
Lat. 48°, 49' N
Long. 126°, 26' W.
Distance, 215 miles. 198
Wed., Aug. 25
Lat. 50°, 22' N.
Long. 135°, 23' W.
Distance 360 miles.

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Japan (Cont.)
Sea smoother; then much rougher. Very cold. 199
Thursday, Aug. 26
Lat. 510 6' N.
Long. 144°, 52' W.
Distance 363 miles
Comparatively smooth all day.
Overcast. Rain and wind.
Very damp. 200
Friday, Aug. 27th
Lat. 51°, 20' N.
Long. 154°, 07' W.
Distance 349 miles. 200
Saturday, Aug. 28th
Lat. 51°, 17' N.
Long. 164°, 17' N.
Distance, 381 miles
Sun shining in morning.
Later obscured and very cold.
Beautiful, sunny day.
Thermometer 50° 201
In evening, had dance on deck
C.S.H. played on piano. 202
Sunday, Aug. 29th
Lat. 51° 10' N.
Long. 174°, 15' W
Distance 376 miles
Rainy and foggy. 202
Monday, Aug. 30th
Crossed 180th meridian Sunday night at 12 p.m., and therefore there was no Monday. 202
Tuesday, Aug. 31st
Lat. 50°, 23' N.
Long. 175°, 37' E.
Distance 387 miles
Clearer and cold
Sun trying to shine. 202
Wednesday, Sept. 1st
Lat. 49°, 07' N.
Long. 166 , 08' E.
Distance 375 miles
Beautiful day
Sun shining brightly
Comparatively warm. 202
Thursday, Sept. 2nd
Lat. 46°, 47' N.
Long. 157°, 32' E.
Distance 373 miles. 202
Friday, Sept. 3rd
Lat. 43°, 32' N.
Long. 150°, 37' E.
Distance 351 miles.
Beautiful, clear sunny day.
Rather cold. 203

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Japan (Cont.)
Sat., Sept. 4th.
Lat. 39°, 44' N.
Long. 143°, 55' E.
Distance 377 miles
Foggy in morning, but later fair
Strike Japanese current
Much warmer. 203
Sunday, Sept. 5ht
Lat. 34°, 51' N.
Long. 139°, 47' E.
Distance, 368 miles

C.S.H. talks with Chang Yen Hoon.
Sept. 1, 1897. 202
See - Chang Yen Hoon
C.S.H. talks with Sir Chentung Liang Chung who quotes talk with Marquis Ito.
Sept. 2, 1897. 202
See - Ito
C.S.H. arrives at Yokohama at 3:30 p.m.
Sunday, Sept. 5, 1897. 203
Customs officials pass baggage without examination. 203
Goes to Grand Hotel. 203
C.S.H. meets Admiral McNair, commanding U.S. Squadron
Lieutenant and Mrs. Reamey, and the Riggs twins of Baltimore at the Grand Hotel.
Sept. 5, 1897. 204
Mr. Wilson, 2nd Secretary of American Legation meets C.S.H. at steamer. 204
Takes ride in a jinrickshaw. 204
C.S.H. goes shopping
Takes 3:25 train for Tokio
Mr. Buck sends his carriage to train
C.S.H. calls on Mr. Buck, U. S. Minister
Monday, Sept. 6, 1897. 204
C.S.H. calls on Mr. Buck
Drives around city
Makes appointment to call on Count Okuma, Minister of Foreign Affairs
On this day there was an earthquake, a typhon, and a flood.
Sept. 7, 1897. 204
C.S.H. calls on Count Okuma. Sept. 8, 1897. 204
Very courteous
Seemed much interested in, but not to know much about the fur seal matters.
Introduced C.S.H. to Fugita who was to be one of the Japanese delegates to the Washington Convention.
Asked if U.S. would take up the question of preservation of the sea otter.
C.S.H. said he was sure Sec. Sherman would use best efforts to induce the conference to consider it, and that he would cable for definite instructions.
204

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Japan (Cont.)
C.S.H. calls on Count Okuma (Cont.)
Did not seem to think it important to give definite instructions in advance to his delegates, but C.S.H. assured him of the great importance of so doing. 205
Will direct Fugita to go over the whole matter with me. 205
Will personally go over the matter of instructions. 205
He asked C.S.H. if he had ever been in Japan before. C.S.H. said No. He then asked if C.S.H. wished to go over Japan and see it. C.S.H. replied that that was his most earnest desire.
Okuma said the State Department had cabled him that the conference would be held Oct. 10 and that his delegates would have to sail on the Belgic on Sept. 15 to reach there in time.
C.S.H. said it would be impossible for him to prepare instructions in that time as there were many propositions C.S.H. wished him to consider. Okuma again asked if C.S.H. wished to see the country and C.S.H. repeated his desire. Okuma then said that he would hold his delegates until Sept. 23, on the "China" and C.S.H. said he would cable for authority to delay sailing until then. 205

(The diary is somewhat confused here, but the above is what actually took place. Okuma was not as much interested in securing delay to prepare instructions as to give C.S.H. an opportunity of seeing Japan. C.S.H. will never forget his kindness.)

C.S.H. talks with Denison as to sea otters. 205
See - Denison
Japan originally determined to make the question of preserving sea otters a condition of participating in the fur seal conference, but finally decided not to. 205
Baron Kikkawa calls on C.S.H.
Fugita calls.
Minister Buck calls.
C.S.H. drives with Baron Kikkawa in Uyena Park.
Sept. 9, 1897. 206
C.S.H. calls on Marquis Saigo, Minister of Marine.
C.S.H. calls on the Japanese Cabinet.
C.S.H. calls on the various foreign Ministers.
C.S.H. calls on Count Kabayama, Minister of Home Affairs.
Prof. Mitsukuri calls on C.S.H.
Sept. 10, 1897. 206
C.S.H. goes shopping in Yokohama.
C.S.H. dines on "Olympia" with Admiral McNair
Present: Mr. & Mrs. Buck, Consul General Gowey, Harriet Hamlin and others.
Sept. 11, 1897. 206

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Japan (Cont.)

C.S.H. goes to Kamahura, to see the famous statute of Buddha, with Mr. and Mrs. Lisboa. Mrs. Lisboa said C.S.H. reminded her of an American, once her sweetheart, - Erastus Corning Pruyn of Albany; that his face and voice were just like that of C.S.H.

C.S.H. later learned from Mrs. Pruyn of Albany that he was the son of her late husband by his first wife, and that he died some years ago. C.S.H. visited also several temples and took a long jinriksha ride, returning to Yokohama in the evening.

Sunday, Sept. 12, 1897. 206, 207

C.S.H. calls on Mr. Payne, Agent of the C. P. Ry. Co.
Went to Tokio at noon.
Called on Baron Kikkawa and met his wife and family.
In late afternoon Baron and Baroness Kikkawa called; also Mr. Irwin, the Hawaiian Minister.
In evening C.S.H. and Harriet went with Baron and Baroness Kikkawa to the Maple Club to a Japanese dinner.
Present: Mr Fugita and wife, Mitsukuri and wife, and others
Between each course Geisha girls sang and danced.
Menu:
Sake, soup, raw fish, clams, lobsters, cooked fish, veal , fowl, sweetmeats, and ceremonial tea.
One fish, - called, C.S.H. thinks, the Tai, was not touched by C.S.H., and when he left he was given a bundle which he opened on returning to the hotel and found to be the raw fish - Tai - which he had not tasted. This is a Japanese custom.

(When they reached the Maple Club, they all went up stairs. C.S.H. stepped one side to allow Baroness Kikkawa to go up first. She, however, would not move and Baron Kikkawa said it was not the custom for ladies to go first, and, therefore, C.S.H. must do it. All sat down in the Japanese style but C.S.H. could stand this only for a very short time and then compromised on tailor fashion.)

C.S.H. calls on Baron Rosen, Minister of Russia.

Sept. 14, 1897. 207

See - Fur seals
Rosen

Rosen tells C.S.H. that he made an alliance with James G. Blaine against England but that the Russian cabinet failed to approve it. 207

Mr. Herod, Secretary of U.S. Legation tells C.S.H. that the Empress of Japan will make an exception to the rigid court rule, and will give an audience to C.S.H.'s sister Harriet if C.S.H. will ask for it.

Sept. 14, 1897. 208

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Japan (Cont.)
Baron Sanomya tells C.S.H. that this is a very great honor; that a sister, qua sister, has never before been given an audience; that our former Minister, Mr. Dun, had his sister with him for 8 years, but she was never received at court.
Sept. 14, 1897. 208
Secretary Herod tells C.S.H. of General Foster's request for an audience for his wife and a friend with two daughters. Sept. 14, 1897. 208, 209.
See - Foster
C.S.H. makes official calls.
Sept. 14, 1897. 209
C.S.H. calls on Baron and Baroness Kikkawa; they gave him and Harriet, tea, chocolate, sweetmeatx, and a kind of tapioca soup.
Sept. 14, 1897. 209
Minister and Mrs. Buck give C.S.H. and Harriet a dinner.
Sept. 15, 1897. 209
Present:
Count and Countess Okuma
Marquis and Marchioness Sargo
Prof. and Mrs. Mitsukuri
Mr. and Mrs. Herod
Col. and Mrs. Rice (U. S. Military Attache)
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, KOmura
Mr. Fugita
Mr. Wilson (2nd Secretary of U.S. Legation)
Mr. Denison (Adviser of the Foreign Department)
Interpreters.
Sept. 15, 1897. 209
C.S.H. and Harriet call on Prof. and Mrs. Mitsukuri. They provided them with ceremonial tea. Photograph taken, all sitting in Japanese style.
Sept. 16, 1897. 209
C.S.H. gives dinner to Mr. Denison
Sept. 16, 1897. 209
Denison tells C.S.H. of Japanese army and Foster's work as Counsel for China. 209
See - Denison
Foster
Denison asks C.S.H. to induce Mr. Buck to call on Count Okuma as to Hawaii immigration. 211
See - Denison
Hawaii
Denison states the position of Japan as to Hawaii. 211
See - Denison
Hawaii
C.S.H. makes calls. Sept. 17, 1897. 211
C.S.H. goes to dentist. Sept. 17, 1897. 211
C.S.H. given an audience by the Emperor and Empress, and Harriet by the Empress of Japan.
Sept. 18, 1897. 211

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Japan (Cont.)
See - Denison
Empress of Japan
Emperor of Japan
Mr. Denison tells C.S.H. that Japan, by this great honor to Harriet Hamlin, the sister of C.S.H., wished to show her friendly feelings to the U.S. and, at the same time, to emphasize her protest as to Hawaii. Sept. 18, 1897. 211
C.S.H. goes to Kobe on the invitation of the Japanese Government. The Governor sent a representative to the train with a carriage to meet C.S.H., and later called and took C.S.H. and Harriet to the Fisheries Exposition. In the afternoon a visit was made to the Acquarium by boat. Sept. 19, 1897. 212
C.S.H. visits the Imperial Palace at Kiotow, and also one of the old castles of the Shogun.
Visits a silk weaving establishment.
C.S.H. meets Miss Charlotte Bowditch of Boston, with Miss Baylor and Miss Tanita.
C.S.H. buys a Korean bowl, 700 years old, to give to Sir William Van Horne, at cost of 125 yen. Sept. 20, 1897. 212
C.S.H. arrives at Tokohama and goes to Tokio Sept. 21, 1897. 212
C.S.H., with Baron Kikkawa, calls on Marquis Ito, at residence of Count Inouge, meeting Count Inouge and his daughter. A most beautiful home and garden. Sept. 22, 1897. 212
C.S.H. talks with Marquis Ito as to Hawaii. 212
See - Ito
Secretary and Mrs. Herod give C.S.H. and Harriet a lunch. Sept. 22, 1897. 213
Present:
Mr. Lowther (British Charge' d'Affaires) Mr. Paget, of the British Legation, and others. 213
Count Okuma gives C.S.H. and Harriet a dinner at his official residence. Sept. 22, 1897. 213
Present:
Mr. and Mrs. Buck; Mr. Denison; Mr. Habershima (Minister of Education), Marquis Matsukata (Prime Minister), Prof. and Mrs. Mitsukuri, Mr. Fugita, Countess Okuma, et als. Sept. 22, 1897. 213
After dinner Fujita told C.S.H. generally as to his instructions and C.S.H. cabled Sec. Sherman. 213
C.S.H. sails for San Francisco via Honolulu, with Fujita and Mitsukuri. Sept. 23, 1897. 213
C.S.H. talks with Fujita. Sept. 28, 1917. 213
See - Fujita

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Japan (Cont.)
C.S.H. had, as fellow passengers, Admiral Alexeieff, Captain Molas and Lieutenant Bahkmeteff of the Russian Navy. 214
C.S.H. stops one day at Honolulu.
Spends day with Consul General Hayward and calls on Mr. Sewell, U.S. Minister, and President Dole. 214
C.S.H. calls on the Japanese Minister and on Senator Morgan. 214
See - Hawaii
C.S.H. arrived at San Francisco.
Friday, Oct. 8, 1897. 214
Fugita gives C.S.H. a dinner in San Francisco
Oct. 9, 1897. 214
Treaty signed between U.S., Russia and Japan. C.S.H., General Foster and Dr. Jordan sign for U.S.
Nov. 6, 1897. 220
See - Fur seals
Secret agreement signed by U.S. Delegates given to Japanese delegates providing that any compensation which may have to be given to Great Britain to induce her to come into the treaty, shall also be given to Japan. Nov. 6, 1897. 220
McKinley tells C.S.H. he is much pleased at the treaty.
Nov. 9, 1897. 221
See also - Emperor of Japan
Empress of Japan
Fukai
Hanihara
Ito
Kaneko
Matsukata
Megata
Nagasaki
Takahira

(In 1904, C.S.H. met Prince Fushimi in Boston and dined with him. 35 Scrap book. 152
C.S.H. also saw much of Kaneko. 37 Sc. bk. 37
Kaneko criticizes the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan. 38 Sc. bk. 74
C.S.H. makes speeches and serves on a committee for the Japanese Famine fund. 41 Sc. bk. 25, 26.
Olney says exclusion from California schools does not violate our treaty with Japan.
46 Sc. bk. 34
In 1908, C.S.H. was decorated by the Emperor. Order of the "Sacred Treasure." 52 Sc. bk. 30, 31, 71
Insignia of decoration sent to him.
April 25, 1908
52 Sc. bk. 71

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Japan (Cont.)
Takahira thanks C.S.H. for his courtesies to Japanese.
52 Sc. bk. 32
In 1909, President Eliot was decorated by the Emperor, at the house of C.S.H. 56 Sc. bk. 148
57 " " 1
Uchida congratulates C.S.H. on his birthday.
72 Sc. bk. 85
C.S.H. is suggested for Ambassador to Japan.
80 Sc. bk. 36)

Japanese-Chinese war
Denison talks with C.S.H. as to, and as to General Foster's work as Counsel for China.
Sept. 16, 1897. 209

Japanese Minister
C.S.H. meets Tateno at dinner given by Patenotre
Feb. 20, 1894. 78
C.S.H. gives dinner to Kurino and others on Aladdin oven.
April 14, 1895. 118
Uchida congratulates C.S.H. on his birthday.
Aug. 30, 1911.
72 Sc. bk. 85
Takahira and suite are guests of C.S.H. in Boston on occasion of decoration of President Eliot.
1909.
56 Sc. bk. 148
57 " " 1

(C.S.H. invited Gov. Draper to attend the ceremony but Draper declined because the Japanese Ambassador had not called on him.Takahira told C.S.H. that the Ambassadors had decided not to make the first call on Governors.
After the ceremony Takahira gave CS.H. an old Tokio brass fountain, beautifully carved with chefoo (Japanese lions.))

Uchida congratulates C.S.H. on his birthday.
August 30, 1911
72 Sc. bk. 85

Jefferson, Joseph
C.S.H. is given a box by, and attends theatre in N.Y.
Oct. 13, 1895. 136

(C.S.H. saw much of, in connectionwith the Old Colony Club, of which, was for many years President, and was succeeded by C.S.H.)

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Jefferson, Joseph (Cont.)
Once, just before his death, told C.S.H. a story of his experience as a young actor in New Orleans. He said he was taken into a crack Theatrical Company on probation; that on the opening night he played well and had visions of a long engagement; that towards the end there was a dinner on the stage and that when the cigars were lighted he incautiously permitted a spark from his cigar to fall on the ice cream, which immediately started into a blaze, - it was cotton wool! He was immediately discharged from the company!)

Jefferson, President
C.S.H., as a Protectionist. 9 Sc. bk. 26

Jekyl Island
C.S.H. goes to, with Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Whitney and Miss Post. Feb. 11, 1898. 232

Jenks, Prof.
Asks C.S.H. to serve on a committee of the American Economic Association to frame a fiscal policy for the dependencies of the U.S. C.S.H. accepts.
Mar. 14, 1899. 242
Report of Committee Dec. 29, 1899. 244
See - American Economic Association

Jenney, W T.
Tells C.S.H. Olney will carry the convention in spite of Gov. Russell, if it be put to the test; that the machine and all of the leaders are for Olney.
Mar. 4, 1896. 155
Tells C.S.H. Williams said C.S.H. should never return to the Democratic Party, - he will not permit it.
Dec. 7, 1896. 179
C.S.H. advises, to try to compromise with the silver men, - to consent to eliminate from the platform all reference to silver, if they will consent to nomination of a gold democrat.
Mar. 16, 1899. 242
Is present at interview with McConnell and Dr. Coughlin and advises C.S.H. to give out no interview as to his candidacy until he sees Quincy.
Aug. 30, 1901. 253
Is at interview between CS.H. and Quincy.
Sept. 3, 1901. 254

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Johnson, Mr.
C.S.H. meets, at Burr Castle, Ireland.
Aug. 29, 1898. 235

Johnson, Tom L.
Williams gives C.S.H. the impression that Bryan wishes to nominate, for President.
June 2, 1902. 266

Johnston, Harriet Lane
C.S.H. goes to Capital to hear the tariff debate with Miss Rose Cleveland and. Walk home together afterwards. Feb. 1, 1894. 77

Jones, Boyd
Speaks, as District Attorney, at Bar meeting in memory of Sherman Hoar. Dec. 10, 1898. 239

Jones, Frank
Sits with C.S.H. at Arlington Hotel at bedside of Secretary Gresham. May 27, 1895. 120

Jones, Jerome
As President of Boston Associated Boards of Trade, asks C S.H. to go to Washington to procure amendments to Customs Administrative Act.
May 18, 1892. 20
Attends birthday dinner given by Henry R. Reed to C.S.H. at Algonquin Club.
Aug. 30, 1895. 133
Eulogy on Carlisle. 64 Sc. bk. 18

Jones, Senator, Arkansas
Attends dinner given by Moses Stephens.
May 25, 1894. 91

Jordan, Assistant Treasurer, N.Y. 122 to 132
See - Morgan Syndicate contract

Jordan, David Starr
C.S.H. leaves for San Francisco to persuade, to go to Pribylof Islands to report on the fur seals.
April 19, 1897. 187
Has conference with, in San Francisco
April 25, 1897. 188
At Palo Alto with. April 27, 1897. 188
C.S.H. addresses the students of Leland Stamford University, Palo Alto. April 28, 1897. 188

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Jordan, David Starr (Cont.)
Breakfast on Fish Commission Steamer "Albatross" with.
April 29, 1897. 188
Lunches with, at Palo Alto. April 30, 1897.
At Palo Alto with. May 1, 1897. 189
C.S.H. dines with, at San Francisco.
May 2, 1897. 189
Signs treaty between U.S., Japan and Russia, with
General Foster and C.S.H. Nov. 6, 1897. 220
Attends concert of Boston Symphony Orchestra as guest
of C.S.H. Nov. 9, 1897. 221
Attends Fur seal convention between U.S. and Canada
Nov. 10, 1897. 222
C.S.H. and, represent U.S. as experts. 222
See - Canada
C.S.H., at request of, calls on Mrs. Leland Stanford at
5th Avenue Hotel, N. Y. Nov. 22, 1897. 228
See - Stanford

(C.S.H. was offered a Professorship of International Law at Leland Stanford University, to succeed Ex-President Harrison, but declined. Some years later, the offer was renewed by Dr. Jordan, but again declined. Once C.S.H. and H.P.H. were coming down from Victoria to San Francisco and met Dr. Jordan on the train. While near Mount Shasta, H.P.H. said to Jordan that she thought it was going to rain. Dr. Jordan replied somewhat contemptuously that she spoke nonsense as it never rained at that season of the year. In a few moments, however, a terrific gale with heavy rain came up, which washed out the tracks, and the passengers had to cross a gully and after long delay take a new train on the other side.)

Judiciary reception
C.S.H. and Harriet are invited by Mrs. Cleveland to
receive behand the line at the.
Jan. 25, 1894. 76
C.S.H. and H.P.H. attend the, and are invited by
President McKinley to supper afterwards.
-- 1900. 245

Jury trial
C.S.H. favors, in contempt cases.
71 Sc. bk. 17, 21.

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-K-

Kabayama, Count
C.S.H. calls on, the Minister of Home Affairs.
Sept. 10, 1897. 206

Kamahura
C.S.H. goes to, to see the statue of Buddha.
Nov. 12, 1897. 206
See - Lisboa

Kaneko, Baron
Criticizes peace treaty, Japan & Russia
38 Sc. bk. 74

Kansas City platform
Committee overwhelmingly votes down a plank of Bryan reaffirming the. July - 1904. 341, 343
To have filed a gold minority report would have meant a row over the. 342
See also - Williams, George Fred

Karson, Special Commissioner
C.S.H. and Gen. Foster give Laurier, with authority of McKinley the assurance that if the fur seal question is satisfactorily settled a general reciprocity treaty will be negotiated by.
Oct. 31, 1897. 219
McKinley tells C.S.H. he will direct, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Canada or, if Canada desired, he would authorize General Foster and C.S.H. to negotiate one. Nov. 9, 1897. 221
Attends dinner of McKinley to the British, Canadian and U. S. delegates. Nov. 11, 1897. 224
C.S.H. on reciprocity treaties of. 1902.
27 Sc. bk. 1

Kearsage, U.S.S.
C.S.H. attends reception on Frigate Constitution at Portsmouth, given to Sec. Herbert by the officers of.
July 26, 1893. 68

Kebler, Mrs. Julian
C.S.H. given a dinner by, (Emma Abbott) at Denver, Col.
June 17, 1894. 92

Kellar, Jasper
Rooms with C.S.H. and Jack Wheelwright at Palmer House, Chicago at National Democratic Convention, paying the "modest sum of $4.00 each without board."
June 18, 1892. 27

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Kelliher, John
Attends lunch of C.S.H. to Congressman John Sharpe Williams. Nov. 3, 1903. 304
Moves to amend records of meeting of state committee sothat they will read that the rules of last year be adopted "for this meeting only." June 19, 1905. 383
Praises C.S.H. 76 Sc. bk. 108
See - Fitzgerald

Kendall, Mr.
C.S.H. meets, at dinner given by Moses Stephens April 14, 1893. 63

Kennedy, Miss
C.S.H. goes to capital to hear tariff debate with, (niece of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson) and others. Feb. 1, 1894. 77

Kerr, Mr.
C.S.H. meets, of British Consular Service on C. P. Ry. Co. train to Vancouver. Aug. 17, 1897. 197

Kettler, Baron
C.S.H. meets, at dinner given by Sec. Herbert. Jan. 29, 1894. 76

(C.S.H. got to know, almost intimately. They spent two summers together at the Chevy Chase Inn. C.S.H. last saw Kettler at Detroit, Mich. at the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Ledyard, just before he left for China. He was finally killed in China. At the time of the Portsmouth Treaty between Japan and Russia, Mr. Walters, whose father originally owned the London Times, was visiting C.S.H. at Mattapoisett, and he told C.S.H. that Mr. Morrison, Chinese representative of the London Times told him that one day Baron Kettler deliberately shot a "boxer" to show to the Chinese that the "boxers" were not immune from death, and that this was the real explanation of his later assination.
Sir Chentung Liang Chung once told C.S.H. that he was sent to Germany with a Chinese Prince to make expiration for Kettler's death, and that when their train reached the German border they learned that the Emperor insisted that they must "kow tow" to him, as a mark of degradation; that, thereupon, the Prince was suddenly taken "ill" and remained so until finally the German Emperor revoked the order. He also said that the moment they reached Berlin they bought wreaths and decorated the tombs of the Emperor's father and grandfather, which touched the Emperor

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Kettler, Baron (Cont.)
greatly, so that their reception was, on the whole, very friendly.
One day Kittler called on C.S.H. and asked for some copies of official documents. C.S.H. told him he ought to apply through the Sec. of State, Mr. Olney, who was very strict as to such matters. Kettler said he knew Olney very well and insisted on making the request directly of C.S.H. C.S.H. said he would have to send the papers to Olney for transmission to Kettler. Kettler said he did not care. C.S.H. thereupon sent the papers to Olney for Kettler and Olney sent a frigid note to the German Embassy stating that his office would always be at the disposal of the Embassy without the necessity of its applying directly to any other Department.)

Kikkawa, Baron
C.S.H. calls on, and meets the Baroness and family. Sept. 13, 1897. 207
Calls on C.S.H. in Tokio, and takes C.S.H. to drive Sept. 9, 1897. 206
Gives C.S.H. and Harriet a dinner at the Maple Club Sept. 13, 1897. 207
See - Japan
C.S.H. calls on Sept. 14, 1897. 209
See - Japan
C.S.H. calls on Marquis Ito with Sept. 22, 1897. 212
See - Ito

Kiley, Dan
Controversy as to whether Feeney ever put the motion as to election of Kiley as Temporary Chairman. Oct. 5, 1907. 407

Kioto
C.S.H. visits Sept. 20, 1897. 212

Knights of Columbus
C.S.H. addresses, at Fitchburg. May 15, 1900. 246

Knole
C.S.H. and H.P.H. spend day with Lord Sackville-West at May 13, 1903. 297
See - Sackville-West

Knowlton, Ada
C.S.H. calls on, at Smith College, Northampton. Goes over the college and takes a long ride with her across the river over the Hadley (as C.S.H. afterwards learned, in violation of the college rules). Narrowly escaped missing the train to Westfield. Oct. 23, 1895. 136, 137.

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Knowlton, Ada (Cont.)
C.S.H. dines with, at Smith College. Takes her rowing up the river. Lectures at the College. Given a tea by one of the Professors, - Miss Hubbard.
Oct. 27, 1896. 177

Kobe
C.S.H. visits Fishers Exposition at, as guest of the Japanese Government. Sept. 19, 1897. 212

Komura, Baron
C.S.H. meets, at dinner given to C.S.H. by Minister Buck.
Sept. 15, 1897. 209

Korean bowl
C.S.H. buys a, at Kioto, 700 years old to give to Sir William Van Horne. Paid 125 yen for it.
Sept. 20, 1897. 212

Krumbhor, Louis
Gives C.S.H. a lunch in Paris.
April 4, 1895. 117

-L-

Labor
Ex-Governor Thomas offers a resolution on the subject of Colorado labor transfers. It rather looked as if indorsing the labor side, although Thomas said he had been counsel for the Mine Owners Association. Mr. McMahon, of Ohio, said the committee should be very cautious about adopting any resolution appearing to favor men who used dynamite. Mr. Thomas disavowed any such intention. He said Gov. Peabody, through his Adjutant General Bell, - ran the whole state; that the laws were contemptuously disregarded, whole bodies of men deported, and even elections, in certain cities, were carried on, votes counted, etc. by the troops. He said the first clause of his resolution was a direct blow at the "closed shop" which showed its fairness.
The committee after long debate adopted a small part of the resolution to the effect that labor had the right to live and work when and where it pleased. This hit at Gov. Peabody's illegal acts and, at the same time, censured labor for attacking non-union men.
July - 1904. 347

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Labor (Cont.)
Skeffington advises C.S.H. to contribute to some labor campaign funds to defeat certain members of the Legislature. C.S.H. absolutely declined.
August 17, 1910. 421

Lake fisheries
C.S.H. and Laurier discuss question whether the U.S. can regulate the. Oct. 31, 1897. 218
Laurier wishes to include, in any settlement of fur seal question. Nov. 16, 1897. 225

Lake Mohawk
C S.H. goes, with H.P.H., to, and speaks on peace at the Peace Conference held there.
Speech of C.S.H. quoted. May 31, 1906. 395
43 Sc. bk. 24, 87.

Lamb, Henry W.
Serves, with C.S.H. and R. H. Dana on a committee of Mass. Civil Service Reform Association tocirculate Cleveland's addresses and letters against the spoils system.
Feb. 9, 1893. 52
March 2, 1893, 52
Presides at Brookline rally. Oct. 22, 1896. 176
Opposes Imperialism at dinner of Y. M. Democratic Club
Dec. 19, 1898. 239
Speaks at rally near Brunswick, Maine.
Aug. 24, 1901. 252

(C.S.H.and Lamb want over Cape Cod together making tariff speeches in 1890 and 1891.)

Lamont, Daniel S.
Quincy wires and writes, that he cannot accept office as Assistant Secretary of State unless C.S.H. gets his appointment.
Mar. 9, 1893. 57, 58.
Mar. 10, 1893. 59
C.S.H. meets, at dinner of Sec. Carlisle
June 12, 1893. 65
Asks C.S.H. to prepare statistics on the silver question for Cleveland. July 21, 1893, 67
C.S.H. meets, at Gray Gables. July 23, 1893. 67
C.S.H. drives with, at Sorrento, Maine.
July 28, 1893. 69
C.S.H. meets Miss Sanders, cousin of.
Jan. 19, 1894. 76

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Lamont, Daniel S. (Cont.)
Asks C.S.H. to investigate rumor that the Manufacturers Club of Phila, through Mr. Bentz, had raised and offered money to Senators Irby and Hunton to induce them to vote against the tariff bill.
May 22, 1894. 90
Advises Assistant Sec. McAdoo not to speak in N. Y.
Oct. - 1894. 97
Sits up in Judge Gresham's rooms on night in which he died.
May 27, 1895. 120
Calls on C.S.H. and asks him to see Cleveland that afternoon, on Venezuelan matter.
Dec. 26, 1895. 143

See - Cleveland
Cleveland asks C.S.H. to wire, as to conference with Andrew D. White. Dec. 26, 1895. 144
Cleveland said Lamont and he had decided C.S.H. was the best man to send to White. 147
C.S.H. meets, at dinner of Russian Minister.
Mar. 14, 1896. 157
C.S.H. offers to stump N. Y. if Lamont is nominated for Governor. Sept. 16, 1904. 362
C.S.H. asked by, to come to N. Y. and has an interview
Sept. 16, 1904. 362

See - Hill, James J.
Tells C.S.H. that Hill gave large sums always to Natl. Democratic Committee and would direct the committee to give $50,000 out of his gift to C.S.H.'s campaign, if nominated. 363
Tells C.S.H. the facts as to the Northern Securities Co. suit:
1. Northern Pacific R.R. and Great Northern had been controlled by the same group for 5 or 6 years. 363
2. The Northern Securities Co. was simply a new form of the same ownership. 363
3. That, following the merger, rates had been reduced, more trains put on and public was treated much more liberally. 363, 364
4. No act of discrimination had ever been charged against the new company. 364
5. That following the court decree the ownership of the stock in the Northern Pacific and Great Northern R.R.s had been revested, substantially, in the same people who had owned the stock before. 364
6. The suit was started by Mr. Munn, Counselof C.P. Rwy. Co. 364
C.S.H. tells Lamont he will bring out these facts later in some speech. 364
Is dissatisfied with Judge Parkers first draft of letter of acceptance, - thinks it very crude and amateurish. Says C.S.H. must go to him and help him. 364

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Lamont, Daniel S. (Cont.)
C.S.H. says he will not go unless Parker sends for him. 364
Lamont says he is to see Parker that morning and would advise him to send for C.S.H 364
Judge Parker's secretary tells C.S.H. that Lamont has arranged an interview for C.S.H. at 9 a.m. the next day. Sept. 16, 1904. 364, 365
Lamont telephones C.S.H. at 6:30 a.m. to meet Judge Parker at 9 a.m. Sept. 17, 1904. 365
See - Parker
Lamont, as also C.S.H., advised Parker to strike out his references to capital and labor.
Sept. 20, 1904. 367
C.S.H. calls on. He was much pleased at C.S.H.'s help to Parker. Sept. 22, 1904. 371
(Lamont told C.S.H. that Cortelyou, on that very morning was in N. Y. collecting campaign contributions from corporations.)

Lamont dies suddenly of heart disease.
Sunday, July 23, 1905. 388
C.S.H. attends funeral at Millbrook, N. Y.
July 26, 1905. 389
37 Sc. Bk. 146
Present: Mr. McKelway (Brooklyn Eagle); Judge Alton B. Parker; Postmaster General Cortelyou; the Northern Pacific R R. directors, Francis L. Stetson, James T. Woodward; Willson E. Curtis, Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, Gov. Hill, Ex-Comptroller Eckles, Ex-Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell, and many others. 389

Lamont, Mrs. Daniel S.
C.S.H. goes to a concert at Metzerot Hall to hear Marteau, the violinist, with Mrs. Cleveland and.
May 29, 1894. 91
Sits up in sec. Gresham's rooms at Arlington Hotel through night on which he died.
May 27, 1895. 120

Langdon, Woodbury
Gift to Portsmouth, N. H. 77 Sc. bk. 136

Lapham, Ex-Congressman
Speaks, with C.S.H., at dinner of Y. M. Dem. Club of Providence, R. I.
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Larned, Mr.
Entertains C.S.H. at Pittsfield Club.
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Lathrop, Justice John
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Laurier, Sir Wilfrid
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Nov. 10, 1897. 222
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C.S.H. lunches with, at house of Sir William Van Horne, Montreal, and discusses fur seal matters.
Jan. 2, 1898. 230
Asks C.S.H., who goes to Washington to act as Counsel of Lord Herschell and himself in matter of transit trade questions pending before International High Commission.
Feb. 5, 1898. 240
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Lavers, Mr.
Comes to C.S.H. with letter of introduction from Vahey; at first saidC.S.H. should fight for the nomination, later, that C.S.H. or his friends should provide Vahey with money so he could keep up his fight; that Vahey was very friendly to C.S.H.
Aug. 23, 1910. 426, 427

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Lavers, Mr. (Cont.)
C.S.H. tells Lavers that neither he nor any friend of his, would put out a dollar for C.S.H., Vahey or any one else. 427
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Very bitter against Foss; said he owed him much money. 428

(Lavers was said to have written Foss's speeches in his Congressional campaign and in Congress.)
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Lee, Captain
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Entertains C.S.H. at house of her brother, General Lee at Lexington, Virginia.
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(After C.S.H. address before the University on Gen. Robert Lee, Miss Lee and C.S.H. sat up untillate at night. Miss Lee had always been an "unreconstructed" southerner and very bitter towards the north. That night, however, she cried like a child, thanking C.S.H. for his references to her father. C.S.H. and she were strong friends thereafter.)

Leeson, J. R.
As a member of the Home Market Club, asks C.S.H. to go to Washington to represent the Boston Associated Boards of Trade, to secure amendments to the Customs Administrative Act.
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C.S.H. promises E.A. Whitman, Esq., Attorney of, to ask Congressman O'Neil to introduce a bill putting flax on the free list. May 18, 1892. 21
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Persuades Boston Journal tocome out for C.S.H. as Assistant Secretary of Treasury; also the Boston Advertiser. Feb. 4, 1893. 51

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C.S.H. attends a meeting at the, in memory of W.L.P. Boardman, the late master, and delivers an address.
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Li Hung Chung
General Foster invites C.S.H. to dine at the Arlington Hotel to meet. C.S.H. was, however, so ill with malaria that he had to go to Boston and was unable to accept. Sept. 4, 1896. 171, 172.
Denison tells C.S.H. that, before Li Hung Chung and Gen. Foster reached Japan, Japan had definitely decided just what concessions to make to China, so their visit did not affect the peace terms.
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Ito convinced the Emperor that it would not do to refuse the demands of Germany, Russia and France for the recession to China of the .
Sept. 15, 1897. 210

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Light House tender
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(Just prior to Cleveland's second administration the Light House establishment had the "Verbena", stationed at Buzzard's Bay, put in order, adding a bath room, for the use of the President. Cleveland was very angry at what he considered a waste of public money and declined absolutely to use her.

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Light house tender (Cont.)
Cleveland occasionally went with Captain Evans on Light House Tenders shooting, but he always insisted on paying for his expenses, even including an estimate for the extra cost of coal consumed.)

Lighterage, N. Y. 68 Sc. bk. 131

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Nominated for Attorney General.
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Lincoln, W. H.
Speaks, with C.S.H. at Boot and Shoe Club dinner.
Mar. 15, 1899. 242

Lindsey, Senator
Attends conference on Chinese Exclusion Act at house of Sec. Carlisle. Sept. 12, 1893. 72
C.S.H. drives with, and Harry Tucker to the grave of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, and, later, to the Natural Bridge, 15 miles distance, and thence to Clifton Forge where they took the train for Washington. June 18, 1896. 165

Lisboa, Mr.
C.S.H. meets, Minister from Brazil to Japan, just coming from Russia with his wife and two daughters, - on the S. S. Empress of Japan.
Aug. 24, 1897. 198
C.S.H. goes to Kamahura with, and family
Sept. 12, 1897. 206
Madame Lisboa tells C.S.H. that he reminds her of an American who was once her sweetheart in some South American country, - Mr. Erastus Corning Pruyn; said his face and voice were just like that of C.S.H. C.S.H. later learns from Mrs. Pruyn that he was a son of Mr. Pruyn and his first wife, and that he died some years ago.
Sept. 12, 1897. 206

Little, Philip
Attends, as an alderman of Salem, a dinner given to C.S.H. by Thomas Divine. Oct. 17, 1892. 40

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Little, Philip (Cont.)
(Mr. Little later became Mayor of Salem. A well-known wag once said of Salem, - "Formerly it was Peabody or nobody; now it is Little or nothing!")

Littleton, Martin
Not very courteous to C.S.H. when he asks for a seat among the N. Y. delegation, so as to be near the presiding officer and secure recognition to speak on Parker's gold telegram. July - 1904. 355

Loan from Russia, Gold. 141, 142
See - Gold

Lobby
C.S.H. prepares a plank for Henry M. Whitney's platform repealing the law as to legislative agents and uprooting the lobby as inimical to the public interest. Oct. - 1907 405
Whitney objected, but said if Williams offered such a plank, C.S.H. could accept it. 405, 406
C.S.H. finally inserts a lobby plank and Whitney accepts it. 406
Mr. Griffin (Springfield Republican) and Mr. O'Brien (Boston Transcript) advised CS.H. to strike it out in view of Whitney's lobby record. 406
Favors abolishment of. 1910
65 Sc. bk. 150
66 " " 6
68 " " 35, 42

Locomotive Builders of U.S.
C.S.H. appears before International High Commission at Washington in behalf of the, and others.
Dec. 13, 1898. 236

Lodge, Henry Cabot
1890. Voted to take up the Windom silver bill providing for the purchase of the whole silver produce of the U.S. and for issue of U.S. Treasury notes receivable for all public dues and available as lawful reserves for national banks, and to be redeemable in gold or silver coin at the option of the Government.
Speech of C.S.H. 35 Sc. bk. 54
1890. Voted for the Conger silver bill which provided for free coinage at 16 to 1 when silver reached a value of $1.29 per oz. 35 Sc. bk. 54
1890. Voted for the Sherman silver purchase law, which brought on one of our worst panics. Forced to vote to repeal it by Grover Cleveland. Senator Teller said the object of its passage was to purchase votes for the McKinley Tariff Act. 35 Sc. bk. 54

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

1892. March 24,

Opposes Bland free coinage bill at 16 to 1.

"I believe it would be unjust to the masses of the people and would entail on them almost incalculable loss and suffering."

"I paired against consideration of this measure because a vote against any consideration is to my mind equivalent to a vote to kill the bill.

(On same reasoning his vote to take up the Windom bill was equivalent to a vote in favor of it.)

The Democratic Party, partly from conviction and partly for votes, has adopted this free silver movement and become its political champion.

The American people will decide, as they have always decided, in favor of a stable currency and honest money. Boston Herald, Mar. 24, 1892.
3 Sc. bk. 4

1892. April 6.

Introduces bill to stop purchase of silver bullion and issues of Sherman notes until an international agreement is made for restoration of silver to the world's currency.

Says Sherman Act of 1890 was necessary to avert passage of a free coinage bill.

On this ground, it was amply justified.

Grounds for suspension of purchases:-

The Sherman Act increases the currency too rapidly.

Is introducing a dangerous amount of bullion notes into the currency, notwithstanding that these notes are redeemable in gold.

The act of 1890 has failed to increase the price of silver. It did increase it temporarily, but bullion has now sunk to a lower point than ever.

We should make an agressive movement to put the currency of the U.S. on a firm basis, to stop this business of trying to hold up silver, and be ready to stand on a gold basis alone until we can thereby compel other nations to restore silver to the world's currency.
Boston Globe, April 6, 1892
3 Sc. bk. 15

(Up to 1892, Lodge, as shown above, was enthusiastically engaged in the business of "holding up silver", as above shown. When,

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
however, the matter became a political issue, and the Dem. party became the advocate of "holding up silver", Lodge, forgetful of his vote for the Conger bill, suddenly sees the error of "holding upsilver" and tries even to suspend the operation of the Sherman Act of 1890 until an international bimetallic agreement can be secured. The stoppage of purchases of silver bullion he now characterizes as a policy of "honest money".)

1892. Sept. 9
The Boston Herald quotes from Lodge's life of Webster justifying Webster vote for the tariff act of 1828, - the tariff of abominations"on the ground of expediency." Lodge added that Webster's course was a sectional one but that everybody else's, on the tariff question, was the same and that "it could not be, never has been, and never will be otherwise."
Boston Herald, Sept. 9, 1892
3 Sc. bk. 95

The Boston Herald also quotes Lodge:
"Consistency is the bugbear of small minds as well as a mark of strong character, while its reverse is often the proof of wisdom."
3 sc. bk. 95

(On the above, Lodge must be a statesman!)

1893.
Comstock refers C.S.H. to the new Oford dictionary:-
Barrel.
"In the U.S. political slang. Money for use in a political campaign, especially for corrupt purposes. "Boston (Mass.) Herald, Sept. 18, 1884: - There is a plenty of evidence that the head of Mr. Lodge's barrel has already been knocked in."

1893.
Herbert promised Lodge to transfer his man from Portsmouth Navy Yard.
See - Cleveland

1893, Aug. 15
C.S.H. meets, at dinner of Mr. Leupp. 63

1894, Feb. 19.
W. E. Curtis tells C.S.H. that Lodge was one of those who told him that C.S.H. influenced Bowler in the matter of the Patent Office Gazette vouchers. 80

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

1894.

In the spring of 1894, Lodge introduced an amendment to the Wilson tariff bill providing for a discriminating tariff duty on the production of Great Britain and her colonies "until she shall assent to and take part in an international agreement, together with the U.S., for the coinage and use of silver. (9 Sc. bk. 97
35 " " 54

The London Times pointed out that the amendment of Lodge provided that it was to take effect only when it does not contravene any existing treaty, and that Great Britain has a treaty with the U.S. containing the most favored nation clause which would prevent the amendment from being applicable and expresses the belief that Lodge did not know of this.
9 Sc. bk. 97

(C.S.H. believes Lodge did know this, but put in the amendment as pure buncombe as a sop to silver.)

1894. February 5

Lodge signs a published statement of the Boston bimetallic committee which stated "that the day is not far distant when the necessities of commerce will compel an international use of silver as well as gold in the currencies throughout the world."
35 Sc. bk. 54
8 Sc. bk. 107, 109

1894, March

Lodge said in the Senate:-

"The single gold standard policy, the effort to contract the circulation of the world, is an English policy, begun by England because she is a great creditor nation, with a view of increasing her profits."
12 Sc. bk. 37
35 " " 54

1894, April 6

Lodge said in the senate:-

"The gold monometallic policy of Great Britain, now in force among all great civilized nations, is, I believe, the great enemy of good business throughout the world at this moment."
12 Sc. bk. 37
35 " " 54

1895, Mar. 27

Says repeal of Sherman Act was brought about by Republican votes

Attacks Morgan contract:-

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Attacks Morgan contract:
"So wantonly improvident as to cause needless burdens to the people, and our future loans have been mortgaged to a syndicate of bankers."

(Lodge forgets that Congress voted down a 3% gold bond which the Morgan syndicate had agreed to accept, 63 Republicans voting No and 31 aye.
Democratic vote 94 No, 89 aye.
35 Sc. bk. 55)

Our credit has been assailed by the refusal of the administration to recognize and uphold the Republican principle that every coin obligation of the Government is payable in gold at the demand of the holder.

(In March 1900, the issue of gold bonds was authorized to protect the gold reserve and for refunding purposes. As passed by H. R. it provided that all interest bearing obligations of the U.S. should be payable in gold. The Senate struck this out and the H.R. finally accepted this omission.

This in effect created or recognized two classes of U.S. bonds, - 1. corn bonds. 2. Gold bonds.)

1896, Oct. 9.
Murray Crane tells C.S.H. at Dalton that the praise given to Lodge for his insistence that the word "gold" should be put in the Rep. Natl. platform of 1896, - amuses him. Crane said that Lodge came to him just before the St. Louis Convention and said that the word "gold" must <u>not</u> appear in the platform, and that he (Crane) told Lodge that "gold" must appear in the platform and that he would pack the Mass. committee against Lodge if he did not agree to this. Thereupon, Crane said, Lodge surrendered." 174, 175.

(C.S.H. remembers being present at the alumni dinner at Harvard in June 1896, just after the St. Louis Convention, at which the presiding officer introduced Lodge as the man who was responsible for the use of the word "gold" in the Rep. National platform. Lodge was received with thunderous cheers as the savior of the country. Lodge replied:-
"I thank you for this greeting which shows me that the position I have lately taken on certain political matters meets with your approval. There was no doubt as to how the great party of which I am a member stood on the money question. There was a little doubt, however, as to how it would declare itself. Its views are now plainly enunciated." Boston Transcript, June 25, 1896.
(verified by C.S.H.)

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

"Lincoln" of the Boston Transcript wired:-

"It is one of the most famous achievements ever accomplished by Mass. men. Senator Lodge made the masterstroke of his life. He is a young, agressive and determined fighter and has become the recognized champion of the gold standard interests."

Boston Trans. June 16, 1896.

Lincoln:-

Senator Hoar's interview from Paris expressing the hope that this convention "will not commit itself to the extreme statement of gold monometallism and that the leaders will be prudent in their action"- is not very enthusiastically received at the end of a sturdy fight for an avowed gold standard.

Boston Transcript, June 17, 1896

A. E. Winship said:-

Without senator Lodge the sound money men would be helpless."

Boston Transcript, June 17, 1896

Editorial, Boston Transcript:-

"Great credit is due to the timely courage of Senator Lodge ----. He has won a great victory, not only for gold but for honesty ----. Mr. Lodge *** won a conspicuous triumph when he compelled Hanna to open, by proxy, McKinley's mouth to declare for gold ***** as the result of Mr. Lodge's determined representation of New England sentiment, Mr. McKinley has been smoked out*******."

June 17, 1896.
(verified by C.S.H.)

Senator Proctor wrote C.S.H. from proctor, Vermont, that enough members of the Resolutions Committee had agreed tothe plank containing the reference to gold to insure its adoption, before Lodge reached St. Louis, and that the only change made fter Lodge's arrival was a change made by Lodge who inserted after the reference to International bimetallism, the words, - "which we pledge ourselves to promote", a change which Senator Proctor said "was not strengthening the platform. July 21, 1904

32cSc. bk. 93

Senator Proctor also enclosed a clipping from the St. Alban's daily Messenger on Friday, June 10, 1904, which gives a history of the gold plank as follows:

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

1. The Indiana State Convention held on May 7th had adopted a financial plank favoring the use of silver but on a parity with gold, and opposing free coinage of silver. (Quoted in full).

2. Was framed by Senator Fairbanks, who was to be temporary Chairman of the National Convention.

3. Was submitted to and approved by McKinley.

4. Was to be the key note of the financial plank of the National platform.

5. A week before the convention met, Sen. Proctor went to Canton and took part in a conference with McKinley, Hanna and other prominent Republicans.

6. Then the whole party, except McKinley, went on to St. Louis.

7. Here the conference was renewed. Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin and others thought the plank not strong enough and wanted "gold" specifically mentioned.

8. Several "gold" conferences were held each day, by Payne, Gov. Merriam, Herrick, Senator Proctor and Hanna.
<u>Herman Kohlsate and Melville E. Stone joined the conference later.</u>

The original plank stated that the party was opposed to free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or on any other basis, except by international agreement.

Hanna suggested striking out any reference to a basis, leaving it to oppose free silver except by international agreement.

The straight declaration for a gold standard wax (then) framed and Proctor inserted the words, - "the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth," in order to give it additional emphasis.

This draft was rewritten many times, was submitted by wire to McKinley and approved by him and was also submitted to enough of the delegates present or sufficiently represented, the Vermont delegation, among others, to make certain that it would be adopted by the convention.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
This declaration was insisted upon by western men, - a fact more significant in that they represented the section of the country most pronounced for silver, where eastern men, equally resolute for the gold standard, were certain to be supported by their own constituents in that policy.
The only change made in the draft of the gold plank before it came before the convention was the insertion after the words "except by international agreement," of the words, "which we pledge ourselves to promote."
This is understood to be at the suggestion of Senator Lodge, but, instead of emphasizing the declaration for a gold standard, "was plainly a sop to the silver men."

(C.S.H.'s scrap book here refers to Vol. 2, p. 151 of Senator Hoar's autobiagraphy in which Hoar says he cabled Lodge to have international bimetallism put into the platform.)

The committee on resolutions appointed by the convention subsequently, had a long wrestle over this plank, but the majority, on the third day decided to report it as originally drafted. When Teller, Dubois, and other silver men left the committee room, after this decision, Henry D. Holton, the Vermont member, raised a cheer by assuring them that "The candle of Republicanism would continue to burn, and while it did, the most radical silverites might return."

The Vermont delegation arrived at St. Louis Sunday morning and was visited on that day by Hanna, who assured the Vermonters that he believed that the telegraphic announcement that the Vermont state convention had broken away from the Reed forces in the east, and had declared for McKinley, - which was received while the Illinois state convention was in session, - practically settled the endorsement of McKinley by the Illinois convention also * * * *. For the full text of this article, see 32 scrap books, pps. 91, 92.

In December, 1912, Senator Chandler gave C.S.H. a copy of the Washington Post for Feb. 14, 1902, and on the clipping wrote, in his own hand, "C.S.H. keep this, W.E.C."

This article states that Chandler, soon after the election of 1896, offered a reward of $100 to the author of the words in the Republican Natl. platform of - "which we pledge ourselves to promote" and that he would give $125 if the author should prove to be a New Hampshire man; that numerous claims were made, - for Frank Streeter of Concord, N.H., Senator Hansbrough, Senator Foraker,

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Ex-Congressman D. K. Watson, and Senator Lodge, and others.
The article states that Senator Lodge said that he framed the sentence, but disclaimed any desire to receive the $100, while Watson persistently claimed that he conceived and wrote the words.
The article further states that Senator Chandler initiated a careful and prolonged inquiry, etc; that Foraker finally found and produced the original draft; that upon the document, interlined in Lodge's hand writing, were the words, - "which we pledge ourselves to promote;" that Watson claimed that he originally wrote these words upon a paper which he thought had been preserved by Kcherat or Murat Holstead; that Chandler admitted that if Watson was correct, and if Lodge had merely copied the words from Watson's memorandum, the latter was entitled to the prize; that he waited but Watson did not produce the memorandum; that on June 8, 1901, he sent Lodge $100 but he returned it; that he, therefore, determined to make Lodge a present, instead of the money, of a suitable, bimetallic token.

The article further states:-
The present is a cigar box with the top covered by decorations in gold, weighing exactly one-sixteenth of the weight of the silver.

The inscription read:-
Sixteen to One
To Henry Cabot Lodge, in appreciation of his sagacity as a Republican, especially in framing the Republican Presidential platform of 1896. From Wm. E. Chandler.
Jan. 1, 1902.

The article quotes Chandler's address, in which he quotes past Republican pledges in favor of silver, especially quoting from a speech of McKinley attacking Cleveland for dishonoring one of the precious metals, - silver, and from the Republican National platform of 1888 condeming the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonitize silver. Chandler then asked where now are the Republican pledges to silver and some one handed him a blank sheet of paper.

Chandler concluded:-
"Silver was finally dethroned; gold became sole king, yet the Republican Party was saved and McKinley and Roosevelt elected through the foresight and force of the Senator from Mass. (Lodge) to whom belongs this well deserved and cheerfully given prize, the work of New Hampshire artisans froma New Hampshire bimetallist,

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
who is waiting patiently for the return of the good old times so eloquently described by that eloquent statesman, John Sherman, who said that gold was the money of the rich and silver the money of the poor, and that the use of both of the metals nothing but an act of God can destroy. When those times return, gold and silver will again work together as the true standard money of the world.

The article further states:-
Mr. Lodge accepted the testimonial, disclaiming any special merit arising from the simple act of inserting the noted six words in the platform and saying that he only received the gift because Mr. Chandler insisted that he could not redeem his pledge, so often and so publicly made, without the acceptance * * *
22 Sc. bk. p. 121, 122.

Senator Chandler also loaned to C.S.H. a copy of the Chicago Tribune for Dec. 23, 1899, which was returned later to him by C.S.H.
This article was evidently written to show that Kohlsatt did not arrive at St. Louis until the gold plank had been agreed upon by the Resolutions Committee.

The article stated that Payne says:-

1. The original gold plank was brought to St. Louis by Hanna, and was earnestly considered by Hanna, Herrick and Payne, and later by Proctor and Gov. Merriam.

2. Many changes were made by Payne finally submitted a draft substantially in its present form.

3. At the final meeting, Kohlsatt was present and his insistence on the word "gold" did much good.

4. A copy was submitted to Manly and Crane, also to Lodge and Platt, all of whom approved.

5. The resolution was given to Herrick who wired it to McKinley.

6. McKinley approved it.

7. A copy was given to Gov. Merriam who was instructed to read it to the committee and to say that it was drawn by friends of McKinley.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

8. The above statement is approved by Hanna, Gov. Merriam, Proctor, and Foraker.

9. Kohlsatt had just arrived and gave valuable help at this meeting.

10. Foraker quoted as agreeing to all of the above, but simply disputing the published statement that Kohlsatt drew the plank, and forced other members of the committee to accept it. Foraker says Kohlsatt is in error in saying that many of the committee were opposed to it.

See - Index of scrap books, volumes 1 to 79, under heading "gold."

Lodge opposed Long and Draper for a cabinet position.
Jan. 11, 1897. 183

See - Long, John D.

Cleveland always referred to Lodge contemptuously as that "scholar in politics."

Senator Proctor tells C.S.H. that Lodge is against Gen. Draper for a cabinet position but favors him for Ambassador to France.
Jan. 11, 1897. 183

George Fred Williams says Bates will be a strong candidate for Governor, especially because of his hostility to Lodge.
June 2, 1902. 267

Mildly defends trusts. Says trusts are today merely great corporations or combinations of capital. The old form of trusts, like standard oil, has been entirely abandoned. Ninety-five % of the corporations are unobjectionable organizations. To destroy them would produce a disastrous panic.

Says there are some evils about them:-
Suspicion of the people
Corporations chartered in one state cant be controlled in others.

It is in real interest of trusts to decrease prices, but some have increased them, e.g. ice trust and beef trust. This is dangerous.

Reckless legislation would bring ruin.

To sweep away the tariff duties would be primitive.

The meat trust should be punished in this way.
Boston Globe, Sept. 7, 1902
25 Sc. bk. 69, 70.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Reciprocity.

Speaks highly of the efforts of the Joint High Commission in 1898. They found they could agree on fur seal damages and reciprocity between Canada and U.S., but the negotiations broke down on question of the Alaska boundary and they were broken down by Canada and not by the U.S. The Republican administration that set on foot that movement for reciprocity.

Alaskan boundary.

Canada's claim to Alaskan territory was a purely manufactured claim. The boundary question can not be arbitrated.

No party would dare advocate yielding up of American territory. Our title is as good as that to Maine.

Reciprocity.

Favors reciprocity in coal.

Do not see the benefit, other than coal to U.S.

We open a market of 80 million people and Canada opens one of 5 millions.

Will be of greater value to Canada than to the U.S.

"I should like to make it. I think it would be a benefit. I was in sympathy with the policy of President McKinley in regard to it. I am in sympathy with it now. It has been a Republican policy. It has beenpressed by a Republican President, - a Republican administration.

Lodge adds that it will never be advanced one inch while Canada presses her claim to territory in possession of the U.S. for 70 years.

Lodge says that while we can enter into reciprocal arrangements with Canada, Reciprocity treaties generally are impracticable.

e.g.

Argentina treaty

Provides for lower duties on hides and wool in return for lowered duties on many of our manufactured goods.

Lodge says he favors it but the wool growers and the cattle raising states object.

French Treaty

We get lower duties on some of our manufactures, especially agricultural machinery, and we lower our duties on certain.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

The Lawrence hosiery manufacturers, the imitation jewelry manufacturers of Attleboro, the optical instrument manufacturers of Southbridge object to reducing the duties. France declines to reduce the duties on our boots and shoes.

New England is to pay the price for this treaty.

The Agricultural machine makers of Chicago want the French treaty.

The New England people want the Argentine treaty.

There is opposition to both sufficient to defeat each.

You can fram reciprocity treaties with non-competing nations, but with competing nations there is great difficulty.

France now imposes her maximum rates against us. We shouldnot let her in on a better basis to get from her merely the same rates as everybody else.

"I don't want to be understood as saying that for those reasons I am against reciprocal arrangements. There are some that can be made. Favors system of maximumand minimum rates like those of France.

Such a plan of reciprocal arrangement would not necessarily involve a rearrangement of our tariff schedules.

Tariff.

Tariff revision must be universal, - it can not be on sectional lines.

Hides.

The duty on hides is entierly indefensible economically and utterly useless to the people who asked for it. It was demanded by the west in response to a sentiment purely ---- "If Senator Hoar and I had carried our position on that floor of the Senate * * * we should have defeated the bill * * *. We decided our first duty was the passage of the great bill which protected all the industries of the country****

We can get rid of the duties on hides and coal and iron and wool and the other things we want to use here, but if we do, we must pay the price, We have got to take off the duties on the articles we make and this state is a hive of industries ***

Attacks Wilson bill and the hard times of 1893 ***

The Dingley Tariff brought subsequent prosperity.

Sept. - 1902.
26 Sc. bk. 48

Rep. Mass. Convention, 1902.

Tariff.

Hides.

"I have stood and fought against the duty on hides in season and out of season. I want to get it taken off and I believe when revision comes I shall succeed."

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Reciprocity with Canada.
Opposes Fitts resolution in favor of tariff revision and reciprocity with Canada. I think it most unwise for this convention to take part in any diplomatic negotiations.
The High Commission is adjourned, not dissolved. Last spring attempts were made to reopen negotiations. It seems to me unwise for this convention, which has just declared it would support Roosevelt, to embarass him in any way in a negotiation with a foreign country.
You may be sure that Roosevelt and Hay will make a reciprocity treaty with Canada, * * * but they won't surrender American sail on the boundaries of Alaska in order to do it.
Fitts resolution calling for immediate revision of the tariff, defeated.

Boston Herald, Oct. 4, 1902
26 sc. bk. 65, 66.

Tariff.
Coal.
Coal strike shows necessity as claimed by the President, of regulating corporations called trusts, but are not really trusts. Coal corporations should be under control just as railroads are.
Can regulate trusts by the tariff.
Anthracite coal is on free list.
See no objection to free coal, - it has long ceased to be a protective duty.
The Penn. coal corporations are not today in a position where they have the right to ask for protection even if they needed it.
Favors a reciprocal free coal law with Canada.

Trusts.
Lower duties on trust products such as steel will hurt the independent manufacturers more than the trusts.
Standard oil products are free.
There are so-called woolen trusts in Mass., and also many small woolen mills. Lower duties would ruin the latter.
There are so-called cotton yarn trusts and also many small mills in N. E. Lower duties would ruin the latter.
The greatest safeguard is absolute publicity ****
This is the best way to get at it *****
To cure trusts by reducing duties is of all silly propositions, the silliest.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
The tariff has no more connection with the size of corporations than the air that is blowing over us.
Boston Herald, Oct. 5, 1902
26 Sc. bk. 68

Praises Philippine policy of McKinley and Root. Defends army against charges of cruelty. Tells of cruelties of the Filippinos.
"No army in the world would have conducted a war of that character with as great humanity and consideration as the army of the U.S."
Boston Herald, Oct. 9, 1902
26 Sc. bk. 89, 93

Improvements in Boston Harbor. Appropriations.

Trusts.
Attacks free list for trust products.

Coal strike
Praises Sec. Shaw for "suspending the operations of the customs laws in order to let in foreign coal as cheaply as possible.
Says Root has tried to influence Morgan to put an end of the coal strike.
Boston Herald, Oct. 16, 1902
27 Sc. bk. 7

Reciprocity with Canada
A Republican policy
History of the Elgin treaty of 1854.
Terminated in 1886 by the U.S.
President Grant submitted a reciprocity treaty with Canada in 1876
Treaty subsequently made lasting for 3 years.
Under it our exports decreased $718,497 and our imports increased $39,349,187
During 3 years after the treaty our exports to Canada increased $1,668,573.
Under 1892, Harrison took up matter but Canada was willing to admit only natural products. Canada refused to give U.S. favored rates against Great Britain. This ended the matter.
In 1897 McKinley took up the matter. The commission met at Quebec and Washington but failed because of the Alaskan boundary dispute.
Last spring our Government tried to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Canada which failed for the same reason.
Every effort for Canadian reciprocity has been made by Republican Presidants and by the Republican Party, - by Grant, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt. Cleveland made no attempt except a fish treaty which the Senate rejected.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Coal.

Free coal would benefit the Dominion Coal Company but would not lower the price. Favors, however, reciprocal free coal.

Lumber.

If saw logs and sawed lumber are to be free, I want an equivalent.

Fish

Opposes free fish, - a valuable Gloucester industry.

Hay

Opposes free.

Potatoes

Opposes free

Canada will not reduce duties on our manufactures.

Joint High Commission in 1897 had reached a practical agreement on fur seal damages, bonding privileges, and on reciprocity. The negotiations failed because of Alaskan boundary dispute.

Alaskan Boundary.

Canada claimed territory which U.S.had held since treaty of 1825, - for 70 years.

American miners have gone there believing it was our soil and that the U.S. would protect them and the leaders of the Dem. party in Mass. propose to surrender them and the territory in which they live to Great Britain.

Reciprocity

Let Canada abandon this claim and the Rep. party, in pursuance of their policy of many years, will make a reciprocity treaty with her at once.

Boston Herald, Oct. 17, 1902
27 Sc. bk 8, 31, 45.

CSH points out to Lodge that, under the Modus Vivendi, 140 miners and the land occupied by them practically given over to Canada and that they protested.

Oct. 19, 1902.
27 Sc. bk. 20

Herring.

New York Evening Post asks Lodge to explain why Herring bought in Newfoundland by American fishermen were ordered admitted free of duty at Boston in accordance with the practice at Gloucester.

Jan. 22, 1903
28 Sc. bk. 12, 13.

Reciprocity.

Resolution favoring Canadian reciprocity was favorably reported in Mass. Legislature, but was defeated by 64 to 52.

At same time an amendment was adopted extolling the labors of the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge for reciprocity.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Reciprocity (Cont.)
Lodge's adherents looked on the resolution as a blow at Lodge.
Lodge broke down by sheer force on attempt to indorse reciprocity with Canada in the last Rep. State Convention
Lodge also slaughtered the Newfoundland reciprocity treaty.
The resolution expressed the sentiment of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and 10,000 business men or firms in the commonwealth.
Practical Politics. Mar. 21, 1903
28 Sc. bk. 100, 102.
Osborne Howes says Secretary Hay showed him a letter from Lodge expressing his pleasure and the Hay-Bond treaty and that he will give it his hearty support.
Boston Herald. Oct. 28, 1905
39 Sc. bk. 15
Says Howes is a liar
Quotes letter to Hay, dated Oct. 18, 1902, refusing to commit himself to the Hay-Bond Newfoundland treaty, which Hay says has just been signed, - without knowing opinion of the Gloucester interests.
Says he told Hay he could not support the treaty, - after it was signed, and that he never promised at any time to support it.
Springfield Republican, Nov. 1, 1905
39 Sc.bk. 35
Howes refers to a letter from Roosevelt published by Lodge last year:-
"I saw all your letters at the time and discussed at length with Mr. Hay the fact that in each letter you carefully qualified <u>your promise of support of the treaty</u> by a statement to the effect that you could only give it in case the treaty was satisfactory, etc."
Howes says above shows that Hay felt Lodge had not kept his promise, else why should Lodge letters have been "discussed at length."
Demands that Lodge publish the entire correspondence.
Boston Herald, Sept. 2, 1906
44 Sc. bk. 45
April 3, 1903.
Reciprocity with Canada
Canada has steadily refused to open her markets to our products.
Reciprocity with Canada has not only <u>not</u> been prevented by the Republican Party, but the Republican Party is the only Party which has made and is making any effort to bring it about. Gives history of Canadian reciprocity as quoted in an earlier speech above. The Alaskan boundary treaty has cleared the way for a renewal of the negotiations of 1898, and the establishment of

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
April 3, 1903 (Cont.)

reciprocity thereby, as far as reciprocity was possible.
The Joint High Commission will soon be called together, and will endeavor to reach an agreement on reciprocity and other points.
Personally, I have always supported the Republican policy of reciprocity with Canada, have done this winter what I could to remove the obstacle to reciprocity negotiations by securing the ratification of the Alaskan treaty.

Coal.

I introduced a bill for reciprocity in coal, and should have attacked it to the bill removing duties on coal for one year, but for the fact that it would have delayed the passage of that bill, so much desired by the country.

Reciprocity

Reciprocity by convention with competing countries is impracticable, and the result we desire can be reached only by legislation.
I have felt that with Canada and Cuba we still might make reciprocity arrangements.
I hope the Joint Commission will be able to make a reciprocity arrangement with Canada beneficial to both countries.
A leading member of the Canadian Parliament told me this winter that Canada would never reduce her duties on our manufactured products, because she desired to continue her preference to England; that all Canada wanted was reciprocity in natural products.
With the exception of coal, I see no advantage to New England from that.
If reciprocity is ever brought about so as to be in any measure beneficial to our industries and trade, it will be through the efforts of the Republican Party alone.

Newfoundland Treaty.

Now pending in the Senate.
This is a treaty of reciprocity in tariff duties ******
The price we pay Newfoundland for her concessions is at the expense of a single industry.
We agree that substantially all the products of the deep sea and shore fisheries, as well as salmon, trout, and salmon trout, shall be admitted free, cod fish only excepted.
The men who carry on that industry say this means ruin, and they are the people who can judge best and who must first be considered.
The removal of all protective duties for cured or salt fish will result in the transfer of our salting and curing establishments to Newfoundland because it is

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

nearer the fishing grounds and labor is cheaper.
The fishing fleet will follow the packing and curing establishments and become English and Canadian.
I would fight long before I would sacrifice the interests of Gloucester, that historic, gallant town, even if she stood alone.
She does not stand alone. When you strike Gloucester you strike Essex, and Swampscott which builds dories, the factories which make nets, the paper mills of Springfield and Holyoke which make labels for her products and boxes in which the fish are packed, and the great R.R. which she helps to feed with freight and passengers.
Forty-eight Boston firms dealers in fresh fish, and own your fishing fleets protest against the treaty.
Ninety captains who go out from Boston and Cape Cod protest.
Provincetown protests.
Maine, with 17,000 fishermen, protests through her Congressmen.
Chesapeake Bay fishermen protest.
The Menhaden fishers, from Rhode Island to North Carolina protest.
The Pacific Coast protests.
What do we get in return:-

1. Ptivilege of getting bait without a license.
   The fishermen say this is of no value.
   Provincetown ships bait to the French fishermen.
2. Free list
   71 articles
   63 of these are now free
   Of the remaining 8, 7 are agricultural implements, and these are free only when not imported for sale.
   Another article made free is "gas engines covered by patent."
   This will not compensate for the loss of our fisheries.
3. Reduced duties.
   16 articles
   Bacon, ham, tongue, etc. are all reduced 3/4 of a cent per pound.
   Peas reduced by 20 cents a barrel.
   Oatmeal reduced 10 cents per barrel.
   There is now a primitive duty of 50 cents a barrel on flour against any nation placing a duty on Newfoundland fish. This comes off under the treaty.
   I do not believe in making comessions to remove primitive duties.
   Treaty also provides that these rates may be increased but not against us more than all other countries.
   Duties on our boots and shoes, rubber boots, woolen blankets are not changed. These would have helped New England, but the preference to

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Great Britain on blanks and rubber boots continues.
There are only 210,000 people in Newfoundland of which 55,000 are in fisheries, 1,547 are farmers, 2,682 are mechanics, and 1,258 are miners.
In Mass. and Maine, 100,000 people are directly dependent on the fisheries.
That population could buy few farm implements or gas engines.
On the articles used by 3/4ths of the population, engaged in the fisheries, we get no reduction.
The total imports of Newfoundland, in 1900, were 7½ millions.
The U.S., in 1902, exported of domestic products, 1,300 millions.
In 1901, the value of Gloucester's manufactured products was 6 millions.
Hall and Howes favored the treaty but did not claim it would lower the price of fish in the U.S.
I should be glad to have a tfeaty with Newfoundland but I want something of advantage to us and satisfactory to our fishermen.
Lodge claims that most of the Gloucester fishermen of foreign extraction have become naturalized.
Attacks Howes
Praises Gloucester fishermen at great length.
Philippine cruelties
On Jan. 28, 1902, I reported and the Senate passed a resolution of inquiry into Philippine affairs
Sat from Jan. 31 to June 6
Also during this period we prepared the Philippine Tariff bill and the Civil Government bill. The debate on these occupied 12 weeks.
Daily hearings were held; wide publicity.
Took 3000 pages of testimony.
Sen. Rawlins put in resolution for a list of courts martial held since the order of April last, also for all papers in the Augustine case.
I reported it favorably, amended only to provide for summaries of the courts martial. This was passed.
Captain Brownell's statement as to the Augustine case was read by Senator Proctor in the Senate.
The Anti-imperialist League published a pamphlet calling attention to certain cases.
The War Department found that every one of these cases, - 100 in all, had been investigated, and that in nearly all these had been courts martial, others had been before the Senate Committee, and all the facts were public, except the Augustine case; that the Department at once investigated this case, made a report, and forwarded it to the Attorney General and his report has been transmitted to Congress.
Neither the Senate nor the War Department has suppressed anything.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

One case now brought forward is that of Col. Metcalf.
When nominated for pension agent of Kansas, the Pension Committee investigated the charges against him and his confirmation was reported by unanimous vote of Democrats and Republicans.
Another Resolution was introduced to continue the investigation, and sit during the summer.
The Republicans of the Committeeand Senate refused to agree to this, because:-
It was really an investigation of the conduct of our army for 3 years, - from 1898 to 1901.
The desire was to continue the attack upon the army.
Every case mentioned is an army case, now 2 or more years old.
Whatever cruelties have occurred have long since ceased.
Hardly an officer named but what has been tried by court martial or investigated by the Senate Committee.
Captain Brownell is the sole exception and he made a full statement at the Department investigation.
The War Department and Senate committee have held back nothing but the Republicans of the Senate decline to go on with further investigations into the army's conduct.
We Republicans deeply deplore the fact that any cruelties were ever committed by any American officer or soldier upon anyone in the Philippine Islands.
We believe any such should be tried by court martial and we believe that has been done, but we believe that some consideration should be given to the circumstances under which these unhappy cruelties occurred.
We do not wish to condemn our officers and men either unheard or without due consideration of all the circumstances.
We deeply regret that any American soldier ever administered the water cure.
Describes cruelties of Filippinos towards American troops.
We owe a great deal to our army, and I see no reason why we should try to rake up the old charges against them again.
The Republicans will defend the army against such "wanton attacks" and they will not be renewed unless you change the administration of your War Department and put a Democratic majority in the Senate.

Boston Herald, April 3, 1903
28 Sc. bk. at pps. 143 to 148

Tariff

Hides

Introduces a free hide bill
Nov. 11, 1903
29 Sc. bk. 138

History of Lodge

Boston Herald, Jan. 10, 1904
30 Sc. bk. 15

Credits Lodge with inserting "gold" in Rep. Natl. Convention of 1896, defeating Hanna who fought against it. 30 Sc. bk. 15

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Attacks Olney's statement at the McClellan dinner, that the Republicans passed from a needless war with Cuba to a wanton war with Colombia.
Jan. 6, 1904
30 Sc. bk. 36

Says the Democratic Party had too much sense to fight the campaign of 1896 on Mr. Cleveland's administration. We can say what we will about the silver issue, - it was a better issue for the Democratic party to meet the country on than what had gone before.
N. Y. World, Jan. 1904
30 Sc. bk. 36

Reciprocity with Canada
The Republican party of Mass. and the Rep. Administration at Washington are in favor of genuine reciprocity with Canada and always have been.
We do not favor reduction of duty on their products without corresponding reductions on our products. This would be free trade and not reciprocity.
We do not favor trade arrangements which would perhaps benefit one industry but only at the expense of another.
The terms of any reciprocity agreement, if they do not equally benefit all interests, must at least injure none.
To sacfifice the farmers, market gardiners or the fishermen of Mass. would be unjust.
We favor genuine reciprocity and by this we mean that for any concessions we make Canada must make corresponding concessions.
Gives history of reciprocity as quoted in speeches above.
After the treaty as to Alaskan boundary was ratified, without waiting for the meeting of the tribunal, our Government suggested to Canada that the Joint High Commission be called together again.
Canada said Parliament was in session and it could not take the matter up then, nor has she advised us since of any desire to do so.
Laurier is reported to have said within a few days, that Canada was awaiting word from us, but this can hardly be correct, for we made that precise suggestion a year ago and it is not to be expected that we should do more.
Cites our loss under Elgin treaty of 1854
Canada refuses to reduce duties on our manufactures, without which a reciprocity treaty would be practically worthless to New England.
Reciprocity would not help Boston's export trade for Canadian exports can go in bond to Boston for export. Boston Herald, Mar. 27, 1904
30 Sc. bk. 136

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Reciprocity.

Reciprocity is necessarily a part of the Protective Tariff.

The Republican Party will declare for it at Chicago on June 21st.

There is a great difference between the reciprocity of Blaine and McKinley and that advocated by the Democrats.

Reciprocity in non-competitive products is the policy of Blaine and McKinley

The Cuban treaty is a good sample ****.

Newfoundland Treaty

The Newfoundland treaty, on the other hand, was not of benefit to the U.S.

Under it the duty on fresh fish was retained and that on salted and preserved fish removed.

Newfoundland refused to reduce duties on boots and shoes.

I favor reciprocity on the lines advanced by Blaine and McKinley.

If you want President authorised to make reductions in our tariff when Canada shall make reductions in her tariff, and if Mass. merchants and manufacturers will agree on the reductions they are ready to give, we will try to carry out their wishes.

If by Reciprocity you mean the free entrance of Canadian products without any return, that is not our idea of reciprocity.

Mr. Charlton has told me Canada will not reduce duties on our manufactured articles, but that is what New England chiefly wants.

The Republican party at Chicago will declare for Reciprocity in non competing products.

Hides.

Free hides is a tariff and not a reciprocity question

I resisted a duty on hides to the last possible point, but did not feel justified in defeating the Dingley bill on that single item.

I have opposed this duty ever since and have introduced bills for its repeal.

Tariff.

The Republican Party stands ready, whenever business conditions seem to demand it, to revise the tariff,**** but always adhering to the principles of protection, and a duty which shall guard American labor against undue competition.

Boston Herald, June 12, 1904
31 Sc. bk. 89

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Says Philippines have cost 189 millions and not 650 millions as stated by Judge Parker. The Philippine Islands are self-supporting.
Sept. 2, 1904
35 Sc. bk. 1

Boston Herald points out that Senator Hear said two years ago, they had cost us 600 millions.
Oct. 20, 1904
35 Sc. bk. 7

Says Dem. Party is conducting two shows, - one in the east according to Parker's ideas and one in the west under Bryan.
Oct. 20, 1904
35 Sc. bk. 11

C.S.H. attacks silver record of Lodge and Republican Party. References to Lodge are quoted above chronologically.
Nov. 1, 1904
35 Sc. bk. 53

Buchanan tells C.S.H. that Lodge knows that Douglas was a deserter. Nov. 29, 1904. 377

Buchanan tells Flaherty he pledged his word to Lodge, but not in Douglas's name, that Douglas would not run again.
Nov. 30, 1904. 380

General Draper urges C.S.H. to charge Lodge with being a Democrat on the tariff and reciprocity issues.
Nov. 30, 1904. 381

General Draper says he would prefer to see a Democrat elected on the question of tariff reform than a Republican like Lodge, Guild, or Foss.
Nov. 30, 1904. 381

General Draper said that if the Democrats introduced any reciprocity or lower tariff resolutions at the State House, he would oppose them and would make Lodge and Guild do the same or severely criticize them. Nov. 30, 1904. 381

General Draper said he would urge John Hay to negotiate the suggested Newfoundland reciprocity treaty before Lodge's election and would make Lodge come out openly for or against it.
Nov. 30, 1904. 381

C.S.H. suggested that, as it provided for free fish, he thought that Lodge would fight it, but General Draper said he would urge Hay to negotiate it before Lodge's election.
Nov. 30, 1904. 381

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
CS.H. tells Draper that Whitney and Bond have agreed on a reciprocity treaty and that Hay could arrange it in a week and Draper says he urge Hay to do this before Lodge's election and make him come out openly for or against it.

Nov. 30, 1904. 381

Tariff.

Approves of the declaration of Mass. Republican Congressmen that it is wise to consider the tariff and see whether any amendments or readjustment can properly be made, although he was not consulted about it.

I think it is better to deal with it now.

Now is the time, with 118 majority in the H.R. and 26 in the Senate.

I believe we can do it and do it wisely and carefully now in a very limited way which is all that is necessary, and we shall prevent further meddling with the tariff for many years to come.

I believe if we do not do it we may have a reduction of the tariff, - not a revision - forced on us, at a time, perhaps, and by hands that would endanger the whole fabric of protection.

Since 1789 we have had 141 tariff acts.

No tariff is eternal.

The principle is immutable but can only be maintained if we recognize the inevitable changes and progress of the times.

Not many changes are needed.

The great man of the schedules need no change.

Nobody is a further necessity for others, perhaps.

Cotton.

No demand except among experts for new classifications made necessary by changes in the weaving of cotton, for example, and to secure the protection to that industry which we desire and ought to give it; new classifications where needed; no reduction of it but an important classification which shall give a better protection to that industry.

If any changes are needed after examination, say so.

If few changes are needed, make them.

I believe we shall do more by such wise and strong action to maintain the tariff without serious alteration than by attempting to say that no change whatever shall be made and that you must not touch the schedules.

R. R. Rates

Favors policy of Roosevelt.

Trusts.

Do not rest on the tariff.

Greatest trust in U.S. exists under free trade.

There are trusts in free trade England and Protected Germany. Boston Herald, Jan. 21, 1905

36 Sc. bk. 48

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Foreign policy
Praises Roosevelt's foreign policy.
Praises San Domingo treaty
Would like to have U.S. take the Danish Island, for military reasons
Praise Chinese and Moroccan policy
Japan
The attitude of the Japanese in yielding on those great points (Portsmouth treaty) has given them in the minds of reflecting men a position for generosity, for magnanimity, for the recognition of the interests of humanity which will not soon be forgotten.
Japan, while she has, by what she has won by the sword, protected her own life and her own interests, by what she has yielded she has given herself a place at the council table of the great nations and has shown that she has been as great ethically as she has been in the field.
Roosevelt brought Japan and Russia together.
Springfield Republican, sept. 10,1905
38 Sc. bk. 71
Springfield Republican criticises the new policy laid down by Lodge as to San Domingo, as to a practical receivership; says U.S. should stand by its old policy that speculators and foreign investors must take their chances, than to engage itself to impose receiverships in this hemisphere where foreign creditors could induce a threat of debt collection by force. Is the new policy coextensive with the Monroe Doctrine? Does it apply to Argentina, Brasil, and Chile? What are its limits? The people deserve to know the answer. Sept. 11, 1905.
38 Sc. bk. 72
Ship subsidy
Favors the Gallinger ship subsidy bill.
Sept. 15, 1905
38 Sc. bk. 85
Tariff
If there is a majority against revision, we shall submit to the opinion of the majority *****
Refers to the resolution presented to the resolutions committee the night before the convention, containing 25,000 signatures of Republicans, demanding beer duties, as the "Five cent resolution"
(For this resolution, see 38 Sc. bk. 114)
Answers General Draper who opposes any revision
Favors maximum and minimum tariff

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Free raw materials.

If I thought Mr. Blackwell's platform means free raw materials, it would not have my support. Free raw materials means free trade, and you kill reciprocity if you adopt such a plan.

Expediency.

"A party can afford to be beaten if it is beaten with its principles intact, but a party that abandons its principles for the sake of votes, for the sake of meeting a temporary agitation; if it abandons its principles, then it goes down to defeat from which there is no recovery."

Boston Herald, Oct. 7, 1905
38 Sc. bk. 117 at 119

Foss says Lodge's speech was a direct insult to thousands and he believes to a majority of the Republican voters of Mass.; it was a direct insult to the reciprocity or progressive wing of the Republican party. Lodge referred to the Republican petition as "The five cent plank."

Says that Lodge directly implies that the Republicans have abandoned their cry for reciprocity for a maximum and minimum tariff. 38 Sc. bk. 121

H.R. Blackwell denies Lodge's statement that free raw materials is free trade. "The platform promises us relief. Lodge pledges himself in advance to oppose it. It is well that we know where he stands."

Opposes maximum and minimum duties.

Is a threat to our foreign customers.

Oct. 7, 1905
38 Sc. bk. 134

Lodge denies he called the petition of the republicans for free raw materials was a "five center petition."

Never intimated that any signer was paid five cents for his signature. Such statements are stupid falsehoods.

Reasons for attitude of the convention towards this petition:-

Is not what it purports to be.

This petition, and also the one of last year with 60,000 signers, was engineered by H. M. Whitney.

Whitney is a free trader.

Doubtless some excellent Republicans have signed this petition, among them45,000 who signed it.

All of the 45,000 were not Republicans.

General Draper found that only 25,00 of the Boston signers were Republicans.

I canvassed last year's petition and found that only one-fifth were Republicans.

The rest were:-

1. Democrats
2. Foreigners not naturalised
3. Persons under age
4. Non residents.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Not more than 15,000 of the 60,000 were Republican voters.
A large number of these signed carelessly and out of good nature.
This (last year's) petition was in favor of reciprocity, a protectionist doctrine, which any Republican protectionist might consistently advocate.
This year's petition is for free raw material which is free trade, Democratic doctrine.
These 45,000 names have never been printed.
The methods by which they were obtained do not add to our confidence.
"A reward of 5 cents was offered for any name signed to the coupon published in the newspaper, which anyone would bring in.
I did not say that those who signed were paid 5 cents.
Five cents was paid to anyone securing a signature.
Have no doubt the signers, Republicans and Democratic signed honestly.
The people I criticized were those offering 5 cents reward for every signature.
Criticises methods used.

Oct. 25, 1905
38 Sc. bk. 149

C.S.H. says Lodge does not believe in tariff reduction at all.
Quotes him. Oct. - 1905
39 Sc. bk. 6
Lodge demands that Whitney publish names and addresses of the 45,000 who signed the petition.
Says Mass. Republicans want revision of the tariff now, along protective lines, as opposed to free trade revision, - free raw materials, of the Dem. Party.
Attacks Whitney's legislative record.
C.S.H. says Lodge supported Sec. Shaw in admitting coal free of duty in violation of law.

Oct. 28, 1905
39 Sc. bk. 11

Howes says Lodge is not sincere in his apparent approval of tariff revision.
Says that he (Howes) saw Secretary Hay while the Hay Bond treaty was before the Senate, and Hay asked him why the business men of Boston, if as Howes said, they favored it, did not bring pressure to bear on Lodge to have him favor it; that he told Hay that the rumor was that Lodge was offended at not having been consulted in advance by Hay; that Hay replied that he knew Lodge had said that and added, - "See this, - drawing a letter from his desk.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Howes reproduces the letter from memory, in whic h Lodge said he was greatly pleased that Hay has negotiated the treaty; that he was a firm believer in the Blaine-Bond treaty, and as this treaty is in entire harmony with it, he sees no reason why he should not give it his hearty support.

Howes asked Hay as to the date of this letter and Hay said it was some weeks before the negotiations were made public. Hay added, - "Yet Senator Lodge now says he was not consulted, - "what can you do with such a man?"

Howes adds that Hay was hurried to his untimely death by diplomatic disappointments for which no one was more responsible than Lodge.

Lodge backed down because of his son-in-law, Gardner.
Oct. 28, 1905
39 Sc. bk. 14

Lodge says Howes lies. Howes reaffirms.
Oct. 29, 1905
39 Sc. bk. 16

Whitney says the 45,000 signature cards must be kept in office of the committee of 100, but Lodge can inspect them there.
Oct. 28, 1905
39 Sc. bk. 17

C.S.H. points out that Lodge says he voted for the reciprocity clauses of the Dingley Tariff Act, and that the Dingley Tariff provided for reciprocity in <u>competing</u> as well as non-competing products; that Lodge himself reported the British Guiana and Nicaragua which provided for lower duties on hides, sugar and fruits, - all competing products; that he has publicly favored the Argentine treaty which lowered the duties on hides and certain kinds of wool.

C.S.H. said that Lodge since 1901 has radically changed his views on reciprocity.

On June 11, 1904, he came out for reciprocity in iron competing products, alligning himself with the National Republican leaders, and against the judgment of a large majority of the voters of Mass.
Oct. 31, 1905
39 Sc. bk. 19

Howes reiterates his conversation with Hay about Lodge and the Hay-Bond treaty. Nov. 2, 1905
39 Sc. bk. 28

Lodge says reciprocity is a Republican inception.

Roosevelt never told Whitney that he favored continental free trade.

Absolutely agrees with Roosevelt on tariff and reciprocity.
Nov. 2, 1905
39 Sc. bk. 29, 30

Whitney tells Lodge that the fishing industry represents less than one per cent of the totalwage earners of Mass., yet that Lodge would sacrifice 99% for this 1%.
Nov. 2, 1905
39 sc. bk. 30

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Lodge attacks Howes

Never promised to support Hay-Bond treaty.

Quotes letter to Hay, Oct. 18, 1902, that Gloucester must be satisfied. Nov. 1, 1905.
39 Sc. bk. 35

Whitney quotes Lodge's letter to Hay that Gloucester interests must be satisfied before any Newfoundland treaty can be ratified. He sacrifices 99% for 1%.
Nov. 2, 1905
39 Sc. bk. 31

Denies that Roosevelt wants Whitney elected.
Nov. 4, 1905
39 Sc. bk. 43

James M. W. Hall says he had a conference with Hay at his house on the Hay-Bond treaty; that he told Hay he had confidence in Lodge as to reciprocity; that Hay said to him, - "I don't want you to be disappointed but I fear you are placing too much confidence in Mr. Lodge's friendly feeling towards reciprocity, and I fear you will be disappointed, just as I have been."

I do not undertake to explain what Mr. Hay meant. Am making no charges against Lodge.

No doubt he is doing what he thinks will best promote the political interests of the Republican party in the country.

Some of us who are loyal to Republican principles do not agree with his present position and believe it to be hostile to the commercial interests and future prosperity of our state.

I am extremely sorry for the attitude which Senator Lodge has seen fit to take in this campaign, and I know that many of his political friends feel as I do **** I feel that loyalty to my native state will not permit me to be silent if I see that our great industrial interests are imperilled by the present attitude of the "stand patters" and "high tariff" wing of the Republican party."
Nov. 4, 1905
39 Sc. bk. 44

Gardner defends Lodge against Howes attack.
Nov. 5, 1905
39 Sc. bk. 54

Gardner says Lodge gave his approval to Hay Bond treaty on certain conditions which were not fulfilled; that he remembers Roosevelt stating that such conditions had been made by Lodge. 39 Sc. bk. 54

(Gardner's statement is absolutely inconsistent with that of Lodge who absolutely denied ever saying he would favor the treaty. See supra.)

Attacks Procity's statements as to Boston speech on New England R.R. rates. Mar. 23, 1906
41 Sc. bk. 62

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Speech in Senate on N.E. R.R. rates.

March 22, 1906
41 Sc. bk. 83

Lodge has become a radical - supports the rate bill amendments declaring oil pipe lines to be common carriers and making violators of the Interstate Commerce Law subject to imprisonment as well as fine.

Lodge's sincerity questioned.

Springfield Republican,
June 3, 1906

Lodge's political career, as stated by the Political Veterans of Lynn:-

Started his political career by lectures in Odd Fellows Hall, Lynn, advocating free trade.

Asked the Lynn Democratic Committee for the Democratic nomination to the Mass. legislature, in which Mayor F. O. Prince of Boston backed him.

The Democratic Committee refused to nominate him.

The next year, Lodge became a Republican.

The Democrats, who had a hand in the fight next year, say that the Republican committee was furnished with ample funds for all its local campaign.

Charged later that Lodge made an alliance with one of the Democratic nominees by which he and that Democrat were elected, - another Republican and another Democrat being "knived" for their advantage.

Lynn democrats concerned in the contest also say that later, - when Lodge was beaten by E. W. Converse of Lynn, for the Republican nomination for Congress from the then 6th district, - the Lodge campaign committee contributed largely to the campaign fund of H. B. Lovering, the democratic candidate, who defeated converse, but who was himself defeated by Lodge for the 50th Congress.

Springfield Republican,
June 3, 1906
42 Sc. bk. 87

Sketch of Lodge. Cosmopolitan Magazine.
Sept. 1906
43 Sc. bk. 103

Born rich.

Inherited a "rum and nigger" fortune.

Contemptious of "the mob."

So vain and self centered he is almost friendless.

Makes a specialty of "prim respectability."

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Lodge's political career, (Cont.)
Does it with better countenance because he does not take "fees."
Rarely speaks for the "merger" but only votes for it.
Plays its game by standing for "strict party discipline."
Is a product of the petty and not the big grafters.
Lodge took sides with the "boys."
The "boys" nominated Blaine in 1884.
Lodge, striving in vain to establish himself in politics, hesitated at the Blaine dose.
Almost bolted with the moral element.
Temptation to get political power triumphed over desire to be thought moral ***
Swallowed Blaine
Was not responsible for the low plane of Mass. politics.
He simply conformed, stooped to use and to be used by forces which created and made powerful the chain of bosses and boodlers of which Aldrich and the "interests" are the leak links.
The Mass. machine, deserted for the time by the big grafters, needed money.
Lodge had money and spent it freely.
The machine needed "respectability."
To be a Lodgeand Cabot ***** is to be respectable.
Won the gratitude of the "boys."
Became Boss of the machine at Nahant to which he removed inthe early 80's after failing to get into politics from his native 9th ward of Boston.
Beaten for Congress in 1882 and again in 1884.
Elected in 1886 and remained in Congress until intrigued himself into the Senatorship.
Did not abandon "respectability"
Spoke for Civil Service Reform
"Scholar in politics."
While preaching Civil Service Reform, he was feeling the public service with his henchmen******
In Oct. 1889 he put a strenuous Civil Service plank in the state platform, yet was filling the Charlestown Navy Yard with his "feelers."
While the Blaine gang was still powerful with Harrison, 40 Democratic laborers were removed and their places filled with Lodge "boys"
Lodge is a disguised "boy."
Quotes Senator W. D. Butler on Jan. 4, 1893 when Lodge became the Senatorial nominee.
Harpers Weekly editorially said:-
It was he who introduced and developed machine methods in the Government of his party; he pressed upon the legislature a "genymandering scheme from the shamelessness of which even his followers recoiled;

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Harpers Weekly editorially said: (Cont.)
he devoted himself to the running of caucuses and conventions like an old machine hand; he induced the Republican State Convention to pass a resolution instructing the Republican members of the Legislature to hold, for the first time in the history of the state, a caucus for the nomination of a U.S. Senator; he set up the pins and laid the wires for the election of members favorable to himself; he brought about the holding of a "snap" caucus even before the Legislature was organized, outdoing our own Hill's and Murphy's, and he thus effected his nomination and election as a Senator of the U.S., Charles Sumner, had he lived, would have turned away with amasement and disgust from the conduct of his pupil. The State of Massachusetts has never seen a Senatorial election like this ******.

He hd given all the ability and time and labor he squandered in the miserable business of machine building and wire pulling and on the direction of tricky party politics, to the earnest study and treatment of public questions and to the establishment of a solid reputation as a statesman, the Senatorship would surely have come to him as a free offering by a state proud of him, instead of his running after it like a man who would steal it if he could not get it honestly*******

He will find that a machine made Senator is not permitted to forget his origin******

Harpers Weekly, Jan. 21, 1893

Lodge leaves the financial spoils of the Mass. Legislature to others.
The legislature has been bought again and again.
Instances specified.
Lodge never opened his lips against corruption there.
Record in Congress.
Voted to send a committee to be strangled
Senator Call's motion, on Dec. 17, 1895, for a special committee to investigate efforts of the "interests" to control Federal elections and to influence legislation.
In 1894 Lodge opposed the income tax.
Voted for 400 robber amendments to the Wilson tariff bill.
In 1897 helped Aldrich to stuff the Dingley bill with "good things" for the "interests."
On the R.R. bill he voted against all of LaFollett's amendments
Opposed giving the Postmaster General authority as to railway mail rates.
LaFollette moved for violation of the interstate commerce Act in giving rebates a fine plus imprisonment for from 2 to 5 years at hard labor.
Lodge moved to amend,- for not more than 2 years and without hard labor. Sept. 1906
43 Sc. bk. 103

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Foss says Lodge voted to put a duty on hides.
Did nothing for free raw materials or lower duties on necessaries.
Give no help to reciprocity treaties.
Opposed Argentina and French treaty
Bunced Hay in Hay-Bond treaty.

Sept. 19, 1906
44 Sc. bk. 41

Tariff
Hides
Fought duty on hides but were beaten in caucus in Dingley bill. Would have been treacherous had we defeated the Dingley bill and would have injured the industries of the country.

Reciprocity
Opposed French reciprocity treaty.
Voted for Argentine treaty
Voted for 9 out of 11 reciprocity treaties
Voted against only France and Jamaica
Introducing a bill for free hides was merely an expression of personal opinion; could lawfully only originate in the H.R.

Hay-Bond treaty
Reads letter of Roosevelt that Lodge favored the Bond-Hay treaty only on condition that it was satisfactory to Gloucester.
Reads similar letter from Root.
Never favored the treaty.
Two years later Bond offered to accept a number of amendments which gave benefits to U.S.
"I told Whitney that, with these amendments and with another taking the duty off fresh fish and putting it on salted fish, I would endeavor to secure the passage of the treaty."
I got the amendments adopted in committee and reported the treaty to the Senate.
The Senate was hostile and adopted amendments which would have made it worthless to Newfoundland, and which amounted to defeating it.
I never gave any support to the treaty until 2 years after its submission to Hay and then only when it had been amended to guard our fishing interests.

Cuban treaty
Foss charges that I introduced an amendment making it impossible for the U.S. to enter into any reciprocity treaties with any other sugar producing country for 5 years, and that this was in the interest of the sugar trust.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

The sugar trust favored the Cuban treaty and also treaties with other sugar production countries. The beet sugar interests fought this and would have defeated the treaty but for my amendments.

So far as my amendment was hostile to any interest it was hostile to the sugar trust and in favor of beet sugar.

Reciprocity.

The only possible reciprocity is by general legislation, - that is, by maximumand minimum duties.

I put in a bill for maximum and minimum duties, in accordance with the Mass. platform of last year, - simply to make public expression of my opinion.

Philippines

My committee decided not to report the Philippine bill in any form. Five Republicans and 3 Democrats voted against reporting it, and the minority consisted of 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats.

Sept. 20, 1906
44 Sc. bk. 43

Protests against Sec. Shaw's proposed action in locating the appraisers stores near the old Fitchburg R.R. depot.

Sept. 12, 1906
44 Sc. bk. 11

Opposes Bryan's plan for Government ownership of R.R.s. Bryan's speech is like Greek comedy.

Sept. 16, 1906
44 Sc. bk. 24

Hay-Bond treaty

Howes demands that Lodge print his entire correspondence with Hay as to the Hay bond treaty

Sept. 21, 1906
44 Sc. bk. 45

In nominating Turner for state auditor, Lodge said:-

"It is no exaggeration to say that the coming elections in N. Y. and Mass. will decide whether the Government of those two states for the next year shall be American or Cossack."

Springfield Republican, Oct. 7, 1906
44 Sc. bk. 100, 119.

Severely criticizes Lodge. Regards the N. Y. and Mass. democrats, under their present leadership as a mob. The cossacks are the special champions of the military autocracy of Russia. Lodge has got Moran and Hearst, and the Cossacks terribly mixed. Springfield Republican, Oct. 7, 1906
44 Sc. bk. 100

Appeals to Democrats to defeat Moran. Says Republicans will fight to the end riot and violence and socialism which breed a worse tyranny than any despot can devise. Oct. 9, 1906
44 Sc. bk. 125

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Modus Vivendi as to Newfoundland agreed upon by U. S. and Great Britain. Oct. 22, 1906
45 Sc. bk. 19

Renewed, 1907
48 Sc. bk. 135

Pleases Gloucester. 48 Sc. bk. 135

Bill as products of child labor in Interstate Commerce.
Dec. 25, 1906
45 Sc. bk. 68

Criticism of Lodge's surrender to Roosevelt on the Blawsville colored troops matter.

Quotes from Gridiron Club:-

T. R. had a little Lodge
Well trained and nicely taught
He did whatever T.R. said
and thought what T.R. thought.

Mr. Lodge is personally honest.

Why then *** does Lodge occupy himself so rarely with promoting measures which Mass. desires and needs.******

What restrains him, for instance, from telling Roosevelt bluntly that Mass. wants an extra session of Congress on March 5 for the revision of the tariff***

"Is it Mr. Lodge's expert opinion that the proud places in history have gone to men who jumped to serve a ruler, rather than to men who, in season and out of season, have served a people?"

Boston Herald Jan. 31, 1907
45 Sc. bk. 93

Tariff revision request sent to Roosevelt signed by 221 out of 280 members of Mass. Legislature, headedby Gov. Guild
Jan. - 1907
45 Sc. bk. 113

Roosevelt will confer with Lodge and Crane before replying. Lodge has told him he ought to discuss the revision situation and let Mass. voters know exactly where he stands.
Jan. - 1907
45 Sc. bk. 114

Roosevelt promises consideration.
Feb. 20, 1907
46 S.c. bk. 11

Attacks Port differentials in address before Mass. Senate
Mar. 20, 1907
46 Sc. bk. 81

Declines to comment on article by Roberts, Ex-Treasurer of U.S. advising reduction of the tariff to do away with the Treasury surplus menace.
July 30, 1907
48 Sc. bk. 59, 60

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Lodge advises reduction of surplus by paying off the public debt. Aug. 9, 1907
48 Sc. bk. 89

Roberts says Lodge's suggestion to reduce the surplus by paying off the national debt is impracticable, as, with the exception of the 3%'s (63 plus millions due next year) they could only be bought at a premium and any attempt of the Treasury to buy 200 millions would put up their price to an amount not to be thought of. The 2% bonds are nearly all pledged for national bank notes and to withdraw them would contract the currency to a degree producing disaster. Aug. 10, 1907
48 Sc. bk. 69, 70

Lodge said:-
"What I said was in the course of a popular speech. I referred to paying debts as one method by which the surplus has been disposed of hitherto. I am perfectly aware that there are no bonds payable now, and what I said was entirely as a suggestive method. I said nothing whatsoever about the currency."
Aug. 10, 1907
48 Sc. bk. 70

C.S.H. says Lodge at the Republican meeting at Nantasket, Thursday, suggested that to meet the objection that selling the 2% bonds would result in wiping out the national bank currency, the national bank notes could be based on the gold reserve. C.S.H. points out that to give to these notes the same security as did the 2% bonds, 600 millions of gold must be withdrawn from circulation and pledged behind the national bank notes, and says that such a scheme of contraction is astounding.
Aug. 11, 1907
48 Sc. bk. 71

Opposes public opinion bill, introduced in Mass. legislature
Sept. 16, 1907
49 Sc. bk. 19

Tariff

This election has nothing to do with tariff revision. We shall, I hope and believe, declare for revision, - for which I have been urging for 3 years, - at the next national convention.
We shall then, I trust, carry that revision into effect along protective lines.
In coming Presidential election we shall be glad to discuss -- whether the American people wish to hand over the tariff to those who would destroy it or leave it with those would revise it only in accordance with the principles of protection.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Reciprocity

Reciprocity with Canada is another trick to divert us from the real questions of the hour ****

It is another red herring drawn across the trail.

This "chatter" is used as a screen to shut out the real issues of the campaign*****

Canada does not want a reciprocity treaty and all the world knows it.

City of Boston

People of Mass. will not permit their capital city, existing under their charter, to be robbed at home and discredited abroad.

The revelations of the Finance Commission, the increasing debt, the declining credit ***** would be enough to command state action for which we Republicans are responsible.

Apart from the proved facts, the air is heavy with stories of the corruption at City Hall, of offices sold, of percentages taken, of payrolls loaded **** which should be rigidly investigated.

We must sustain the Finance Commission and supplement its labors with the strong hand of the law making powers.

If legislation is needed to punish the guilty or to protect the future of the city, the Republicans of the Legislature must be prepared to pass such laws.

R.R. Merger

This is the dominating question upon which the election turns.

Legislature wisely passed an Act embodying the recommendations of the Governor and arresting all action pending examination and consideration.

I am not prepared to say whether that merger would be benefitial to the state or whether it would be dangerous and therefore should be prevented by law.

The R.R. commission and legislature must consider this.

Many believe it would be of great benefit.

If correct, it ought to be permitted but only with the most stringent safeguards to protect the public interest.

I have no sympathy with the wild and wholesale denunciations of corporations as such in which the Democrats of the Legislature are prone to indulge.

Corporations and combinations are part of the economic development of modern times and modern business could not be conducted without them * * * but they have attained a power which can not safely be left unchecked.*****

If the commerce of Boston and the business of Mass. are to be placed at the mercy of a single, great R.R. corporation, controlled and managed by citizens of other states, the Government control by this state must be as thorough and effective as it is within our power to make it and

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
every guaranty must be obtained against possible damage to the public interest.
Suggested guaranties:-
No undue increase of rates
Business of the state to be properly protected.
No diversion of experts from Boston
It would be in the interest of this consolidated railroad to keep up the business of New England, but not necessarily that of Boston.
Should consider whether express companies should be allowed to own a large or controlligg amount of our railroad stocks.
Attacks Whitney as a director of B. & M. R.R. and as the representative and mouthpiece of the American Express Company.
The Standard Oil interests control the Amer. Express Company.
Oct. - 1907
49 Sc. bk. 80
Moran has grand jury issue a summons to Lodge who gives out an interview as to what he said about Boston in his speech
Oct. 8, 1907
49 Sc. bk. 106

Whitney attacks Lodge
Force bill
Oppesition to reciprocity
Helped beef trust by duty on hides
Oct. 11, 1907
49 Sc. bk. 116
50 " " 7

Lodge answers Whitney
Refers to his silver amendment to Wilson tariff bill
Those of us who believed in sound money and a sound currency were doing our utmost to stave off free silver.
Free silver and international bimetallism are different things.
No objection to double standard, which existed in world for many years, if whole world uses it.
Most of the gold standard men admit it would be perfectly safe.
All admit that in 1894 the currency supply was very low.
Closing of India mints and the demonetization of silver had checked the increase of the metallic circulation of the world.
McKinley was elected on a platform favoring international bimetallism, in 1896.
I have oppesed free silver always.
(No. He voted for the Conger bill.)

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Was glad in 1894 to try to bring about an international agreement.

McKinley appointed the Wolcott Commission, but it could not get an agreement.

(This Commission offered to open U. S. Mints to free coinage of silver, with the express authority of McKinley, at the ratio of 15½ to 1, if Great Britain would open the mints of India. The market ratio at this time was 40 to 1. Great Britain declined. See 35 Sc. bk. at 54)

I thought that amendment was right and I think so now. I have nothing to retract.

Reciprocity

Calls Whitney a Demagogue for advocating reciprocity with Canada when he knew Canada has refused it and does not any reciprocity treaty whatever.

Silver.

Believe Bryan was sincere but he made appeals with relation to silver which might be characterised as those of a demagogue.

Reciprocity

I have always favored reciprocity but by it I mean one thing and Whitney another.

I mean that Canada must give us concessions.

Canada does not want a reciprocity treaty.

As far back as Harrison's administration she broke off negotiations with Blaine because she would not reduce duties on New England manufactures.

I do not favor opening our markets unless she opens hers.

Merger

Am not for the merger nor against it.

Am not sufficiently informed ******

I am not competent to say at this time, and without further information that I have an opinion as to thwether the merger of these two great railroads will be a benefit to Mass. or not.

I want safeguards put in before the merger.

Oct. 30, 1907
50 Sc. bk. 70

Boston

Admits he said that Boston would be in the hands of a receiver if it were an ordinary business corporation, but denies he advocated a state commission for Boston.

Remedy is for citizens of all parties to unite and rescue their city.

Wants legislature to pass the legislation recommended by the Finance Commission.

Whitney replies to Ledge.

Oct. 31, 1907
50 Sc. bk. 73

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Ledge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Further replies to Roberts - Says Cortelyou stemmed the panic in Oct. 1907 by advancing many millions from the Treasury surplus which Roberts condemned.

Boston.
Denies ever advocating a state commission for Boston.
Remedy advocated - the same as in above speeches.
Oct. 31, 1907
50 Sc. bk. 82

Ledge says he has advocated the platform of the Mass. Rep. Convention of 1908 "on the ground of party harmony.
April 11, 1908
52 Sc. bk. 15

(The Convention declared:
"We stand absolutely by the principles of protection, but recognize that rates or schedules must be, from time to time, changed and revised. We belive certain existing schedules have become ill suited to present conditions and that our able Mass. delegation in the Congress will take the part the state demands and expects in securing speedily wise revision without abandoning protective principle or destroying our industries or pamperizing American labor.
April 11, 1908
52 Sc. bk. 14,15)

At meeting of the Repub. National Committee Ledge sits using the proxy of the Filipine member.
June -1908
53 Sc. bk. 14

New York Evening Post condemns Ledge for using a proxy at the National Committee meeting. Condemns the whole proceedings of the committee as to seating delegates.
Says three of Taft's hired men turned up with proxies **** to pass judicially on credentials which they themselves had secured.
June 8, 1908
53 Sc. bk. 14

Addresses Rep. National Convention as permanent chairman.
Speaks of menace of hugh fortunes and large combinations of capital.
Dangerous extremes threatened.
On one hand, radicals of reaction who resisted any change.
On the other, radicals of destruction who wished to change everything.
Roosevelt and the Republican Congress steered between these two extremes.
Made clear that the U. S. Government is never to be dominated by money and financial interests and that the political party which permits itself to be ruled by them is thereby doomed to defeat.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Favors Government control
Opposes Govt. ownership
Defends Roosevelt for enforcing the laws.
Praises Elkin's RR. law
Tariff.
We stand for protection to American industry and labor and we will resist all the assaults of free trade under whatever name it comes disguised.
(Platform:
"The Republican Party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration *****
The true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries.
Favors maximum and minimum rates.
The purpose of the Republican stated to be not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufactures, farmers, and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners etc. etc.
Favors a free exchange of products between the U.S. and Philippines, with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will form adequate protection to domestic interests.)

June 18, 1908
53 Sc. bk. 29

Attacks Olney for publicly coming out for Bryan.
Says Carlisle proposed to pay the Sherman notes of 1890 in silver dollars.
Bryan has never recanted his free silver views.
Supports Olney's Venezuelan policy.

Sept. 30, 1908
54 Sc. bk. 138

Lodge has become the foremost exponent of aristocratic demogogism, in barking forth the dangers of war with Japan.
Says Japan stands ready to make "insulting demands" on U.S.
Does not say what these are but prefers to throw out insinuating generalities **** He seeks to poison people's minds by mere accusations.
He deliberately arouses hatred between nations as an electoral expedient, having no concern for ultimate effects and looking only for the momentary capitalization of his jingo cry in the ballot box.
This is demogogy, if there ever was such a thing.
The man who is severest in his criticism of the democratic demagogism which vents itself upon the social and economic relations of the people, is often a price of demagogues in that more aristrocratic field which deals with armies

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
and navies and the problems of decent international intercourse ****
Springfield Republican, Oct. 15, 1908
55 Sc. bk. 8

Speaks for a larger navy Oct. - 1908
55 Sc. bk. 21

Great companies are making contracts contingent on defeat of Bryan and the election of Taft.

Tariff.

It is certain there will be a revision of the tariff, - it is promised by both parties.

The Republican Party is pledged to protective lines.

It will modify here, reduce there, in other places it may increase.

In the revision it will never lose sight of the cardinal principle that the duty must a little more than equal the lower labor cost of the foreign goods.

Attacks free trust made goods.

Attacks lower duties on the "necessaries of life."

Tariff for revenue is free trade.

Have never said the tariff alone will make prosperity but is is an element of prosperity.

The Dingley tariff has been in operation 12 years, one of depression, and 11 of unexampled prosperity.

Denies that present depression is caused by the Dingley tariff.

There is as great depression in our trade with England.

Oct. 23, 1908
55 Sc. bk. 33

Says the new tariff is full of reductions from end to end.

Ridicules the "myth" about the "consumer" being oppressed for the benefit of a few manufacturers and operatives

"Nobody ever pledged me to a revision downward any more than to a revision upward."

Republican Party pledged itself to a tariff revision on protective lines.

Attitude of the Finance Committee:-

Revision for best interests of the country.

If wise to reduce the duty we would reduce it.

If wiser to keep it the same, we would keep it the same.

If facts showed further protection needed, we would give it.

The revision generally is downward.

This bill is an intelligent increase of revision.

The worst thing that could happen would be to have the bill fail.

The claim that duties are added to the price of domestic products is an old, worn out, exploded fallacy.

The theory of an oppressed consuming public is a myth.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

"The people who are consumers only, who neither toil nor spin, are so few in this country that they are negligible and out to be neglected."

This is a nation of producers.

The wheat growing states of the west are your best market, a market which can not be taken away from you for a large part of all that you raise and all that you produce.

I want to see Idaho, Utah, Missouri and Colorado have the same protection I demand.

There is no duty on cotton. The south has left their rivers unused and their mines unopened. That great country was devoted to the production of a ingle staple.

In the Civil war the blockade but off their foreign trade and they were in a state of helpless industrial independence. The worst enemy the south had to meet in that great struggle was their own economic weakness.

Today the south under protection is beginning to get her share of the great riches nature has given her.

To tear it down wildly on an idea of general reduction, for the sake of reduction, would be disastrous *****

May 9, 1909
56 Sc. bk. 143

Dalliver's exposure of the cotton schedule gave Lodge and Aldrich a very bad half hour.

The Aldrich bill by its specific duties effects concealed but real additional protection to the already well protected cotton manufacturers of New England.

Cites cases.

Dalliver says Lodge in an interview said the average ad valorem rate on cotton had been increased.

Lodge says he said it had not been increased.

Dalliver said that, if so, Lodge was in error.

Lodge denies this.

Dalliver shows, that with 2 exceptions, every ad valorem rate is increased.

Lodge denies it.

Springfield Republican says there is a large increase; if no, why did Lodge say that the cotton schedule, as amended by the Senate "is of great value to Mass. industries."

Will it prove of great value to Mass. industries to have other sections learn that under the pretense of effecting a downward tariff revision, the highly protected manufacturers of this section have again been covertly stealing and trying to get away with still another increase of added protection?

May 9, 1909
56 Sc. bk. 144

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Lodge in Senate sought to show that the Republican national platform made no pledge of a downward revision of the tariff.

N. E. cotton mills have made only moderate dividends, - averaging not over 6% in 10 years.

Explains dividends in capital stock.

Wages have increased 10% in five years.

Admits that in estimating profits, he had not considered surplus or undivided profits.

Pleaded for protection for cotton mill laborers.

June 3, 1909
57 Sc. bk. 52

Lodge attempts to discredit Dalliver's figures by saying that importers undervalue.

June 9, 1909
57 Sc. bk. 66

Lodge says that is why tariff bill for which he has voted and in this bill, for which he intends to vote, there were many items which he should oppose if governed by local or selfish motives.

Attacks tariff for revenue only.

Speaks for free hides.

Although I am wedded to the interests of my state, I endeavor not to be unduly biased by them to the injury of any other state.

New England has 41 electoral votes, N. Y. has 39, New Jersey 12, and Delaware 3, - which could ill be spared either by the Republican Party or by the cause of protection.

Praises New England.

Quotes Webster defending his vote for the tariff of 1828

New England should receive the same consideration as is accorded to all Americans in all parts of the U.S.

June 20, 1909
57 Sc. bk. 100

Lodge kept off the floor most of the time during the hides debate. He may have had an intimation of Col. Clarke's letter favoring a duty on hides.

June 23, 1909
57 Sc. bk. 128

Lodge tells Somerville Board of Trade that the Pending Aldrich bill brings about 379 tariff reductions and only 30 increases.

LaFollette, from rate comparisons made by the Bureau of Statistics from the Senate Finance Committee's book of estimates showed that there were 288 increases of duty;in the cotton schedule alone there are 70 increases as against 21 decreases. The increases apply to importations in 1907 of $10382000; the decreases to importations of $44,794.

Even if Lodge were true as to number, how false in implication it could be is shown above in the matter of the cotton schedule. But is the Senator even right in his figures?

Boston Transcript, June 23, 1909
57 Sc. bk. 128

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
(Cited as Boston Transcript in scrap books. Can it be that it would speak thus of Lodge. I fear it may be a mistake and was said by some other paper.)

Claims tariff is a decided downward revision.
Hopes hides, made free in H.R., will be kept free in conference.
When reported from the Senate Committee bill sustained 379 decreases and only 40 increases.
Many more decreases since bill has been in Senate.
The continual assertion of revision upwards is entirely without foundation.
Wherever changes have been made the great body of them has been towards lower rates.
Cites cases.
Metal schedule.
Cotton schedule extends specific duties to new classes, but does not alter the present ad valorem rates.
Lumber decreased; also wood pulp.
Iron ore is decreased; also print paper.

July 6, 1909
58 Sc. bk. 19

Boston Transcript editorially says that Lodge has worked with the Aldrich group; that the liberal minded people of Mass. expect him, as also Senator Crane, to hold up the hands of Taft on this issue (i. e. lower duties) even if it involves breaking ranks with Aldrich. From 75% to 95% of the Mass. Republicans want the tariff bill Taft is trying to get. Where they agree with the President, they naturally desire to have these influential Senators stand by him.
No Republican President could today be elected whose policy was essentially different from that of Taft on the tariff **** The Senate, to safe itself, should make no exhibit of its unresponsiveness to public opinion by blocking the course of downward revision.

Boston Transcript, July 17, 1909
58 Sc. bk. 62

Hurneman tells Lodge that Schedule K lays a duty of 700% on wool adapted for corded woolen goods and a duty as low as 20% on wool used by worsted mills.

July 20, 1909
58 Sc. bk. 71

Says the bill, as finally enacted into law, is a good bill.
No one will say it is a revision upwards, it certainly has been a revision downward.
I am particularly pleased with the way Massachusetts fared.
Coal, scrap iron, iron ore and lumber have been lowered; hides and oil have been made free.
Hides.
The duty on hides has benefitted only the Chicago packers; we don't produce enough to supply our demand; the Chicago packer has been able to sell his hides at the same price we pay for the imported ones, namely,

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

the world's market price plus the 15% duty.
The duty has been clear velvet to the Chicago packer who has to produce hides as part of his business.
To those who don't produce them but have to buy them, the 15% duty has been a handicap.
There is no question about it, - the duty on hides is of benefit to the butcher only, not to the farmer.
Scrap iron reduced from $4 to $1 per ton
Protection to lithograph industry increased.
Watch schedule was revised chiefly to prevent fraud on revenue.

Aug. - 1909
58 Sc. bk. 112

The country understood that there was to be a downward revision and the revision was downward.
The tariff of 1897 had 2024 items, not including the free list.
Under the newtariff 1150 of these items were unchanged,654 decreased, and 220 increased.
The consumption value of the decreased articles was in round numbers, 5 billions of dollars; on the articles increased 878 millions
Of the increases:-
579 millions on chemicals, perfumeries, pomades, wines, liquors and silks. These were largely luxuries.
This leaves 272 millions of consumption increased and 5 billions decreased.
If this is not downward revision, then words have no meaning.
The tariff does not increase prices.
Prices have advanced all over the world
If tariff increases prices, its reduction should decrease prices.
Hides.
Yet hides, made free, have increased in price since the tariff bill was passed.
Cotton, on the free list, has increased in price
Petroleum oil, on free list has increased.
Sugar, on the dutiable list, has decreased in price.
The tariff on beef and pork was reduced but prices have risen
The duty on land was decreased but its price has risen
Have no doubt but that certain prices have increased by combinations to control the market. If such be proved, I favor any legislation to remedy such an evil.
If your effect low prices by the tariff it will only be by getting the low prices which come from business disaster.
Beef is cheap in China because the people live on rice.
If you will all live on rice and work for Chinese wages you will be able to get beef at 4 cents per pound.
We lowered the duty on pig iron; 7000 tons were imported into Seattle the other day; Hankowhas erected a modern steel rolling mill; they can hire 15 Chinese for the wages paid to

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

one iron worker at Pittsburgh; our labor is only 10% more efficient; how long before the mill will be putting steel rails into the U.S. etc. etc.

Mar. 20, 1910
60 Sc. bk .144

Corded woolen manufacturers put questions to Lodge, - signed by Robert Bleakie.

Will you favor an ad valorem tariff on wool and its by-products?

The present specific duty is levied on grease and dirt in the raw wool, making the duty prohibitory on wool needed for clothing by people of moderate means while levying a low duty on wools required for high priced worsteds.

Mar. 22, 1910
61 Sc. bk. 35

In more recent times the Republican Party wavered on the silver question and gained nothing by so doing ****

The Republican Party promised to revise the tariff and has done it *****

We are not prepared to yield a jot or offer any apologies.

Give it a reasonable trial

To enter upon another revision now would arrest and paralyze business.

Is it not wise to await the recommendations of the tariff Board before entering upon any new and perilous experiments.

April 9, 1910
61 Sc. bk. 110

Boston Post attacks Lodge's comparison of prices between Detroit and Winsor, Ontario. Says prices are higher in Detroit. Lodge quoted 33 prices, and claimed that 19 showed lower prices in Detroit than in Winsor. The Boston Post investigated and found that prices in Detroit were higher than in Windsor in 17 cases in which Lodge said they were lower. Lodge claimed that 22 out of the 33 were lower in Detroit. The Post shows that 17 of the 33 were higher in Detroit.

April 10, 1910
61 Sc. bk. 114

C.S.H. says Lodge's speech helped elect Foss as Lodge merely said in his one speech that the people must vote the Republican ticket without giving any reason and that the Republicans, very much in lack of reasons, gave more votes to Foss than to the Republican candidate.

April 14, 1910
61 Sc. bk. 121

Denies that there has been any change in the Philippines as to the Friar Land law.

April 22, 1910
62 Sc. bk. 6
" " " 12

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Lodge says it was a slip of the tongue when he said that Section 15 of the Philippine bill related to the friar lands.

May 5, 1910
62 Sc. bk. 85

Barrett Wendell gives a long eulogy on Lodge. Reviews his whole life. A true public servant.

May 1, 1910
62 Sc. bk. 54

S. A. Bopkins in writing on "jokers" says Lodge slipped into the sundry civil bill a little "joker" enabling the Secretary of War to buy for the Panama R. R. Company two steamships of American Register, of certain specification. The ships were not named, but no ships in the world came within the specifications except the "Shawmut" and "Tremont" owned by the Boston S. S. Company and tied up at Seattle, there being no profitable trade for them.

The price paid was $1,157,000 and the Government paid $56,000 to get them around to N. Y.

Congressman Rainey showed up the matter.

Lodge's friends said that ships were badly needed at Panama.

Col. Goethals testified before the Congressional committee:-

The ships can only be used at Panama by lightering the cargo
They draw loaded from 27 to 30 feet
We have only 25 feet at Christobal
Will have to dredge and build a pier to use them.
Their speed is 11 knots as against 12 to 14 for the 4 vessels already in use there.

They are not as adaptable and useful to our purposes as smaller ships would be.

If Lodge's amendment had mentioned smaller specifications there would have been a considerable list to pick from.

Col. Goethals admitted that these ships had been charged to canal construction without any benefit to the canal, and added that their purchase had not been recommended by the commission.

Lodge is entitled to the credit for beguiling the Government into buying 2 ships it did not want, which were dead on their owners hands, which were slower than the ships already in use, which could not enter the harbor for which they were intended, and could not have docked if they had entered *** which were, inshort, a pair of marine whits elephants costing Uncle Sam, thus far, $1,200,000 of additional cash dumped into a bottomless hole *****

The American Magazine
May, 1910
62 Sc. bk. 65

Lodge's plea wins 2 battleships.

May 24, 1910
62 Sc. bk. 136

Butler Ames announces his candidacy against Lodge.

June 27, 1910
63 Sc. bk. 50

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Accuses Lodge of securing the purchase of two calliers by the Government at a price in excess of that at which more desirable boats could be bought, said boats not being needed or asked for by the Navy in order to render cringing service to some Boston capitalists so that they might stand by him with their wealth and power and political influence.

Says that this was to take what belonged to the country for his political allies and reflects neither honor upon himself nor on the state *** *

A long bitter attack

The Lodge machine and the lobby defeated in the Senate the direct primary bill which had passed the H. R.******

The issue of the coming campaign will be Lodgeism and political misrule, with the open connivance of the machine lobby with large financial interests to control elections and legislative action.

June 27, 1910
63 Sc. bk. 51

Special correspondent of the Transcript says the Collier charges started in the National Democratic Monthly; that the Colliers were owned by the N.E. Gas & Coke Co; that Lodge's bill had its instance in the desire of the Navy to secure ships quickly, hence the provision that ships already constructed might be purchased; an offer was made by the N.E. Gas and Coke Co. coming within the specifications; the ships were built by the Fore River ship and Engine Co.; built to carry coal from the south; that failure to build a R.R. to the coast to transport the coal left the ships temporarily useless to the owners.

Lodge introduced a resolution authorising their purchase for about $1,800,000.

This was only slightly in excess of their original cost.

The company finally offered them at or below cost.

The legislation was passed byt Newberry decided to apply the money to the construction of much more expensive colliers.

Had the sale gone through, and Lodge earnestly hoped it would, the Government would have got a good bargain and Mass. labor would have been employed in the construction of colliers to take their place.

Lodge has never apologised for this attempt to assist the wage workers as well as the capitalists of his state and never will.

June 27, 1910
63 Sc. bk. 52

Lodge defends tariff plank of Nat. Rep. platform, - as to difference in labor costs plus a reasonable profit, - as the measure of protection.

Praises tariff Board

Attack tariff for revenue only.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Await report of tariff board before another revision.
June 29, 1910
63 Sc. bk. 55, 57.

Lodge's high cost of living report shows he is simply a theorist and politician.
July - 1910
63 Sc. bk. 79

Says future revision must wait.

Hides
Says he resisted the duty of 15% put in Dingley bill
We were not warranted, under the conditions of business at that time, in seeking to defeat the tariff as a whole because of this single item.
No opportunity for action came until the revision of last year.

Lumber.
A revenue duty of 10% on lumber is an ample protective duty.

Hides.
Are a by-product.
Cattle are not raised for hides.
The imposition of the duty put the independent tanners of the country at a hopeless disadvantage and simply turned the duty into the pockets of the packers.
We got the duty removed but the duty on boots and shoes was reduced from 25% to 10%.
After the removal of the duty the hides of native packer steers increased, showing that the duty did not affect the price.
Since Jan. 1, 1910, these hides and those of branded cows has fallen to the price of March and April 1909 when still dutiable.
Dry hides are still2 cents higher than before the passage of the Payne-Aldrich bill.
These quoted prices all show that we were perfectly right when we said that the hide duty did not govern the price <u>but simply served for an additional profit and advantage to the packers of Chicago.</u>
We have been able, with free hides, to increase our exports of manufactures of leather over the corresponding periods under the old tariff and thereby give more employment to American workmen.
The imports of boots and shoes, however, have increased.
It is doubtful whether 10% will give sufficient protection.
The removal of the duty on hides was a great achievement and one very necessary to the sound condition of our great industry.
The price of hides and skins is a world's price.
No more revision until the Tariff Board investigates.
July - 1910
63 Sc. bk. 121

Speech on tariff reductions; iron ore, scrap iron, coal, lumber, oiland hides. Scrap iron is of great importance to Mass. industries.
July 17, 1910
63 Sc.bk. 134

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Lodge assisted Aldrich in increasing the duties on cotton goods although Lippitt said the importations are not so large as to justify asking an increase of duties.

As Lodge puts it, the charge is that he did too much for New England in securing increased tariff protection where even the interests favored had not asked for it and did not need it.

The chances are that this section will pay dearly for that gratuitous cotton tariff grab of last year.

Springfield Republica, July 27, 1910
63 Sc. bk. 129

The Senate took 129 votes on the tariff; from 26 Lodge was absent; he voted with Aldrich 102 times; he voted against Aldrich only once. He stood shoulder to shoulder with Aldrich.

Boston Common. Aug. 6, 1910
63 Sc. bk. 151

Speech against revision of tariff.

Aug. 21, 1910
63 Sc. bk. 157

Attacks Senate Minority report that tariff caused rise in prices.

Cites increases caused by combinations

Admits that a tariff at first may increase prices, e.g. tinned plate, but finally a great industry was established and prices fell to the normal world price

Cotton has increased in price but is on free list.

Port has increased but the duty was lowered.

The Navy bought beef at much lower prices than they had to pay abroad.

Compares wages at home and abroad in cordage and boots and shoes.

Says if tariff raises prices, a reduction must lower them.

No further revision until tariff commission reports.

Aug. 18, 1910
64 Sc. bk. 27

You can't lay down any general rule and say that the tariff is added to the price of every article it affects.

It is added to articles where we want to protect an industry against foreign competition.

It has no effect upon the great body of articles which we export.

Aug. 28, 1910
64 Sc. bk. 71

Butler Ames is to fight Lodge. Ames' history.

Aug. 21, 1910
64 Sc. bk. 46

Lodge's jubilification as to what Mass. got out of the Payne-Aldrich bill is becoming comparatively faint.

Situation now is different from that expected by Lodge when he assisted Aldrich in sneaking into the "downward revision" higher duties on cottons in face

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
of the fact that representatives of the association of manufacturers had declared that the old duties were high enough and that importations under them were no larger than required for a healthful competition.
Langshaw has declared that the new duties have placed the cotton industry in a serious predicament.
Springfield Republican, Aug. 23, 1910
64 Sc. bk. 61

Two years ago, Lodge, when asked to support a tariff commission said:-
"Information! We don't want information! What we want is votes!"
Boston Traveller, Aug. 25,1910
64 Sc. bk. 64, 65

Lodge objects to immediate tariff revision
Aug. 31, 1910
64 Sc. bk. 99

Butler Ames says he is fighting Lodge and his corrupt machine.
Aug. 31, 1910
64 Sc. bk. 101

Increased prices not caused by tariff.
Cites cases of lower prices in U.S. than in Canada: - Beef, hay, grain, butter, milk, eggs, flour, boots & shoes.
Sept. 2, 1910
64 Sc. bk. 107, 108

Every time last year the tariff commission was before the Senate, Lodge failed to vote for it or was unfortunately absent from the Senate Chamber, while his Old Guard associates votdd against the Commission.
N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 3, 1910
64 Sc. bk. 134

Ames attacks Lodge.
"One of the notorious abuses of his opportunity and position as a Senator of the U.S., and of which he has been accused openly on the floor of the House of Representatives and in the public press in the last two years, and up to date, has not seen fit to make explanation or defense, was when he tried, by craftily worded amendment to the naval appropriation bill, to sell two colliers, built at the Fore River shipyards and owned by a wealthy Boston syndicate to the Government at a price far in excess of their value for that purpose. He craftily worded his amendment by specifications so that no other ships could be bought except these two ships.
The ships were built to carry coal delivered at Norfolk, Va., by H. H. Rogers Railroad from the Virginia coal lands.
The panic stopped the building of the R.R
Then the owners got Lodge to secure an appropriation to take these ships off their hands.
The H. R. blocked this plan by changing the amendment by authorizing the secretary to call for bids thereby opening

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
the appropriation of 1½ millions to competition.
Lodge, notwithstanding, tried to force these ships on the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Newberry, but without avail.
Lodge went to Roosevelt who asked the Secretary, in Lodge's presence if something could not be done to help Lodge.
The Secretary said better ships could be purchased at a lower price.
Robsevelt sustained the Secretary.
Bids were called for and two other colliers were purchased, better ships in every way, with a saving ofnearly $500,000.
Says Wardwell, head of the lobby, is under the rule of Lodge, and his close adviser.

Sept. 6,1910
64 Sc. bk 145

Lodge says the decision of the Hague Tribune as to Newfoundland fishery rights resulted in a victory for the U.S. on 5 out of the 7 points.

Sept. 8, 1910
64 Sc. bk. 160

Tariff has no effect on prides, which have been increasing for from 10 to 15 years.
Addition to price by a duty is made once for all when the duty is imposed.
Tariff can not increase prices from year to year unless new increased duties are imposed each year.
Not true that the tariff increases the price of all articles upon which a duty is placed.

Sept. 9, 1910
65 Sc. bk. 6

Same as above as to effect of duties
When articles are not produced in the U.S. or not in sufficient quantities, the duty is added to the price, - e.g. sugar and French wines.
The duty on cereals has no effect because we are exporters and not importers.
There is another class where the duty is added in whole or in part to the price of the article, and it is this higher price which enables us to maintain the industry in the U.S
There is a very large class where the duty secures the American industry and domestic competition brings the price down to the foreign level.
Sample of this class:-
Lithographs, slight increase of duties. Prices have been reduced.

Sept. 9, 1910
65 Sc. bk. 8

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Reciprocity
Am not responsible for trade relations between Canada and U. S. Bothcountries must act.
Sept. 16 1910
65 Sc. bk. 64

Tariff not responsible for the high prices.
Sept. 22, 1910
65 Sc. bk. 95

Ames attacks Lodge. Wardwell the head of the lobby one of Lodge's trusted and faithful lieutenants. Lodge stopped at his house one night.
Sept. 24, 1910
65 Sc. bk. 110

Even C.S.H. could not defeat Lodge for the Senate, even with his ability and standing.

If Lodge were truly candid he would not disregard the agitation for further revision, in his own party. It is this affected blindness of Mr. Lodge to actual conditions and his insincere approval of all that his party had done and omitted to do that cause intelligent men todeny to him the character of a great Senator.
N. Y. Sun, Oct. - 1910
66 Sc. bk. 75

Praises Mass. It never has had a boss
Oct. 27, 1910
66 Sc. bk. 136, 144

Lodge welcomes Roosevelt in Boston.
Oct. 22, 910
66 Sc. bk. 138, 144

Roosevelt praises Lodge. Lodge has helped labor. Appeals for Lodge's election as Senator.
Oct. 22, 1910
66 Sc. bk. 144

Ames repeats charges against Lodge as to the colliers. Does not see how Roosevelt could have forgotten about it, nor, remembering it, how he could consistently ask for Lodge's election.
Oct. 22, 1910
67 Sc. bk. 1

Lodge answers Foss charge as to campaign expenses.
In 5 campaigns for Congress expenses averaged between $3000 and $3500 each.
In the campaign of Robinson against Butler in 1883 when Lodge was chairman of the state committee, $70,000 was subscribed by Republican and independents.
Lodge spent the first time he ran for the Senate, between $300 and $400 for printing circulars; spent nothing in the 2nd or 3rd campaign.
This year, has contributed what he could afford to the state committee.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

In 24 years service in Washington have spent no money except what I have subscribed to the state committee and the city committee of Lynn.

No candidate for the legislature has received money from me in his contest at the primaries.

Have spent no money in the Town of Hanson.

Have never speculated

Foss admits he has spent $40,000 in campaign for Lt. Governor, - more than I ever spent in politics in my whole life.

Foss's other expenses may be readily imagined.

Foss tried for the Congressional nomination against Mellville Adams and his expenditures were notorious.

The Boston Post said on Oct. 13, 1902, that Sullivan is making a fight against political debauchery.

I supported Foss twice for Congress but the District was disgusted with him and he was twice defeated.

Col. Benton then defeated him for delegate to the national convention, and large sums were spent in his behalf.

Later he used similar methods as candidate for Lt. Governor with like results.

He tried to buy the Republican Party and failed.

He tried to buy the Democratic party and has failed.

By devious methods he has received its nomination.

No man who knows anything of politics doubts that, if the Democratic party had been left to choose its candidate without the sinister use of money, Mr. Haulin would have been nominated.

Foss got only a bare majority of the mail ballot and only defeated Mr. Haulin, who had no money to throw into the contest, by less than a dozen votes.

The question now is, can he buy Mass. *******

Reads from Boston Traveller, which asks Foss whether he has made any trade withthe Boston machine and whether he plans to make a large expenditure of money in the campaign.

Oct. 23,1918
67 Sc. bk. 12, 41.

Ames charges Lodge with foisting the Tremont and Suffolk on the Government.

Renews his charges as to the two colliers.

(He calls these the Tremont and Suffolk, probably by mistake as these were actually bought by the Government, while the two colliers were not.)

Many papers have refused to print my accusations, which I can prove.

Lodge says he will not answer any attacks made on him.

Oct. 23, 1910
67 Sc. bk. 14

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Denies he opposed the tariff commission. Says he helped Aldrich who drafted the clause.

Oct. 23, 1910
67 Sc. bk. 18, 34

Reviews his campaign expenses as shown in previous speech.

Oct. 24, 1910
67 Sc. bk. 23

Ida Tarbell attacks Lodge.

Lodge was right in saying that the farmer got nothing and the beef trust everything from the duty on hides.

Lodge was faithful to our hides, but he voted, -

To add 50 cents a dozen to the duty on cotton gloves
To increase barley duty from 24 to 30 cents per bushel
To increase duty on pig lead from $30 to $42.50 per ton.
To increase duty on rubber goods from 30 to 35%
To increase the Dingley rates on wool waste.
To support existing duty on woolens.

A stand patter, except on hides.

Oct. 26, 1910
67 Sc. bk. 44, 45

Foss says the records show that Lodge spent $12,352.19 in his first campaign for the Senate, with the Nahant records mining, - instead of $300 or $400 as he now claims.

Oct. 26, 1910
67 Sc. bk. 45, 48, 50

Reciprocity

Have always believed in Foss trade and reciprocity with Canada.

Foss's position, - to remove our duties and let Canada's stand is neither free trade nor reciprocity.

I want arrangements that will enlarge Canada's trade with us and ours with her.

Oct. 26,1910
67 Sc. bk. 49, 50

Lodge says figure of $12,352.19 includes the amount $7405 he gave to the state committee, not one cent ofwhich was spent "for me or by me."

Mr. Hamlin states that he spent in the preliminary campaign $2300.

I know Mr. Hamlin and I have no doubt but that that is an honest return.

Foss states his expenditures were $237.

For this modest sum we enjoyed the spectacle at the Quincy House the night before the Convention, the scenes at Faneuil Hall the canvass of the delegates and the straw ballot.

We know what kind of a return that was.

It is currently reported that an advertising contract for $25000 has just been made.

Oct. 27, 1910
67 Sc. bk. 59, 61, 62.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Reciprocity.
* Earnestly desirous of promiting the best possible relations with Canada in every direction. Have said this over and over again in past 20 years.
Gives history of Canadian reciprocity.
Hamlin, whom I know and believe to be honest, says he spent $2,300 on his campaign.
Foss claims that he spent $237.
Do you believe him?
Oct. 26, 1910
67 Sc. bk. 90

Hides
Boot and shoe industry will be injured by revision; they have free hides and a duty on their products. The Democrats will restore the duty on hides or put boots and shoes on the free list.
Attacks tariff for revenue only.
Oct. 29, 1910
67 Sc. bk. 96, 99, 100, 108, 112

Boston American attacks Lodge
Every voter for Lodge does so at the expense of his family.
A cold blooded politician, etc. etc.
Oct. 29, 1910
67 Sc. bk. 99

Criticism of Lodge statement as to campaign expenditures.
Boston Post, Oct. 31, 1910
67 Sc. bk. 105

Opposes Foss's plan for reciprocity.
Oct. 30, 1910
67 Sc. bk. 149

Boston common implies that the special interests which are back of Lodge engineered the riot in the Democratic convention.
Oct. 15, 1910
68 Sc. bk. 8

Opposes Foss's kind of reciprocity.
B. F. Sturtevant Co. strike
Women as core makers
Hamlin is an honorable man, and no one doubts the honesty of his return.
Foss made a return of $237
Comment is superfluous.
Nov. 6, 1910
68 Sc. bk. 16

Bates and Crane favor Lodge for Senator.
Nov. 16, 1910
68 Sc. bk. 97

Legislature is apparently deadlocked on the Senatorship.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
112 Democrats in House and 15 in Senate. Total 127
13 Republicans say under no circumstances will they vote for Lodge
This makes 140 adverse votes, which is exactly 1/2 of the legislature.
List of Republicans who have declared against Lodge
Gaston probably will be nominated to fight Lodge in Legislature
Nov. 16, 1910
68 Sc. bk. 97.
Republicans may not dare to put up Lodge as their candidate.
Nov. 11, 1910
68 Sc. bk. 99
Lodge's friends profer confidence.
Nov. 14, 1910
68 Sc. bk. 105
A change of 14 votes would defeat Lodge. Fourteen Republicans may be found who will vote for C.S.H.
Rochester Union. Nov. 11, 1910
65 Sc. bk. 105
Unless some of the opposition Republicans change Lodge canôt be elected except by Democratic votes.
Must have 141 Republican votes to be elected
If the one socialist member should vote with the Democrats some one other than Lodhe can be elected.
The anti Lodge Republicans might agree on McCall
Guild and Bates have come out for Lodge but each may be a candidate if Lodge should withdraw.
Draper, Weeks and Lawrence have said they are not candidates but have come out for Lodge.
Nov. 16, 1910
68 Sc. bk 107
A Boston Democrat says Lomasney will deliver to Lodge all the Dem. votes he can influence; that Lomasney has been on good terms with Lodge for a long time; that Lodge has secured employment for Lomasney's constituents, and that Lomasney had rendered favors to the Republicans in return ,- as when he favored Frothingham.
Springfield Republican.
Nov. 14, 1910
68 Sc. bk. 109
Foss demands that Lodge withdraw.
Shall never sign his credentials except at end of a campaign which will make the last one look like an afternoon tea party.
Will take the stump against him, etc. etc.
Nov. 21, 1910
68 Sc. bk. 118
Foss says he will not fight Lodge after he takes his seat as Governor. Nov. 23, 1910
68 Sc. bk. 133
Believed that Foss wants the Senatorship.
Nov. - 1910 146

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Poll of Republicans
Whole number 153
Necessary to a choice. 141
Total polled 140
Lodge 62
Against Lodge 14
Ames 7
Guild 2
Bates 1
Walker 1
Against Lodge, no choice given 2
Non committal 64
Nov. 23, 1910
68 Sc. bk. 148

Moody declares for Lodge
Nov. 30, 1910
68 Sc. bk. 159

Foss tours Cape Cod in opposition to Lodge
Nov. - 1910
69 Sc. bk. 7, 8.

Senator Dillingham and Gallinger praise Lodge.
Nov. - 1910
69 Sc. bk. 9

Lodge's friends worried over his silence at Foss's attack. Must show his hand. Lodge believes silence is best policy. Opposes election of Senators by direct vote.
Dec. 11, 1910
69 Sc. bl. 17

Lodge writes to Robert Bleakie
Favors tariff commission
Agrees with Taft that tariff should be taken up by separate schedules to avoid the evils of the "unit rule."
Dec. 14, 1910
69 Sc. bk. 33

Some items in schedule K (wool) should be reduced with corresponding reductions of compensatory duties.
Schedule K was not discussed at last revision.
Bleakie writes to Lodge.
In your Gloucester speech you admitted that you voted on amendments to schedule K contrary to your belief as to what was right because otherwise the wool Senators would have defeated the bill.
If reelected, will you be controlled by the unit rule or will you work, speak and vote in accordance with your convictions and such instructions as you may receive from the commonwealth.
We asked you:
Do you favor the immediate and thorough revision of Sdhedule K?
How long should Congress wait, before such revision, for a report from the tariff board?

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Should not the 62nd Congress revise Schedule K in Dec. 1911 whether or not the tariff Board has reported?

You make a vague answer not inconsistent with your claim that revision should await the report of the Tariff Board.

What do you mean by the extraordinary statement that Schedule K was not discussed at the last revision?

Do you forget Senator Dolliver's speeches on April 22, May 4, June 8, 9 and 10, 1909, when he analyzed Schedule K?

It is true you did not discuss Schedule K.

You sat silent when the corded woolen manufacturers pleaded for justice.

When Schedule K was exposed by Dalliver, LaFollette, Cummins and Nelson you uttered not a syllable.

You ask us to say what we want.

We refer you to our statement to the Finance Committee of April 7, 1909, and our statement to the President of July 27, 1909

Quotes these statements.

Dec. 17, 1910
69 Sc. bk. 33

Gaston withdraws as candidate because, he says, Foss has made it impossible to elect a Democrat and no one has a chance against Lodge but a progressive Republican.

Gaston opposed Foss's state wide campaign and wanted a caucus

Dec. 22, 1910
69 Sc. bk. 40

Gaston's withdrawal is regarded by Washington as clinching Lodge's election.

Moorfield Storey is a receptive candidate against Lodge.

Norman White says Foss's statement as to Lodge's votes on the tariff is false; that Lodge voted for 650 reductions and for 35 amendments reducing the H.R. rates

Gives list in detail. Voted:-

For increase. 8 times
For decrease 24 "

Complete list by dates.

Dec. 27, 1910
69 Sc. bk. 44, 57

Defeat of Lodge the great issue.

Holycke Telegram, Dec. 23, 1910
69 Sc. bk. 49

Pamphlet showing Lodge's work for labor and humanity.

69 Sc. bk. 56

Reciprocity.

The committee of 100 on reciprocity write Lodhe to tell him his precise attitude on reciprocity with Canada. They say that if Lodge's views coindide with theirs that Lodge can do more for reciprocity than any other man in the state. Dec. 18, 1910
69 Sc. bk. 60

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Lodge replies:

Statement that he has been and now is hostile to commercial reciprocity with Canada is totally without foundation.

Quotes speech of April 2, 1903

Have never changed.

Quotes speech at Northampton, Oct. 25, 1910

If elected to the Senate I should do everything within my power to promote it

For many years I have labored to bring about the best possible relations **** and to remove all obstacles which other points of difference presented when negotiations have been opened for a reciprocity treaty.

Among treaties which have helped our relations are:

Alaskan boundary treaty
International boundary treaty
Lake Fisheries treaty
International water ways treaty
Newfoundland fisheries arbitration

I shall do everything I can, if reelected, to promote in every way reciprocity with Canada.

No one can feel more keenly than I the beneficial effect which a treaty of reciprocity with Canada would have to the business of New England and the commerce of the Port of Boston.

Dec. 22, 1910
69 Sc. bk. 60

The committee of 100, with a large number of other names declare for Lodge's election feeling he can do more than any other man for reciprocity with Canada, etc. 69 Sc. bk. 60

Seven Republicans, members of former Legislatures, issue anaddress against Lodge.

Declared the consumer a "myth" and denied anyone had ever pledged him to a revision downwad more than to a revision upward.

Jan. 2, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 61

Reactionary; alliance with special interests; etc. etc.

Gaston insists on a caucus and sticking to a Democrat against Lodge to the end.

Jan. 3, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 62

Rushforth, of the Progressive League, favors Lodge

Jan. 3, 1911
69 Sc. bk 62

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

H. M. Whitney declares for Lodge for Senator, as best man to bring about free trade with Canada through reciprocity. Jan. 3, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 62

Says would have liked to see Gaston elected but as he has withdrawn he will support Lodge. Full letter
Jan. 3, 1911,
69 Sc. bk. 67

Admiral Bowles declares for Lodge.
Jan. 3, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 63

Foss says the committee of 100 advocated reciprocity only as a pretense; that they were always ready to sell out on some pretext or other.
Jan. 3, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 63

Lodge's address at Symphony Hall.
States his early career
Praises Gov. Russell and Douglas
First service in U.S. Senate was in special session called Aug. 7, 1893 to repeal Sherman purchase law.
The law had proved in operation to be the great weapon of the silver mine owners in debasing our currency and in placing the U.S. upon the single silver standard.
Introduced a resolution of repeal.
Did all in my power to support Cleveland for this repeal
Civil Service Reform
Quotes favorable articles
For a strong navy
Immigration
Justice for the Philipoines
Foreign relations
Believer in protection
Voted for Payne Aldrich Tariff, knowing it had defects.
States articles made one.
Believes in difference in cost of production theory of protection
Supported the tariff commission
Believe tariff changes should be made schedule by schedule onreports of tariff commission.

Raw materials
You can't give free raw materials to the manufacturer against the will of the agricultural states.
What is one man's raw material is another man's finished product.

Reciprocity
Reciprocity can be obtained only with the assent of Canada.
Have always favored reciprocity.
Quotes speeches.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Canada must give an equivalent.
Favors arrangement which will benefit both countries
Have favored progressive legislation
Cites acts.
Postal savings law
Voted for corporation tax, for constitutional amendment for an income tax and passed in favor of its passage.
Approved direct nomination law passed by Legislature.
Twice voted against direct election of Senators
Opposed compulsory initiative and referendum
Supported Taft
Praises Mass.
(Makes no reply to Ames.)

Jan. 4, 1911.
69 Se. bk. 67

Negotiations to begin for a new trade treaty with Newfoundland. Last attempt was in 1905 when the treaty negotiated was pigeonholed after being amended by Lodge, representing the Gloucester fishing interests.

Jan. 11, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 77

Butler Ames repeats the Collier charges.
Says Roosevelt called Lodge and Sec. Newberry to the White House and said:
"Newberry, can't you and my friend Cabot get together on this proposition?"
Newberry said he would not consent to the purchase of the two colliers, as the price was far in excess of their value and that he would insist on advertising for bids.
When the facts were explained to Roosevelt and he saw that Lodge was attempting to purchase these colliers to satisfy some friends on State street, and that there was a "rake off" of $500,000 for somebody, Roosevelt said:-
"Cabot, I told you not to monkey with these things."
Ames says:-
"Newberry himself told me this story, and I guess he will vouch for it now."
Congressman Rainey asked Lodge to explain this but he was silent
The same interests are now backing Lodge strongly for reelectia
Newberry can substantiate what I have said and I believe he will

Jan. 14, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 85

Former Asst. Secretary Newberry when asked as to Ames's statement, said:-
"There is not a word of truth in it.
All my business in the Navy Department is a matter of record."

Jan. 13, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 86, 96.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

"And as for conferences with Roosevelt and the other members of the cabinet, I guess I averaged about four a day."
69 Sc. bk. 98

The Fair Play Conference called by Mr. Wood of Cambridge was attended largely by Lodge men and the affair turned out a joke on Wood.

Cogswell attacks Lodge's speech at Symphony Hall.

Washburn of Worcester favors Lodge.

Jan. 13, 1911.
69 S.cbk. 89

Democratic Senators and representatives hold a conference. Lodge is helped by their hopeless division.

Gaston demanded a caucus and nomination of a Democrat. The action of the conference vindicated Gaston.

Powers moved that all Democratic members pledge themselves to vote against Lodge. Much opposition and Sherman Hoar who at first favored it moved to lay it on the table claiming that every Democrat was morally bound by plank 12 in the Dem. platform to vote against Lodge.

Joe Lomasney and Morton Lomasney said nothing.

Dean of Wakefield presented name of C.S.H.

Informal ballot:-

Thayer	19
Vahey	15
O'Connell	15
Whipple	11
C.S.H.	7

etc. etc.

Butler Ames got one vote

Lodge men say the conference could not have been run better for them if they had had the handling of it.

When the informal ballot was called for, 21 walked out and did not vote.

Jan. 13, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 89, 90, 91.

Bishop Mallalieu comes out for Lodge

Jan. 13, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 90

A strong pro-Lodge sentiment is increasing among the Democratic members of the House, the more intelligent and public spirited of whom appreciate the value of Lodge's service in the Senate.

As Martin Lomasney once said, - "If Lodge belonged to the Democratic Party, the Democrats would vote for him."

Jan. 13, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 90

Ames says Lodge made Wardwell, the leader of the Lobby, a member of the Executive Committee of the Rep. State Committee.

Last year we opposed and prevented his reelection in spite of the combined efforts of Lodge and Cong. Gardner, to save him

Jan. 13, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 91, 93

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Speaks at banquat of the National Tariff Commission Association, with Taft.
Attacks tariff for revenue
Praises platform of 1908 , - difference in cost of production plus a reasonable profit.
Tariff Commission of 1883
Made a complete revision and Congress rejected it.
Favors kind of commission now proposed.
Tariff revision should be taken up schedule by schedule, on report of the Commission
Jan. 13, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 94

Roosevelt wires Walker:-
Story told by Butler Ames, reported in newspapers, as to alleged conversation between me, Lodge and Newberry, about purchase of colliers, is a deliberate and outrageous falsehood. I never made any such remark and no such conversation ever took place.
During the 26 years I have known Senator Lodge he has on all occasions, and especially on every occasion when he dealt with public matters or had any connection with the Governments behalf, acted not merely with absolute honesty but with the highest and most delicate sense of propriety.
I never had any talk with him about these colliers at all It is shocking to think Mr. Ames should invent such an infamous falsehood about a public man of such rigid integrity and probity, a falsehood for which there is not even a smallest foundation in fact.
Theodore Roosevelt
Jan. 14, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 95
(Roosevelt here really says Newberry is the liar for Ames said Newberry told him these facts.)
Ames says Newberry was deceived by the telegram and could not have been aware of what he was denying.
Jan. 15, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 96
Ames makes a written statement of the facts in the collier cases.
Says Lodge was accused of thhis on the floor of the H.R., in the public press and in magazines and yet has never made an explanation or denial.
He (Lodge) has been beseiged by newspaper reporters in Washington but gave no word of explanation or denial.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

In his speech of glittering generalities at Symphony Hall not one word was uttered in regard to these accusations

The facts were verified and printed in the National Magazine by Frank B. Lord in the April issue of this year.

Lord is one of the ablest newspaper men in Washington.

Statement of facts as to collier cases follows.

Then follows a statement of the Tremont and Suffolk:

Lodge offered amendment on April 28, 1908

Their uselessness was testified to by Col. Goethals, before the House Committee on Appropriations, on Feb. 15, 1909, pages 37, 38, 76, 77.

Jan. 15, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 96

Representative White attacks Ames:-

Newberry states there is not a word of truth in it.

Quotes letter from Admiral Bowles to Lodge

Bowles says:

> Colliers were of a new type for transportation of coal.
>
> Bureau of equipment, having charge of the transportation of coal, said they were the most efficient colliers they had ever seen, and expressed a desire to purchase them for the Navy Department.
>
> I saw an opportunity to build 3 more colliers and urged the N.E. Gas & Coke Co. to sell them, permitting me to replace them in time for their service.
>
> The company agreed, as it would not need them for a year later than they anticipated when they ordered them. The ships, in fact, were later chartered for a sufficient time to have enabled us to replace them.
>
> Acting on my request, the N.E. Gas & Coke Co. fixed a price and took up the matter, with me, informally with the Navy Department.
>
> I called upon Sec. Metcalf and Asst. Sec. Newberry.
>
> While they said they could not make any formal engagement, they gave me to understand they would be glad to purchase the vessels if an appropriation were available or could be secured for the purpose.
>
> Acting upon that understanding, I personally drew the bill, which I asked you to introduce, authorising the Navy Department to purchase 3 new steam colliers of 7,200 tons cargo capacity.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
I said to you at the time that this was done with the knowledge and approval of the Navy Department who desired to obtain these vessels.
A similar bill was introduced in the H.R., referred to the Naval Committee.
Hearings were held at which officials of the Navy Department testified to the efficiency and value of the vessels and their desire to have them in the Naval Service.
The Naval Committee favorably reported the bill without a dissenting vote.
When the appropriation was finally passed, Newberry, then Secretary publicly advertised for proposals.
Our vessels were offered within the appropriation
Several other vessels were offered.
Our shipbuilding company offered to build new vessels for future delivery at a lower price than our vessels.
All bids were rejected and new advertisements with new specifications requiring twin screw machinery instead of a single screw, as in our ships, - thus preventing the N.E. Gas & Coke Company from bidding.
Contracts were awarded to the Maryland Steel Company.

Francis T. Bowles
Sept. 9, 1910
69 Sc. bk. 98

White continues:
Although the Department saved $60,000 in building the boats, they lost in other directions for while these boats were building the Govt. paid 4½ millions for transportation of coal by private vessels.
A most unprofitable arrangement for the Govt. to order the vessels from Maryland Steel Co.
If the Govt. had bought the ships from the N. E. Gas & Coke Co., three more colliers would have been built by it, giving work to a large body of workmen in Mass.
White then takes up the Ames charges as to the Panama steamships, - the Tremont and Suffolk:-
In 1907 - 1908 large quantities of cement had to be brought to Panama.
The Panama R.R. (the U.S.) had to buy additional steamships or the cement would have to be carried by foreign tramp steamers.
The R.R. Co. had previously bought 2 American steamers, - the Colon and the Panama, - which were wholly insufficient for the necessary work.
Lodge offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill making an appropriation for the purchase of 2 American steamships to carry on the work necessary for the canals.
The matter was laid before the War Department and the proposition made to buy the Shawmut and Tremont of the Boston Steamship Company, comparatively new ships built for the Pacific trade.

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

The proposition received the approval of Roosevelt and Taft, Secretary of War.

The appropriation was adopted in the Senate and later became law.

The ships were examined by a Board of Naval inspectors who reported to their favor, and were also twice examined by Boards sepresenting the Panama R. R. Co.

In the autumn of 1908, subsequent to these reports, the War Department bought them for $1,100,000.

They were only 4 years old and cost $1,800,000.

The Govt. paid less than the ships were worth, and only got them because the business for which they were built, on the Pacific coast, could not be carried on, owing to the failure of the subsidy bill.

A letter from the Vice President and Manager of the Panama R. R. Co. tells what a success the ships have been.

Jan. 15, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 97, 98

Ames says he is not surprised at being put in the Ananias Club, before pains were taken to get an accurate statement from him, etc. etc.

Jan. 15, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 98

To vote on Senator Tuesday, Jan. 17

Lodge at best will have 142 votes, - one more than required.

If doubtful Republicans hold out Lodge will have 135, or 6 less than required.

Ames claims that 30 Republicans will vote against Lodge.

Jan. 16,1910
69 Sc. bk. 99

Ames sends an open letter to Roosevelt

Puts Roosevelt direct questions based on his specific charges against Lodge

Says Roosevelt should have made his statement when he spoke in the arena in Boston just before the state election.

Fact that he delayed telegram until the day before the caucus shows an effort to suppress full information, and "your choice of time makes the delicate compliments you pay me take on a political rather than a personal complexion."

Jan. 16, 1911

Roosevelt wires to Boston Post

"Have already wired Speaker Walker a full denial. The story is an atrocious falsehood, without the smallest particle of foundation. In fact, Senator Lodge never even spoke to me about the colliers, and as such conversation as is alleged never occurred, then the publication of such a deliberate and scandalous invention at the last moment of obviously evading a denial is as scandalous a piece of base political tactics as one often sees.

Jan. 16, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 102

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Lodge wires Boston Post:-

I never had any conversation of any kind with President Roosevelt as to colliers. Conversation stated by Mr. Ames is pure invention. Whole transaction was entirely public under provisions of Naval appropriations bill.

Three colliers, not two, were offered by the N.E. Gas & Coke Co., among other bidders. The price at which they were offered was less than cost and was only $60,000 more than those contracted for which took two years to build.

Subh facts as are contained in statement byMr. Ames are garbled and misrepresented, and all the rest is pure invention. All the details are in a letter from Admiral Bowles, which, I understand, has been given to the press.

Jan . 15, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 102

Lodge elected on the first ballot in joint convention, receiving 146 votes out of 279, - or 5 more votes than necessary to elect.

Lodge	146
Whipple	121
Ames	7
A. Lawrence Lowell	2
Guild	1
Thayer	1
McBride	1

Whipple says:-

"Nothing could have saved Lodge short of his high character, intellectual abilities, and devotion to public service according to his standards. Another with his reactionary principles and tendencies would have been overwhelmed."

Jan. 19, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 105

There was no choice, at first, by the House, as reported to the convention bu the Senate's choice was Lodge.

The roll was then called.

Curley, of Boston, a Democrat changed from Whipple to Lodge
Murray changed from Whipple to Lodge

Jan. 19, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 105

Letter of "Old Line Democrat" says Foss did not want Lodge defeated.

Jan. 18, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 106

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Resolutions of Dem. State Committee censure Edwin U. Curtis, Metropolitan Park Commissioner, for interfering in the election of Lodge; says he is also a Federal office holder, - collector of the Port.
Condemns Curley for voting for Lodge at request of Curtis.
Jan. 27, 1911
69 Sc. bk. 135

Taft negotiated a reciprocity agreement with Canada early in 1911
Passed H. R. April 21, 1911
Root amendment defeated in Senate June 26, 1911.
Agreement passed by Senate, July 23, 1911.
71 Sc. bk. 149, 156

Reciprocal free list:
Cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, poultry, wheat, rye, oats barley, hay poratoes, planks and deals not further manufactured than sawed, clapboards, apples and other fruits, butter, cheese, fresh milk, eggs, mica manufactured asbestos, codfish, fresh halibut, fresh herrings, mackerel, other sea fish not preserved, salmon, other articles the produce of fishers, oysters, lobsters, fish oil, salt, cream separators, tin plates, crucible cast steel wire, galvanized iron or steel wire, type casting and setting machines, barbed fencing wire, rolled round wire rods, wood pulp, print paper, wrapping paper, etc. etc. etc. etc.

Reduction in duties
Fresh meats, flour, sugar, plows, etc., cutlery, clocks, plate glass, etc. etc. laths, shingles, sawed boards, iron ore, coal.

Schedule of ore articles in agreement.
71 Sc. bk. 158

Pulp paper
The agreement provided that pulp paper shall pay existing rate of $5.75 per ton unless and until the Canadian Provinces remove all taxes and restrictions on export to U. S. of pulp wood grown on crown lands.
The H.R. bill changed this and made pulp paper free when made from pulp wood grown on land under no export restriction.
The Root amendment restored the clause as in the original agreement.
71 Sc. bk. 110, 132.

Rumor that Lodge is working for the Root amendment
71 Sc. bk. 95

Walker demands that Lodge keep his pledges and vote for the agreement without amendment.
June 4, 1911
71 Sc. bk. 106, 119

Boston Chamber of Commerce makes same demand on Lodge
June 4, 1911
71 Sc. bk. 107

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Reciprocity
Lodge wires Whitney:-
My views are same as explained to you and others last winter.
I shall vote for the reciprocity agreement and against all hostile amendments and against any amendment which would endanger the acceptance of the agreement by Canada
Shall vote for the Root amendment because it makes the bill conform to the agreement submitted by the President to Congress and the bill now pending in the Canadian Parliament.
The house bill, as the President said in his Chicago speech, is not in exact conformity with the agreement.
The H. R. amended the agreement by omitting one clause
The Root amendment restores this clause.
The amendment I have planned to offer as to the fisheries is not intended to change the term of the agreement; it is a new section, enlarging the mutual abolition of duties to the mutual abolition of bounty, fees, and privileges.
As agreement now stands, our fishermen would have to compete with a bona fide subsidized industry. This will be impossible and would be the extinction of our deep sea fisheries, which would be a misfortune in itself and an injury to the consumers.
This is true of no other industry affected.
I shall not offer even this amendment unless I am satisfied it will not endanger the passage or the acceptance of the bill
June 5, 1911
71 Sc. bk. 102

Mass. House votes by 138 to 85 favoring the treaty without amendment stating that amendments should be regarded as hostile to its ratification.
June 7, 1911
71 Sc. bk. 121

Text of the agreement. Free list and reduced duties.
71 Sc. bk. 158

Root amendment defeated <u>without a division</u> on June 26, 1911
71 Sc. bk. 150

Agreement passes Senate without amendment by 53 to 27
Republicans. Aye 21, No 24
Democrats Aye 32 No 3

Lodge voted aye
Now only awaits approval of Taft and Canada
July 23, 1911
71 Sc. bk. 156

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Hunneman attacks Lodge for his support of schedule K and publishes letter from Lodge dated Dec. 21, 1910, stating that the claims of the corded woolen manufacturers are sound.

July 29, 1911,
72 Sc. bk. 11

Attacks Democratic majority in H. R. for proposed bills reducing duties on cottons and woolens, and putting boots and shoes on free list.

Aug. 28, 1911
72 Sc. bk. 75

Boston Transcript points out dangerous possibilities in the Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, quoting from article by Lodge in the editorial Review. These treaties might force U.S. into arbitration on matters to which the people would never agree, - e.g. the Monroe Doctrine, etc.

Oct. 3, 1911
73 Sc. bk. 2

Attacks Mass. Democrats because their platform favored abolishment of part enrollment for primaries.

The Democratic tariff bills are barbarous.

Favors modification of methods of enforcement of Sherman Anti-trust Act.

Removal of 10% duty on boots and shoes will be disastrous.

Hides

Was unable to prevent a duty on hides in the Dingley Act of 1897

"I always believed the duty on hides gave no protection to the farmer or the cattle raiser, and events since the removal of the duty demonstrated the correctness of that position, because hides advanced after the duty was taken off."

Says farmers and cattle raisers, however, think a duty on hides does help them.

Payne Aldrich Act made hides free but reduced duty on boots and shoes from 25% to 10%.

This 10% duty was too low

Examples:

Boots and shoes from Northampton, England, prior to 1909 were only $500 per year.

After the Payne Aldrich reduction, until now, importations have increased to $80,000.

Also, fine English shoes are coming in.

Admits that exports are 13 millions but says it does not follow that our markets are not endangered by free shoes

Mass. produces 40% of total product of U.S.

Wages are lower abroad and our wage earners will suffer.

Free boots and shoes will be disastrous.

Oct. 19, 1911
73 Sc. bk. 106

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Foss says Lodge pledged himself to vote for free boots and shoes and sole leather if the Senate will vote to put paper on the free list.

Nov. 6, 1911
74 Sc. bk. 24

Foss says Lodge disregarded the tariff Boards report on wood pulp and paper and put the Mass. news and book paper industry suddenly and almost secretly upon a free trade basis.

Nov. 6, 1911
74 Sc. bk. 24

Foss says Lodge stands for free trade in 3 of Mass. principal industries.

Nov. 6, 1911
76 Sc. bk. 24

Attacks initiative and referendum

Nov. 29, 1911
74 Sc. bk. 70
75 " " 74

Attacks direct primaries. Says that when Senator Stephenson was nominated in 1909, the expenses of all candidates, exclusive of amounts spent by Senatorial candidates was $610,174, and if expenditures of all Senatorial candidates is added, the total amount was $802,695 or $3.48 per vote cast.

Mar. 9, 1912
75 Sc. bk. 14

Addresses Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina. Nov. 28, 1911

Attacks initiative and referendum

Attacks recall of judges.

Says that in Mass. removal of a judge by Address is merely a summary form of impeachment with no relation or likeness to the recall.

Makes possible removal of a judge incapacitated by insanity, age, or disease without the stigma of impeachment. (Does not mention Roosevelt although at this time Roosevelt was advocating recall of judicial decisions.)

Comes out for Taft for President

June 24, 1912
75 Sc. bk.118

Writes Middlesex Club that all must support Taft

June 30, 1912
75 Sc. bk. 134

F. C. Lowery of the Federal Sugar Refinery Co. says that the desire expressed by Lodge in his report to the Finance Committee to heavily protect domestic cane and beet sugar and to do this by abolishing the refiners differential, shows a lack of scientific understanding of the situation.

July 8, 1912
76 Sc. bk. 22

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)

Arbuckle Brothers criticize Lodge for saying they do not favor free sugar.

Say that the chief beneficiaries of the tariff on sugar are the beet sugar Bacons and the speculators in the common stock of the Amer. Beet Sugar Company.

July 30, 1912
76 Sc. bk. 80

Senate adopts resolution of Lodge that the Govt. could not see without grave concern the possession, in the American continent, of a harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such relation to another Government, not American, as to give that Govt. practical power of control for National purposes.

(Pointed at alleged possession of land in Magdalena Bay, Mexico, by Japanese.)

Aug. 2, 1912
76 Sc. bk. 97
77 " " 20, 21 (text)

Opposes amendment to Legislative and judicial appropriation bill providing for 7 years tenure in the Civil Service.

Aug. 5, 1912
76 Sc. bk. 105

Panama Canal

Says free Panama canal tolls would discriminate against Canada, for American goods could go in American ships through the Canal free of tolls to the Pacific Coast and thence in bond to Vancouver.

Sept. 4, 1912
77 Sc. bk. 122

Supports Taft

Attacks 7 year tenure in Civil Service
Free sugar would ruin every beet sugar factory
Attacks Dem. tariff bills
Attacks recall of judicial decisions but does not mention Roosevelt by name.
Says Republican Party sustained the gold standard in recent years.

Sept. 23, 1912
78 Sc. bk. 8, 9.

Supports Taft
Attacks 7 year tenur under Civil Service which Taft vetoed
Defends protectio
Defends Party enrollment at primaries.
Opposes initiative and referendum

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Lodge, Henry Cabot (Cont.)
Attacks recall of judicial decisions.
Oct. 5, 1912
78 Sc. bk. 44
Says C.S.H., apart from his views on public questions would be a credit to the state as senator.
Oct. 22, 1912
78 Sc. bk. 101, 120
Introduced an immigration bill with a reading and writing qualification which has passed both houses.
Dec. 21, 1912
80 Sc. bk. 1
(For Lodge's speeches, see also index, campaign for Governor, 1910)

Logan, Mr.
Writes C.S.H. from North Adams that Gaston had made statements to effect that he had voted for Bryan in 1896 and 1900
Sept. - 1902. 283
Sept. 23, 1902.288

London.
C.S.H. and H.P.H. visit
July 5, 1898.234
April 23, 1903. 296, 297
(Also in 1911. Not in Diary)

Long, John D.
Presides at dinner celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of Westford Academy.
June 17, 1892. 30
Article in Boston Globe on effect of political oratory.
Sept. 25, 1892. 36
Attends graduating exercises at Westford Academy with C.S.H. Stays with Abill Abbott.
June 21, 1895. 121
Senator Proctor tells C.S.H. that he has just returned from Canton, Ohio, where he has had a conference with President Elect McKinley; that McKinley wished to have John D. Long in his cabinet probably as Sec. of the Treasury; that McKinley asked him to askC.S.H. if he thought Long could fill this position satisfactorily; that it was settled that Sherman was to be Sec. of State C.S.H. said, in his opinion, Long would be an able and efficient Sec. of the Treasury provided, of course, that he surrounded himself with able assistant Secretaries. Proctor then said that McKinsly was very

Long, John D. (Cont.)

much embarrassed from the fact that he was receiving communications, (and C.S.H. thinks he said a telephone conversation with Lodge), to the effect that Long had completely broken down and was mentally incapacitated and that, on the other hand, many said Long was the ideal man for the place and was in fit physical condition; that McKinley wanted the opinion of some man not connected with Republican politics in whose judgment he could trust, and that he (Proctor) at once suggested C.S.H.; that McKinley asked him at once to see C.S.H. and go over the whole situation in confidence with him.

Proctor then asked C.S.H. whether he knew Long and as to what, if anything, he knew as to his physical and mental condition.

C.S.H. told Proctor that he had known Long for many years; that as a young man he lived with C.S.H.'s grandmother when teaching school at Westford; that he had always admired him; that while he had not seen him recently he felt sure that he had fully recovered from an attack which he had had of nervous prostration; that he was going to Boston shortly and would call on Long and see if he appeared to be in good health and report to Proctor. C.S.H. said he believed Long's appointment would be an ideal one and that the people of Mass. would be delighted with it.

Proctor said that Long had been "sounded" in Boston as to whether he would accept if tendered the place but that he (Proctor) had not heard whether or not he would take it.

Everyone was saying that Lodge was bitterly opposed to Long, and Proctor left no doubt in C.S.H.'s mind but that it was Lodge who was spreading the reports about Long's health and that he was pushing T. Jefferson Coolidge for the cabinet with this end in view.

In response to other questions, C.S.H. said that while Coolidge would be an admirable man, Draper was hardly the man for the place. C.S.H. also praised Gov. Wolcott and W. Murray Crane.

See Draper
Lodge
Proctor

C.S.H. shortly after went to Boston and dropped in on Gov. Long and had a pleasant talk with him, and later reported to Proctor that he believed Long to be in good physical and mental condition and in every way fitted for the position of Sec. of the Treasury.

Jan. -1897 182, 183.

The President finally appointed Long Secretary of the Navy.

Some time later C.S.H. told Long of the above. He was furious and intimated to C.S.H. that it was Lodge's work.

(C.S.H.'s diary is very abbreviated as to the above, but C.S.H. remembers the whole conversation as if it were yesterday)

Mar. 24, 1922)

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Long, John D. (Cont.)
Sec. Gage once told C.S.H. jokingly that Secretary Long suggested C.S.H.'s name to McKinley for about every office that was vacant.
Gov. Long attends lunch given by C.S.H. to Secretary Gage
Sept. 15, 1900 247
Attends, with C.S.H. the exercises at Westford Academy. In afternoon Abriel Abbott drives them to Littleton to catch the Boston train.
June 20, 1902. 268
Says Roosevelt wanted to attack Spain before war was declared. 1903. 29 Sc. bk. 92, 93
Attacks Roosevelt. 1912.
77 Sc. bk. 109

(Gov. Long was a charming man, - a classical scholar, an orator of distinction and a dear friend of C.S.H. C.S.H. remembers him very pleasantly at Westford where he frequently visited the Abbots and Camerons. He bearded with C.S.H.'s grandmother when he taught school at WestfordAcademy, and she and C.S.H.'s grandfather were devoted to him; he always called themUncle Nathan and Aunt Harriet. He was a broad,liberal, man.
In the Republican split in 1912, he came out for Taft and against Roosevelt. He said that Roosevelt's election to a third term would be a calamity; that he had treated Taft unfairly and selfishly; that he was striking at the very foundations of government by his theory of recallof judicial decisions by popular vote, that he was actuated by a spirit of self aggrandizement, - that he attacks bosses but that there is no such colossal boss as himself ***
Aug. 30, 1912
77 Sc. bk. 108
Gov.Long died Aug. 28, 1915 and C.S. H. attended his funeral.

Long, Miss.
C.S.H. dines with, daughter of Sec. Long at a dinner given by Sec. Gage at Chevy Chase.
July 14, 1897. 193

Long, Mrs. John D.
C.S.H. has a letter from Mrs. Long stating that he and she never forgot that it was through C.S.H. that her husband was made Sec. of the Navy.

Lord Camperdown
See - Camperdown, Lord

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Lost birthday.
On Sunday, August 29, the "Empress of Japan" crossed the 180th meridian at about midnight, so there was no Monday, Aug. 20, and C.S.H. therefore lost a birthday. The next year, however, he was in Russia and had two birthdays under the Russian and our own calendar so the "balance of power" was restored.
Aug. 29, 1897. 202

Lovering, Henry
C.S.H. takes Supper with, at Taunton.
Dec. 6,1894. 107

(C.S.H. used frequently, before going to Washington, to go to Taunton and sing and play with Mr. Lovering's daughters who were very musical and charming girls. They were cousins of Marcus Morton.)

Low, Seth
C.S.H. attends a dinner of the Tavern Club in honor of, and speaks.
Dec. 29, 1897. 229

Lowell Board of Trade
C.S.H. speaks at annual meeting of.
Mar. 21, 1898. 233

Lowell, James Russell
C.S.H. presents tothe Harvard Corporation, in behalf of the class of 1883 a marble bust of, to be placed on outside of Mass. Hall.
1905, 37 Sc. bk. 152
C.S.H. served on a committee to choose this memorial and they appointed French, the sculpter, to do it. The committee wanted a bronze built but Mr. McKim (McKim, Mead and White) insisted that it should be done in Tennessee marble. After it had been in place for a few weeks, the corporation notified the class secretary that it must be taken down and a bronze bust substituted, which was done.)

Lowell, Judge
Attends dinner given to Don M.Dickinson by R. M. Morse and J. Lewis Stockhole.
Mar. 22, 1892. 14

Lowell News
Bitterly attacks C.S.H., on inspiration of Gaston and his friends. Sept. - 1902. 283

Lowell Sun
Offered at advertising rates,but declined to publish libellous attacks against C.S.H.
Sept. - 1902 277

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Lowther, Mr.
C.S.H. meets, at dinner given to him by Secretary and Mrs. Herod, in Tokio.
Sept. 22, 1897. 213

Lucas, Mr.
Reads report on Uncinaria at Canadian-U.S. Fur Seal Convention
Nov. 11 , 1897. 233

Lumber duties
Laurier wishes, to be considered in a general treaty between Canada and U.S.
Dec. 16, 1897. 225

Lyman, George H.
Attends lunch of C.S.H. to Hugh Hanna.
April 13, 1899. 243
Attends dinner of C.S.H. to Marquis Matsukata.
April 11, 1902. 262
Attends lunch of C.S.H. to the Speakers at the dinner of the Boston Merchants Association.
Nov. 3, 1903. 304
Secretary Shaw insults Lyman at hearing at Boston as to release bonds.
Dec. 29, 1903. 305
30 Sc. bk. p. 1, 2, 3, 17, 18
Tells C.S.H. that no case has ever had to be brought on a release bond, - contrary to Sec. Shaw's statement in a most discourteous letter to C.S.H.; that every case had been voluntarily settled, and has the customs officers certify as to this.
Jan. 14, 1904. 308

(Lyman was so angry that he wrote out his resignation but Murray Crane and C.S.H. made him tear it up.)

Lyons, James
Houghton tells C.S.H. he will send for, and ask him to tell Gaston to withdraw.
See Houghton, A. C.
Aug. 7, 1901. 250

(Lyons was and is a noted lobbyist for the Boston Elevated Ry. and other interests. He first appeared as a Manager for Houghton in his campaign for delegate at large to the Dem. National Convention in 1892.)

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MacFarlane, Wallace. U. S. District Attorney
C.S.H. has conference with, in N.Y.
July 22, 1893. 67
C.S.H. has conference with, in N. Y. Oct. 19, 1895. 136
C.S.H. attends trial of U.S. vs. Nor. Amer. Commercial Co. in N. Y. in which, appears for U.S.
Jan. 14, 1896. 148
C.S.H. has conference with, as to judgment in favor of U.S. in above case, and as to the hat trimmings refund question. May 1, 1896. 160

MacVeagh, Franklin
Presides at dinner of the National Democrats of the middle states, at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago.
Speakers:
C.S.H., Henry Watterson, John P. Irish.
Jan. 8, 1897. 182

MacVeagh, Wayne
Attends dinner given by N. Y. Civil Service Reform Asso. to the delegates to the Natl. Civil Service Reform Association Convention at Hotel Savoy, N.Y.
Dec. 14, 1900. 248
Approves suggested employment of C.S.H. as counsel of trunk lines. Aug. 14, 1906. 403
Massey tells C.S.H. he would like to retain C.S.H. for the Penn. R. R. alone but feared this might be construed by Mr. MacVeagh as a reflection on him, which President CAssatt would not want even to appear to be made.
Aug. 14, 1906. 404

Mack, J. North Adams
Tells John Crosby that it is well understood that Gaston is going to try to buy his election as Governor. Mack is one of Gaston's strongest supporters.
Sept. 27, 1903. 300

Macoun, Mr.
Is one of the Canadian - U.S. fur seal commission at the conference. Nov. 9, 1897. 222
U.S. delegates asked for fur seal report of, for 1897 through inadventure; only the report of 1896 was desired. 223
C.S.H. has conference with. 224
See - Canada

Maguire, Patrick A.
Attends dinner given by Mayor Matthews to Democratic leaders to consider whether the leaders should take part in the proposed independent Mass. meeting in interest of Cleveland. Mar. 10, 1892. 12

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Maguire, Patrick A. (Cont.)
C.S.H. nominates, for district delegate to the National Democratic Convention and he was elected by acclamation.
April 14, 1892. 17
3 Sc. bk. 18

Attends lunch given by Henry L. Pierce and makes an eloquent speech favoring Cleveland.
June 11, 1892. 25

C.S.H. calls on Cleveland at Gray Gables with Maguire.
Sept. 28, 1892. 37

C.S.H. consults with, as to threat of certain Woburn democrats to harass Cleveland, if he goes there to speak.
Sept. 29, 1892. 38

Tells C.S.H. he will go as a delegate to the National Dem. Convention and that he is friendly to Carlisle
March 7, 1896. 156

Maguire is elected a district delegate to the National Democratic Convention. April 30, 1896. 161

(Patrick Maguire was a noted Boston Democratic Leader; for many years, with Michael Cunnif, he dominated the Boston Machine. He was an impulsive and somewhat intolerant man, but withal, honest and straightforward. He was an old friend of C.S.H.'s father and wanted very much to see him elected Mayor of Boston, but he declined positively to go into public life. Maguire was very friendly with CLS.H. Once, when a very young man, C.S.H. went to Maguire and asked him to have him (C.S.H.) elected on the Boston School Committee, which, in those days, was considered a very important and honorable position. Maguire listened to C.S.H. with attention without interruption. Finally, he threw his head back and laughed uproarously. "Well young man" he said, "you will succeed in life!" A more cheeky proposition I never heard!" Then he told C.S.H. seriously that this was not to be thought of for the present, but that perhaps in the future it might be arranged. Many times later Maguire offered to support C.S.H. for this position, but at times when C.S.H. could notconsider it.
It was through Maguire that C.S.H. ran for the state Senate in 1888, and Maguire always saw to it that he went as delegate from Roxbury to all conventions.)

Manhattan Club
C.S.H. attends Democratic dinner at.
Feb. 22,1902. 261

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Manning, Mrs Daniel
Drives C.S.H. and Miss Rose Cleveland to the capitol to hear the tariff debate.
Jan. 31, 1894. 76
Feb. 1, 1894. 77
C.S.H. meets, at dinner given by President Cleveland.
Feb. 2, 1894. 77
C.S.H. meets, at dinner at Senater Call's.
Feb. 18, 1894. 78
Gives C.S.H. a lunch in Albany.
May 15, 1897. 190

(Mrs. Manning was the widow of Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning. She was in Washington very often during Cleveland's second administration, and we all tried to make a match between her and Sec. Herbert, but in vain.)

Manufacturers Club, Phila.
Lamont asks C.S.H. to investigate a rumor that the, offered money to Senators Irby and Hunton to induce them to vote against the Democratic Tariff bill.
May 22, 1894. 90

Marion, Mass.
See - Cleveland
Gage
Morton

Marion, Ohio
C.S.H. speaks at, in the skating rink. A fair rally.
Oct. 1, 1904. 373

Marriage of C.S.H.
C.S.H. was married to Miss Huybertie Lansing Pruyn at 12 M. at Albany, N. Y.
June 4, 1898. 233
(See scrap books)

Marvin wedding
Anna Hamlin at.
74 Sc. bk. 143
75 " " 2

Massachusetts
C.S.H. attends the launching of the battle ship, at Phila.
June 10, 1893. 65

Massachusetts Benefit Life Association
C.S.H. agrees to act as General Counsel for, and this necessitates his resignation as Asst. Sec. of the Treasury. March - 1897. 185

(C.S.H. accepted this position at the earnest solicitation

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Mass. Benefit Life Asso. (Cont.)
of Carrell D. Wright. He later found it was an assessment insurance Co. of the old style and that it could not succeed, but was, in fact, hopelessly insolvent. He accordingly insisted that a receiver be appointed which was finally done, although for some time the Mass. Ins. Co. - an ardent advocate of assessment insurance (C.S.H. thinks his name was Merrill) objected. It turned out to be almost a total wreck. C.S.H. was to receive $5000 per year, but actually received only a very minute dividend upon his claim.)

Mass. Corrupt Practice Act.
C.S.H. appointed on a committee to see that, be enforced.
Dec. 27, 1892. 46

Mass. Celege Men's League
C.S.H. is Vice President of. 78 Sc. bk. 20, 42.

Mass. Democratic State Committee
See - Democratic State Committee
Democratic State Convention
Douglas

Mass. Peace Society
C.S.H. elected a director of.
1912. 75 Sc. bk. 55

Mass. Reform Club
C.S.H. speaks at meeting of.
June 11, 1892. 26
Dec. 4, 1892. 44
C.S.H. speaks at annual meeting of, and is elected a Vice President.
Dec. 3, 1898. 238
C.S.H. speaks at, on recent order of McKinley excluding certain offices from operation of Civil Service regulations.
Sept. 26, 1899. 243
Presides at dinner of, on consular reform.
Mar. 30, 1900. 245
Elected President of. Mar. - 1903. 291

Mass. Standing Committee
Elected a member of, for Diocese of Mass. to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Edward Davis of Worcester
Dec. 5, 1901. 260

(C.S.H. was elected by the standing committee. The next year he was defeated in the Diocesan Convention by

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Mass. Standing Committee (Cont.)
R. H. Dana. Dana's election was brought about by the maneuvering and log rolling of the delegates friendly to the Episcopal Theological School. Dana later declined to accept his election and the standing committee unanimously elected C.S.H. to fill the vacancy, but he positively declined)

Mass. Wilson League.
C.S.H. elected President. 78 Sc. bk. 42, 66

Massey, George W.
Talk with Thayer as to C.S.H. becoming counsel for the trunk lines. Fully approves.
July 11, 1906. 397
Talk with C.S.H. as to sauce. Suggests retainer of at least $40,000. Aug. 14, 1906. 403, 404

Matsukata, Marquis
Attends dinner to C.S.H. given by Count Okuma.
Sept. 22, 1897. 213
Mayor Collins gives a breakfast to.
April 11, 1902. 262
C.S.H. and, lunch with President Eliot at Harvard University. April 11, 1902. 262
C.S.H. gives dinner to
Present:
Matsukata, Otohiko Matsukata (his son), Baron Megata (Director General of Revenues), Fukai (Manager of Bank of Japan), Nagasaki (Agent in N. Y. of Yokohama specie Bank) Olney, Higginson, Jerome Greene, Lyman, Prof. Morse, President Eliot.
April 11, 1902. 262
24 Sc. bk. 7, 12

(Matsukata was Prime Minister when C.S.H. was in Japan. When C.S.H. first met him, he (C.S.H.) gave him a copy of his gold standard speech before the Japanese Parliament, translated into English, and explained to him that it had been circulated all over the U.S. during the silver campaign of 1896 and had carried great weight and authority. Matsukata was very kind and attentive to C.S.H. while he was in Tokio.
On the occasion of the dinner above referred to, Matsukata told C.S.H. that he had decided to send his son Otohiko, - who was then at a preparatory school near Springfield, Mass. - to Yale University. C.S.H. told this to President Eliot who was to sit next to Matsukata at the dinner. All through the dinner

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Matsukata, Marquis (Cont.)

Eliot talked to Matsukata (of course through an interpreter) earnest. After the dinner Matsukata told C.S.H. that he had changed his mind and should his son to Harvard! Dr. Eliot had achieved a great victory! Matsukata (who was a very rich man) asked Dr. Eliot if he thought an allowance to his son of $12,000 for his first year at Harvard would be sufficient. Dr. Eliot, almost gasping, said it would be, and then tried to make clear that such an amount would be beyond all reason.

Before leaving, Matsukata asked C.S.H. if he would act as guardian (in low Parents) of his son while he was at Harvard, and C.S.H. assured him that he would. Matsukata, after this wrote C.S.H. from Japan occasionally and from time to time sent him and H.P.H. beautiful presents, and gave letters to C.S.H. to many of his Japanese friends.)

Matsukata, O.

C.S.H. kept his promise to act as guardian of, the son of the Marquis. He had to report to C.S.H. every Sunday night at supper. The Harvard instructors were directed to keep in close touch with C.S.H. He was a fine boy but somewhat inclined to take his work a little too easily. C.S.H. from time to time mildly admonished him and kept him up to his work. One day he told C.S.H. he was deficient in some scientific work and had been ordered to do some outside work all summer. He was somewhat depressed but C.S.H. told him it would be the making of him. Later he told C.S.H., with great joy, that this order had been reveked.

C.S.H. interested Eugene Thayer in him, and Thayer arranged for his election into some of the best college societies, and he was very popular in College and out in society. He fell madly in love with a daughter of Warren Delano, and C.S.H. believes that, for this reason, his father made him leave College and return to Japan just before he finished his course. C.S.H. took the matter up with Dr. Eliot and, as he remembers, a special examination was given him and he was given his degree of LL. B.)

Mattapoisett.

C.S.H. speaks at the town meeting, opposing a proposed franchise to the New Bedford Electric Railway Company.
Aug. - 1900. 247

C.S.H. has a Democratic outing at.
Oct. 12, 1901. 257
33 Sc. bk. 56, 68

The voters of Mattapoisett were all invited regardless of party affiliations. 257

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Mattapoisett (Cont.)
At the state election the vote of Mattapoisett was:-
Quincy 50
Crane 96
Coughlin 35
Bates 106
Stone 19 (Dem. candidate for Sec. of State)
In 1900, Paine, candidate for Governor, got only 11 votes
In 1892, Gov. Russell got 26 votes
Quincy's vote showed a Democratic gain of 350%
Nov. 5, 1901. 259
(The Republicans claimed that the Democratic increase was the result of C.S.H.'s outing.
35 Sc. bk. 94)
Edwin M. Shepard spends day with C.S.H. at
July 24, 1902. 269
Constitution of Mattapoisett Grange.
37 Sc. bk. 149
C.S.H. a delegate to State Convention of.
40 Sc. bk. 44
Old Colony Pomona Grange. 63 Sc. bk. 138
Boston Post on C.S.H. 's house at.
43 Sc. bk. 69
Title to road to beach. Decision of Supreme Court. 1906
44 Sc. bk. 31, 64
C.S.H. oils roads in. 1906
44 Sc. bk. 146
Fiftieth anniversary of.
48 Sc. bk. 84, 86, 87, 95, 98, 99, 100, 105
Judge Hammonds address. 48 Sc. bk. 105
Garbage suit. 58 Sc. bk. 122
C.S.H.'s blue ribbon. Grange fair
65 Sc. bk. 141
67 " " " 132, 144
Barn struck by lightning. 67 Sc. bk. 37
Water meeting. C.S.H. speaks.
72 Sc. bk. 97
Deck. Advertisement of petition to extend.
74 Sc. bk . 35
Improvement Association. H.P.H. and
75 Sc. bk. 115
Suffrage meeting. 76 Sc. bk. 158
Food prices. 1895 and 1912
78 Sc. bk. 79

Matthews, Nathan
Attends dinner of C.S.H. and Winslow Warren in interest of Cleveland. Mar. 4, 1892. 11, 12.
Gives dinner to Mass. Democratic leaders to decide whether to join in proposed independent mass meeting in favor of Cleveland. Mar. 10, 1892. 12

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Matthews, Nathan (Cont.)

Attends dinner of R. M. Morse to Don M. Dickinson
Mar. 22, 1892. 14

Attends lunch of Henry L. Pierce in interest of Cleveland
June 11, 1892. 25

C.S.H. has conference with, at Algonquin Club to determine amount of money needed to carry on the campaign. Decided that $50,000 was necessary over and above amount needed for naturalization. This amount included $15,000 for Boston. If the poll tax qualification had not been abolished $50,000 additional would have been needed.

If the National Committee wishes the fight made, we believed that from 10 to 15,000 could be naturalized and Mass. could be carried.
June 12, 1892. 26

If put up at Chicago Club during the National Dem. Convention
June 18, 1892. 27

Dines with, at Parker House, and decides that the party should not make a trade with William E. Barret for U. S. Senate but should nominate John E. Russell; that if we did not control the legislature, Russell could withdraw and the Democrats could vote for Barrett if they chose, - providing that Barrett would agree to vote against the McKinley tariff bill.
Sept. 5, 1892. 34

Tells C.S.H. that Quincy is not the kind of man who would accept office knowing that it would interfere with C.S.H.'s appointment and expresses belief that C.S.H.'s appointment must be all settled.
Mar. 8, 1893. 54

Gives Sec. Morton a lunch at Algonquin Club.
April 12, 1894. 85

Attends birthday dinner given to C.S.H. at Algonquin Club by Henry R. Reed.
Aug. 30, 1895. 133

C.S.H. gives dinner to.
Mar. 9, 1896. 156

Thinks Russell should not be indorsed for President as Olney is of far greater National prominence. 156

Thinks Russell could probably carry the State Convention, if there should be acontest. 156

Thinks Mass. should indorse Carlisle for President. 157

John Lee proposes, for presiding officer of State Convention for election of delegates to the National Convention, and Quincy seconds it.
Mar. 19, 1904. 315

Quincy said Matthews was the most desirable man because he was not connected with the machine, and for "other reasons" (meaning that no Irish American should be chosen)

C.S.H. said Matthews was his friend and was loyal to Olney but that a man should be chosen who was loyal to Bryan

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Matthews, Nathan (Cont.)
in 1896, to emphasize the removal of all past differences. 316
C.S.H. said that Matthews would be obnoxious to the former Bryan men, and that it would be claimed that the gold Democrats had captured the convention. 316
Lee then withdrew Matthew's name and Flaherty was elected by acclamation. 316
John Lee refuses to withdraw as a candidate for delegate to the National Convention in favor of either Matthews or Quincy. Mar. 27, 1904. 326

Maury, Mr.
Attends trip to Mt. Vernon with Lord Russell.
Sept. 19, 1896. 172

Maxwell, Asst. Postmaster General
C.S.H. meets, at dinnerof Mr. Shimly of N. Y. Times
Aug. 15,1893. 70
Sits up with C.S.H. on night of Sec. Gresham's death.
May 27, 1895. 120
Attends funeral of Daniel S. Lamont.
July 26, 1905. 389

(Robert Maxwell was one of the N.Y. "anti-snapper" leaders; he was appointed Asst. Postmaster General to see that the Anti-snappers were not ostracised in appointments and to fight David B. Hill. He was a very fair, shrewd and sagacious man.)

Maxwell, G. F.
Elected a delegate, with PatrickMaguire, to National Dem. Convention.
April 30, 1896. 161
Headed the gold men in Brookline caucus for election of delegates to Mass. State Convention, in which C.S.H. was defeated.
Sept. 11, 1896. 172

Maxwell, Laurence, Solicitor General
C.S.H. attends reception at house of.
Jan. 19, 1895. 110

(Maxwell was a brilliant Cinn. lawyer of ver high standing. He was a very positive man, however, and did not get along well with Richard Olney. One year, the proofs of that part of the Congressional Directory relating to the Department of Justice,prepared by Maxwell, were shown to Mr. Olney. It is said that the reference to the work of the Solicitor General was

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Maxwell, Laurence, Solicitor General (Cont.)
so all comprehensive as to leave little or no space for that of the Attorney General, and that Olney had a rather bitter quarrel with Maxwell about it, which led to Maxwell's resignation.)

McAdoo, William, Asst. Sec. of the Navy
C.S.H. dines with. Aug. 15, 1893. 70
Speaks at dinner of Y. M. Dem. Asso. of Phila.
Jan. 8, 1894. 75

Lamont advises, to cancel N. Y. speeches which Hill had asked him to make and he did, but later spoke in N. Y. during the campaign.
Oct. - 1894. 97
Is on trainwith C.S.H., returning from the National Convention. He was then Police Commissioner of N.Y.
July 10, 1904. 356

McAlester, Prof.
C.S.H. meets, (Professor of Materia Medica at Oxford) at dinnerin Montreal given by Sir William Van Horne.
Aug. 16, 1897. 197

McAneny, George
Speaks, as Sec. of the National Civil Service Association, at dinner of Mass. Reform Club, on McKinley's order excluding certain offices from Civil Service regulations
Sept. 26, 1899. 243

McBride, Mr.
W. E. Curtis says that, of the Cinn. Inquirer, was one of three men who told him that C.S.H. influenced Bowler as to the Patent Office Gazette contract.
Feb. 19, 1894. 80

MCCall, S.W.
Sen. Proctor speaks of Mr. McCall as being under consideration for McKinley's cabinet.
Jan. 11, 1897. 183
C.S.H. votes for, for Congress.
Nov. 6, 1900. 247
Attends C.S.H. lunch to speakers at dinner of Boston Merchants Association. Nov. 3, 1903. 304

McClellan, George B.
C.S.H. calls on Mayor, in N. Y.
Mar. 27,1904. 325

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McConnell, James E.
Speaks, as candidate for Lt. Governor on gold Democratic ticket, at sound money rally in Music Hall, Boston. Oct. 26, 1896. 177
Speaks at Woburn, with C.S.H. Oct. 31, 1896. 178
C.S.H. spends night with, in Fitchburg. May 15, 1900. 246
At meeting of Executive Committee of Y.M. Dem. Club at house of C.S.H. opposes having a public dinner of the Club as likely to cause friction, and says the State Committee is considering the nomination of a gold Democrat. Jan. - 1901. 248, 248
Spends night with C.S.H. Jan. - 1901. 249
Tells C.S.H. that Cunniff and other members of the State Committee want to nominate C.S.H., and that McNary was the only one who opposed. 249
Says that McNary says C.S.H. once, when on a Light House Tender in Boston Harbor, said something inimical to him and friendly to McEttrick. 249
C.S.H. confers with, and Coughlin at Hotel Somerset. Advises C.S.H. to give out no interview until he sees Quincy. Aug. 30, 1901. 252, 253
See - Quincy
C.S.H. gives dinner to, and Quincy at Hotel Somerset. Sept. 2,1901. 253
See - Quincy
C.S.H. spends night with, in Fitchburg. Oct. 25, 1901. 258
Tells C.S.H. that one of the Gaston leaders admitted that he had hired a lot of strikers for use at the caucuses, and believes that at least $3,000.00 was spent in Fitchburg. Sept. - 1902. 278
Advises C.S.H. not to withdraw from Governorship campaign Sept. 12, 1902. 285
Advises C.S.H. to accede to Gaston's request to nominate him (Gaston) Sept. 28, 1902. 300
Asks McNary to put C.S.H. on State Committee at large Oct. 1, 1903. 302
Says McSweeney says Gaston would like this done. 302
Attends C.S.H. lunch to Congressman John Sharpe Williams Nov. 3, 1903. 304
Tells C.S.H. that his refusal to comply with Gaston's request for appointment of McSweeney was enough of a stand to take at present time without voting against McSweeney. Mar. 4, 1904. 313

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McConnell, James E. (Cont.)
Gaston is angry with, because he does not withdraw from the fight in the Fitchburg district for delegate to the National Convention.
April 26, 1904. 328, 329

Quincy wants C.S.H. to pull, out.
April 26, 1904. 331

McConnell telephones to C.S.H. that he would not pull out as a delegate, but that he would agree that, if elected, he would give his credential to Frank Rolk, of Marlboro. 331, 332.

Lunches with C.S.H. at Union Club; says McSweeney told him C.S.H. was going to come out for Moran.
May 25, 1906. 395

C.S.H. tells, just what had happened as to Moran. 395

C.S.H. tells McConnell, he would be glad to be nominated for Congress in the Eleventh District but would fight the machine as in the past.
June - 1906. 395

C.S.H. thinks Gaston is using McConnell to sound him. 395

C.S.H. tells McConnell he will give no pledge which would interfere in the slightest degree with his independence, but that, if he should decide to ask the machine to nominate him, - which he had not done, - he could not honorably and would not use the power the Machine gave him to turn about and wreck it.
396

C.S.H. asks McConnell to find out whether the Congressional nomination has been pledged to Andrew Peters.
June - 1906. 396

C.S.H., at request of McConnell, agrees to sign Mr. Dolan's indorsement for Registrar of Probate.
Nov. 3, 1907. 414

(Mr. McConnell is a good lawyer and a splendid public citizen. For years he has been C.S.H.'s most honored and trusted friend.)

McCreary, Governor
Attends conference on Chinese Exclusion Act at house of Sec. Carlisle. Sept. 12, 1893. 72

McDermott, Louisville, Kentucky
Speaks, with C.S.H. at Everett.
Oct. 24, 1892. 41

McDonald, James W. Marlboro
Attends lunch of Henry L. Pierce in interest of Cleveland
June 11, 1892. 25

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McDonough, John H.
Attends lunch of Henry L. Pierce in interest of Cleveland.
June 11, 1892. 25
C.S.H. appointed on a committee of the state committee to attend the funeral of, at Portland, Maine.
Mar. 18, 1893. 62

McEttrick, Michael
McNary says C.S.H. once spoke depreciatingly of him and in favor of McEttrick. Not true.
Jan. - 1901. 249

McGillicuddy, J. H., Lewiston, Maine
Speaks at Wellesley, with C.S.H.
Nov. 2, 1892. 42

McGrath, J.W.
Demands, as secretary, the authority of W. E. Curtis for his attack on C.S.H. in connection with the Patent Office Gazette contract.
Feb. 19, 1894. 80

(Was private secretary to C.S.H. Faithful and loyal to the death. Went to Alaska with C.S.H. Has named a son for him.)

McMcKelway, E.
Editor of Brooklyn Eagle, attends funeral of Daniel S. Lamont
June 26, 1905. 389

McKinley, William, President
C.S.H. meets, then Governor of Ohio, and dines with him at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I.
April 1, 1892. 15
Senator Hill sayd he can not predict the election of, with any certainty.
Oct. b- 1896. 176
McKinley asks C.S.H. as to mental condition of John D. Long and his fitness for Sec. of the Treasury.
Jan. 11, 1897. 182
See - Long, John D.
Proctor, Senator
Asks C.S.H., through Secretary Gage, to draft a letter to Sec. Sherman, taking away from him the conduct of the fur seal negotiations and giving it to General Foster
Mar. 31, 1897. 186
C.S.H. did this and Gage told him the President had signed it and would send it. 186
C.S.H. is satisfied from this that McKinley believes Sherman to be too old and inform to be of much use in the cabinet. 186

(Gage told C.S.H. that McKinley wanted him to write a letter to Sherman, referring to their old and dear friendship,- putting himself in McKinley's place.)

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McKinley, William, President (Cont.)
McKinley asks C.S.H. to remain as Asst. Sec. of the Treasury during his (McKinley's) term of office. C.S.H. declines, but begs McKinley to appoint W. B. Howell, giving him his life history and telling him of C.S.H.'s talk with Cleveland about Howell.
March - 1897. 185

See- Asst. Sec. of Treasury
Gage

(McKinley had fought under valuations so fiercely that the high protectionists all joined in a request that he be retained in office. See scrap books.)

McKinley appoints C.S.H. as Commissioner of the U.S. to carry on, with General Foster, the fur seal negotiations.
April 8, 1897. 187

McKinley believes as does C.S.H., that the fur seal dispatch was given to Whitelaw Reid, for the N. Y. Tribune, in London, by General Foster, although he denies this.
July 14, 1897. 191

McKinley at first would not permit the fur seal dispatch (known as the "Shirt sleeve dispatch) to be sent but Foster finally persuaded him to consent. 192

McKinley had read it carefully. 193

McKinley, Mrs. Gage says, made Secretary Gage cut out the best part of his Boston speech, - the effort of his life, - for fear of its effect on the Ohio elections.
July 29, 1897. 194

General Foster goes to Lake Champlain to consult McKinley
Aug. 7, 1897. 195

McKinley notifies C.S.H., through General Foster, that he wishes him to go at once to Japan, in connection with the fur seal negotiations.
Aug. 9, 1897. 195

(McKinley gives C.S.H. a commission as special commissioner to Japan.)

McKinley authorizes C.S.H. and General Foster to give Sir Wilfrid Laurier the assurance that, if the fur seal question is satisfactorily settled, he would direct Mr. Kasson to negotiate a general reciprocity treaty with Canada.
Oct. 31, 1897. 219

C.S.H. and General Foster duly give this assurance.
Oct. 31, 1897. 219

By authority of, a secret agreement or note signed by C.S.H., Foster, and Jordan, was given to the Japanese delegates, providing that if any compensation should be given to Great Britain or promised to Great Britain to induce her to be a Party to this convention (which by its terms

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McKinley, William, President (Cont.)
was not to be binding unless and until accepted by Great Britain), equivalent compensation should be given to Japan. Nov. 6, 1897. 220

C.S.H. calls on Mrs. McKinley and also sees President McKinley.
Nov. 9, 1897. 221

McKinley tells C.S.H. he is very much pleased with the treaty with Russia and Japan, and that he believes that C.S.H. and Foster will succeed in settling the fur seal controversy with Great Britain.
Nov. 9, 1897. 221

McKinley told C.S.H. that he would direct Mr. Kasson to negotiate a general reciprocity treaty with Canada, or he would authorize C.S.H. and Foster to negotiate one if Canada so desired.
Nov. 9, 1897. 221

Gives a dinner at the White House to the Canadian, British and U.S. delegates. Mr. Kasson and the entire cabinet were present. Nov. 11, 1897. 224

General Foster tells Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he was authorized by McKinley to state that all disputed questions will at once be taken up in good faith for adjustment.
Nov. 11, 1897. 226

Agreed that each should give to the other a memorandum as to their respective suggestions. 226

Foster, with authority of McKinley, gives to Sir Wilfrid a draft of the suggestions of the U.S., - a convention to cover the questions of fur seals, immigration, lake fisheries, and other unsettled questions which either Government desire to offer, and a modus vivendi prohibiting all killing of fur seals in the North Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and on the Pribylof Islands, for one year.
Nov. 17, 1897. 227

During interview between C.S.H., H.P.H. and Mrs. McKinley (see infra, Mrs. McKinley) the President came in and treated us charmingly. C.S.H. thinks he suspected that something had gone wrong, and will never forget his anxious, inquiring look into C.S.H.'s eyes, as he walked with us to the elevator.
Dec. 13, 1898. 238

C.S.H. speaks before Mass. Reform Club on recent order of McKinley excluding certain offices from the Civil Service regulations.
Sept. 26, 1899. 243

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McKinley, President William (Cont.)
C.S.H. and H.P.H. attend the judiciary reception and are invited by McKinley to take supper with him after the reception. Jan. - 1900. 245

McKinley offers to Ex-President Cleveland a position on the international arbitration court and Gage asks C.S.H. to induce Cleveland to accept.
Sept. - 1900. 247

Cleveland writes C.S.H. giving his reasons for declining; also goes over the political situation, and states the difficulty the American people are in from having to choose between Bryan and McKinley.
Sept. - 1900. 247

Ex-Governor Chamberlain bitterly denounces McKinley and his Imperialistic policies at the Ashfield dinner, while C.S.H. praises McKinley personally although attacking his policies. President Stanly Hall of Clark University, Worcester, bitterly resented Chamberlain's attack, saying he had seen men in prison in Germany for making much milder attacks on the Government than Chamberlin made on McKinley.
Aug. 22, 1901 . 252

C.S.H. favors honorary degree by Harvard.
April 27, 1901
15 Sc. bk. 48

C.S.H. said to intend to vote for. (not true)
17 Sc. bk. 50, 68, 72

C.S.H. interview on death of.
19 Sc. bk. 98, 117

McKinley, Mrs. William
C.S.H. calls on, and has a very pleasant call.
Nov. 9, 1897. 221

C.S.H. and H.P.H. call at White House. They intended merely to leave cards on Mrs. McKinley, and pay our respects, not expecting to see her. The doorkeeper, however, knew C.S.H. and said he was sure Mrs. McKinley would want to see us, so, against our inclination, we went into the White House and our cards were sent up stairs. In a few minutes a servant came down and said Mrs. McKinley would be glad to see us upstairs. The servant was, H.P.H. at once knew, an old butler of Mrs. Pruyn in Albany and H.P.H. had quite a talk with him. He took us up in the elevator and we went down to the end of the hall, which had been arranged as a sitting room, and found Mrs. McKinley there with the wife of the servant who brought us up. Her name was Claire and she had been a maid in Mrs. Pruyn's house while her husband was butler there. H?P.H. does not remember the husband's name.

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McKinley, Mrs. (Cont.)

Mrs. McKinley seemed glad to see us, although probably she did not know who we were.

She at once sent a messenger to tell the President to come in and meet us also.

Mrs. McKinley appeared weak and helpless, - almost like a child, and we found she could talk of nothing except herself and the President.

C.S.H. said, during the conversation, that the President seemed to have a very strong hold upon the people.

Mrs. McKinley instantly flashed out:-

"Not at all! I have a hold on him! It took two ministers to tie the knot! The American people are not fit to have such a man for President.!"

When C.S.H. told her he had been connected with Mr. Cleveland's administration, she suddenly snapped out:-

"This is a very different administration from the last one!"

C.S.H. feared she might say something more and succeeded in turning the conversation, as he thought, and meanwhile Mrs. McKinley sent her messenger with a peremptory demand to the President that he come <u>at once</u>.

C.S.H. was then preparing to leave, when suddenly Mrs. McKinley said:-

"I have very little respect for President Cleveland!"

C.S.H. expressed great astonishment at this remark, and at once rose, as did H.P.H., when Mrs. McKinley broke out:-

"He came here to make money! He came here a poor man and he left a very rich man!"

C.S.H. could not stand this, - although the woman was plainly out of her senses, - and he made up his mind to answer her as she deserved, - whatever the consequences to himself.

With some anger in his voice, he said:-

"Mrs. McKinley, it is not necessary for me to say anything to you about Mr. Cleveland's character,- the whole country knows about that, but I can tell you and it seems to be my duty totell you, as an intimate, personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, that some one has been grossly deceiving you; let me tell you, from my personal knowledge, that, however, Mr. Cleveland may have come to Washington, he did not leave here a rich man.

Mrs. McKinley thereupon seemed very much frightened at what she had said; she cowered like a disobedient

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McKinley, Mrs. William (Cont.)
child, or a seared animal, and rather meekly replied:-
"Anyhow, that is his reputation."
C.S.H. sternly replied:-
Mrs. McKinley, I positively disagree with you! I am very glad to beable to tell you that you are very much mistaken as to this fact!"
Mrs. McKinley fairly wiltered under C.S.H.'s stern rebuke, and would not let C.S.H. leave her, but called him back and began to talk of other things, doing her best to make herself agreeable, but in a very plaintive way.
C.S.H., however, bade her good day and turned, with H.P.H. to go, when suddenly the President (in response to Mrs. McKinley's last peremptory message) came in.
President McKinley instinctively saw that there must have been a "scene;" he looked troubled and careworn, but treated us in a most charming way. He begged us to remain, and talked with us for quite a little while. Some mention was made of Albany when he suddenly asked H.P.H. if she was not a granddaughter of Judge Parker, adding that he once attended at the Albany Law School and often went to Judge Parker's house there. He said he remembered his daughters and asked which was H.P.H.'s mother. He said he did not remember Anna (H.P.H.'s mother) as well as Grace and Kate, especially Kate (Mrs. Marvin).
McKinley told C.S.H. he hoped soon to have a good talk with him, and, finally he walked to the elevator with us.
C.S.H. will never forget his appealing look when he shook hands with us at the elevator; it was almost beseeching. It was as if he had said, -"I fear something very disagreeable to you has happened but please do not bear it up against her; the poor woman is not responsible for what she says!
C.S.H. resolves never again to call on Mrs. McKinley; were it not for her helpless condition he would have treated her much more severely. C.S.H., for a long time, never mentioned this to anyone except to General Foster. Foster told C.S.H. of her insulting manners at Lake Champlain, which even disease could scarcely atone for, and C.S.H. feels they were very fortunate that the experience was not much worse than it was, - bad enough as it actually was.
Dec. 13, 1898. 236, 237, 238

McKinley tariff bill
See - Scrap books.

McLaughlin, George
Attends dinner of Mayor Matthews at Parker House.
Mar. 10, 1892. 12

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McLaughlin, George (Cont.)
Takes part in Cape Cod Tour
Nov. 6, 1905. 393
Asks the doorkeeper at the theatre in Springfield the name of a man who was let in ahead of the line, - it was a Mr. O'Brien. Oct. 5, 1907. 409, 410
Douglas tells, that C.S.H. can win if nominated with reasonable unanimity.
Aug. 21, 1910. 423
Mr. McLaughlin came to Douglas in interest of Thomas C. Thacher for Congress. 423

(McLaughlin was an old time Democrat and a very good man. He was a great friend and supporter of C.S.H.,- except at election times, when he was generally coralled by some oneelse, e.g. Gaston.)

McLean, John R.
C.S.H. attends a ball at house of.
Jan. 19, 1895. 110

McLeod, Fred
Calls on C.S.H., as Chairman of the State Committee, by appointment, at Union Club.
Aug. 15, 1910. 418
McLeod tells C.S.H.:-
A. fair chance that both Vahey and Foss may pull out for C.S.H., or for some other man. 418
Vahey had a conference with Foss some time ago and Vahey agreed to withdraw for Foss. 418
Vahey said that, in view of his interview of June 1 (published in papers of June 2, see Vol. 63 scrap books), he would have to prepare the public gradually for his withdrawal. 418
Foss said Vahey could take his own time. 418
Vahey, on July 16 (64 Sc. bks. 107) gave out an interview which, while still saying he was a candidate, materially softened his position, making it easier for him to pull out. 418
McLeod did not specifically state that there was any pecuniary consideration for this passing from Foss to Vahey but he distinctly <u>implied</u> that there was. 418
Vahey's friends later began to accuse him of selling out. 418
Judge DeCourcey told him (McLeod) that such was the rumor. 418
Later, Mayor Fitzgerald came out against Vahey. 418
Vahey became very mad and at the Worcester meeting demanded the nomination. (63 Sc. bks. 158) 418

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McLeod, Fred (Cont.)
McLeod discussed with Vahey the easiest way of his withdrawal in accordance with his agreement with Foss. 419
McLeod told Vahey a few days before that he could not be elected and that he ought to withdraw. 419
McLeod said he thought, on the whole, C.S.H. would be the strongest candidate, although Foss would probably get more Republican votes. 419
C.S.H. tells Douglas that, would soon meet the Western Democrats, and that, although perfectly friendly to C.S.H., he would have to tell them that C.S.H.'s candidacy would not mean much money for campaign expenses. Aug. 21, 1910. 425, 426
Douglas tells C.S.H. he will send for McLeod and tell him frankly his views. 426
Lavers tells C.S.H. that Douglas is to have an interview with McLeod tomorrow. Aug. 31, 1910. 428
John R. Thayer to, favoring C.S.H. for Governor. 66 Sc. bk. 76
Interviews against C.S.H. 67 Sc. bk. 146
68 " " 33, 36
Praises loyalty of C.S.H. 68 Sc. bk. 56, 61
For C.S.H. for Senate. 65 Sc. bk. 63
68 " " 65, 93, 115, 134, 145
Practical politics says Foss paid, for fighting C.S.H. 70 Sc. bk.107

McMahon, Mr. Ohio
Objects to Governor Thomas's labor plank. July - 1904. 347

McMillan, Benton
C.S.H. confers with, in behalf of the bill as to the iron tariff April 28, 1892. 18
May 25,1892 ,23
Confers with, as to amendments to customs administrative act. May 25,1892. 23

McNair, Admiral
C.S.H. meets, at Grand Hotel, Yokohama. Sept. 5, 1897. 204
C.S.H. dines with, on "Olympia" Sept. 11, 1897. 206

McNamee, Mayor
Takes part in Cape Cod tour. Nov. 6, 1905. 393

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McNary, William
Opposes nomination of C.S.H. because, he says, C.S.H. once spoke disparagingly of him and in praise of McEttrick. Not true. Jan. - 1901. 249
McConnell and Coughlin have a conference with, as to C.S.H.'s nomination. Aug. 30, 1901. 253
Objects to C.S.H. for Chairman of State convention as it would stir up the Williams men. Sept. 6, 1901. 255
Attends outing at house of C.S.H. at Mattapoisett. Oct. 12, 1901 . 257
Burnett tells C.S.H. that, in opposing an indorsement of Olney Sept. 13, 1903. 299
McConnell asks, to put C.S.H. on State Committee at Large. McNary said he would do this although it would be difficult to arrange, as the ticket was made up. Oct. 1, 1903. 302
McConnell said McSweeney says that Gaston wishes this done but McNary said McSweeney was not authorized to speak for Gaston. 302
Gaston tells McNary he wishes this done. 302
McNary said some Boston name must be dropped, and Gargan was finally dropped. 302
Attends C.S.H. lunch to Congressman John Sharpe Williams Nov. 2, 1903. 304
Comes out for Olney for President; says he will offer a resolution at next meeting of the State Committee. Dec. - 1903. 305
McNary offers Olney resolution (written by C.S.H.) which was unanimously passed by the State Committee. Jan. 9, 1904. 305
Olney says he would like to have McNary write him to the effect that the resolution in no way committed him (Olney). Jan. 10, 1904. 305
McNary calls on C.S.H. with Dr. Donahue. Jan. 10, 1904. 306
McNary intimates rather broadly that it is doubtful whether Gaston can be nominated again if any strong man opposes him; says that the feeling in the State Committee is very bitter towards Gaston because he had ignored it. Jan. 10, 1904. 306, 307
C.S.H. gives McNary a draft of letter to Olney, along the lines indicated by Olney, and says he (C.S.H.) will copy it and send it to McNary in Washington, which C.S.H. later did. Jan. 10, 1904. 307
McNary hints at possibility of C.S.H running for Governor but C.S.H. gave him no encouragement. 307
Bitterly attacks McSweeney at meeting of the Executive Committee of State Committee. Feb. 27, 1904. 308
Quincy says McNary treated Gaston shamefully by his appointments on the State Committee and by his opposition to McSweeney . Feb. 27, 1904. 308, 309.

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McNary, William (Cont.)
Quincy said Gaston had a large majority of the State Committee and could have defeated McNary had he wished. 309, 310
McSweeney telephoned, a few daysbefore, and attacked McNary bitterly, but said he would serve under him if he were elected as Secretary of Executive Committee. 309
C.S.H. declines to be dragged into a controversy betwsen Gaston and McNary. 309
C.S.H. says he will see if he can do anything to induce McNary to withdraw his opposition but that he personally would not mix in any controversy. 310
C.S.H. telephones McNary and tells him what Quincy says and McNary asked C.S.H. to suggest that Gaston have a frahk talk with him (McNary).
Mar. 3, 1904. 311
C.S.H. tells McNary he will do this if McNary will intimate that such a talk might settle the McSweeney controversy, but McNary said he never would accept McSweeney; also said he would call on C.S.H. the next day. 311
Quincy, in Gaston's name, asks C.S.H. to vote for McSweeney, but C.S.H. says he can not accede to Gaston's request as at present advised, and that he will not be dragged into a personal controversy betwsen McNary and Gaston. 312
C.S.H. told McNary that he would resign. 312
Corbett sees McNary who agrees to drop the McSweeney matter for the present. 313
McNary confirms this to C.S.H saying that as long as it was deferred McSweeney was out. 313
Quincy tells C.S.H. not to interfere between McNary and Gaston; that neither wanted C.S.H. to do so; that McNary had openly declared, within a few days, that C.S.H. had no influence with him whatsoever.
Mar. 16, 1904. 313
Considering that McNary asked C.S.H. to have Gaston send for him, C.S.H. thinks such remarks unkind, to say the least. 313, 314.
McNary later told McConnell that the Gaston men told him that C.S.H. said that if Gaston announcedhis candidacy and then asked for McSweeney to be put on the executive committee, it ought to be done, and that this made him mad. 314
McConnell said the Gaston men told McNary this to prejudice him against C.S.H. 314
McNary moved that all candidates for delegate at large be put on one ballot, to be prepared by the executive committee. 314
Quincy protested and McNary temporarily withdrew the motion. 314

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McNary, William (Cont.)
McNary invites C.S.H., Gaston and Quincy to lunch at the Bellevue but the meeting did not adjourn until 3 p.m. so we went to the exchange club. 317
Gaston was not there but Quincy, Fitzgerald (W.T.A.), Dwyer, Flaherty and McNary were present. 317
McNary and all agreed to appointment of an auxiliary Olney Committee, to carry on a vigorous campaign in every Congressional District and to raise funds; agreed that C.S.H., Gaston and Quincy should meet to arrange some plan. 317
Meeting held in Gaston's office; present, Gaston, Quincy, Fitzgerald and C.S.H. Quincy stated McNary's plan for an auxiliary committee. 317
Gaston declined to take the leadership as he said McNary's delays and refusal to adhere to his request as to the execitive committee, its secretary, etc., had given the Hearst men such a start that it was doubtful whether they could be beaten.
Mar. 21, 1904. 317, 318
Gaston said, - "It is up to McNary or to you (C.S.H.) to be responsible for this committee, etc. 318
See - Gaston
McNary, Quincy and C.S.H. had been made a subcommittee to issue a call for the elections of delegates. 319
Quincy, in making a draft of a call, McNary being away, suggested a reservation of right in the state convention to exercise a right over the District delegates. 320
CS.H. tried to consult McNary and others but could not reach them. 320
The call had to be issued that afternoon, so C.S.H. consented to put in it the words, - "subject to such action as the Democratic State Convention may take." 320
Quincy says McNary is furthering his candidacy for the National Committee at the expense of Olney's interests. April 26, 1904.
Quincy asks C.S.H. if he is pledged to McNary for the National Committee, or had promised to vote for him. 329
Quindy said Gaston would be a candidate if necessary to defeat McNary. 329
C.S.H. said he was not pledged tovote for McNary or anyone else, nor had he been asked to give such a pledge. 330
C.S.H. told Crowley he would make no pledged to McNary.330
C.S.H. tells Quincy he will give no pledge, either to Gaston or McNary 330
C.S.H. said he would be glad to talk over the matter when the time comes, either with Gaston or McNary. 331

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McNary, William (Cont.)
C.S.H. tells Quincy he is wrong in saying that McConnell is staying in the Fitchburg contest to help McNary. 332
C.S.H. was elected as a delegate but instructed to vote for Gaston for National Committee; this relieved him from embarrassment as McNary's friends would undoubtedly have asked C.SH. to vote for him.
April 26, 1904. 332
McNary reports to Executive Committee the call adopted by the Subcommittee and the report was adopted, all voting for it except Col. Drinkwater.
April 30, 1904. 333
McNary, CS.H., et als appointed a committee to further Olney's interests. July 5, 1904. 336
At meeting of the State Committee, McNary told Crowley C.S.H. was not acandidate for Governor. Crowley corrected this.
Sept. 24, 1904. 372
McNary says that at the first meeting he himself put the motion that the old rules be adopted, and that it was adopted by acclamation.
June 19, 1905. 383
McNary helped Gaston and Burnett spread the report that the controversy in the state committee as to the power of the chairman to appoint committees was simply the old Gaston - Hamlin fight. June 19, 1905. 385
While the fight as to amending the record so as to show that the old rules were adopted for the first meeting only (which was false) was going on, McNary discretly left the room. 385

McSweeney, Edward
C.S.H. has interview with, at Holland House, N. Y.
Aug. 7, 1901. 251
C.S.H. asks him to find what the sentiment is in Boston as between C.S.H. and Gaston and if unfavorable to Gaston to tell Burnett so frankly. 251
Tells C.S.H. he will do this. 251
Tells C.S.H. also that he will do anything else in his power for him. 251
Stated that Gaston voted for Williams in 1896.
Sept. - 1902. 283
Attorney General Knox orders prosecution of, for lies, taking R.R. passes, etc.
Report of U.S. District Attorney, 1903
29 Sc. bk. 22, 49
Tells McNary that Gaston would like to have C.S.H.'s request that he be put on the state committee at large, be complied with. Oct. 1, 1903. 302
McNary said that McSweeney was not authorized to speak for Gaston
302

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McSweeney, Edward (Cont.)
Pat Daly tells C.S.H. that Gaston and, are opposed to Olney
Jan. 10, 1904. 306
McNary attacks, bitterly at meeting of Executive Committee of Dem. State Committee.
Feb. 27, 1904. 308
Quincy wants, made Secretary of the Executive Committee.
Feb. 27, 1904. 308
Gaston will fight for, to a finish.
Mar. 3, 1904. 310
C.S.H. tells Quincy that if Gaston wants McSweeney appointed, he should come out frankly and say so.
Mar. 3, 1904. 310
Quincy would not say that Gaston would openly ask for McSweeney's election, but said he would fight in the committee to secure it.
Mar. 3, 1904. 311
McNary says he will never agree to election of McSweeney
Mar. 3, 1904. 311
Quincy, in name of Gaston asks C.S.H. to vote for McSweeney.
Mar. 4, 1904. 312
C.S.H. refuses and says he will not be dragged into any personal controversy between McNary and, 312
McNary agrees with Corbett to drop the McSweeney matter forthe present. 313
McNary says that as long as it is deferred, McSweeney would be out. 313
Crowley says there will be a fight to the finish over McSweeney and that C.S.H. should vote against him. McConnell does not agree. 313
C.S.H. never told Quincyhe would vote for McSweeney; he merely said that if Gaston announced his candidacy for Governor and wanted McSweeney made Secretary of the Executive Committee, he should say so, the implication being that, unless an avowed candidate, he had no right to make such a request. 314
Gaston says McNary's delay and refusal as to McSweeney etc. have helped the Hearst men. 317, 318.
McSweeney, on Gaston's request, is elected Secretary of the Olney association.
Mar. 27, 1904. 325
McSweeney says Hill sold out the gold standard in order to nominate Parker.
July - 1904. 349
McSweeney tells McConnell that C.S.H. is going tocome out for Moran. May 25, 1906. 395

McSweeney intimates to McConnell that Gaston feared that C.S.H., if elected to Congress, would fight the machine. June 2, 1906. 395

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Means, James
Explains principles of the new Columbian Party at dinner of Mass. Reform Club. Jan. 1, 1892. 7

Megata, Baron
Visits Boston with Marquis Matsukata
April 11, 1902. 262
Lunches with President Eliot. 262
Attends dinner of C.S.H. to Matsukata. 262
He was at that time Director General of Revenues. 262

Merrimac River
C.S.H. favors dredging of.
Aug. 27, 1903
29 Sc. bk. 73

Merriweather, Lee
Speaks at Salisbury, Mass., in connection with joint debate between C.S.H. and Lodge.
Sept. 15, 1892. 35
Speaks at Westfield, with C S.H.
Oct. 10, 1892. 39

Metlakhata Indian
C.S.H. attends church of, and they delivered an address to which C.S.H. replied.
Aug. 29, 1894. 93

Metropolitan Coal Company
Attacked by Towle
Oct. 21, 1902. 27 Sc. bk. 29
Reply of George Hamlin.
27 Sc. bk. 30, 35, 36, 56
C.S.H. is not counsel for. 41 Sc. bk. 133
C.S.H. isnot a stockholder of.
41 Sc. bk. 133
Secretary Olin suspends license of.
April 7, 1906
41 Sc. bk. 131
Boston Transcript attacks the Statute
41 Sc. bk. 133, 141, 142
Court decision in favor of the Company
42 Sc. bk. 24, 27
Governor refuses to reappoint Emery on Harbor and Land Commission because of his lease to.
43 Sc. bk. 58

Meyer, George Von L.
Attends C.S.H. lunch to Hugh Hanna.
April 13, 1899. 243

See - Paris Exposition.

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Miles, General
C.S.H. on. 1903, 29 Sc. bk. 98

Miller, Mr.
Present, as interpreter, at dinner to C.S.H. by Minister Buck
Sept. 15, 1897. 209

Miller, Sir Hubert
C.S.H. and H.P.H. meet, at Lord Ross's castle, in Ireland.
Aug. 29, 1898. 235

Mills, Roger Q.
Just elected to U.S. Senate. Very bitter towards Speaker Crisp. Crisp is working for Hill. Crisp, as Speaker, will be glad to do anything Hill asks.
Feb. 22, 1892. 8
C.S.H. urges, to come out for Cleveland.
April 28, 1892. 18
Mills says he would be glad to do it, but feels under obligation to Carlisle and Morrison in speakership fight; that they are staunch Cleveland men, yet had a lingering hope the nomination might come to them; that if they were to come out unequivocally for Cleveland, he would be glad to do the same.
April 28, 1902. 18, 19
Writes C.S.H. he will be glad to help him for Asst. Sec. of the Treasury.
Jan. 26, 1893. 47

Mills, Mr.
Elkins and Mills refuse to take an interest in the Russian fur seal contract, breaking their word to C. A. Williams.
April 26, 1895. 116, 117.

Minority report. Gold plank
See - Gold plank

Mitchell, Dan
Allowed to enter Springfield theatre ahead of the line.
Oct. 5, 1907. 409

Mitrukuri, Prof.
Calls on C.S.H. in Tokio
Sept. 10, 1897. 206
Attends dinner at Maple Club given to C.S.H. by Minister Buck. Sept. 15, 1897. 209
C.S.H. and Harriet call on Prof. and Mrs. and they serve cerimonial tea; they were all photographed sitting in Japanese style.
Sept. 16, 1897. 209

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Mitsukuri, Prof.
Attends dinner given to C.S.H. by Count Okuma
Sept. 22, 1897. 213

Signs treaty between U.S., Japan, and Russia.
Nov. 6, 1897. 220

Makes tea in Japanese style for Mrs. Rice at Arlington Hotel.
Nov. 9, 1897. 221

(Perhaps a few months later, C.S.H. thinks in early part of 1898, Mitsukuri visited C.S.H. in Boston at his apartment on Berkly St. Sir William Van Horne invited them to dinner in Montreal. A R.R. pass was given to Mitsukuri over the C. P. Ry. and B. and Maine R.R. The clerk who wrote it out described Mitsukuri as "His Imperial Highness" much to his mortification. Finally another one was issued in proper form.
Mitsukuri was a great scientist and one of the broadest, most liberal men C.S.H. ever met.)

Molas, Captain
C.S.H. meets, of the Russian Navy on the S. S. China, returning to San Francisco.
Sept. 23, 1897. 214

Money expenditures for campaign purposes.
Cleveland campaign, 1892. 26
Gaston campaign 1902. Probably $75,000. 278
See - Douglas
Foss
Gaston
Houghton, A. C.

Monopoly
Competition and. C.S.H. 1902
24 Sc. bk. 23

Monroe, George
As representative of Boston Herald, attends lunch of Henry L. Pierce in interest of Cleveland.
June 11, 1892. 25

Boston Herald prints an article written by, under name of "Templeton" and originally published in N. Y. Herald, accusing C.S.H. of conspiring with Geo. Fred Williams to embarrass Gaston, by advocating Williams's platform of the Resolutions Committee. The article also praised Gaston for defying Williams and made him out a hero.
Sept. 23, 1902. 279

C.S.H. explains fully how false this article is.
279 to 288.

See - Williams, Geo. Fred

C.S.H. demands that Howes publish an editorial in the Boston Herald denying any such conspiracy.
Sept. - 1902. 284

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Monroe, George (Cont.)
Howes prepares an editorial but on Coughlin's objections does not publish it. 285
C.S.H. writes, a stiff letter denying his statements and offering to call and prove to him that they are untrue.
Sept, 26, 1902. 288
Gaston tells C.S.H. that he has persuaded, that it was not expedient to indorse Olney. Monroe had strongly favored such an indorsement.
Sept. 29, 1904. 301

(Mr. Monroe had been a life long friend of C.S.H. For years he lived on Walnut Avenue, Roxbury, and he was a devoted friend of C.S.H.'s mother. C.S.H. remembers that when a young boy in the Roxbury Latin School, he visited Washington with Henry Ketcham, a school mate, whose father was a N. Y. Congressman. One day they went over the U. S. Treasury and C.S.H. met Mr. Monroe there and he accompanied them. The visit gave C.S.H his first desire to go into public life, and he remembers thinking how pleasant it would be if he ever would be Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Monroe's attack on C.S.H. hurt him deeply, because of their long friendship. Mr. Monroe was evidently deceived by Gaston and Burnett who had great influence with him. Boston Herald (See same)
C.S.H. does not remember accurately but thinks that before Mr. Monroe died, their former friendly relations were completely restored.
Mr. Monroe was a valued public servant, of the highest ideals - a splendid type of the unselfish, public spirited citizen.)

Monroe doctrine
Carlisle says he feared that acceptance by the U.S. of the proposed Russian gold loan would have so infuriated Great Britain, that she might have joined with Germany in disputing the validity of the, but C.S.H. does not agree as to this.
Dec. 17, 1895. 142
Congressman Patterson speaks on, at the dinner of the Y. M. Dem. Club.
Dec. - 1895. 154

Moody, William H.
Sendsfor Flaherty who was in Boston; Flaherty goes to Washington to see him; Moody offered Flaherty certain retainersin behalf of his (Moody's) firm, - Messrs. Burdett, Snow, et als) Nov. 30, 1904. 379
Flaherty said Moody was actively interested in the firm although still Attorney General. 379
Flaherty did not state how much the offered retainers were, but Crowley told C.S.H. later that Flaherty told him that he was offered two retainers of $5000 each. 379

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Moody, William H. (Cont.)
Moody told Flaherty he did not care whether or not Flaherty took the position of Chairman of the State Committee. 379
Moody said he wanted to retain him to prevent his attacking interests in which his firm was interested. 379
Flaherty told Moody that if he accepted the retainers, he should tell Gov. Douglas on any matter on which he advised him, and Moody raised no objection to this but told him to consult with his (Moody's) firm. 379
Flaherty consulted with Moody's firm, and they seemed to feel that it would defeat their purpose if he told Gov. Douglas, but said they would think it over. 379
Moody's firm told Flaherty that they wished to retain him to have a "friend at court." 380
See - Flaherty.

Moody's Magazine
C.S.H. on R.R. rates. Jan. 1906
41 Sc. bk. 75
C.S.H. on banking laws. April 1906
42 Sc. bk. 25

Moore, O'Brien
Tells C.S.H. how Cleveland finally decided to designate C.S.H. as Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
June 17, 1893. 66
See - Cleveland
Makes inquiries of C.S.H. as to the fur seal bill.
Mar. 20, 1895. 114

Moran, John B.
Crowley wants C.S.H. to come out for, in return for a pledge of support to C.S.H. in the future, from Moran's friends. C.S.H. said he was decidedly adverse to any such action. May - 1906. 394
Coughlin's approves C.S.H.'s refusal.
May 23, 1906. 394
McSweeney tells McConnell that C.S.H. is to come out for. C.S.H. tells him of his refusal.
May 25, 1906. 395
Skeffington tells C.S.H. that Gov. Douglas wishes to run for Governor against. July - 1906. 399
C.S.H. tells Gov. Douglas, - who asked his advice, - that, in his opinion, he (Gov. Douglas) could be elected over both Moran and Guild.
July 18, 1906. 399
Gov. Douglas tells C.S.H. that the Machine wants him to run against Moran; that John Sullivan is to be put up against Moran, but, at the proper time, would withdraw in favor of Douglas. 400
C.S.H. advises Gov. Douglas not to engage in any scheme to fight Moran. 400

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Moran, John B. (Cont.)

Crowley says he is passively with Moran but told Moran that if Gov. Douglas ran he would have to support him.
July 18, 1906. 401

C.S.H. tells Crowley that Coughlin agrees that, even if C.S.H. wanted to come out for Moran, - which he does not, - it would be most foolish. 402

C.S.H. tells Crowley that under no circumstances will he come out for Moran. 402

Moran told Crowley that Gaston sent some one to him (Moran) to say that the Machine would nominate him (Moran) if he would agree not to try to capture the Organization but that he (Moran) declined to make such a bargain. 402

Crowley tells C.S.H. that he believes that Moran wanted to capture the organization more than anything else. 402

Moran told Crowley that C.S.H. was keeping quiet and Crowley told him it was C.S.H.'s intention to keep out of politics absolutely for the present, but that he had not seen C.S.H. for two months. 403

C.S.H. interview Declines to take any position as to Moran. Is out of politics. 43 Sc. bk. 70

Moran favors C.S.H. for Lt. Governor.
Aug. 13, 1906
43 Sc. bk. 79, 80.

Coughlin tells C.S.H. he had declined to try to carry the Fall River caucuses for Moran.
Sept. - 1906. 404

C.S.H. took no part in the campaign but most of those who supported C.S.H. in 1901 and 1902 were friendly to Moran, but they acted without consultation with C.S.H.
Sept. 28, 1906. 405

(In the preliminary campaign C.S.H. was neutral; he gave out an interview that he was out of politics and that no one had authority to say that he was either for or against Moran; that he will not say whether he will stump for Moran if nominated, but says he has always done his share for Democratic candidates.
43 Sc. bk. 70

Moran swept the primaries outside of Boston.
44 Sc. bk. 64

Moran is nominated for Governor.
44 Sc. bk. 81

Williams nominated Moran, and later moved for an indorsement of Bryan, at which McFarland, a Hearst man, protested. Quincy seconded Williams motion. There was a row.
Vol. 44, Sc. bk. 78, 82, 85.

Moran repudiates the Bryan resolution.
44 Sc. bk. 126

Moran defeated by over 30,000.
45 Sc. bk. 42

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Moran, John B. (Cont.)
In 1907, C.S.H. opposed Moran.
50 Sc. bk. 99
Moran died in 1909, and C.S.H. gave out a pleasant but non-committal interview. 56 Sc. bk. 10)

Moran, Mr.
Williams advises C.S.H. to contribute to the new paper started by, of Brockton. June 2, 1902. 265

Morgan, J. P.
Papers say Russia has offered U.S. a gold loan of 400 millions without interest and that, has gone to Washington for the Rothschilds to beg the President to accept their gold instead. Dec. 25, 1895. 141
A. C. Houghton tells C.S.H. that he will tell, that it would be suicidal for the Boston Elevated Ry. Co. to permit Gaston tobe a candidate for Governor.
Aug. 7, 1901. 251

Morgan, Senator
Refuses to allow unanimous consent to takingup fur seal bill drafted by C.S.H.
Feb. - 1895. 113

(The reason for his opposition was the fact that Sec. Gresham sent the bill to another Senator to introduce, while Morgan was Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Morgan never forgave Gresham for this.)

C.S.H. calls on, at Honolulu.
Sept. - 1897. 214

Morgan Syndicate contract
(The Sherman silver purchase notes of 1890 added a heavy burden to the Treasury in addition to its task of redeeming U.S. notes in gold. It was never originally thought that the Sherman notes would be paid in gold, under the option given to the Treasury. In fact, one day in Boston a Sherman note was presented to the Sub-Treasury and redemption in gold was refused. (See letter from Mr. Kennard in letter book.)
Sec. Foster, however, ruled that these notes must be paid in gold.
2 Sc. bk. 7, 16
Under the Cleveland Administration the greenbacks and Sherman notes were constantly presented for redemption in gold, and, considering also that revenues were less than expenditures, a heavy drain on the gold reserve set in. Although the Sherman Act was repealed on Nov. 1, 1893, so far as silver purchases were concerned, the drain through the presentation of greenbacks continued. Cleveland and Carlisle announced that the greenbacks would continue to be redeemed in gold. As fast as they were redeemed, however, they had to be paid

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Morgan Syndicate contract (Cont.)

out by the Treasury and an endless chain set in.
In March 1894 U.S. bonds were issued bringing in about 58 millions of gold.
The gold, however, continued to be withdrawn from the Treasury.
In January, 1895, Cleveland told Congress that over 172 millions of gold had been drawn out of the Treasury in 1894, and asked authority to issue long term, low rate bonds (instead of the 5% bonds which had sold at a premium) to be issued to maintain the gold reserve and to cancel the Sherman notes and greenbacks. Congress, however, refused to give any relief.
By Feb. 8, 1895, the gold reserve had fallen to about 41 millions, and this was only 2 months since the last bond issue.
On Feb. 7, 1895 a contract was made with Mr. Morgan and his syndicate providing for the purchase of 3½ millions of ounces of gold, under Rev. Statutes, Sec. 3700 at a fixed price per oz., payment to be made in existing 4% bonds. The contract provided that ½ of this gold was to be obtained from Europe, and the syndicate agreed tto protect the Treasury in every legitimate way against withdrawals of gold in the meantime.
The price agreed on was such that the 4% bonds given for the gold would net the investor 3⅞%.
The syndicate agreed to accept gold bonds bearing 3% but the House rejected the propositi on.
Republicans. No, 63, aye 31
Democrats " 94, " 89

10 Sc. bk. 41

Cleveland pointed out that this bill would save 16 millions in interest but Congress would not listen.
Under the contract as made 62.3 millions of 4% bonds were issued and 65.1 millions of gold received in return.
The last deposit of gold was made, under the contract, in June 1895, but the syndicate exchanged, up to Sept. 1895, additional gold for U.S. notes and Sherman notes, so that the Government received in all more than 81 millions of gold.
During the contract no gold was withdrawn from the Treasury.
By Dec. 1895, gold was again being withdrawn and had been reduced to about 79 millions.
Cleveland again asked authority to issue gold bonds with which to cancel the greenbacks and Sherman notes, but Congress again declined.
In Jan. 1896, a popular subscription for 100 millions was advertised.
Bids numbering 4635 were received.
The aggregate amount was over 526 millions.
Only 428 bids were accepted.

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Morgan Syndicate Contract (Cont.)

Morgan and Company made one offer of 110.6877 to the dollar for the entire issue.

Excluding the Morgan bid, 62+millions of bonds were issued, and the remainder, including about 4.7 millions of forfeited awards was awarded to Morgan, the next highest bidder.

The aggregate price received for the bonds was such that it netted the investor a trifle less than 3 4/10%.

(The Morgan contract netted 3.75% as against 3.40 for the popular subscription.)

Out of 4641 bids received only 827 were higher than the Morgan bid, and over one-third of the bonds issued were awarded to Morgan.

While the popular subscription was slightly better for the Government than the Morgan contract, yet the Morgan syndicate had to do much more than merely furnishing gold, - it had to incur great risks in protecting the Government against gold withdrawals during the contract, all of which it performed.

31 Sc. bks. 61

Congress made an investigation of this contract in 1895.

8 Sc. bks. 120

(C.S.H. has a bound copy)

Lodge bitterly attacked the contract.

9 Sc. bks. 103, 119

The N. Y. World published a statement of the profits of the American members of the syndicate, which provided one-half of the gold.

Sept. 22, 1895

9 Sc. bks. 149

The N. Y. World said:-

The Syndicate took a commission of ⅜ths of one per cent. This brought the starting point for reckoning profits up to 105.24

This would show an apparent profit of the difference between 105.24 and 112.50 or 7.26%, - the profit, however, was only 4.90.

The difference between 7.26 and 4.90 or 2.36, amounting to $850,000, was eaten up in the efforts to control the exchange market.

The contributing group were also allowed interest of 4% on the gold advanced above that required to pay for the bonds. The paper money for this gold was paid back at different times, but the interest averaged 1¾%.

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Morgan Syndicate contract (Cont.)

This, added to 4.90% makes a total of 6.65% for the contributing group.

Figures for the actual time the contributing group had their money out, the rate of 6.65% is equivalent to 13% per annum.

The syndicate paid out, in round numbers, to this group:-

Interest	$568,500
Profits	1,592,500
Total	2,161,000

In addition all who bought the bonds at 112½ can now sell them at 122½.

The drain of gold ceased as if by magic during the contract, for the probable reason the gold shipping houses joined the syndicate and were drawing their bills against the great credit created in England by the bond deal.

This foreign credit carried our entire international transactions up to within a few weeks, when, by placing exchange rates above the gold shipping point, the syndicate practically withdrew from the field as a source of supply for remitters and this forced the shipment of coin.

This shipment pulled down the Treasury reserves, but the syndicate, out of the mysterious hoard of gold it was supposed to have, handed tothe Treasury over 15½ millions in gold in return for paper.

Long before this, however, the Treasury gave to the syndicate a quit claim of its obligation to provide 65.1 millions in American gold in return for 62.3 millions of 30 year, 4% bonds.

The original contract did not call for gold coin, but merely for 3½ millions of ounces of fine gold at $17.805 per ounce.

At first, gobd bars were turned in, and even gold coin was treated as bullion and weighed to find how many ounces it made. Later, however, every gold coin turned in was taken as of full weight, and the syndicate was so credited.

(The rest of the statement is not contained in the scrap book)

9 Sc. bks. 149

The N. Y. World says the bonds were sold to the syndicate at about 104½ and that their market price at that time was 118, so that the profit was over 8 millions of dollars.

Says it published documentary evidence that the syndicate had a "thorough understanding" with the Administration that it was to have the 1896 100 million issue on same terms as provided in the syndicate contract, i.e., at 104½ for bonds worth 117.

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Morgan Syndicate contract (Cont.)

The World said it smashed this and offered to subscribe one million dollars to a new issue of 3% bonds, or an issue of 4%s on a 3% basis. The World communicated with prominent bankers and got pledges of 235 millions in gold.

The Treasury then issued the notice of the 100 millions subscription and it was subscribed six times over. The average price received was nearly 112 instead of 104½.

The syndicate bid 110.68 and obtained 40 millions.

Reckoning interest saved, the Treasury made 20 millions by the World's fight.

The price of the bonds afterwards rose to 138.

N. Y. World, May 6, 1904
31 Sc. bks. 57

(A letter in the N. Y. Evening Post claims that Asst. Sec. Curtis first pointed out that the Treasury could buy gold under Sec. 3100 U.S. Rev. Statutes.
53 Sc. bks. 78)

The Morgan syndicate paid in the last installment of gold due on the contract, - 7½ millions, on Tuesday and Wednesday. June 26, 1895. 122

This amount was entirely domestic gold not procured from abroad as the contract provided. 122

Many inquiries were made as to whether Carlisle had modified the contract so as to release the syndicate from importing gold. 122

Huntington tells C.S.H. no modification has been made, but that presumably, the syndicate had deposited domestic gold merely to stop accrued interest on the bonds not yet delivered. 122

Huntington said the syndicate had already paid to the Treasury 23+millions of gold imported, out of the 30 + millions called for by the contract. 122

C.S.H. thought it wise to state to the press that no change in the contract had been made to allay a prevalent impression that the Treasury feared another run on the gold reserve and had for this reason waived the requirement of further gold imports. 122

This afternoon C.S.H. wired to Jordan, Assistant Treasurer at N. Y. and learned from him that the syndicate had delivered only a little more than 15 millions of imported gold. 122, 123.

Jordan said there was an understanding between Carlisle, Curtis, and the syndicate that domestic gold, regardless of its source, should be accepted. 123

Jordan also said, that, under his instructions, he had issued certificates of deposit against the payment of 7½ millions of domestic gold on Monday and Tuesday, said certificates calling for bonds. 123

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Morgan Syndicate contract (Cont.)

Jordan said the total amount imported by the Syndicate and delivered to the Treasury was only a little over 15 millions. 123

Inasmuch as this payment of 7½ millions completed the amount of 30 millions due from the syndicate (and yet only 15 millions had been imported instead of 30 millions as per the contract, and inasmuch as delivery of the remaining 7½ millions of bonds held by the Treasury would release all of its security for the importation of the 15 millions which had not been imported, - C.S.H. wired Carlisle at Marion, Mass., asking for specific instructions whether or not to deliver (through Curtis abroad) the remaining 7½ millions of bonds, on receipt of the certificate of deposit of 7½ of domestic gold. 123

Carlisle wired C.S.H. to deliver the bonds on receipt of the certificate of deposit. 122, 123.

Late Tuesday C.S.H. wrote and wired Carlisle whether he should make a public statement as to whether the contract had been modified. 124

Carlisle wired Wednesday morning that he did not understand C.S.H.'s telegram, - that if it referred to the bond contract, that spoke for itself and there was no necessity for saying anything. 124

C.S.H. at once replied he should say nothing until instructed by Carlisle.

124

C.S.H. assumes:-

1. That Carlisle considers that the syndicate has practically imported gold by selling bills in the U.S. and providing gold abroad to meet the bills.

Or

2. That the domestic gold was deposited to stop payment of accrued interest on the bonds, i.e. the syndicate, having the gold, could loan it on call for not much over 1%, but by paying it to the Treasury and getting the bonds, it can gain 3¾% in interest. 124

C.S.H. feels that if assumption 2 is the correct one, the syndicate must import the 15 millions of gold in the future before the contract expires.

(Meantime, however, the Treasury has given up the only security for the contract left to it, - the 7½ millions of bonds.)

Carlisle subsequently writes C .S.H. and his letter seems to indicate that he has accepted the domestic gold in lieu of foreign gold, although he does not specifically say so. 125

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Morgan Syndicate contract (Cont.)

Jordan finally wired that the certificate of deposit had been delivered by him and C.S.H., according to Carlisle's instructions, cabled Curtis to deliver the remaining bonds.

July 26, 1895. 125

C.S.H. authorizes Jordan to cancel certificates of indebtedness for $166,668.88

July 8, 1895. 125

This sum consisted of:-

March 1, 1895	$48,734.12
June 24, "	117,934.76
	$166,668.88

This latter item consisted of:-

Accrued interest, prior to May 1, up to date of payment	66,322.97
Accrued interest after May 1 to date of payment	51,611.79
Total	$117,934.76

These payments of principal and accrued interest entitled the syndicate to receive the May coupons on the bonds when delivered. 125

The explanation of this transaction is:-

Of bonds issued, 31.1 millions were taken abroad. 126

Interest began to run Feb. 1, payable quarterly.

The first payment, 1% fell due on May 1; (1% is ¼ of 4% the annual rate.)

The interest due on the whole foreign issue, - 31.1 millions, - was $311,577, each quarter, or, $1,246,308 each year. 126

Of these 31.1 millions of bonds subscribed abroad, 16.6 millions were paid for prior to May 1, the date of the first payment of interest.

The quarterly interest on these amounted to $166,433.61 126

The delivery of these bonds did not take place until after May 1.

It was agreed that the overdue coupons should be taken by the Treasury as cash. 126

When the syndicate made its final payment of 7.2 millions on the bonds, there was included $166,433.61, said latter amount being paid as security for delivery of coupons to that amount to Curtis, in London. 126

It was agreed that this amount, - $166,433.61 - should be given back to the syndicate when the coupons were delivered to Curtis. 126

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Morgan Syndicate contract (Cont.)

Curtis cabled us that the coupons had been delivered to him by the syndicate and that he had cancelled them, i.e. to the amount of $166,433.61 126

The syndicate then called upon Jordan for the return of this $166,433.61, but Jordan refused to pay it, for the reason that he had no authority to do so, as he had issued certificates of deposit for this amount and the money had been covered into the Treasury. 126

Robert Bacon telegraphed C.S.H. as to this. 127

C.S.H. investigated and found that the payment of 7.2 millions (which included the payment of 166,433.61) had not been covered into the Treasury, neither had the payment of the $166,668.81, as Huntington, out of precaution, had delayed this. 127

Daskam told C.S.H. that certificates of deposit have been frequently returned to Subtreasuries with instructions to cancel them and to refund the money deposited, making proper entries on the books. 127

As an instance of this:-

A merchant intends to import goods into e.g. Phila; he deposits $100,000 in the Subtreasury there, receiving a certificate, intending to use the money for payment of duties. Later the goods come into the Port of N. Y. and he gives up the certificate of deposit to the Subtreasury at Phila and the certificate is cancelled and the money is refunded to him. 127

C.S.H. suggested a refund of the exact amount paid as security for the delivery up of the coupons,- $166,433.61 127

Huntington said it would be difficult to adjust the Treasury books, if this were done, as a new certificate would have to be made out for the balance of the 7.2 millions, and because the first certificate against the 7.2 millions paid, called for delivery of the bonds. 127

Huntington suggests another way:-

Return the certificate for $166,668.81 for cancellation. (This certificate was for a payment of accrued interest from Feb. 1 and May1, respectively, to the dates of payment of principal on <u>all</u> of the bonds, both domestic and foreign.)

The certificates for these payments were the ordinary ones, not mentioning delivery of bonds, as the amount paid represented interest solely. 128

Huntington said we could refund this amount and later recoup out of the coupons held by the Treasury in the final adjustment of the interest. 128

As the Treasury held the coupons and also the money paid as security it would be inequitable to retain both. 128

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Morgan Syndicate contract (Cont.)
Huntington thought that, therefore, we could pay to the Syndicate an amount equivalent to what the syndicate had paid. 128
Huntington said Carlisle's general instructions authorised such a course. 128
C.S.H telephoned Jordan authorizing him to pay back to the Syndicate $166,668.81 on the distinct understanding and agreement that the whole matter should be adjusted later, the Treasury giving up no rights by the payment and that it could recoup the amount paid out of the coupons held by it. 128
In other words, while in form it was a refund of money paid by the Syndicate for accrued interest on all of the bonds, both domestic and foreigh, yet in substance it was to be treated as a refund of the amount paid by the syndicate as security for the delivery of the coupons to Curtis, - $166,433.61
C.S.H. requested Jordan to communicate with the Syndicate and let him know whether it would agree to this form of procedure. 129
C.S.H. then sent back to Jordan the certificates of deposit for $166,668.81 authorising him to cancelthem and refund the amount to the Syndicate. 129
Huntington also write a personal letter to Asst. Treasurer Muhleman fully explaining the whole matter. 129
C.S.H. heard nothing more from Jordan on that day. 129
Jordan should not originally have issued a certificate on bond account for $166,433.61 (the first payment of quarterly interest, due May 1, on the bonds subscribed for abroad. It would have been much better if the whole amount had been originally deposited in the First National Bank, that Bank retaining the collateral.
To have adopted C.S.H.'s suggestion and issue a new certificate for $166,433.61 on bond account would have put the Treasury in the apparent position of having issued $166,433.61 in bonds, without receiving payment therefor. 129, 130
C.S.H. hears nothing from Jordan.
July 9, 1895. 130
Jordan writes C.S.H.
July 10, 1895. 130
Jordan says in letter:-
He has paid the Syndicate the sum of $166,668.81 in accordance with our instructions. 130
He had not cancelled the certificates ofdeposit, as Morgan was adverse to giving them up to be cancelled. 130

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Morgan Syndicate contract (Cont.)
Jordan, apparently, had not followed his instructions. 130
C.S.H. wrote Jordan at once that he had been authorised to pay the money only if the Syndicate consented to have the certificates cancelled; that he was instructed to confer with the Syndicate as to whether it agreed to this and to report to us by telephone that afternoon; that not having heard from him we sent him the certificates authorising him to cancel them and refund the money. 130
C.S.H. then asked Jordan, in the letter, why he had not followed his instructions and why he had, apparently, paid this amount to the Syndicate without cancellation of the certificates. 130
C.S.H. further said in the letter that if the Syndicate had asked payment of the May coupons, we should have favorably considered such application, and that C.S.H.'s previous letter, authorizing him to return the $166,433.61, - the coupons having been delivered to Curtis, - would have been authority to him to make this payment. 130, 131.
C.S.H. further said that it was his refusal to pay this amount that obliged him (.C.S.H.) to adopt the method suggested of paying back the $166,668.81, - which, in effect, accomplished the same result. 131
Jordan writes C.S.H.
July 12, 1895. 131
Jordan says in letter:-
Treasury agreed to accept the May coupons in London. 131
He was authorised to pay the interest thereon in anticipation of their arrival here, on receipt of a cable from Curtis that the coupons had been delivered to him. 131
The Syndicate desired to close the matter on that day and stop accrued interest. 131
He was, therefore, authorized to accept here a payment equal to the amount of the coupons, as collateral. 131
Morgan & Co., therefore, deposited gold coin with him up to this amount . 131
That then the Department authorised him to return this temporary deposit on receipt of a cable from Curtis. 131
Jordan adds that C.S.H.'s instructions were not specific. 131
Jordan says he took and still retains the certificate of deposit given up by Morgan. 131
He says, however, Morgan does not want it cancelled. 131
Jordan finally asks authority to hold certificate until the coupons arrive and then adjust the matter on the interest account. 131
Extract from letter of Muhleman to Huntington. 131
Dated July 9, 1895, personal:- 132

Morgan Syndicate Contract (Cont.)
Total amount of coupons due May 1st which should have been delivered to Curtis, - $311,577. 132
Of this amount, there was due on bonds of which the principal had been paid prior to May 1
$166,433.61 132
The remainder, - $145,143.39, was due to the U.S. (because the settlement for accrued interest on bonds paid for after May 1 included only the amount due from May 1, onward.) 132
The payment of $65,322.97, on bonds settled for prior to May 1, closes up this account.
Bonds paid for after May 1. $14,514,339.41 132
Interest, Feb. 1 to May 1. $145,143.39
Interest, May 1 to dates of payment 51,611.79
$196,755.18 132
If Curtis received all of the May coupons, - $311,577, - the easiest method of settlement would be for Jordan to pay to the Syndicate $311,577.00, receiving back from the Syndicate $145,143.39, thus making the net payment by the Treasury - $166,433.61 132

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Sept. 28, 1892. 37, 38.

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Morrison, W. Congressman
Roger Q. Mills tells C.S.H. that, has a lingering hope that he may be nominated for President; that he is under obligations to, growing out of the Speakership contest; that if, comes out for Cleveland, he will be glad to also.
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Morse, Professor
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(After dinner, to show their agility, Sir William and Prof. Morse had a race up and down stairs.)

Attends dinner of C.S.H. to Marquis Matsukata.
April 11, 1897. 262

(Prof. Morse was one of the great authorities in the U.S. on Japanese art. For years he was a Professor in the Imperial University at Tokio. One night, C.S.H. heard him describe Japanese civilization. He said that Japan was a civilized, highly cultured nation, at a time when our ancestors were grubbing for roots in the woods of Germany!)

Morse, Robert M.
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Advises M.S.H. not to send the letter he has written to Cleveland. Mar. 11, 1893. 59, 60
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C.S.H. sings at funeral of.
1 Sc. bk. 57

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C.S.H. believes, feels that Cleveland's Venezuelan message was likely to affect our finances disastrously.
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C.S.H. addresses, favoring reciprocity and opposing the Payne ship subsidy bill
Jan. 23, 1900. 244
C.S.H. a delegate to. 1911
69 Sc. bk. 104

National Chamber of Commerce
C.S.H. a delegate to. 1912. 75 Sc. bk. 21

National Civil Service Reform League
C.S.H. appointed a delegate to convention of, in Baltimore, but had to remain in Washington in connection with the Tobey Iron bill, and therefore could not attend
April 29, 1892. 20
McAneny, secretary of, speaks at Mass. Reform Club dinner on order of McKinley excluding certain offices from the Civil Service regulations. C.S.H. also spoke.
Sept. 26, 1899. 243
C.S.H. attends dinner given by the N. Y. Civil service Reform Association to the delegates to the convention of the.
Dec. 14, 1900. 248

National Civic Federation
C.S.H. elected President of Mass. Council. 1912
74 Sc. bk. 140, 141, 142

National Corporation law
C.S.H. favors, 1901. 18 Sc. bk. 48

National Democratic Committee
Asks C.S.H. to send it, for the campaign book, his data as to the Aldrich report onprices. Said that Carlisle would use it in a speech in answer to Senator Aldrich.
Sept. 5, 1892. 34

NationalDemocratic Convention, 1892. Chicago
C.S.H. left saturday morning, June 18, 1892, for the Democratic National Convention at Chicago.
Took 10:30 A.M. train from Boston, which the R.R. agreed to run as a "special."
At Toledo, the next morning, the N.Y.C. R.R. added 5 or 6 speeches; we could get nothing to eat, and were thoroughly disgusted by the time we reached Chicago.
C.S.H., Burnett, Matthews, Wheelwright and Quincy were put down at the Chicago Club and got our meals there.

National Democratic Convention, 1892. Chicago (Cont.)

Kellar, Wheelwright, and C.S.H. occupied a single room at the Palmer House paying the "modest" sum of $4 each per day without board.

C.S.H., when not in the convention (C.S.H. was an alternate delegate) worked among the southern delegations to break the effect of the Tammany opposition to Cleveland.

Mr. Whitney, through John E. Russell, asked C.S.H. to go before the Texas delegation to answer Col. Fellows of N. Y. who tried to persuade them that Cleveland could not carry N.Y.

The Texas delegation, however, agreed to support Cleveland so C.S.H. did not have to go before it. 28

Ben Cable tells C.S.H. that Senator Palmer was not loyal to Cleveland; that on Tuesday, before the meetinf of the Illinois delegation, the Palmer men asked the Morrison men to agree to pass a resolution that it was inexpedient to nominate Cleveland; that when it was asked who would propose this resolution, Joe Page, Palmer's right hand man, said he would; that the Morrison men refused and the delegation voted as a unit for Cleveland. 28

The Mass. delegation was inclined to vote for Gray for Vice President, but Cable asked C.S.H. to help Stephenson, saying he could surely carry Illinois; C.S.H. did this and 20 out of the 30 votes were cast for Stephenson. 28, 29.

The alternate delegates were treated outrageously; they had to sit with the spectators; at first they were not allowed to be present at meetings of the delegation, but this was finally charged. 29

The alternates had no tickets to give away, yet each delegate had five. 29

When once in the Convention, the alternates were not allowed to leave until adjournment even for lunch, i.e., they could go out but could not come back. 29

Those of the delegation who knew the facts were very angry at Gov. Russell; they wanted him to go to Chicago to second Cleveland's nomination but he said he could not go as he had to receive a degree from Williams' college; the next we heard was that he was at Gray Gables "directing" the Cleveland campaign, sending telegrams as to the platform, etc. 29.

June 18, 1892. 27, 28, 29.

Democratic National Convention, 1896. Chicago

C.S.H. went to Chicago via Albany, N.Y. and arrived on July 5, 9:30 a.m.

July 5, 1896. 166

C.S.H. attends the convention. 166

The delegates were, for the most part, monomaniacs. 166

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Democratic National Convention, 1896. Chicago (Cont.)
Hill did effective work for sound money. 166
George Fred Williams worked and voted for free silver in defiance of his instructions. 166
C.S.H. considers the free silver plank as not the worst thing the convention did. 166
The attack on Cleveland for ordering out the U.S. troops to protect the U.S. mails and put down the R.R. riots would have made C.S.H. bolt even if a gold plank had been adopted. 166

July 5, 1896. 166

C.S.H. leaves Chicago. The platform had been announced and nothing more could be done. No respectable man could afford to remain.

July 9, 1896. 166

(C.S.H. kept in close touch with Cleveland by wire. The West. Union Telegraph Co. gave him a free telegraphic pass for this purpose.)

C.S.H. gives out an interview in Washington formally bolting the ticket.

July 11, 1896.
(9 Sc. bk. 244)

C.S.H. attacks the convention proceedings in Harper's weekly.
11 Scrap book. 39

National Democratic Convention, 1904. St. Louis
C.S.H. elected a delegate from Eleventh District.April 26,1904.332
C.S.H. elected a Mass. member of Resolutions Committee.
May - 1904. 334
C.S.H. leaves for St. Louis with the delegation
July 3, 1904. 336
Arrives St. Louis Monday evening at 9:30 p.m.
July 4, 1904. 336
The hotel was terribly crowded but clean and comfortable. 336

July 5, Tuesday.
C.S.H. spent day in work for Olney
Mass. delegation met at 10 a.m. and appointed C.S.H., Gaston, Douglas, Thayer and McNary a committee to work for Olney.
The rest of the delegation, including Thayer went out to the World's Fair.
At 10 p.m. the committee reported progress to the delegation.
Parker has a tremendous lead; the only hope is concentration of the opposing forces on some one man.
We worked for this end.

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National Democratic Convention, 1904. St. Louis (Cont.)

Bryan, through Schaeffer, sends word he wants to see C.S.H. C.S.H. tried but could not find him. 336

All of the delegations were most friendly towards Olney. 337

Baldwin, of Iowa, said that if Parker's nomination became impossible, the whole Iowa delegation would probably go to Olney. 337

There was strong Olmy feeling in the Kansas delegation. 337

C.S.H. met a Mr. Black of the Oklahoma delegation who had named a son for Olney. 337

Hoke Smith said that if Parker failed the Georgia delegation would be for Olney. 337

All the chances, however, favored Parker on the first ballot. 337

We advised our delegation to stand by Olney to the end and it so voted. 337

Wednesday, July 6th

Convention opened at noon. 337

John Sharpe Williams gave a fine address but little of it could be heard. 337

Name of Cleveland received with tremendous enthusiasm, the cheering and applause lasting 15 minutes. 337

Convention adjourned at 2 p.m. 337

Resolutions Committee met at 2 p.m. 337

Sen. Daniel elected Chairman of Resolutions Committee and he was authorized to appoint a Subcommittee of 10. 337

Committee adjourned to meet at rooms of Penn. delegation, Southern Hotel, at 8 p.m. 337

Subcommittee on Resolutions.

C.S.H. was appointed by Sen. Daniel on Subcommittee (Which was increased to 12,) largely as C.S.H. believes, through the influence of Senator Hill. 338

Sat until the next morning at 1:30 a.m. 338

We went over various drafts of platforms. 338

Platform of John Sharpe Williams was taken as a basis of discussion. 338

C.S.H. submits a financial plank. 32 Sc. bk. 2

C.S.H. submitted a draft written by Richard Olney 338

C.S.H. submitted another draft prepared by Henry L. Nelson, Osborne Howes, Iriving Winslow and C.S.H. 338

Mr. Newlands of Nevada also submitted a printed draft. 338

The principal discussion came over the tariff plank; much objection to the words "for revenue only." 338

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National Democratic Convention, 1904. St. Louis (Cont.)
Bryan fought for these words and accepted C.S.H.'s draft. 338
William's plank called for "a wise, conservative and
business-like revision." 338
Bryan fought this bitterly. 338
Bryan's suggestion were finally accepted by vote. 338
(See scrap books.)
July 7, Thursday.
Subcommittee met at 10 a.m. 338
Sat until 2 p.m. and then reported to full committee
that we had not agreed, and four committee
adjourned until 8 p.m. 338
The subcommittee then met again. 338
Hill presents a gold plank which was passed by 7 to 3. 338
Bryan and Williams were absent, being in the Convention,
but they would have voted against it, and vote
would have been 7 to 5. 338
Finally, after long debate and much confusion, the
subcommittee agreed on a report to be made to the
full committee. 338
The full committee met at 8 p.m. and were in session
until the next day Friday at 10:30 a.m. 339
Proceedings at meeting of full committee
Many dramatic scenes. 339
The gold plank was defeated by 35 to 15 339
The gold plank was <u>not</u> as claimed by the press,
defeated by Bryan. 339
Real reason for its defeat was that leaders like
Williams, Tillman, Bailey, Carmack et als
objected to a gold plank, <u>in spite of Bryan's
opposition</u>. 339
These men recognised that the free silver cause
was dead and had no desire to revive it.
They said, however, they would never consent
to a specific gold plank, as it would
discredit them with their constituents at
home. 339
These men despised Bryan and regretted their
apparent accord with him on this subject. 339
These men were willing and eager to have no
reference in the platform either to silver
and gold and they voted down Bryan's plank
referring to the Kansas City platform of
1900 with its declaration for free silver. 339
Bryan's fight for free silver simply disgusted
them. 339

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National Democratic Convention (Cont.)

(Sen. Tillman, once during the night rushed over to Bryan, shook his fist in his face, andshouted:- "Bryan, you are simply a damned fool! Silver is dead and you know it. Let us keep it out of the platform. You may dearly love your grandmother, but if she has lain in the grave for 8 years, you surely would not insist on digging her up and putting and keeping her corpse in your parlor for the edification of your friends!")

Bryan also disguested the whole committee, including the former silver men, by other planks which he offered and also his Lieutenant, Senater Pettigrew. 339

Bryan insisted on the trust remedy in the Kansas City platform, which was so radical and extreme that no one who believed in private property could accept it. 339

Bryan also insisted on an income tax plank. 339

Senater Tillman remarked that these planks would frighten capital and scare away all campaign contributions. 339

This gave Bryan his chance and he bellowed like a mad bull; he charged that the party leaders had made a bargain with the corporationsand trusts in return for campaign contributions, and threatened to denounce them. 339, 340.

The whole committee knew well what Bryan had in mind, - he was seeking an opportunity of wrecking the party and he thought he had the ammunition now. 340

All night the fight waged over Bryan's headstrong attitude and his evident desire to insist on a platform on which no conservative candidate could stand. 340

Bryan offered a number ofplanks covering national bank notes, greenbacks, the Fowler and Aldrich currency bills, against melting silver dollars, etc. etc, especially favoring greenbacks and against their cancellation. 340

Bryan also insisted on a plank calling for a tax on all corporations selling their products cheaper abroad than at home. 340

Pettigrew, with Bryan's connivance, offered planks demanding Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, a tax of 1/8 of one per cent on the gross receipts of sugar, standard oil, and all other corporations whose gross receipts exceeded one million dollars. 340

Newlands also offered a tariff plank which practically indorsed the theory of protective tariffs. 340

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National Democratic Convention (Cont.)

Bryan's first motion in both the Subcommittee and the full committee, was an affirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896 and the Kansas City platform of 1900, with its free silver and other declarations. 340, 341.

This motion was overwhelmingly voted down in both the Subcommittee and full committee. 341

This rejection was a rejection of the principle of free silver, which most of the members, except Bryan, believed dead. 341

C.S.H. offered a Civil Service plank to which gen. Bailey vigorously objected but finally yielded. 341

C.S.H. offered a Canadian Reciprocity plank to which gen. Bailey also objected but yielded when C.S.H. changed "treaty" to "arrangement." 341

Williams plank calling for an increased navy was voted down. 341

Pettigrew's plank for special rates of duty on trust products was voted down. 341

The press claimed there was an agreement in the committee to omit all reference to the money question, especially to gold. There was no agreement or understanding until after the defeat of the proposed gold plank. 341

When beaten on the gold plank the gold men begged their associates to vote down Bryan's other financial planks, on the ground that if gold was not to be mentioned, - as so voted over the protest of the gold men, - no other financial matters should be mentioned. 341

The silver men sustained this contention of the gold men and voted down all of Bryan's financial planks. 341

Bryan, after introducing the income tax plank, temporarily waived it until the rest of the platform was tentatively agreed upon. 341

Finally the question arose as to the adoption of the platform as a whole and whether a minority report on gold should be presented. 342

If we had filed such a minority report, Bryan would have filed one also which would have raised the question of free silver, greenbacks, the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, asset currency, the Fowler and Aldrich bills, income tax, trust remedies, Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs and many other extremely radical planks. 342

The leaders, Williams, Tillman, Bailey, Carmack, et als, told us that, in spite of their hostility to Bryan, they would have to fight a gold minority report. 342

We fully realized that there was no chance of carrying a gold minority report in the convention, and all of the members felt that if such a report were filed, it would give Bryan an opportunity of wrecking the party such as he had never had before. 342

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National Democratic Convention (Cont.)

If such a minority report failed, we knew the country would regard it as a vote against the gold standard, and that this would mean the ruin of the party. 342, 343

Williams warned us that such a defeat meant the nomination of a radical candidate which would mean certain disaster. 343

The gold men, voted down in the full committee, felt that silence on the gold question might defeat the party, but that filing a minority plank and its defeat in the convention would surely defeat the party. 343

The gold men were unwilling to take the responsibility of throwing such a dynamite bomb into the convention,and felt it was the wisest course to run the risk of defeat at the poles, rather than to court sure defeat by precipitating such a row in the convention. 343

The gold men realised, that as the matter stood, free silver had been overwhelmingly rejected by the rejection of affirmation of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, that Bryan's other financial planks had been repudiated, and that Judge Parker, as gold man, was almost certain to be nominated, and that his letter of acceptance would fully clear up the matter of silence on the platform on the gold question. 343

In addition Bryan had agreed not to file a minority report, if the gold men did not, and had agreed to support the platform without dissent. 343

The gold men, therefore, believed it to be better for the party not to file a minority gold report. 343

See also - Conant
Gold plank
Hill

C.S.H.'s course approved.

Boston Herald.	32	Sc. bk.	33, 34, 72
Spring. Republican,	32	Sc. bk.	37, 40, 41, 87
Financial Chronical,	32	" "	37
Louisville Courier Journal	32	Sc. bk.	70
Gov. Chamberlin.	32	Sc. bk.	72
Irving Winslow	"	" "	96
Grover Cleveland	"	" "	103
Sen. Daniel	"	" "	105
J. Cadwallader	"	" "	50
Henry L. Nelson	"	" "	95

There were many dramatic scenes in the committee meetings:- All the leaders, e.g., Daniel, Gov. Beckham of Kentucky, Carmack, Bailey, Williams, Tillman, etc. begged Bryan almost with tears in their eyes, to be reasonable for the sake of the party. 346

Bryan, however, was obdurate; he insulted almost every one and acted almost as if insane; he insulted Judge Parker by calling him a tool of the trusts; he bitterly

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National Democratic Convention (Cont.)
attacked Sen. Daniel; he insulted C.S.H. when he begged him to be moderate, attacked him for not voting for him in 1896 and finally called him a tool of monopoly. 346
C.S.H. then arose and began to attack Bryan, when Bryan apologized to C.S.H. for his remark. 346
Bryan, in the subcommittee meetings seemed to want harmony and C.S.H. so stated to the press. 346
In the full committee meetings, however, Bryan evidently wanted a chance for rupture, - a chance which a majority of the committee, to the regret of C.S.H., were determined he should not have. 346, 347.
Other planks offered:-
Ex-Governor Thomas, Labor plank.347
See - Thomas
Williams, increase of navy
voted down. 347
Roosevelt
The plank censuring Roosevelt for his action concerning the Panama Canal was vigorously objected to by Senator Clarke who defended the eleven U.S. Senators who voted for the treaty. The censure, however, was passed by a large majority. 348
After the gold men decided not to file a minority report, the full committee adjourned, the Subcommittee being instructed to put the platform into final shape. 348
C.S.H. went back to his hotel to get some rest but could not sleep. 348
The subcommittee met at 4 p.m. and put the platform intofinal shape. 348
C.S.H. tells General Collins the whole story and he fully approved C.S.H.'s course in not filing a minority report. 348
Ex-Senator Smith called with a draft of minority report on gold which he said he would offer in the convention, but Collins and C.S.H. quieted him down. 348
Gaston and Burnett showed resentment because C.S.H. did not file a minority report. 349
They said a meeting of the Mass. delegates had been called for 7 o'clock to take some action. C.S.H. went there but no one appeared. 349
Douglas and Thayer tell C.S.H. he did just right 350

National Democratic Convention (Cont.)

Coughlin criticised C.S.H., but later, in Boston, said C.S.H. was right. 350

(It would have been very easy for C.S.H. to file a minority report. It would have given him a great reputation, the Eastern papers would have made a hero of him, but, he would by such acurse, have certainly wrecked the Democratic Party. There is such a thing as courage in not doing a thing, as well as in doing it.)

President Cleveland wrote C.S.H. fully indorsing his course. July 22, 1904. 359
32 Sc. bk. 103

See also - Gold plank
Convention proceedings.

Sheehan tells C.S.H. that Parker will surely be nominated if the Mass . delegates will vote for him. 351

C.S.H. replies that Mass. will stick by Olney to the last, no matter how many ballots will be taken and that Judge Parker will not receive a single Mass. vote. 351

C.S.H. left the Convention absolutely exhausted before Parker was nominated. 354

C.S.H. had had only 2 hours sleep in 50 hours and was completely used up. 354

Olney was nominated by Gen.Collins. 354

Parker was nominated at 6 a.m. 354

See - Scrap books

C.S.H. woke up at 7 a.m. and found George in bed, and he told him of Parker's nomination. 354

(George had come on with H.P.H. and Mary.)

H.P.H. and Mary Tappan sat up all night at the convention. 354

C.S.H. at 9.30 a.m. went out to the World Fair and rode around the grounds on the electric R.R. This was all he saw of the World Fair. 354

The convention came together at 2 p.m. 354

Gaston, just before the Convention met meets C.S.H. and tells him about Judge Parker's telegram. 354

Gaston told C.S.H. that Judge Parker's telegram left the matter in better shape than as if a gold plank had been enacted by the convention. 351

Douglas and Thayer, just before the convention came together at 2 p.m. told C.S.H. again that he had done just right in not filing a minority report. 354

(After the Convention came together there was a hurried conference of the Resolutions Committee. It was unanimously agreed that the convention must adjourn until that

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National Democratic Convention (Cont.)
evening. Nominating speeches for Vice President were being made and we arranged that some long speeches should be made in the Convention in order to get time for consideration of Judge Parker's telegram. Finally after consultation with Champ Clarke, the presiding officer, a motion was made to adjourn until 8 p.m. that evening. Champ Clarke put the motion and declared it carried, but C.S.H. believes a majority voted NO. Meantime Sheehan tried to telephone Parker as he was afraid the telegram might be a fake. The message had to be relayed and it was so indistinct that he gave up the attempt.)

C.S.H. decided that he should address the Convention that evening on the Parker telegram, and explaining why he failed to file a minority report. 354

C.S.H. goes back to the hotel to try to get in touch with H.P.H. and George who had gone out to the Fair. H.P.H. had told C.S.H. she was to dine at some inn at 6:30 C.S.H. could not remember the name of the Inn. He tried to look up the telephone number, looking up every Inn hecould think of, - Puritan Inn, Colonial Inn, etc. etc
354

Finally C.S.H. had a vague impression that it might be the American Inn; he found there was such an Inn, called it up, and by rare good fortune, got George, told him of the Parker telegram, of the meeting at 8 p.m. of the convention, and that he was to speak there. 354, 355

(George, H.P.H. and Mary at once came in and remained throughout the proceedings.)

The Convention came to order at 8 p.m.
355

(For account of fill proceedings, see scrap books.)

C.S.H. told Hill that he (C.S.H.) wished to address the convention and Hill approved. 355

C.S.H. asked Martin Littleton if he could arrange so that C.S.H. could sit with the N.Y. delegation as it was nearer the presiding officer. 355

Littleton was very gruff and said he did not know whether he could or not. 355

C.S.H. then saw an old friend, Mr. Cadwallader, on the Penn. delegation, who gave C.S.H. half of his seat and C.S.H. sat there for some hours, between two chairs. 355

Bryan left a sick bed to go into the convention and delivered a nasty speech.
355 (See 32 sc. bk. p. 26, 32 to 37)

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National Democratic Convention (Cont.)

C.S.H. then tried to be recognised but Champ Clarke recognised others. 355

C.S.H. then went to Sheehan and told him he intended to accept Bryan's challenge and introduce a gold plank. 355

Sheehan begged C.S.H. not to do this, as the reply which John Sharpe Williams was to make would be ample. 355

C.S.H. felt he ought not to act in opposition to Sheehan's views as a representative of Judge Parker, and said he would speak in favor of Williams reply to Bryan. 355

C.S.H. then went up to the presiding officer's desk and told Senator Daniel that he desired to speak. 355, 356

Sen. Daniel told Champ Clarke that C.S.H. as a member of the Resolutions Committee was entitled to speak and Clarke said he would recognize C.S.H. 356

C.S.H., shortly after, was recognized and addressed the convention. 356

32 Sc. bk. 30

When C.S.H. was introduced he received much applause and the Mass. delegation gave him 3 cheers. 356

C.S.H. never felt cooler in his life. 356

Mr. Blaxton, of Virginia, congratulated C.S.H. in his speech. 356

C.S.H. then returned to the Mass. delegation and they all, except Gaston and Burnett, warmly congratulated him. 356

Gaston and Burnett said nothing but looked sour. 356

Debate on Parker's telegram.

32 Sc. bk. 26, 27 to 31

Reply of convention to Parker.

32 Sc. bk. 26

Bryan admits that free silver is no longer an issue.

32 Sc. bk. 31

Later, on the train going back, Senator Murphy and Sheehan congratulated C.S.H. July 10, 1904. 356

Gassoway Davis was then quickly nominated for Vice President 356

C.S.H. favored Harmon, but N. Y. said they wanted Davis, so most of the states voted for him. 356

Davis much impressed C.S.H.; he sat up in the Subcommittee until 1 a.m. to vote for the gold plank, and also in the full committee until 3:30 a.m. when the gold plank was defeated. 356

See - Conant
Gold plank
Hill
Parker

C.S.H. told Cleveland about Gaston's attacks on him for not filing a minority gold report. Cleveland said it was outrageous.

July 27, 1905. 389

See - Vol. 32 Scrap books.

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National Lithographic Company. 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83
See - Curtis, W E.

National Republican Platform
History of putting the word "gold" into the, of 1896.
See - Crane
Gold
Lodge
Proctor

Natural Bridge, Virginia
C.S.H. drives with Harry Tucker and Senator Lindsey to
June 18, 1896. 165

Naturalization
Matthews says, of ten or fifteen thousand will surely
carry Mass. June 12, 1892. 26

Naval War College
C.S.H. addresses, on international phases of the fur
seal question, on invitation of Sec, of the Navy.
June 21, 1897. 190

Navy, U.S.
John Sharpe Williams plank favoring increase of, defeated
July - 1904 341, 348

Nawn, Harry
Tries to induce city to buy Kelley's Ledge and pay for
it out of Franklin fund. 1903.
28 Sc. bk. 184
Gaston says Harry Nawn will do exactly what he tells him
to do and will vote for C.S.H. for delegate to
National Convention. Mar. 23, 1904. 322
Agrees to withdraw in favor of C.S.H.
April 15, 1904. 326
Quincy says, would not withdraw in favor of C.S.H. if he
thought C.S.H. would vote against Gaston for the
National Committee. April 26, 1904. 329
Two of port directors vote to give, contract for commonwealth
dock, although not the lowest bidder. 1912.
80 Sc.bk. 17, 80.

Nelson, Henry L.
C.S.H. introduces a platform prepared by, and others.
July 6, 1904. 338
C.S.H. has an interview with, and Holmes at office of
Boston Herald, and Holmes asks C.S.H. to arrange an
interview between, and Judge Parker.
July 11m 1904. 357
C.S.H. asks Senator Hill to arrange the interview. 358

Nelson, Henry L.
Judge Parker gives, an interview and Nelson sends C.S.H. a copy of his letter to Holmes regarding it stating that Parker is sound on every issue.
July 23, 1904. 359

On C.S.H. 1906
44 Sc. bk. 6, 28.

Netherlands
Henry R. Reed offers to retain C.S.H. in matter of extra duty on Dutch sugar because of alleged bounty on export given by the, Government. C.S.H. declines.
Nov. 17, 1897. 227

See - Reed, Henry R.

Newman, Mr.
Sends C.S.H. some Walrus tusks and China and says will not send a bill for them, but C.S.H refuses to accept them as a gift.
Dec. 3, 1894. 106

Capt. Hooper gave copy of the charges against Captain Healey to, to give to Healey when he became sober.
Feb. 9, 1896. 151

(Mr. Newman for many years was agent for the Alaska Commercial Co. He was a very interesting man and of great ability. He was known among the aleuts as the King of Alaska because he owned a bath tub! He used to call Unalaska the Northern banana belt.)

New Bedford Journal
Although a Republican paper, it editorially suggests C.S.H. as a successor to Gov. Russell.
Oct. - 1892. 41
(4 Sc. bk. 31)

New Bedford Mercury
C.S.H. for Governor.
64 Sc. bk. 1, 133
65 " " 99, 141
66 " " 39, 54
67 " " 39

New Bedford Standard
C.S.H. for governor, 1910. 64 Sc. bk. 1, 11.

New England Democratic League
Meeting of, at house of C.S.H.
May 3, 1902
24 Sc. bk. 34, 43

C.S.H. speaks at dinner of, at Nantasket Beach
July 24, 1902. 269

N. E. Dry goods Association. C.S.H. speaks at dinner of. Mar. 12, 1902. 262

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New England Gas & Coke Company
Henry M. Whitney tells C.S.H. he wishes to retain him for the
Nov. 24, 1897. 228
Whitney offers C.S.H. retainer of $2500 per year for the,
and extra compensation for anything more than
ordinary professional work.
Jan. 28, 1898. 231
Finally arranged that the, should give C.S.H., $5000 per year,
one-half to be reimbursed by the Dominion Coal Company 231.
C.S.H. appears before International High Commission at
Washington for the, et als.
Dec. 13, 1898. 236

New England Shoe and Leather Association
C.S.H. addresses
Dec. 22, 1897. 229
C.S.H. speaks at dinner of, and favors free hides.
May 10, 1899. 243

New England Society, Philadelphia
C.S.H. speaks at dinner of.
500 people attend
Speakers:-
C.S.H., Justice Brewer, Bourke Cockran,
Wu Ting Fang, Asst. Sec. Hill of State Department
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New England Tariff Reform League
C.S.H. reads his report as Secretary at dinner of.
May 19, 1892. 21

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company
Flaherty tells C.S.H. he is retained by.
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New Old South Church
C.S.H. addresses Men's Society of.
Mar. 20, 1899. 242

New Orleans
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New York banks
Carlisle is very bitter at, for taking advantage of the
financial flurry for their selfish benefit.
April 26, 1893. 65

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New York Central & Hudson River R.R.
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Massay says he has asked the General Counsel of the, and other trunk lines to agree to retain C.S.H.
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Sept. - 1906. 404

New York Chamber of Commerce
C S.H. confers with Gustav Schwab, Mr. Windmuller, Mr. Graham and others of the sound money committee of the, to further the cause of sound money.
Jan. - 1896. 149

New York Civil Service Reform Association
C.S.H. attends a dinner given by the, at Hotel Savoy, N. Y. Sat on platform with Gov. Roosevelt, Bishop Potter, Wayne MacVeagh, George Rives, Nathan Strauss, E. M. Sheppard, William Baldwin, Jr. and Richard M. Dana.
Dec. 14, 1900. 248

New York Evening Post
C.S.H. writes to, as to duty on corduroys.
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65 " " 114, 116, 120, 134
66 " " 39,81
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New York Herald
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Sept. - 1902. 285
See - Monroe, G. H.

New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.
John DeWitt Warner tells C.S.H. that Carlisle had intended to redeem the Sherman silver purchase notes in silver and that the, had agreed to sustain him, but he had to give in to Cleveland. April 26, 1893. 65
Published C.S.H.'s brief on legality of hat trimming protests.
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New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.
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47 " " 20, 50
Vahey, Hayes, and Cassidy insisted that the platform condemn the action of the, in purchasing the stock of the Boston and Maine R.R.
Oct. 4, 1907. 406
C.S.H. drew a plank to be shown them in the morning, and Whitney agreed to it; it did not get into the papers as the first draft of the platform had been given to the press for release the next dy. It was, however, in C.S.H.'s draft and was voted by the Whitney Convention.
Oct. 4, 1907. 406
Byrom Holt, Gov. Douglas's tariff expert told C.S.H. that Douglas's business manager told him (Holt) that the, had for years given Douglas rebates on shoes shipped by him outside of the state, although the freight was regularly paid bythe consigness.
Oct. - 1907. 414
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69 Sc. bk. 1
Expresses regret to Gov. Gould.
78 Sc. bk. 4, 5, 6.
C.S.H. reports platform against Merger. 1912.
78 Sc. bk. 53

New York Reform Club
C.S.H. is invited to address the.
May 28, 1892. 24
C.S.H. addresses the, at its club house. Charles Fairchild also spoke and E. Ellery Anderson presided.
June 4, 1892. 25
C.S.H. speaks on the tariff at a dinner of the.
May 31, 1906. 395
C.S.H. speech before. Praises Gov. Wilson. 1912.
75 Sc. bk. 44

New York Sun
Praises C.S.H. editorially for his speech at St. Paul favoring a uniform ad valorem tariff.
Feb. 25, 1896. 153

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New York Sun (Cont.)
Crane induces the, to insist on word "gold" in Republican National platform. Oct. 11, 1896. 174
C.S.H. for Governor. 1910
66 Sc. bk. 43, 75
68 " " 31

New York Times
C.S.H. gives interview to, favoring Cleveland. April 30, 1892. 19
C.S.H. for Governor. 1910
65 Sc. bk. 134
66 " " 5

New York Tribune
Publishes without authority the so-called "shirt sleeve despatch" of Sec. Sherman to Lord Salisbury on the fur seal question. McKinley, Asst. Sec. Crider and C.S.H. think Foster gave this to Whitelaw Reid when he was in London although he denies this. July 14, 1897. 191

New York World
Bryan praises C.S.H.'s speeches in an interview in. April 4, 1892. 16
John DeWitt Warner tells C.S.H. that Carlisle intended to redeem the Sherman notes in silver and that the, agreed to sustain him. April 26, 1893. 65

New York Zinc Company
by C.S.H. and Laughlin to minority stockholders. 1911.
73 Sc. bk. 83

Newfoundland Treaty
C.S.H. tells Gen. Draper that Premier Bond has agreed on details of a reciprocity treaty with Henry M. Whitney and that Sec. Hay could negotiate it in a week if he desired. Nov. 30, 1904. 381
Draper said he would urge Hay to do this before Lodge's election and make him openly favor or oppose it. Nov. 30, 1904. 381
See - Howes, Osborne.

Newlands, Congressman
C.S.H. meets, at dinner of Sec. Gage at Chevy Chase, Md. July 14, 1897. 193
Presents a draft of platform. July 6, 1904. 338
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Newman, Mr. 404
See - N. Y. Central & H.R. R.R. Company

Nichols, John L.
Attends lunch of H. L. Pierce in interest of Cleveland.
June 11, 1892. 25, 26
Quincy tells, that C.S.H.'s appointment was "cut and dried."
Mar. 8, 1893. 54, 55

(Nichols was an old member of the Y. M. Dem. Club and was a hard working Democrat, of good character and standing. Shortly after C.S.H.'s appointment he came to Washington to protest against a ruling of collector Winslow Warren. It seems that Nichols was interested in a cartage company which had a contract for carting, unentered merchandise to the general stores. The contract provided one rate for carting bulk freight and another for "packages." A ship lod of bricks had not been entered and was ordered to the general stores and carted there by the company. Later the company claimed that each brick was a "package" and demanded payment on that basis. This was a most extraordinary demand and the price claimed for cartage was almost as much as the value of the bricks. Winslow Warren, the collector, promptly turned this down as did C.S.H., on appeal. Nichols came to Washington and begged C.S.H. to overrule Warren. He became almost furious when C.S.H. declined. They argued it for over an hour. Nichols could not see what an absurd position he was taking. It shows how some times a man of fine character - as Nichols was - can lose all sense of propriety when discussing his personal, selfish interests.)

Nominations
See - Congress
Governor
Senator
State Senate

Normal Music School
C.S.H. addresses a committee of the Mass. legislature in favor of a. The first public address of C.S.H.
Mar. 12, 1887. 1
(1 Sc. bk. p. 4)

Norris, Mrs.
C.S.H. meets, widow of Stan King at dinner given by George Gray, in San Francisco.
April 30, 1897. 189

Norris Peters Company. 82
See - Curtis, W. E.

North American Commercial Company

In the summer of 1893, the Sec. of the Navy wrote the Sec. of the Treasury asking whether the contract with the, for killing of fur seals on the Pribylof Islands had in any way been modified by the Treasury. C. S. H. looked into the question and found that Sec. Charles Foster had modified the contract in a manner unauthorized by law, as C.S.H. believed. April - 1894. 84

C.S.H. notified the, that the contract for abatement of the rent made by Sec. Charles Foster was illegal and demanded payment of the full rental.

May - 1894. 89

James C. Carter, Esq., of N. Y. argues before C.S.H. in favor of the abatement made by Sec. Foster.

May 8, 1894. 89

Carlisle notifies the, that the abatement was illegal and that the matter has been sent to the Attorney General for action against the.

May 12, 1894. 89

C.S.H. tells Committee of Congress that if the proposed Dingley bill, directing the Sec. of the Treasury to kill off all the seals on the Pribylof Islands, - becomes law, the courts might decide that the 8 or 10 millions of dollars derived from the sale of the killed seals belonged to the, the lessee of the exclusive right to kill seals on the Pribylof Islands.

Jan. 23, 1895. 112

Charles A. Williams tells C.S.H. that he believes Ex-Sec. Charles Foster was paid outright to abate the rentals due from the. Mar. 26, 1895. 116

Williams says a new lease had been prepared, based on the abatement of past rentals, and that Foster would have signed it, had it not been for an anonymous letter threatening to expose the whole matter.

Mar. 26, 1895. 116

Williams tells C.S.H. that he was trying to get the contract for the killing of fur seals on the Russian Islands; that Lieber of the, was his principal competitor; that Senator Elkins, one day, asked him if he would not allow the, to have an interest in this lease; that Williams said that the, could have one-fourth interest in it; that Elkins wired him in San Francisco or Russia that the, would take it; that subsequently Elkins and Mills learned that Williams, as a part of the arrangement, had reimbursed Liebes for money expended in connection with his effort to secure the Russian contract; that Elkins calmly told Williams that, as they had got back the money expended, they now declined to take the one-fourth interest, - a most extraordinary breach of faith.

Mar. 26, 1895. 116, 117.

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North American Commercial Co. (Cont.)
Elkins told Williams that he owned one-fourth of the stock of the, and had made enormous profits out of the first year of the lease. Mar. 26, 1895. 117
Williams said that when Elkins entered Harmon's cabinet, he put his stock in the, into Mills name but that his real ownership of it was not changed.
Mar. 26, 1895. 117
Mr. Tingle, former agent of the, lessees of the Pribylof Islands fur seals tells C.S.H. that Elkins received $50,000 as dividends on his holdings of stock in the, for the first year of its contract; that his share in the stock was one-fourth for which he never paid a dollar.
June - 1895. 121
C.S.H. attends trial of the Government suit against the, in matter of the rent abatement. MacFarlane, District Attorney appeared for the U.S. and James C. Carter for the.
Jan. 14 to 17, 1896. 148
C.S.H. confers with U.S. District Attorney MacFarlane in N. Y. as to the judgment just rendered for the U.S.in above action.
May 1, 1896. 160
See also - Alaska Commercial Company.

Northampton, Mass.
C.S.H. calls on Miss Ada Knowlton at Smith College.
Oct. 23, 1895. 136, 137
C.S.H. dines with Miss Ada Knowlton at Smith College
Oct. 27, 1896. 177
C.S.H., H.P.H. and Quincy spend night at, on way to Worthingtond
Oct. 19, 1901. 257, 258

Northern Electric R. R.
Flaherty tells C.S.H. he has a retainer from.
Nov. 30, 1904. 380

Northern Securities Company
Lamont tells C.S.H. as to the Government suit against the Northern Securities Co.:
Sept. 16, 1904. 363
1. For 5 or 6 years the Nor. Pac. R.R. and the Great Northern had been controlled by the same group of men. 363
2. The Nor. Sec. Company was but a new <u>form</u> of the same old ownership. 363
3. That following the merger, rates had been reduced, additional trains put on, and the community greatly benefited. 363, 364

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Northern Securities Co. (Cont.)
4. No discrimination had ever been charged. 364
5. That under the court decree the stock ownership had been vested in substantially the same people as had owned the two railroads before. 364
6. That the suit had been started through Mr. Munn, counsel of the C. P. Ry. Co. 364
C.S.H. said he would bring these facts out later in a speech. 364
Lamont goes over Northern Securities decision with C.S.H. who says he will referto it in a speech; Lamont says he will send C.S.H. all of the necessary documents.
Sept. 22, 1904. 371
C.S.H. speech on. 35 Sc. bk. 17

Norton, Charles Eliot
Presides at dinner of Tavern Club to Seth Low
Dec. 29, 1897. 229
C.S.H. and H.P.H. are guests of, at the Ashfield dinner
Aug. 22, 1901. 252
See - Ashfield dinner

Notes, Bank
C.S.H. suggests that Carlisle provide in his new asset currency bill that banks can pay out no, except their own. Nov. - 1894. 105, 106

Nyasset Club, Springfield
CS.H. speaks at. Spends night with Henry G. Chapin
Jan. 20, 1900. 244

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Oath of office
C.S.H. takes, and receives his commission as Asst. Secretary of the Treasury.
April 12, 1893. 62

Oaths to invoices
Bill of C.S.H. which passed H.R.
50 sc. bk. 116

O'Brien, Mayor Hugh
C.S.H. writes to Boston Post in favor of.
Dec. 10, 1888. 1

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O'Brien, Robert L.
C.S.H. meets, Secretary of Grover Cleveland at Gray Gables
Aug. 1, 1892. 31
Calls on C.S.H. in N. Y. at Reform Club and took a walk with him
Dec. 10, 1892. 45
Advises C.S.H. to strike out the lobby plank from the Whitney platform.
Oct. 4, 1907. 406

O'Connell, Archbishop and Cardinal
Speaks, with C.S.H., at dinner of Catholic Literary Union, Charlestown. Jan. 17, 1906. 396
Attacks Roosevelt, 1910. 62 Sc. bk. 62

(When C.S.H., H.P.H. and Anna went abroad in 1910, the Archbishop gave him a letter to Monsergneur Kennedy and Cardinal Mecy del Val, and through these, they were received by the Pope.)

Offices held by C.S.H.
See - Pamphlet in scrap books

Oil Trade Association
C.S.H. speaks at dinner of the.
Dec. 5, 1898. 238

Okuma, Count 204, 205, 209, 211, 213
See - Japan

Olney, Richard
Says Quincy has been deceiving Cleveland by representing to him that Olney etc. would not accept a cabinet position. 55 Mar. 8, 1893. 55
Sigourney Butler tells Cleveland that Olney would accept if offered a cabinet position.
Mar. 8, 1893. 55
Says Cleveland was very much astonished and that he offered Olney his choice, - either Sec. of the Navy or Attorney General the next day.
Mar. 8, 1893. 55
Attends conference on the Chinese Exclusion Act at house of Sec. Carlisle. Sept. 12, 1893. 72
C.S.H. sends his brief on the legality of the hat trimmings protests to, for an unofficial opinion.
May 8, 1894. 86
Assistant Attorney General Whitney reports to, that C.S.H.'s opinion is correct. May 8, 1894. 86
Olney says he is disinclined to give an opinion as to the hat trimmings protests; he thinks it too important to rest on any opinion, but advises us to raise the question at once in court.
May 11, 1894. 87

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Olney, Richard (Cont.)
Olney said he thought that Cleveland, although not in any sense a candidate, yet was perfectly willing to run again. 154
Olney asks C.S.H. if he thinks Carlisle is strong in Mass. 154, 155.
C.S.H. said yes, but that Carlisle's strength would not interfere with Olney. 155
C.S.H. added that he believed it was wise to declare for a favorite son, and that Carlisle would get the solid Mass. delegation only when Mass. withdrew its candidate. 155
Mar. 3, 1896.
Corcoran says that while Olney would be stronger than Russell in an unpledged convention, yet if an issue were made, Gov. Russell would probably carry the convention. Mar. 3, 1896. 155
Jenney, Chairman of Executive Committee of Y. M. Dec. Club tells C.S.H. that, if put to the test, Olney will carry the State Convention in spite of Gov. Russell; that all of the machine and leaders, and many of the rank and file are for Olney. Mar. 4, 1896. 155
Corcoran gives an interview that the convention will declare for no one but send an unpledged delegation. This is unfavorable to Gov. Russell and favorable to Olney. Mar. 4, 1896. 155
C.S.H., Quincy, Corcoran, Matthews, O'Neill, and C.S.H. confer at dinner and all agree that Russel should not be indorsedas Olney was of far greater national impertance. Mar. 9, 1896. 156
Quincy and O'Neil thought that if the convention were held in Boston Olney's friends would be in the majority. 156
Corcoran and Matthews thought that Gov. Russell could probably control the convention as against Olney. 156, 157.
It was finally agreed, - after talking with John E. Russell, George Fred Williams and others, - that unless it was unanimous, no name should be presented, as between Olney and Russell. Mar. 9, 1896. 157
C.S.H. has an interview with Olney April 17, 1896. 159
At this interview C.S.H. talked about events. 159
Olney asked C.S.H. if any organised movement was being made in his behalf. 159
C.S.H. said he knew of none. 159
C.S.H. advised Olney to say nothing, and he agreed that this was the best course. 160

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Olney, Richard (Cont.)
Approves C.S.H.'s instructions to Captain Hooper as to patrol of Bering Sea. May - 1895. 119
Cleveland sends to Congress in his special message the correspondence between, and Lord Salisbury on the Venezuelan Boundary dispute.
Dec. 17, 1895. 141

(Tells C.S.H. that Russia wanted a very high rate of interest on her propcsed gold loan to U.S.
Dec. - 1895.)

Cleveland never mentioned Olney's name at any of the interviews held with C.S.H. on the Venezuelan matter; C.S.H. thought this very strange.
Dec. - 1895. 147
Carlisle says Olney was opposed to the appointment of Judge Alvey on the Boundary Commission, but that Cleveland said he intended to appoint the Commission without any special regard to Olney's wishes.
Jan. 5, 1896. 148
C.S.H. calls on Olney with Sherman Hoar.
Mar. 3, 1896. 154
After Hoar had left, Olney said to C.S.H.:-
Very much annoyed at the apparent displeasure of Ex-Gov. Russell's friends at the suggestion of his (Olney's) name for President at the recent dinner of the Y. M. Dem. Club and the State Committee. 154
This was the dinner at which Congressman Patterson spoke on the Monroe Doctrine. 154
Gov. Russell had acted very peculiarly towards him since his (Olney) coming to Washington. 154
That Russell had called on him formally at his house in Washington but that was all. 154
That Russell seemed displeased that any one had been appointed to the cabinet from Mass. without his (Russell's) consent. 154
That he had helped Russell materially during his campaign,- that one year he raised $2500 and in another year $3000.
154
Mar. 3, 1896. 154
C.S.H. told Olney:-
In his judgment, as things then stood, Olney will be indorsed for President by the State Convention on April 27. 154
That neither Russell nor any one else could prevent it
154
That Russell, as a matter of good politics, should come out for Olney. 154
That, in such event, if Olney withdrew all would be clear for Russell. 154

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Olney, Richard (Cont.)

Olney was very indignant with Gov. Russell; looked upon his self seeking as a personal attack upon himself (Olney) 160

C.S.H. believes that Olney, although he plainly is not and never has had much of any intention of being an avowed candidate, - would have been pleased if the state convention had declared for him, and was very much annoyed at Russell's action in booming himself. 160

Gov. Russell announces through Judge Corcoran, his candidacy for President; the papers said C.S.H. has been working for Carlisle and Russell.
April 18, 1896. 159

C.S.H. has kept absolutely out of the matter, not interfering with either Russell's or Olney's friends; has consistently advised against indorsing anyone unless with practical unanimity. 159

Sigourney Butler says some one should see Olney and obtain from him authority to say that he had never permitted the use of his name and would not now, - to be used only if it clearly appeared that Russell was going to stampede the convention. C S H opposed this.
April 18, 1896. 159

C.S.H. has a long talk with Olney as to the Venezuela boundary dispute.
June 9, 1896. 162

Olney said to C.S.H.:-

Has no confidence in Ambassador Bayard. 162

That Bayard had practically done nothing for the Government while in England. 162

That he had received advices from people in whom he had absolute confidence that the English people looked on Bayard as an amiable old bore, without any influence. 162

Olney also told C.S.H.:-

That he had begun the Venezuela dispatch before Sec. Gresham died (May 28, 1895). 162, 163

That about July 4, he left the first draft with Cleveland at Buzzard's Bay, stating that, while it expressed his judgment, Cleveland might not agree with it. 163

That he heard nothing from Cleveland for about 2 weeks, when he received word he wanted to see him. 163

Cleveland told him he fully agreed with the dispatch. 163

Cleveland also said that, distrusting Bayard's course, he had written him a 5 or 6 page letter, advising him of what was coming and trying to impress upon him the justice of his (Cleveland's) position. 163

That he wanted Bayard recalled, but Cleveland, although he agreed with Olney, thought it almost too late. 163

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zOlney, Richard (Cont.)

Olney also said:-
Much pleased with the boundary commission. 163
Praised Justice Brewer very highly. 163
Satisfied the conclusions of the commission would be correct and vigorous. 163
Also said he had written Judge Putnam at Boston tendering him a place on the Bering Sea claims commission. 163
Carlisle tells C.S.H. that Cleveland never read to the cabinet the message to Congress on the Venezuela boundary. July 11, 1896. 168
That Olney's demand on Lord Salisbury for arbitration of the matter was read to the cabinet (Lamont not being present) at a special meeting held during the summer, for which Olney went on from Falmouth. 168
That Cleveland returned from his fishing trip on Sunday morning, and on that afternoon sent for him (Carlisle). 168
That he went to the White House and Cleveland said that Salisbury had declined arbitration, but that he had not seen the letter, as Olney had it, and Olney was to come over that evening. 169
That, on Tuesday morning Cleveland sent for Carlisle to come over before the cabinet meeting. 169
That Carlisle went over and Cleveland said he had written a message to Congress which he wished to read to Carlisle. 169
Cleveland said he should not read it to the Cabinet, as he had definitely made up his mind and the matter was settled. 169
Cleveland then read the message to Carlisle. 169
While reading it, Sec. Morton came in and Cleveland allowed him to listen. 169
That later, at the cabinet meeting, Cleveland stated that he had written a message to Congress which he intended to send in, but he did not read it to the cabinet. 169
Cleveland did not ask Carlisle's advice, - he merely read him the message. 169
July 11, 1896. 169

C.S.H. meets Olney on train as C.S.H. was going to Boston to attend the funeral of Gov. Russel.
July 19, 1896. 169, 170.

Olney was very communicative. 170
Olney said that one letter written by Lord Salisbury, citing certain historical precedents, had been so riddled by Olney, that Lord Salisbury asked, and Olney consented to its withdrawal. 170
Olney said Cleveland felt it keenly that William C. Whitney did not consult him before going to the Chicago convention. 170
July 19, 1896. 169, 170.

Partially abolishes consular oaths. 1897
12 Sc.bk. 3

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Olney, Richard (Cont.)
McKinley repeals order.
12 Sc. bk. 3
C.S.H. for, for President. 1899.
12 Sc. bk. 55
Bowers tells C.S.H. that Admiral Dewey did not desire to be a candidate for President if Olney is to be in the field, as he considered Olney one of the greatest men in the country.
April 1, 1900. 245

See - Bowers
Dewey, Admiral
Dewey asked Bowers if he thought Olney would accept the position of Sec. of State, if he (Dewey) were nominated and elected. 246
Dewey intimated to Bowers that he would like to have a conference with Olney. 246
April 1, 1900. 245, 246
C.S.H. calls on Olney who says he will be glad to meet Dewey either in N. Y. or Boston at any time.
April 2, 1900. 246
C.S.H. writes to Bowers and invites Dewey to be his guest in Boston. April 2, 1900. 246
Dewey, however, announced his candidacy for President, altho Bowers said he would not do so until after consulting his friends. This premature announcement ended the matter so far as concerned C.S.H. and Olney.
April 3, 1900. 246
Quincy suggests Olney for presiding officer of Mass. Dem. State Convention, and C.S.H. gladly favors it.
Sept. 6, 1901. 255
Attends lunch of C.S.H. to Baron Takahira.
Dec. 10, 1901. 260
Attends dinner of C.S.H. to Marquis Matsukata.
April 11, 1902. 262
C.S.H. tells Gec. Fred Williams he would like to see Olney nominated; Williams says that is impossible; C.S.H. said it was only fair to Williams to tell him that C.S.H. was for Olney.
June 2, 1902. 266
George Fred Williams praises, for not joining in the hue and cry of 1896. 1902.
15 Sc. bk. 15
Olney tells C.S.H. that a friend had told him that Gaston said to him that he was for Hill for President and that the Democratic Machine was also.
June 2, 1902. 266
Olney tells C.S.H. that he had agreed to speak at the Nantasket Beach dinner of the N.E. Democratic League, but that he was so indignant at Bryan's attack on Cleveland in the commoner (Bryan was to be one of the speakers) that he withdrewhis acceptance.
July - 1902. 269

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Olney, Richard (Cont.)

Bryan asks C.S.H. to tell Olney that he does not consider it possible for the nomination to go to Olney, that he (Olney) was too closely associated with corporations and trusts.

July 25, 1902. 271

Bryan seemed to have a personal pique against Olney. 271

Bryan said of course it was possible that the people would seise upon Olney's other qualities and demand his nomination, but that it was not likely. 271

C.S.H. told Bryan he need not worry about Olney, - that he was not a candidate and even shrank from being put in the apparent position of being one. 271

C.S.H. said the only contingency which could bring Olney's name before the public would be the overpouring wishes of the people. 271

C.S.H. further said to Bryan that, - if such a contingency came to pass and Olney's name should ever come before Bryan for approval, - he begged him to remember that Olney had done more for him (Bryan) in coming out publicly for him in 1900 than any other man in the country, and that common gratitude, if nothing more, should prompt him to accept Olney. 271, 272

Bryan asks C.S.H. how Olney voted in 1896. 272

C.S.H. said he did not know, but he had a vague feeling that he may have voted for Bryan, as he remembered that Olney once said that he should never leave his party on any economic doctrine. 272

Bryan said that Olney kept quiet in 1896, that perhaps he gave him his one vote, but he did not give him the thousands he could have influenced. 272

C.S.H. told Bryan that no man connected with the Cleveland administration could openly vote for Bryan in 1896, because of the refusal of the convention to indorse the honesty of the Cleveland administration, -Such a resolution having been voted down. 272

C S.H. feels sure that he made an impression on Bryan and that if Olney's name ever comes before him he will not violently oppose it. 272

Bryan also told C.S.H. that he had laid evidence before Olney of trust violation, but that Olney had taken no action, and he asked C.S.H. if he thought Olney would enforce the law, if elected. 272

C.S.H. replied that Olney would break every trust in the country if he were elected on such a platform. 272

July 25, 1902. 270, 271, 272

Burnett says he wants to talk with C.S.H. as to letters he has received from Congressmen favoring Olney's nomination.

Mar. 23, 1903. 291

Burnett said he was very much interested in Olney's nomination and would gladly collect funds for a campaign for Olney. 291

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Olney, Richard (Cont.)

Burnett said C.S.H. should go to the National Convention as a delegate at large in Olney's interest. 291

C.S.H. told Burnett he should try to go as a delegate at large in Olney's interest. 292

Burnett said George Fred Williams opposed Olney hoping that a western man would be nominated for President and that he (Williams) for Vice President. 293

C.S.H. comes out favoring the presentation of Olney's name in the State Convention.
Interview in Boston Globe.
Sept. 13, 1903. 298
29 Sc. bk. 61

Up to a month ago, Gaston and his friends were booming Olney 298

The Boston Herald (evidently inspired by McSweeney) says that the Williams-Hamlin faction were opposed to indorsing Olney. 298

To remove any doubt, C?S.H. gave out above interview and Dr. Coughlin did the same. 298

Thenthe Machine veered around and began to throw out that, while they would not present Olney's name, yet that this did not mean they would not indorse Olney at some future time, etc. etc. 298

Griffin, of the Springfield Republican, wrote C.S.H. that he intended to publish letters favoring the indorsment of Olney. 298

C.S.H. strongly approves and gives Griffin an interview. 298
Sept. 13, 1903. 298

C.S.H. has pulled every wire to scare Gaston and the machine into agreeing to indorse Olney. 298, 299

C.S.H. tells Burnett it would be a fatal mistake not to indorse Olney and that it must be done.
Sept. 21, 1903. 299

Burnett agrees that Olney should be indorsed. 299

Burnett said McNary was opposing Olney. 299

Burnett gives C.S.H. his assurance that Olney will be indorsed, - not in such a positive way as to call for an admission or denial by Olney, - but in general but not doubtful terms.
Sept. 21, 1903. 299

C.S.H. is satisfied that Gaston and Burnett do not want Olney indorsed, but believe that if Gaston should be elected Governor or make a good run, he (Gaston) may be nominated for Vice President or even for President. 299

C.S.H. expressed this opinion openly himself on the train, and he thinks Olney is satisfied that Gaston does not want him indorsed, but that C.S.H. may have scared Gaston's followers into it.
Sept. 21, 1903. 299

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Olney, Richard (Cont.)

C.S.H. feels that he has at least forced the machine into the open, as regards Olney. 299

Griffin, of the Springfield Republican, tells C.S.H. that Gaston had called on him and said that Olney's name would not be presented at the State Convention.
Sept. - 1903. 299, 300.

Burnett tells C.S.H. he need not worry, - that Olney's name would be presented to the State Convention, - not in such a way as to call for an affirmation or a denial from Olney, but in such general terms as to leave no doubt as to their meaning.
Sept. 22, 1903. 300

The Boston papers announce that the Machine and Gaston have decided that Olney should not be indorsed at the State Convention. (evidently an inspired news item).
Sunday, Sept. 27, 1903. 300

Gaston asks C.S.H. to nominate him and CSH accepts, having so been advised by Olney, Griffin, Coughlin and McConnell
Sept. 28, 1903. 300

Gaston tells C.S.H. that, after full consideration, he has decided that Olney's name will not be indorsed by the coming State Convention, although he was personally friendly to him; that the Bryan and Williams mean would fight Olney's indorsement.
Sept. 29, 1903. 301

Gaston, almost in the same breath, told C.S.H. that M. E. Ingalls, of the Big 4 R.R., told him that Bryan told him (Ingalls) that he would accept Olney
301

C.S.H. expressed to Gaston his positive opinion that an indorsement of Olney would help his candidacy, but Gaston would be turned from his purpose. 301

C.S.H. tried to reach Burnett to ask him the reason for this change of view as to Olney but found he was away, not to return until after the convention. 301

Attends lunch of C.S.H. to visiting speakers at dinner of Boston Merchants Association.
Nov. 3, 1903. 304

Attends lunch of C.S.H. to Congressman John Sharpe Williams
Dec. 21, 1903. 304

Congressman McNary says he will offer an Olney resolution at the coming meeting of the Dem. State Committee
Dec. - 1903. 305

McNary offers an Olney resolution (written by C.S.H.) at meeting of Dem. State Committee. Passed unanimously
Jan. 9, 1904. 305

C.S.H. speech on Olney resolution.
30 Sc. bk. 120

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Olney, Richard (Cont.)

C.S.H. calls on Olney at his house.

Sunday, Jan. 10, 1904. 305

Olney seemed pleased at McNary's resolution. 305

Olney's only fear was that it might put him in a position of seeming to be an avowed candidate, from which he could not withdraw. 305

C.S.H. assures Olney that the movement for him was absolutely independent of any supposed wish of his own, and was even contra to what we believed might well be his personal views; that it called for no action by him; that he was in no way committed. 305

Olney asked C.S.H. if he could have McNary write him to that effect and C.S.H. said he would try. 305

Pat Daly called in the evening with McNary and tells C.S.H. that Gaston, at heart, was opposed to Olney and that he got Jim Mellen to approach Feeney, O'Gara and other members of the State Committee and try to induce them to raise trouble if an Olney resolution were offered at the meeting of the state committee; that Mellen did see them but to no purpose; that Mellen finally spoke for the Olney resolution.

Jan. 10, 1904. 306

Daly said Gaston and McSweeney left no doubt in his mind but that they were opposed to Olney. 306

Daily said that Douglas had sent Skeffington to him to say that he wanted to be a delegate at large to the National Convention and would work for Olney. 306

C.S.H. prepares a draft of letter for McNary to send to Olney, and tells McNary he will copy it and send it to McNary at Washington for his signature, - which C.S.H. later did. McNary later signed and went it to Olney by mail. 307

C.S.H. meets McNary, W. T. A. Fitzgerald, Dwyer, and Flaherty at lunch at Exchange Club, and agreed to form an auxiliary Olney committee to raise funds and carry on a campaign in every Congressional District. C.S.H., Gaston and Quincy asked to meet and arrange the plan.

Mar. 16, 1904. 317

C.S.H., Gaston and Quincy and W.T.A. Fitzgerald meet at Gaston's office

Mar 21, 1904. 317

Quincy said Gaston would state his conclusions as to the Olney Auxiliary Committee suggested by McNary. 317

Gaston then declined to take the personal leadership of the Olney committee, as McNary's delays etc. had given the Hearst men such a start that it was doubtful whether they would be beaten. 318

Gaston further said:

It is up to C.S.H. or McNary to be responsible for the committee. That he (Gaston) would help and join in raising funds.

That he would not be chairman, and said he had not been asked to be. 318

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Olney, Richard (Cont.)
C.S.H. said he wished simply to help Olney, and should be glad to have Gaston be chairman, be responsible for the work of the committee and have the credit for a successful campaign. 318
C.S.H. said that if Gaston refused he must accept it as final. 318
Quincy and Fitzgerald said simultaneously that C.S.H. must be chairman. 318
C.S.H. at once said he would serve and asked Gaston for a list of names for members of the committee, - to be added to one he would prepare. 318
Gaston said McSweeney was the best man to take charge of the headquarters and C.S.H. said the committee could choose anyone it wanted, - McSweeney or anyone else. 319
Gaston asked C.S.H. as to Olney's intentions; said he knew nothing of them. 319
C.S.H. said he had no doubt but that Olney would accept the nomination if offered it. 319
Gaston said that whenever he had talked with Olney he had always boomed Cleveland. 319
Gaston said he was for Olney first and for Hearst last. 319
Mar. 21, 1904. 318, 319
Gaston offers C.S.H. a position as one of the delegates from the eleventh district.
Mar.23, 1904. 321, 322
See - Gaston
James Carral tells C.S.H. he must accept the offer in interest of Olney.
MAr. 23, 1904.
Meeting held of the Olney committee.
Mar. 27, 1904. 325
C.S.H. was elected chairman and McSweeney secretary,-the latter at Gaston's request. 325
Took 3 rooms at Hotel Bellevue as headquarters. 325
The state caucuses were held today.
April 12, 1904. 326
Olney swept the state; Hearst got only 2 sure delegates in Boston with 9 in doubt. 326
All of the District Conventions were caused by Olney except Lynn, Worcester, Lowell and Cambridge, and of these Hearst surely carried only the Lynn district, the others being in doubt. 326
Assuming a full convention, Olney will get about 735 votes and Hearst 285. 326
C.S.H. has a talk with Olney.
April 16, 1904. 327
C.S.H. tells Olney about the Olney resolution to be passed by the state committee; said the convention would instruct for him. 327
Olney said he did not like this; that some time ago C.S.H. said that he (C.S.H.) would be satisfied with an indorsement without specific instructions. 327

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Olney, Richard (Cont.)

C.S.H. replied that at that time he hoped that the Hearst men would agree to such an indorsement, but that their recent course in attacking him (Olney) so bitterly and unfairly made a positive instruction absolutely necessary. 327

C.S.H. also said that the present feeling was that the unit rule should be applied and that he would be absolutely free to withdraw his name any time he wished and that, in such case, the delegation could throw the state vote as a unit to any one else a majority of the delegates might agree upon. 327

Olney finally agreed to let C.S.H. and his associates do as they pleased and C.S.H. told him again it would not prevent his withdrawing his name at any time.

Record of, as to public questions.

Trades Unions. 30 Sc. bk. 127

Trusts. 30 Sc. bk. 126, 127

35 " " 17

Labor. 30 Sc. bk. 146

Opposes British Alliance.

30 Sc. bk. 144, 146

Trust record attacked by Moody

35 Sc. bk. 26

Would "run amuck" as to trusts.

35 Sc. bk. 56

The state convention was held today. The Olney delegates carried the convention by about 620 to 270. The unit rule was ordered, and all delegates, state and district, were directed to vote for Olney until his nomination or until his name was withdrawn by authority

April 21, 1904. 328

For full proceedings see,

31 Sc. bk. 17

Quincy says McNary is furthering his candidacy for the National Committee at the expense of Olney's interests.

April 26, 1904. 329

C.S.H. calls on Olney.

June 6, 1904. 334

Olney tells C.S.H.:

That about May 22 (just after C.S.H. left for N.Y.) he wrote General Collins that he declined to allow his name to be presented at the National Convention 334

That he had written Cleveland to the same effect. 334

C.S.H. was much surprised as he understood that Olney had told him he would do nothing in the matter without first hearing what C.S.H. had to say. 334

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Olney, Richard (Cont.)

Olney, after some talk, said General Collins had not answered his letter, and he intimated rather vaguely that Collins would reply that, being so instructed by the Mass. Convention he must present it. 334

Olney said he did not want the nomination and that no one realized better than he what a weak candidate he would be. 334.

C.S.H. finally left him. 334

June 6, 1904. 334

C.S.H. telephones Gen. Collins and he lunches with C.S.H.

June 7, 1904. 335

Collins showed C.S.H. a copy of Olney's letter, and said he had called on Olney yesterday and had induced Olney to change one sentence of his letter and to send him a new letter of the same date.

June 8, 1904. 335

Collins said he had had a long talk with Olney and that, in his judgment, we should go on working as hard as ever, and that he (Collins) would take all responsibility. 335

C.S.H. believes Collins had reached some understanding with Olney under which he felt able to continue working for him. 335

Collins said no one knew of Olney's letter except Jim Donovan and one of Collin's clerks, but that neither of them would reveal it. 335

C.S.H. told Collins that Ira Hersey also knewof it, and that he would caution him. 335

C.S.H. asked Collins whether it might not be advisable to tell Gaston but Collins said No, - that it was a private matter between Olney and himself. 335

Olney tells C.S.H., at a dinner of the Harvard Law School Association, that he wanted Collins to read his letter to the Mass. delegation and to withdraw his name. C.S.H. gave him a rather evasive answer.

June - 1904. 336

C.S.H. goes to National Convention.

July 3, 1904. 336

C.S.H. spends day working for Olney. The Mass. delegates appointed C.S.H., Gaston, McNary, Douglas and Thayer a committee to work for Olney's nomination.

July 5, 1904. 336

The rest of the delegation, as also Thayer, went to the World's Fair. 336

We reported progress to the delegation at 10 p.m. 336

All of the other delegations had a most friendly feeling for Olney. 337

Baldwin, of Iowa, said that if Parker were out of it, the whole Iowa delegation would befor Olney. 337

There was strong feeling for Olny in the Kansas delegation 337

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Olney, Richard (Cont.)

Mr. Black, of the Oklahoma delegation, told me he had named a son for Olney. 337

Hoke Smith said if Parker failed the Georgia delegation would be for Olney. 337

We advised our delegation to stand by Olney to the end and the delegation so voted. 337

C.S.H. presents to the subcommittee on resolutions a draft of platform written by Olney.

July 6, 1904. 338

Gen. Collins tells C.S.H. that Gaston and Coughlin have been spreading around the rumor that Collins had not been faithful to Olney, and he was very indignant about it. 350

The whole delegation, as a fact, were faithful to Olney. 350

Gaston worked for Olney, but C.S.H. believes he did this more to please Tammany Hall and to defeat Parker than from any love for Olney. 350

Collins and C.S.H., - so far from not being true to Olney, - not only worked for him but also encouraged the Mass. delegation to stick by Olney to the last. 350

If either Collins or C.S.H. had desired to help any other candidate, all we need have done would have been to read Olney's letter to Collins. 350, 351.

Sheehan tells C.S.H. that if Mass. will vote for Parker it will settle the matter. 351

C.S.H. at once told Sheehan that Mass. had voted to stick by Olney to the last, no matter how many ballots were cast, and that Judge Parker could not receive a single vote from Massachusetts. 351

Hardly any of the Subcommittee on Resolutions were at heart for Parker. 352

C.S.H. was absolutely for Olney. 352

Sen. Daniel told C.S.H. that Olney was his real choice although, for reasons of expediency, his delegation voted to support Parker. 352

If the Parker votes had left Parker, - in the event of the enactment of a gold plank to which many of them were opposed, - they surely would not have voted for Olney, whose supporters were as prominent as Hill in fighting for gold. 353

C.S.H. left the convention, completely exhausted, after Gen. Collins placed Olney in nomination, at 2:30 a.m. In 50 hours he had had only 2 hours of sleep. 354

For proceedings, see scrap books.

Holmes, of Boston Herald, tells C.S.H. that Parker should at once announce his Sec. Of State if elected, and that Olney should be the man.

July 11, 1904. 357

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Olney, Richard (Cont.)

(Olney by telegram sends Parker a draft of reply to Roosevelt on his denial of collecting funds from corporations. See - Parker, Nov. - 1904)

Judge Parker tells C.S.H. that Olney advised him to strike out of his letter of acceptance all relating to labor and capital.
Sept. 20, 1904. 367

Speech for Parker.
Oct. 15, 1904
34 Sc. bk. 136

Would "run amuck" in execution of trust laws.
35 Sc. bk. 56

Olney tells C.S.H. he is the man for the situation and that he would certainly be nominated for Governor "were it not for that damned Gastoni"
Sept. 13, 1905. 391

C.S.H. asks Douglas to appoint Ira Hersey on the Harbor and Land Commission, telling him that Olney would like to have it done, but Douglas said he was not big enough a man, and declined.
Oct. 19, 1905. 392

Opposes further rate legislation.
Dec. 3, 1905
40 Sc. bk. 30

Replies to Knox on R.R. rates
40 Sc. bk. 94

Attends dinner of C.S.H. to Chinese Commissioners.
Feb. 11, 1906. 394

California's action as to Japanese in the public schools does not violate the Japanese treaty.
Feb. 6, 1907.
46 Sc. bk. 34

Invited to N. Y. conference in opposition to Bryan. 1908
51 Sc. bk. 43

Speech on "yellow peril" at dinner to Wu Ting Fang. 1908
52 Sc. bk. 54

Declares for Bryan.
Sept. 17, 1908
54 Sc. bk. 88

Lodge replies
54 Sc. bk. 138

Roosevelt attacks trust record of
54 Sc. bk. 127

Strauss attacks Olney for not enforcing the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. 54 Sc. bk. 128, 136

Presides at Citizens Convention to nominate Mayor of Boston 1909
59 Sc. bk. 133, 135, 140

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Olney, Richard (Cont.)

Defends Whipple from attack of Boston Herald, 1911.
69 Sc. bk. 104

Against right to fortify Panama Canal. 1911
70 Sc. bk. 53

On license law. April 8, 1911
71 Sc. bk. 7

Trust questions Sept. 27, 1911
72 Sc. bk. 135

On advisory committee to NationalDem. Committee, 1912
77 Sc. bk. 133

President of Wilson College Men's League. 1912
78 Sc. bk. 20, 42

Presides at rally in Boston addressed by Wilson
Sept. 28, 1912
78 Sc. bk. 21

Signs Democratic circular for Wilson. 1912
78 Sc. bk. 123

(In the summer of 1912 the Boston Herald attacked Wilson's record at Princeton. C.S.H. found that Mrs. Cleveland inspired these attacks through her friendship with Robert O'Brien, the Editor, who was Assistant Secretary of Cleveland in 1892.

Olney told C.S.H. that some men asked him to look into the matter and give them his opinion; that he did so and reached the conclusion that Wilson was absolutely right; and, (C.S.H. thinks but is not sure) that Wilson did not break his word to Cleveland. Olney told C.S.H. that at the time of the Chicago R.R. riots in 1894, Gen. Schofield tried to get in touch with General Miles who commanded the U.S. troops around Chicago, to give him instructions, but could not find him; that he finally located him somewhere in Conn. and summoned him to Washington; that Gen. Miles made Cleveland very angry by asking him point blank whether he should order the troops to fire on the rioters; that Cleveland told Miles that he must be the judge on questions of that kind, as he would be on the spot with instructions to protect the U.S. mails; that Gen. Schofield believes that Miles ran away from Chicago to avoid taking the responsibility of putting down the obstruction to the U.S. mails. Gen. Schofield, in his Reminiscences makes a guarded reference to this.)

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Olney, Richard (Cont.)
References in C.S.H.'s scrap books:-

British Alliance
Was opposed to. Boston Herald, April 4, 1904
Bryan, W. J.
Strong article indorsing.
N. Y. World, Sept. 17, 1908
California Public School Question
Exclusion of Japanese is not in violation of the treaty with Japan.
N Y. Evening Post, Feb. 6, 1907
Cotton Loan Fund
Gives opinion that the, raised by the Federal Reserve Board, is not in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
Washington Post, Nov. 25, 1915
Federal Reserve Board
Appointed a member of, but declines
N. Y. Herald, May 7, 1914.
Labor record
Springfield Republican. April 8, 1904
See infra- Trades Unions
Latin American policy
North American Review, February, 1916
Mayor of Boston
Presides at Citizens Convention to nominate.
Boston Globe, Nov. 18, 1909.
Panama Canal
U.S. has no right to fortify.
Boston Herald, Feb. 18, 1911.
Congress has authority to exempt American coastwise vessels from payment of tolls.
Address, Amer. Soc. of Int. Law
April 25, 1913.
See also- Boston Herald, April 1, 1914.
Although remission of tolls is legal, he will follow Wilson in desire to have the exemption repealed. Boston Herald, April 1, 1914.
Parker, Alton B.
Speech indorsing. Springfield Rep.
Oct. 15, 1904.
Railroad rate legislation
Views on. Attacks Knox.
Boston Herald, Dec. 3, 1905.
Trades Unions
Record of Olney. By Henry L. Nelson
Boston Herald, Mar. 21, 1904.

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Olney, Richard (Cont.)
References in C.S.H.'s scrap books (Cont.):-

Trust Record
E. B. Whitney defends. N.Y. World, Mar. 29, 1904
Article by Olney Boston Herald, Nov. 1, 1904.
C.S.H. defends. Springfield Rep. Oct. 23 or 24, 1904
Moody, Attorney General, attacks Boston Herald, Oct. 26 or 27, 1904
Roosevelt attacks Springfield Rep. Sept. 28, 1908

New York Sun editorially defends Olney, Sept. 29, 1908
Olney's letter on trusts praised by Springfield Rep. Sept. 27, 1911.

Venezuela message
Olney drafted Cleveland's
Comparison of original Olney draft and Cleveland's draft
Reply to Colliers Weekly quoting alleged statement of Cleveland that Olney had nothing to do with it. Boston Herald, Oct. 21, 1916

Whipple, Sherman
Olney defends. Boston Herald, Jan. 8, 1911

Yellow peril ridiculed.
Address by Olney. Boston Herald, April 24, 1908.

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Oneida, 193, 194
See - Benedict, E. C.
Cleveland

O'Neil, Joseph H.
Speaks at Stoneham with C.S.H.
Oct. 14, 1891. 5
Speaks at Middleboro with C.S.H.
Spends night with Rev. Father O'Neil.
Oct. 22, 1891. 5
Speaks at Provincetown with C.S.H.
Oct. 29, 1891. 6
Speaks at Brocton with C.S.H.
Nov. 23, 1891. 6
Confers with President Walker, of Institute of Technology and C.S.H., on question of an international monetary conference.
Jan. 1, 1892. 7
C.S.H. promises E.A Whitman, counsel of Mr. Leeson to ask, to introduce a bill for free flax.
May 18, 1892. 21
C.S.H. confers with, in Washington, as to amendments to tariff. May 25, 1892. 23
Speaks at Salem, with C.S.H.
Oct. 17, 1892. 40
Speaks at Lynn, with C.S.H. and James M. Beck.
Oct. 20, 1892. 41
Speaks at Hudson, with C.S.H.
Oct. 29, 1892. 41
Speaks at Framingham, with C.S.H.
Nov. 2, 1892. 42
Takespart in Cape Cod Tour.
Nov. 6, 1892. 43
Writes Carlisle recommending C.S.H. for Asst. Sec. of Treasury. Jan. 26, 1893 47
Writes C.S.H. that George Fred Williams is sincerely in favor of C.S.H. for Asst. Sec. of Treasury.
Jan. 26, 1893. 47
C.S.H. fears, may have told Reynolds of C.S.H. appointment.
Feb. 4, 1893. 50
C.S.H. declines to allow Quincy to give to Cleveland his proposed letter, but says he will ask, to deliver it.
May. 9, 1893. 57
C.S.H. writes, asking him to tell Cleveland all the facts as to C.S.H. and the Asst. Sec. of the Treasury
Mar. 9, 1893. 58
C.S.H. writes again suggesting that Sigourney Butler might be the cause of the delay.
Mar. 9, 1893. 58

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O'Neil, Joseph H. (Cont.)
C.S.H. writes again cautioning, not to put the matter on any personal grounds.
Mar. 9, 1893. 58

C.S.H. wires, not to mention any promises, but to urge C.S.H. appointment on general grounds.
Mar. 9, 1893. 58, 59

C.S.H. tells Quincy what he had written to.
Mar. 10, 1893. 59

O'Neil wires C.S.H. that his matter is all right!
Mar. 17, 1893. 61

O'Neil tells C.S.H. in Boston that his matter is all right, although western and southern Senators are "kicking".
Mar. 18, 1893. 61

O'Neil says Quincy did not expect to be offered position as Asst. Sec. of State; that he had asked Cleveland to appoint John F. Andrew, First Asst. of State, but that this met with little favor; that Cleveland urged Quincy to take it and he took it on his own terms, - that C.S.H. should have his appointment.
Mar. 18, 1893. 61

Attends dinner of Moses Stephens.
May 25, 1894. 91

Henry R. Reed tells C.S.H. that he gave $5000 to secure the renomination of, to Congress and the defeat of Fitzgerald, who finally got the nomination.
Nov. - 1894. 103

Attends birthday dinner given by H. R. Reed to C.S.H. at Algonquin Club.
Aug. 30, 1895. 133

Tells C.S.H. he must run for Governor; C.S.H. absolutely declines; says C.S.H. must go as delegate at large to National Convention to work for Carlisle.
Sept. 5, 1895. 133

Tells C.S.H. the Party does not want to nominate Williams if it can be possibly avoided.
Sept. 5, 1895. 133, 134.

C.S.H. tells, he will consider the matter.
Sept. 5, 1895. 134

C.S.H. writes, that after considering the matter, he positively declines to run for Governor, and also gives out an interview to same effect.
Sept. - 1895. 134

Tells C.S.H. that Olney's friends will be in a majority in the state convention.
Mar. 9, 1896. 156

C.S.H. tells Quincy that, will not be acceptable as presiding officer of the convention as he is a Gaston man.
Sept. 6, 1901. 255

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O'Neil, Joseph H. (Cont.)
(O'Neil for years had been a friend of C.S.H. When, however, C.S.H. ran for Governor in 1901 and 1902, O'Neil worked for Gaston and against C.S.H. At the balloting in the convention of 1902, a friend told C.S.H. that he saw O'Neil's ballot while he held it in his hands and that he had put a cross against Gaston's name and had absolutely obliterated C.S.H.'s name from the ballot by crossing and recrossing it, and that he showed signs of hatred against C.S.H. for his manner and from what he said. C.S.H. had done much for O'Neil and had secured his appointment as Subtreasurer and can not understand this manifestation of hatred towards him. Later, one day, O'Neil told C.S.H. that he had told Gaston that C.S.H. would never withdraw in 1902; that he said to Gaston, - "Look at his jaw; I know him, he will never pull out!" O'Neil has always, since above, claimed to be friendly to C.S.H.)

O'Neil, Rev. Father
C.S.H. and J.H. O'Neil spend night with, at Middleboro
Oct. 22, 1891. 5

Osgood, W. N.
Speaks at Brocton, with C.S.H.
Dec. 11, 1890. 2
Candidate for President of Y. M. Dem. Club
April 18, 1892. 17

Owens, Richard
Speaks at dinner of Y. M. Dem. Club at Providence, R. I.
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Offered a resolution, at the meeting of the Illinois delegation, that the nomination of Cleveland was inexpedient. June - 1892. 28

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Paget, Mr.
C.S.H. meets, at lunch given him by Secretary Herod at Tokio
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Was present on train when H. R. Reed and C.S.H. had a dispute over the Wilson Tariff bill.
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Paine, John Knowles
C.S.H. lunches with, at his house in Cambridge and meets there Miss Alma Ruggles, daughter of General Ruggles, - a student of Radcliffe College and a friend of C.S.H. in Washington.
Nov.23, 1895. 139

(Professor Paine was Professor of Music at Harvard University. C.S.H. studied harmony and counterpoint under him andthey were very dear friends. C.S.H.sang in the Greek play , -"Edipus Tyrranus" the music for which was composed by Prof. Paine.

C.S.H. remembers that one day Prof. P. Gave him a melody to write out, and that Prof. P. criticized his work. C.S.H. said,- "How can anyone be expected to set to music such unmelodious stuff!"

Prof. Paine replied with some austerity, - "That is a hymn written by me!"

CS.H. used to meet Prof. Paine every summer at the Isles of Shoals, and used to love to sit on Mrs. Thaxter's piazza and hear him and Julius Eichburg play Beethoven's Sonatas. Prof P. used to love the society of young girls and frequently would be found sitting in a corner of the "Appledore" piazza with them. Mrs. Paine watched him with motherly eyes and would frequently ask C.S.H. where "John" was. C.S.H. would always refer her to some part of the piazza as far away from "John" as possible.

One day C.S.H. and some young girls were in the music room, and concocted a scheme to fool "John". When he came in they told him they were engaged in a psychical research study. They made him stand in the center and made a circle around him joining hands. They then told him they could make him think of anything they willed (it being understood that anything he said they would at once say was what they willed).

Prof. Paine was very much excited. Everything he said was told him to be what we willed. Finally the girls became a little frightenedand tried to withdraw, but he said, - "Young ladies, in the interest of science let us continue our experiments!" After a while the meeting broke up; Prof. Paine went all over the

Paine, John Knowles (Cont.)
hotel telling of the marvellous experiments and C.S.H. finally thought it best to tell him that it was all a joke. Prof. Paine was furious and shortly after, seeing the same girls together, said to them, - "Young ladies, I shall never speak to any of you again! I consider you only piazza acquaintances! Later, there was a mock trial at Appledore, and Prof. P. was put on trial for stealing the affections of some young girl. C.S.H. acted as counsel for Prof. P. and Appleton Browne as Counsel for the plaintiff. Among the judges were Henry L. Rogers, Childe Hassam, William J. Winch, Wm. Lowell Mason, and others. C.S.H. made an eloquent plea for his client pointing out the improbability of his client engaging the affections of a young girl, telling the jury theyshould have pity and respectful regard for such an old, bald headed, musical fossil as his client, - with one foot in the grave, his few scattered hairs looking like strands of sea weed on a prehistoric rock! The jury acquitted Prof. P., using similar language. Prof. P. was almost wild with rage, and would not speak to C.S.H. for some days. Finally, however, there was a happy reconciliation.

Prof. Paine wrote an opera, - "Agara" and C.S.H. asked the German Ambassador to ask the Emperor to order it produced in Germany, and also wrote Andrew D. White, our Minister, to the same effect, but all to no avail.

Prof. Paine died on April 25, 1906.
Sketch of life.
42 Sc. bk. p. 31

The morning after he died a picture of him, - hanging on the walls of C.S.H.'s house in Raleigh Street, was found lying on the floor.

Prof. Paine was probably the leading American composer and C.S.H. believes his works will live.

C.S.H. always told him to hurry up and die because then and not until then would his works be appreciated.

Prof. Paine was very much interested in Emma Eames, the singer. As a young girl she studied with him and C.S.H. saw much of her. One day Prof. P. said he had secured a chance for her to sing in aquartet in the church at Harvard Square, of which Warren Locke was organist. Locke tried her voice but decided she had not enough voice to sing in his choir!

Prof. P. was very much interested in raising money to send Miss Eames abroad to study in Paris and he was

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Paine, John Knowles (Cont.)
terribly disturbed when Miss Eames married Julian Storey. She did this, knowing all about Storey's character and in spite of the advice of all of those who had helped her with money to send her abroad.
Prof. Paine told C.S.H. that there was an old German tenor who used to sing with Miss Eames in her younger days, and who, oneday, when she was singing in Boston at the height of her triumphs, went in by the stage door of the Boston Theater to see her. This old tenor was her devoted admirer and had followed her career with the greatest interest; Miss Eames was so rude to him that he went back out of the stage door with the tears flowing down his cheeks.)

Paine, R T. Jr.
Attends C.S.H.'s outing at Mattapoisett.
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Criticizes C.S.H. 1905
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Paint Tariff
C.S.H. gives signed editorial to Boston Globe on, under McKinley bill. Nov. 1, 1891. 6

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C.S.H. votes for, in 1896.
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11 Sc. bk. 39

Palmer, Mrs. Potter
C.S.H. dines with, in Chicago
Present:
Prince Volkonskai, Col.and Mrs. Fred Grant, Mr. Carr, (Ex-Minister to Denmark), Count and Countess di Braza. July 29, 1893. 69

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Was not loyal to Cleveland in the 1892 convention. 28
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C.S.H. meets Mr. and Mrs. of Albany, an artist, at Glacier House, Glacier, C.S.H. met them in Albany at Mrs. Pruyn's when he gave his fur seal lecture there.
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Senator Clark of Arkansas vigorously objects to a resolution attacking Roosevelt for his course as to the, and defended the 16 Democratic Senators who voted for the treaty. The resolution, however, was passed by a large majority.
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Paris
C.S.H. and H.P.H. go to Paris, Hotel Bristol
July 25, 1898. 234
(Were also at Hotel Astoria in 1911, during the flood)

Paris Award
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Paris Exposition, 1900
Gov. Wolcott appoints C.S.H. as one of 8 commissioners to represent Mass. at the, of 1900.
May 27, 1898. 233
Commissioners gave a dinner to Mr. Peck, Commissioner General
Jan. 9, 1899. 240.
C.S.H. appointed Chairman of a commission, by the Paris Managers, to choose the sculpture and paintings offered by Mass. artists, to be sent to the National jury in N.Y.
Nov. - 1899. 243

Parker, Anna
C.S.H. drives from Pittsfield, to Lenox, Dalton and Westhington, with Col. and Mrs. Rice and Miss Anna Parker.
Oct. 8, 1896. 173

Parker, Alton B.
C.S.H. meets, at dinner given byMrs. Bruyn in Albany, N.Y.
Feb. 3, 1898. 232
Parker evidently has a tremendous lead at the convention.
July 5, 1904. 336
If Parker fails, many delegates will go to Olney. 337
See - Olney

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The gold men felt that, in his letter of acceptance would fully atone for the omission of any reference to gold in the platform. 343
Hill did not sell out the gold standard in order to nominate. 345

To have put gold into the platform would have made, invincible. 345
To have failed, would have made Parker's nomination impossible 345

Bryan called Parker a tool of the trusts. 346
Gaston worked for Olney, as C.S.H. believes, to please Tammany and to defeat Parker. 350
Sheehan told C.S.H. that if Mass. would vote for Parker, his nomination was settled. 351
C.S.H. told Sheehan Mass. had voted to stick to Olney to the end and that Parker could not receive a vote from Massachusetts. 351
Gaston told C.S.H. that the Parker telegram left matters better than as if gold had been specifically mentioned in the platform. 351
Hill did not sell out the gold standard to nominate Parker. 351
Not true that all the gold men onthe committee on resolutions were for Parker. 352
Sen. Daniel at heart was for Olney. 352
The Virginia delegation voted for, for reasons of expediency. 352
Ben Cable had no special love for Parker. 352
Ex-Attorney General Poe was an avowed Gorman man. 352
Gassoway Davis was really for Governor. 352
Ex-Governor Pattison was not interested in Parker for Bryan had offered to nominate him, and if Parker failed he might have had the nomination. 352
The natural predilection of every gold man on the Resolutions Committee were against Parker, although many of their delegations, - except Illinois and Mass., - for reasons of expediency voted for Parker. 352, 353
Had a gold plank been offered and defeated in the convention, Judge Parker, as shown subsequently by his telegram to the convention, - would have declined the nomination. 353

If Hill could have forced through a gold plank, Parker would have surely been nominated. 353
Dêegates who would have left Parker, if a gold plank had been adopted, would have gone to no other gold man. 353
Parker was nominated at 6 a.m. 354
C.S.H. had left the convention, utterly exhausted, after General Collins had nominated Olney, as he had had only 2 hours sleep in 50 consecutive hours. C.S.H. went to bed at 2:30 a.m. and woke up at 7 a.m. and saw George in bed, who told him of Parker's nomination. 354

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Parker, Aton B. (Cont.)
The convention came together again at 2 p.m. 354
Gaston told C.S.H. of Parker's telegram just before 2 p.m. 354
Parker's gold telegram.
32 Sc. bk. 26

History of. 32 Sc. bk. 112
Debate and reply of convention. 32 Sc. bk. 26, 27.

(The committee on resolutions held a hurried meeting just before the convention came together. Sheehan said he had tried to get Parker by telephone, as he thought the telegram might prove to be a fake, and he could not succeed. Finally it was agreed that the convention must be adjourned until evening. At that time, As C.S.H. remembers, nominating speeches were being made for Vice President, and it was arranged to have some long speeches made for the various candidates, to save time for thought as to the telegram.

Finally, a motion was made to adjourn until 8 p.m. Champ Clarke put the motion and declared it carried, but C.S.H. believes the no's were in the majority.)

For proceedings in the evening session, see headings:-
National Democratic Convention and see also the scrap books.

C.S.H. delivered a speech on subject of failure to file a minority report and on Parker's telegram. 356
See - Scrap books
C.S.H. tells Hill that Gaston and Burnett are saying that he sold out the gold standard to nominate Parker.
July 10, 1904. 357

See - Hill
C.S.H. has interview with Holmes, of Boston Herald to secure his support for Parker.
July 11, 1904. 357
Holmes says Parker has it in his power to compel the Herald to support him. 357
Holmes asks C.S.H. to arrange an interview between Parker and Henry L.Nelson. 357
Holmes says Parker should at once announce his Sec. of State, if elected, and that it should be Olney; that this was necessary in view of the age of Gassoway Davis. 357
C.S.H. gives Holmes an interview praising Parker. 358
C.S.H. wires Parker that the charges against Hill, - of selling out the gold standard to nominate him, are false, - that Hill acted for the good of the whole party. 358

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Parker, Alton B. (Cont.)
Parker acknowledged this the next day. 358
Parker wires C.S.H. he will be glad to see Nelson, although not for publication at present. 358
C.S.H. writes Parker about Nelson and receives a very pleasant letter in return. 358
Nelson writes C.S.H. sending a copy of his letter to Holmes on the interview with Parker. He said he found Parker sound on all the issues.
July 23, 1904. 359
Lamont and Hill tell C.S.H. they have read a preliminary draft of Parker's letter of acceptance and were dissatisfied with it, and thought it very crude and amateurish.
Sept. 16, 1904. 364
They both said C.S.H. must go to Parker and help him, but C.S.H. said he would not go unless Parker sent for him. 364
Lamont said he was to see Parkerthat morning and would advise him to send for C.S.H. 364
C.S.H., on that night, - Thursday, - on thinking it over, felt he ought at least call on Parker, who was then at the New Astor Hotel. 364
C.S.H., thereupon, telephoned to Parker's secretary, Mr. McCausland, and he said Parker had arranged through Lamont for an interview with C.S.H. for the next morning at 9 a.m
364
Lamont telephones C.S.H. at 6&0 p.m. that Parker wanted to see C.S.H. at 9 a.m.
Sept. 17, 1904. 365
C.S.H. calls on Judge Parker who was very glad to see him.
Sept. 17, 1904. 365
Parker said he wanted C.S.H. to go over his whole message and make any suggestions he wanted. 365
Parker spoke of the tariff and C.S.H. said he hoped he would accept Roosevelt's challenge, and declare that the protective tariff, at least as exemplified by the Dingley bill,- was robbery, as sodeclared in the Dem. platform. 365
Parker said flatly to C.S.H., - "I will <u>not</u> say this."365
C.S.H. then said that was the only suggestion he cared to make and started to leave but Parker would not let him go. 365
C.S.H. then, at Parker's urgent request, went into Parker's bedroom and worked on his letter of acceptance until 5 p.m., taking lunch with him at 2 p.m. 365

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Parker, Alton B. (Cont.)

C.S.H. cut out much and added a good deal, Parker agreeing to almost every suggestion. 365

C.S.H. added a peroration, summing up the issues, also two paragraphs on Imperialism, and many others. 365

C.S.H. had not finished at 5 p.m. and Parker begged him to go back to Esopus with him and remain 2 or 3 days until the letter of acceptance could be finished. 365

C.S.H. said he would go to Esopus with him for the night but then would have to go to Mattapoisett, where his books all were, as he wanted to examine his figures of comparison between the years 1875 and 1886. 365, 366

Parker said (according to his figures) that Cleveland ran the Government on 14 millions less money than was spent in 1875. 366

C.S.H. goes to Esopus with Parker.
Sept. 17, 1904. 366

C.S.H. returns to N.Y., Parker driving him 10 miles to Kingston and showing him about the city.
Sept. 18, 1904. 366

C.S.H. returns to Mattapoisett
Sept. 19, 1904. 366

C.S.H. examines Parker's figures and finds that in 1875 interest on the public debt amounted to 103 millions as against only 50 millions in 1886. 366

Disregarding the interest items Cleveland spent much <u>more</u> money in 1886 than was spent in 1875, because of increase in Pension expenditures. 366

Cleveland did save 14 millions on the army, navy, and Indians, but at that time gold was at a premium of 12% and paper prices were correspondingly high. 366

Allowing for depreciated paper, the whole gain would disappear. 366

Furthermore, 1886, was the lowest year; taking Cleveland's four years, Cleveland spent much more than was spent in the four year period of 1875, and saved very little if interest items were included. 367

Parker said Carlisle gave these figures, and said he (Carlisle) approved them, but he agreed with C.S.H. that they should be taken out of his letter of acceptance. 367

C.S.H. returns to Esopus and worked on Parker's letter.
Sept. 20, 1904. 367

C.S.H. rewrites the introductory position, added much on Imperialism, entirely rearranged the tariff port, adding much tariff material, and boiled down the reciprocity part, cutting out some and adding some. 367

C.S.H. persuaded Parker to strike out all relating to capital and labor; Parker said Olney and Lamont also advised this. 367

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Parker, Alton B. (Cont.)
C.S.H. rewrote the last sentence relating to Panama, rewrote part (one sentence) relating to foreign relations, cut out much on reform in expenditures (especially Carlisle's comparison between 1875 and 1886) C.S.H. wrote the greater part of the peroration. 367
C.S.H. takes Parker's letter of acceptance to N.Y. and spends whole day with the printer correcting proof, frequently telephoning Parker at Esopus.
Sept. 21, 1904. 367
C.S.H. looks up in the papers, at Parker's request, the reference in Roosevelt's message to Congress of Dec. 7, 1903, to the general fraud and rascalities in the public service. 368
Parker authorized C.S.H. to insert this if he wished, and C.S.H. did so. 368
Mr. Lee, of the National Committee staff, pointed out that Parker's statement that Commissioner Ware advised Congress to enact a law similar to Roosevelt's pension ruling, was not correct. It was General Black who made the speech. 368
General Black delivered the speech in Boston at the G.A.R. encampment. 368
C.S.H. had Lee telephone Osborne Howes in Boston to look up this speech, especially to ascertain whether General Black was not merely jocose, as Howard Tailer told Lee it was. 368
Howes reported that it was not ironical, and C.S.H. made the necessary corrections in Parker's letter of acceptance. 368
Parker's letter of acceptance was given out to the press this evening, subject to corrections by telegraph.
Sept. 21, 1904. 368
C.S.H. meets Parker at Hoffman House, N. Y.
Sept. 23, 1904. 369
C.S.H. suggests some further changes for Parker's approval. 369
Parker said Senator Gorman suggested striking out one paragraph relating to raw materials. 369
(See 34 sc. bl. 57, pamphlet p. 5)
C.S.H. had written this and expressed regret to Parker at striking it out. 369
Parker said he had declared for free raw materials under the heading "reciprocity" and, therefore felt inclined to accept Gorman's suggestion. 369
Parker struck it out. 369
Parker did speak of free raw materials under "reciprocity." 369
Gorman told Parker that his acceptance of Roosevelt's challenge on the pension ruling was wrong; that Congress, by appropriating money had validated the ruling. 369

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Parker, Alton B. (Cont.)

C.S.H. had been looking this up, as DeLancy Nicol had told him of Gorman's point and C.S.H. had told Parker that Gorman was wrong as a matter of law; that Congress had appropriated a lump sum of 4 millions for pensions to all now on the rolls or who may be put on the rolls, under any and all acts of Congress; that in the debate it appeared that 1½ millions was paid out on the pension ruling; but that Congress deliberately omitted any reference to this ruling; that the President, therefore, could revoke this order, just e.g. as he could drop a fraudulent pensioner from the list, - subject, of course, to the statute making pensions a vested right, to be annulled only after hearing etc. 369, 370

C.S.H. further told Parker that the Commissioner of Pensions, by statute, was subject to the Secretary of the Interior and to the President (differing from the Sec. of the Treasury) and that, therefore, the President could revoke the order, or ruling. 370

C.S.H., to avoid any question, prepared a form of reply stating that, assuming the order to be revocable at the pleasure of the President, he would revoke it. 370

Parker accepted this suggestion. 370

Parker insisted, on Monday night, Sept. 20th, while C.S.H. was in Esopus, in inserting in the tariff part the sentence at the beginning of the 2nd paragraph. 370

Parker gave as a reason that, under C.S.H.'s touch the letter had lost some of the conservation he wanted in it. 370

Parker also on Thursday, September 23, inserted the paragraph on page 6 of the pamphlet copy of the last proof, (see 34 sc. bk. p. 59), beginning with the words, - "In my response" and ending with the words "be followed." 370, 371

C.S.H. finished the final changes in the letter of acceptance and corrected the proof and left Parker at the Hoffman House. Sept. 24, 1904. 371

Parker told C.S.H. he should never forget the obligation he was under to C.S.H.
Sept. 24, 1904. 371

Parker's secretary, Mc. Causland, told C.S.H. that Parker said he was greatly pleased with C.S,H.'s work, and that he was worth more than the whole crowd.
Sept. 24, 1904. 371

C.S.H. tells Lamont the assistance he rendered Parker, and he was much pleased. Sept. 22, 1904. 371

Parker attends funeral of Daniel S. Lamont
July 26, 1905. 389

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Parker, Alton B. (Cont.)

(C.S.H. met Parker later at a meeting of the American Bar Association at Portland, Maine, and Parker told him that after sending the gold telegram, he had to receive several delegations who called to congratulate him on the very day when the convention was debating the telegram, and that he suffered tortures, as he did not know whether he really was the nominee, as he thought the convention might change its mind and nominate some one else.)

For an account of the convention proceedings as to Parker's telegram, see 32 Sc. bk. 111

For a reliabbe history of the Parker telegram, see, 32 Sc. bk. 112

C.S.H. believes that Parker sent the telegram without consultation with anyone, and that he was moved to send it by the fact that the N. Y. Times and World bitterly attacked the convention for omitting the word "gold" in the platform. This was in the next morning after the convention. C.S.H. believes that Parker, knowing that these papers would not support him felt it necessary either to withdraw or to have the convention take some action to show clearly it had not and did not intend to repudiate the gold standard.

C.S.H. fully believes, however, that Parker would have accepted the policy of silence on the gold question had it not been for the action of the N. Y. papers. It should be remembered that the N. Y. spring platform was silent on the gold question, and that Hill, Parker's right hand man in the committee on resolutions, although fighting vigorously for a gold plank, yet never intimated that Parker would not accept the nomination if a gold plank were not put into the platform, nor, as he afterward s told C.S.H., did he ever for a moment believe that such a contingency would arise.

When the gold men on the Resolutions Committee finally decided not to file a gold minority report, it was with the knowledge that in all human probability Parker would be nominated, and the conclusion was reached with the advice and consent of Hill, and the membershad the right to assume that it represented Parker's views.

During the campaign, Parker accused Roosevelt of collecting campaign funds from the corporations and just before the election, Roosevelt said Parker's statement was false and demanded his proofs. Parker replied in a very equivocal manner, not giving his proofs but renewing his charges. The whole country looked on this as a back down and the result was disastrous.

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Parker, Alton B. (Cont.)

Just after Roosevelt's challenge, C.S.H. was sent for by Olney who read him a telegram he was about to send Parker. The telegram was an answer to Roosevelt framed in Olney's best style and offering direct proof. C.S.H. also wired Parker begging him to use Olney's telegram which Olney had sent to him.

Parker, however, would not use it, pleading that he had pledged his word that he would not disclose the name of his informant. C.S.H. and Olney were terribly disappointed. Lamont told C.S.H., on Sept. 22, 1904, that Cortelyou was on that very morning in Wall Street collecting funds from corporations. He, therefore, may have given this information to Parker.)

From scrap books:-

1904 - Attacked by Bryan. 31 Sc.bk. 28, 29.
Bryan refuses to say whether he will bolt.
32 sc. bk. 11
Gold telegram. 32 Sc. bk. 26
History of. 32 " " 112
Debate in convention. - 32 Sc. bk. 27 to 31
Reply of convention " " " 26
Bryan says he will support.
32 Sc. bk. 46, 65.
Drafts of letter of acceptance. Mostly done by C.S.H.
34 Sc. bk. 38 to 62
Letter of, to Printer, giving C.S.H. full control over letter of acceptance.
34 sc. bk. 60
Olney's speech for 34 Sc. bk. 136
Charges Roosevelt with collecting campaign subscriptions from Wall Street.
35 Sc. bk. 21
Roosevelt's reply. 35 Sc. bk. 73
Parker's reply. 35 Sc. bk. 77
New York Journal of Commerce on Parker's charges
38 sc. bk. 92
Loeb practically admits that Roosevelt knew of subscriptions of insurance companies.
38 Sc. bk. 88, 89.
McCall's charges against Parker.
38 Sc. bk. 96
Republican bribery fund of 1904.
49 Sc. bk. 38
Will support Bryan but dissents from platform. 1908
53 Sc. bk. 118
Mass. delegation voted 35 to 1 that Parker should withdraw as candidate for temporary chairman, but Gaston got 15 votes for Parker, 1912
75 Sc. bk. 127, 154

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Parker, Alton B. (Cont.)
Bryan says Parker should have sided either with Clark or himself, 1912.
75 Sc. bk. 139
Mayor Fitzgerald was against, 1912.
75 Sc. bk. 154
Bryan says Parker, politically, is far better than he is supposed to be, but is identified with Wall Street influence.
75 Sc. bk. 154
Bryan says Wilson's turning point was in opposing Parker for temporary chairman. 1912.
75 Sc. bk. 161
Wilson took his forces to Bryan against Parker.
76 Sc. bk. 12
Ryan gave $45,000 to Parker's fund in 1904.
78 Sc. bk. 92

Parker Constitution Club
35 Sc. bk. 121, 123, 125, 127

Parker, George F.
C.S.H. calls on, at 57 Broadway. He says he will make an appointment for C.S.H. with Cleveland, and C.S.H. gives him an interview.
April 27, 1892. 18
Telegraphs C.S.H. to meet him in N. Y. Obtains an interview from C.S.H. for N. Y. Times.
April 30, 1892. 19
Suggests that C.S.H. asks Holmes, of Boston Herald, to print interviews favoring Cleveland.
May 4, 1892. 20
C.S.H. meets, in N. Y., and goes with him to see Cleveland.
May 24, 1892. 21
C.S.H. has interview with, in N. Y.
May 28, 1892. 24
Tells C.S.H. that Cleveland wants him to see Carlisle at once.
Feb. 1, 1893. 49

Parkinson, Mr.
Cleveland tells C.S.H. that, wrote him criticising his Venezuela message, and that he had just answered the letter.
Dec. 28, 1895. 146

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Parsons, Lady Murial
C.S.H. and H.P.H. meet, at Burr Castle. She is the daughter of Lord Ross.
Aug. 29, 1898. 235

Parsonstown, Ireland
C.S.H. and H.P.H. visit Lord and Lady Ross, at Burr Castle
Aug. 29, 1898. 234, 235

Pass, Express
Mr. Platt of the U. S. Express Company offers C.S.H. a free pass over lines of U.S. Express Company for self and family. C.S.H. declines to accept it.
April 13, 1893. 63

See - U.S. Express Co.

Pass, Free
(Tim Sullivan, (C.S.H. thinks this was his name), a Congressman, offers C.S.H. a free pass to Bennings race track and C.S.H. declines it.
A few days later Sullivancalled again with another pass made out to C.S.H. and family. Sullivan thought C.S.H. was offended because the first pass was made out to him individually! C.S.H. again declined it. This was early in 1893.)

Concord Monitor says C.S.H.'s pass as counsel of B. & M. R.R. was not recorded with the Attorney General. Ryder the clerk of B. & M. R.R. tells C.S.H. it was recorded in 1910 but not in 1911, as C.S.H. had resigned and his pass had been cancelled when list of 1911 was sent in. 1911
69 Sc. bk. 161

Patent Office Gazette Contract. 78 to 84
See - Curtis, W. E.

Patrenotre, Mr.
C.S.H. dines with, the French Ambassador.
Feb. 20, 1894. 78

(One night C.S.H. dined at a private home at which Patrenotre was present. Patrenotre was asked to take out Mrs. Rockhill, wife of the Asst. Sec. of State. He positively declined and the table had to be reset. His reason was said to be that, when in Pekin, he once called on Mrs. Rockhill on a very hot summer's day. She was lying down at the time and did not want to see him, so she told the Chinese servant, - "Tell him I can't see him, that I am out, that I am dead, or anything!" The servant, with Chinese literalness went

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Patrenotre, Mr. (Cont.)
down and told Patrenotre that Madame regretted she could not see him, as she was dead!"
He was dead to her forever afterwards, and when he came to Washington he asked the Secretary of State to excuse him from the necessity of ever having to do business with Asst. Sec. Rockhill. Later C.S.H. dined one night with Sec. Herbert, and Patrenotre who was there positively refused to take out Mrs. Richard Olney, the wife of the Attorney General, claiming that as the highest official present he should take out Mrs. Herbert, the daughter of Sec. Herbert. As a result, all the seating had to be changed, making a delay of over half an hour. C.S.H. thinks this dinner was on Jan. 29, 1894. 76)

Patterson, Josiah
Addresses Y.M. Dem. Club on the Monroe Doctrine.
Mar. 3, 1896. 154
(Was a Tennessee Democrat. Did splendid service for sound money. Was a very able man.)

Pattison, Gov.
Speaks at dinner of Y. M. Dem. Association of Phila. at St. Georges Hall.
Jan. 8, 1894. 75
Bryan offered to nominate, for President.
July - 1904. 352

Pauncefote, Sir Julian
C.S.H. meets, at sec. Carlisle's cabinet dinner.
Jan. 13, 1894. 75
C.S.H. meets daughter of, at dinner at Sec. Herbert's.
Jan . 29, 1894. 76
Sec. Gresham enters into fur seal negotiations with
Jan. 21, 1895. 111
Caused a telegram to be sent (in another name) to President Harrison protesting against Foster's order permitting 60,000 seals to be killed in 1890.
April 26, 1895. 115
Scope of meeting of fur seal experts broadened so that, can take part.
Nov. 9, 1897. 222

Payne, Agent C.P. Ry. Co.
C.S.H. calls on, in Tokio
Sept. 13, 1897. 207

(C.S.H. saw much of, in Tokio, He asked C.S.H. one day if there was anything more he could do for him.. C.S.H. said he wanted to see something of the missionaries. Payne

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Payne, Agent C.P. Ry. Co. (Cont.)
replied, - "That is impossible now. They are all away at the summer resorts!" He told C.S.H. that all Tokio was laughing at the plight one woman missionary was in. He says she kept up quite an expensive establishment with a large number of servants, when suddenly she received a letter from some Missionary Society in the states largely responsible for her appointment, putting her certain questions to be answered categorically, among which was the question, - "Do you do your own work?")

Payne, Chairman, Rep. National Committee
Was a prominent factor in putting the word "gold" in the Repub. National Platform of 1896.
See - Lodge
C.S.H. attacks the ship subsidy bill of, at National Board of Trade.
Jan. 23, 1900. 244
C.S.H. appointed on a committee, by the executive committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, to induce the Rep. National Convention to indorse asset currency.
May 31, 1900. 246

Payne-Aldrich tariff
Letter of C.S.H. against, 1909. 58 Sc. bk. 96, 106
Interview of C.S.H. against. 58 Sc. bk. 119

Peabody, Anna P.
See - Peabody, Mrs. Joseph

Peabody Board of Trade
C.S.H. addresses the.
Feb. 22, 1898. 232

Peabody, Francis
Praises C.S.H. for facility in after dinner speaking.
Interview, Boston Globe.
Jan. 31, 1892. 8

Peabody, George
Takes tea with Mrs. William G. Rice at Arlington Hotel
Nov. 9, 1897. 221
Serves on committeeof Indianapolis Monetary Convention, with C.S.H. and others, to induce Rep. National Convention to declare for asset currency.
May 31, 1900. 246

(Told C.S.H. that Hills offer of support was prompted merely by desire to help the Democratic Party; said that Hill had decided that $50,000 of his contribution be held by the National Committee for C.S.H. if nominated.)

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Peabody, Mrs. Joseph
Sends for C.S.H. and asks him if he will serve as executor and trustee under her will. Reminds C.S.H. that she asked this of him once before but that C.S.H. suggested Robert M. Morse instead, and that she followed C.S.H.'s advice. She then said that Mr. Morse was much older than she and that she had made up her mind that she must have a younger man.
Nov. 25, 1895. 140
C.S.H. said that if she was fixed in her determination to have a younger man, and wished C.S.H. to act, he would do so.
140
She replied she had more confidence in C.S.H. than in any living man and that she earnestly desired C.S.H. to serve. 140
C.S.H. then consented and she said she would write him and ask him formally to serve. 140
She also said she was about to change her will and asked C.S.H. if a gift of $60,000 was enough for her niece Catharine Pingree to run her house with, on Commonwealth Avenue, which she had bequeathed her. 140
C.S.H. said, in his opinion, it was not enough, and she then said she would make it $100,000. 410
She also asked C.S.H.'s advice as to providing that her trustee could see her woodland property to her brother at a fair valuation, after her death.
Nov. 25, 1895 140
Will of. 70 Sc. bk. 93

Peace conference
C.S.H. speaks at Lake Mohawk, N.Y. at the Spring Peace Conference, as the guest of the Smiley Brothers. H.P.H. went with him. Justice Brewer, General Foster, and Cardinal Gibbons also spoke. We met there Mrs. Van Rensselaer Thayer, of Boston.
May 31, 1906. 395
42 Sc. bk. 89
43 " " 24, 87

Peace Convention, Baltimore
C.S.H. a delegate to, 1911.
70 Sc. bk. 140, 143, 149

Peace Society, Mass.
C.S.H. elected a director, 1912. 75 Sc. bk. 55

Pearson, Gardner
C.S.H. spends night with, in Lowell
Nov. 2, 1895. 139

Pease, Z. W. New Bedford Mercury
Calls on C.S.H. at Mattapoisett, having made an appointment by telephone. Sept - 1907. 410
Says he is sent by some of the most

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Pease, Z. W. New Bedford Mer. (Cont.)
prominent business men and Democrats of the country (not Mass. he said) who want to bring about the nomination of David R. Francis for President and C.S.H. for Vice President. Asked as to C.S.H.'s relations with Francis, which C.S.H. said were very pleasant. He said the men he represented wanted to nominate for Vice President some one closely related with Cleveland's Administration and had decided on C.S.H.
Sept. - 1907. 410
He also asked if it would be possible to defeat Bryan delegates to the National Convention. 410
C.S.H. said it would not be possible to know as to this until after the election of Governor. 410
C.S.H. tells Pease that he met Mr. Riggs of the New York Sun at the Springfield Convention, who had been in New Bedford recently.
Oct. - 1907. 410, 411
Pease smiled and said, - "Don't you believe I troubled you that night for any newspaper man. The men I represented were some of the foremost men in America. Some time you will be suprised to learn their names.
Oct. - 1907. 411

Peck, Mr.
C.S.H. speaks at a dinner given to, Commissioner General of the Paris Exposition by the Mass. members.
Jan. 9, 1899. 240

Peckham, Mr.
Reference to rejection of, for position on Supreme Court of U.S.
May 24, 1894. 90

Peel, Lord
C.S.H. meets Hon. Min Peel, daughter of Lord Peel at dinner at Lord Camperdown's.
July 22, 1898. 234
C.S.H. and H.P.H. meet, at dinner at Lord Camperdown's house.
May 12, 1903. 296

Pekin 210
See - Denison
Foster
Japan

Pelletier, Joseph
Skeffington tells C.S.H. that John P. Leahey partner of District Attorney, is very friendly to C.S.H.
Aug. 17, 1910. 420

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Pembroke
C.S.H. speaks at 200th anniversary. 1912
76 sc. bk. 135, 150

Pendleton, Eliot
Gives C.S.H. a lunch at the club in Cincinnati
April 21, 1897. 187

Pennsylvania R.R. Company 397, 398, 433
See - Massey, George W.
Thayer, John B.

Pension Order
C.S.H. explains to Judge Parker the status of Roosevelts
369, 370.
See - Parker

Perin, Charles P.
C.S.H. meets, at dinner of class of 1883.
June 25, 1901. 249

Perry, Rev. Mr.
C.S.H., on invitation of, speaks at Christ's Church, Springfield.
May 5, 1899. 243

Peters, Andrew
C.S.H. asks McConnell to find whether the Boston Machine has pledged the nomination for Congress to.
June - 1906. 396
Interview of C.S.H. for, 1906
45 Sc. bk. 8
C.S.H. talks with, as to police protection for the Springfield Convention.
Oct. 4, 1907. 406

Peters, Gorham
A fellow passenger with C.S.H. on the "Empress of Japan"
Aug. 24, 1897. 198

Petersen, Mr.
C.S.H. lunches with, chief engineer of C.P. Ry. Co., in Montreal.
Aug. 12, 1896. 171

Pettigrew, Senator
Offered many objectionable planks, - public ownership of R.R.s and telegraphs, a tax on trusts, etc. etc.
July - 1904. 340

Phelps, Edward J.
Cleveland says, is sane because not appointed to Supreme Court, when Lamar was appointed.
Dec. 28, 1896. 180

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Phelps, Edward J. (Cont.)
Cleveland says, was absolutely unknown to him when he appointed him Ambassador to Great Britain, on the recommendation of Bayard and Edmunds. 181
Cleveland says that, a short time before, Phelps wrote him indorsing some one for Interstate Commerce Commissioner, and adding that he hoped his endorsement would hurt the man. 181

Phelps, Erskine M.
C.S.H. lunches with, at Chicago Club, Chicago. Feb. 23, 1896. 153

Philadelphia and Reading R.R. 397
See - Thayer, J. B.

Philippines
C.S.H. opposes acquisition of, at dinner of Mass. Reform Club. Dec. 3, 1898. 238
Also at dinner of Y. M. Dem. Club. Dec. 19, 1898. 239
Also at dinner of W.E. Russell Dem. Club at Colonial Club, Cambridge. Jan. 6, 1899. 239
At this dinner, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson mildly advocated retention of the, saying the die was cast, and C.S.H. replied that he did not consider the die as cast when as a young man he was in the mob trying to rescue Anthony Burns. 239, 240
C.S.H. serves on a committee of the Amer. Economic Association to devise a fiscal policy for the, and other dependencies of the U.S. Mar. 14, 1899. 242
C.S.H. signs report of above committee, dissenting in part. Dec. 27, 1899. 244.
(See printed volume - Report.)
C.S.H. attends conference of executive committee of Anti-Imperialist League, at Plaza Hotel, N.Y. to decide whether to continue the opposition of the Imperialist policies of the Administration Dec. 1, 1900. 248
C.S.H. opposes retention of, at the Ashfield dinner Aug. 22, 1901. 252
C.S.H. opposes a British Alliance. Aug. 26, 1901. 18 Sc. bk. 86
C.S.H. speaks at Fanueil Hall in protest against the refusal of the Senate Committee to receive testimony as to cruelties of our soldiers in the. Mar. 19, 1902. 290

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Philippines (Cont.)
C.S.H. speech. Mass. Reform Club.
Dec. 4, 1898.
15 Sc. bk. 5
C.S.H. favors a Protectorate under alliance with Great Britain.
Dec. 19, 1898
15 Sc. bk. 1, 2.
C.S.H. speech at Anti-Imperialist dinner to Gov. Boutevree
Dec. 7, 1900
17 Sc. bk. 75
Ashfield dinner. Speech of C.S.H.
Aug. 22, 1901
18 Sc. bk. 35, 36, 45, 49, 58, 80, 81, 94
19 " " 7, 9, 27, 34, 65
C.S.H. opposes a British Alliance
18 Sc. bk. 86
24 " " 62
Anti-Imperialist declaration written by C.S.H.
24 Sc. bk. 76
Speeches of C.S.H. on
28 Sc. bk. 76, 77
C.S.H. protests against cruelties in.
28 Sc. bk. 75
Irving Winslow praises speeches of C.S.H.
56 Sc. bk. 13

Philipps, Mrs.
Attends dinner of C.S.H. to Chinese Commissioners.
Deb. 11, 1906. 394

Philipps, W.
C.S.H. and H.P.H. meet, at lunch given by Ambassador Choate in London.
May 12, 1903. 297

Photograph
American-Canadian fur seal delegates
Nov. 16, 1897. 225

Pierce, Henry L.
Attends dinner of C.S.H. and Winslow Warren in interest of Cleveland.
Mar. 4, 1892. 11, 12.
Gives lunch in interest of Cleveland
June 11, 1892. 25
C.S.H. attends funeral of, at King's Chapel, Boston
Dec. 21, 1896. 179

(Mr. Pierce was a philanthropist and a splendid citizen. He supported Cleveland with enthusiasm although he had been brought up a Republican. He died beloved and respected by all.)

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Pierce, Phineas
Attends lunch of Henry L. Pierce in interest of Cleveland
June 11, 1892. 25, 26
Attends dinner of Mayor Matthews to discuss political matters. Sept. 5, 1892. 34
C.S.H. goes to Boston to consult, President of the Clearing House as to their turning over gold to the Treasury, and later they gave one-fourth of their holdings.
April 21, 1893. 64
Attends dinner of R. M. Morse to Sec. Morton.
April 13, 1894. 85
Carlisle asks C.S.H. to ask, to wire him asking if Sen. Frye's attack on Carlisle was true, and that he would write Pierce who could publish it.
Nov. 3, 1894. 100, 101
(9 Sc. bk. 49)
C.S.H. talked with Pierce on long distance telephone, and Pierce wired Carlisle who at once wrote him.
Nov. 3, 1894. 100, 101
(9 Sc. bk. 49)
C.S.H. tells Holmes that the Boston Herald omitted to publish Carlisle's letter to Pierce, and yet attacked him virulently for his "defense" editorially. Nov. 13, 1894. 98
Attends birthday dinner given by H. R. Reed to C.S.H.
Aug. 30, 1895. 133

(Phineas Pierce was originally very active in Republican politics. In 1884, he bolted Blaine and joined the Mugwamps. He was put on the Mugwamp Committee as a practical politician.
Mr. A. J. C. Sowden once told C.S.H. that Pierce was put on the committee as their political "prize fighter."
Pierce was very prominent in banking circles, and one day, shortly after the passange of the Sherman silver purchase bill of 1890, he got a man to go to the Subtreasury at Boston and to present a Sherman note for redemption in gold, which Subtreasurer Kennard promptly refused. This produced consternation among the Republicans and Sec. Foster promptly ordered Kennard to redeem the notes in gold. C.S.H. has a letter from Kennard fully explaining this.

Pingree, Catharine.
Entertains C.S.H. at tea at Pittsfield.
Oct. 24, 1895. 137
Drives C.S.H. to Lenox
Oct. 25, 1895. 137

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Pingree, Catharine (Cont.)
Mrs. Joseph Peabody talks with C.S.H. as to her legacy to
Nov. 25, 1895. 140
Full account, see - Peabody, Mrs. Joseph
C.S.H. spends night at house of Mrs. Pingree, mother of, at Pittsfield.
Oct. 8, 1896. 173
C.S.H. dines with, (then married to Henry L. Dawes) at Pittsfield. Oct. 19, 1901. 258

Plaisted, Fred
Invites Bryan to speak in Maine without consulting Mr. Hughes of the National Committee.
July 25, 1902. 270

Planks
Offered to Resolutions Committee.
July - 1904. 340, 341, 347
See - Gold plank
Natl. Dem. Convention, 1904

Platform.
Of C.S.H 1902. 24 Sc. bk. 112
26 " " 18
National Dem. Convention, 1904. 338
Of. C.S.H. 1910 65 Sc. bk. 150
66 " " 6
Of Dem. Natl. Convention, 1912. Natl. Rep. Convention 1896
76 Sc. bk. 2
78 " " 52
See Lodge
Parker
National Dem. Convention 1904

Platt, Mr.
Offers C.S.H. a free pass for self and family over U.S. Express Company lines. C.S.H. declines to accept it.
April 13, 1893. 63

Platt, Senator
Murray Crane tells C.S.H. that after his (C.S.H.) statement to him, - that the only hope of the Republican Party and Speaker Reed was to come out for sound money and insist on "gold" being put into the platform, - he went to N. Y. and got Platt to come out vigorously for it, and also the N. Y. Sun
Oct. 13, 1896. 174

Pleasants, Richard
C.S.H. spends Sunday with, at Towson, Md.
June 29, 1895. 125

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Pledges.
Democratic machine asks, of C.S.H. 1910
66 Sc. bk. 38, 54
67 " " 157
68 " " 49

Plunkett, Mr.
Entertains C.S.H. at Pittsfield
Oct. 24, 1895. 137

Poe, Ex-Attorney General
Was a Gorman man.
July - 1904. 352

Poklewski-Koziell, Mr.
Was Secretary of Russian Legation in Tokio and was on steamer "Empress of Japan" with C.S.H.
Aug. 24, 1897. 198

Political speeches
Cleveland forbids office holders making, in campaign.
Oct. - 1894. 97

Pope, Frank
Speaks, with C.S.H., at Jubilification meeting at Acton
Nov. 20, 1890. 2

Port differential cases
1904.
Hearings
36 sc. bk. 54 to 64, 68, 70
Arguments
36 sc. bk. 57, 60, 63
37 " " 5
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37 sc. bk. 1,3,5,7,36, 42 to 46,53, 92
39 " " 143
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36 Sc. bk. 57, 60, 63
37 " " 107, 113, 132
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Oats differential petition
37 Sc. bk. 5, 49
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37 Sc. bk. 102
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N. Y. Journal of Commerce
38 Sc. bk. 11
Senator Lodge
46 Sc. bk. 81

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Port differential cases (Cont.)
1912.
C.S.H. work in case praised by Chamber of Commerce
News.
74 Sc. bk. 130, 141
76 " " 42
History of, Ives
75 Sc. bk. 18
C.S.H. address to credit men.
75 Sc. bk. 98, 164
Decision of Commission criticized.
79 Sc. bk. 6
Report of import committee, Boston Chamber of Commerce
79 Sc. bk. 7
Rehearing granted.
79 Sc. bk. 128, 156, 159
Bancroft on.
80 Sc. bk. 24

Portsmouth Navy Yard
C.S.H. calls on Sec. and Miss Herbert on "Dolphin"
at. July 25, 1893. 68
Lunches with the Commodore and inspects the.
July 25, 1893. 68
Attends reception on frigate "Constitution" at
July 26, 1893. 68

Portland F^ir, Oregon
Gov. Douglas tells Flaherty that he will not appoint
C.S.H. orator to the, as it would be displeasing
to Gaston.
June 19, 1905. 386

Porto Rico
C.S.H. Free trade with.
16 Sc. bk. 23

Post, Miss
C.S.H. goes to Jeckyl Island with Mr. and Mrs.
Henry M. Whitney and.
Feb. 11, 1898. 232

Postal card ballots
Vote for C.S.H. 66 Sc. bk. 103, 109, 110
67 " " 39, 45, 128
68 " " 22, 29, 45
Ballots destroyed
69 Sc. bk. 156

Potter, Bishop
Attends dinner, with C.S.H., of N. Y. Civil Service
Reform League at Hotel, Savoy, N. Y.
Dec. 14, 1900. 248

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Powers, Congressman
Suggests C.S.H. for cabinet. 1912
79 Sc. bk. 105, 109, 126

Pratt, Harvey
Speaks, With C.S.H., at dinner of Y. M. Dem. Club at Brockton
Dec. 11, 1890. 2

Practical politics
On C.S.H. 67 Sc. bk. 94
68 " " 11, 30, 106

Presidential election 1896
C.S.H. voted:-
For Palmer and Buckner electors
For Price for Governor and balance of sound money ticket
For Sprague (Republican) for Congress.
For Democratic nominee for councillor and county commissioner
For Worthington (Citizen's ticket) for clerk of courts. Nov. 3, 1896. 178

Presidential election, 1900
C.S.H. voted:
For Edward Waldo Emerson, the only elector on the National (anti-imperialist) ticket, for President.
For S. W. McCall (Republican) for Congress
For the regular state Democratic ticket
Nov. 6, 1900. 247

Presidential Succession Act
Article by C.S.H. Jan. 16, 1905
36 Sc. bk. 39

Preston, Elwyn, G.
C.S.H. attends dinner to, retiring Secretary of Boston Chamber of Commerce.
June - 1905. 387

Pribylof Islands
C.S.H. visits St. Paul's Island
August 3 to 8, 1894. 93
C.S.H. visits St. George's island
Aug. 8, 1894. 93
See - Alaska
Commander Islands
Fur seals
Russian seal islands.

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Price, Bruce, Architect
C.S.H. meets, at lunch given by Mr. Petersen, Chief Engineer of C.P.R. at Montreal.
Aug. 12, 1896. 171

Prices
Low, mean prosperity. C.S.H. 1896
10 Sc. bk. 7, 36
C.S.H. challenges silverites to name any article whose decline in, cannot be explained by lower cost of production. 1896.
10 Sc. bk. 41

Prices at Mattapoisett, 1896. 1212. 78 S.c bk. 79

Prices, Aldrich report
C.S.H. writes Boston Herald criticizing the Aldrich report on . Sept. 2, 1892. 33
C.S.H. sends copy to Cleveland who wrote a very appreciative letter in reply.
Sept. 2, 1892. 33
National Dem. Committee asks C.S.H. to send it all his material on Aldrich report for use of Carlisle who is to reply to Senator Aldrich.
Sept. 5, 1892. 34

Primary elections, Mass.
C.S.H. receives one vote for President. 1912.
75 Sc. bk. 43

Prince, Frederick O.
C.S.H. votes for, sound money candidate for Governor
Nov. 3, 1896. 178

Private Secretary
Henry W. Swift calls on C.S.H. for Governor Russell and asks him to become, for Gov. Russell, salary $2500
June 16, 1892. 27
Swift says Gov. Russell will promote Samuel Roads, Jr. his present private secretary, to some commission 27
C.S.H. declines the offer with thanks.
June 16, 1892. 27
Quincy suggests C.S.H.'s name to Cleveland for his private secretary. Dec. 29, 1892. 46
Cleveland told Quincy that C.S.H. was a man of too strong opinions to be his private secretary; that he wanted a man of no opinions, - some steady plodding man like Lamont.
Dec. 29, 1892. 46

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Proctor, Civil Service Commissioner
C.S.H., with Proctor and others, dines with Cleveland at White House. Feb. 2, 1894. 77

Proctor, Redfield
C.S.H. spends evening with, at Proctor, Vermont, en route from Montreal, to Boston.
Sept. 17, 1894. 93
Calls at house of C.S.H. before he is up, and asks him to come to his office the next morning.
Jan. 10, 1897. 182
C.S.H. meets, at his office.
Jan. 11, 1897. 182
Talks with C.S.H. as to Governor Long.
See - Long, John D.
Proctor says Sec. Sherman has been agreed on for sec. of State. 183
Asks C.S.H. about General Draper, T. Jefferson Coolidge, and S. W McCall as possible cabinet members. 183
C.S.H. says Coolidge and Long would be admirable appointments 183
C.S.H. also said:-
General Draper was hardly the man for a cabinet position 183
Had too many business connections. 183
Too much interested in patents which might depend on decisions of Commissioner of Patents, or Sec. of Interior, 183
His reputation was that of a business man of rather too pushing a nature. 183
C.S.H. also told him frankly about Mrs. Draper and her rudeness and vulgarity. 183
Proctor said he had already learned this from his family. 183
Said Lodge was opposed to Draper for the cabinet but supported him for Ambassador to France. 183
Intimated that Draper had a very small chance of obtaining a first-class foreign mission. 183
C.S.H. also mentioned Gov. Wolcott and Lt. Gov. Crane as being good men.
183, 184
C.S.H. specially praised Gov. Long. 184
See - Long, John D.
Proctor writes C.S.H. that Lodge had nothing to do with inserting the word "gold" in Rep. National Platform of 1896. July 21, 1904
(32 Sc. bk. 93)
See - Lodge
Proctor sends C.S.H. clippings from St. Alban's Daily Messenger telling history of insertion of "gold" in Nat. Rep. Platform of 1896.
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See - Lodge
C.S.H. a distant relative of. 45 Sc. bk. 17

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Protests at C.S.H.'s appointment.
Western and southern Senators protest.
Mar. 18, 1893. 61

Protests, Hat trimming
See ~~a~~ Han trimming protests

Protocols
C.S.H. ruled that the statement of facts as to fur seals put before the meeting by the American Commissioners formed a part of the official records and should be included in the protocols. Finally the objection was withdrawn and the protocol containing the statement was approved.
Nov. 11, 1897. 223

Providence Journal
C.S.H. for Governor.
65 Sc. bk. 13, 17, 114
68 " " 2, 30

Pruyn, Erastus
Madame Lisboa tells C.S.H., at Kamakura, that he reminds her of an American who was once her sweetheart, - Erastus Pruyn; she said his face and voice were just like C.S.H.'s
Sept. 12, 1897. 206

Mrs. Pruyn later told C.S.H. that he was a son of her late husband and his first wife, and that he died some years ago. 206

Pruyn, Huybertie Lansing (See also, Hamlin, H. P.)
C.S.H. stops at Albany, N. Y. en route fromthe Dem. National Convention, and spends the day with Mrs. Pruyn and.
July 10, 1896. 166, 167

C.S.H., in the evening, drove out with them to the country house of Erastus Corning and took dinner.
July 10, 1896. 167

C.S.H. visits Mrs. and Miss Pruyn at their camp at St. Regis Lake, Adirondacks.
Aug. 12, 1896. 170, 171

C.S.H., after Berkshire drive with Col. and Mrs. Rice, goes to Albany and stays with Mrs. and Miss Pruyn.
Oct. 10, 1896. 174

C.S.H. goes to St. Peters church with Miss Pruyn, and takes 3:15 p.m. train for Boston.
Oct. 11, 1896. 174

C.S.H. gives Alaskan lecture at St. Agnes School, under auspices of Miss Pruyn and other graduates. Rev. Dr. Battershall Rector of St. Peter's church presided.
May 15, 1897. 189

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Pruyn, Hulybertie Lansing (Cont.)
In evening, C.S.H. took supper with Mrs. and Miss Pruyn
May 15, 1897. 190

C.S.H. receives a letter from Miss Pruyn enclosing a pen wiper made by her.
June 26, 1897. 190

Miss Pruyn sails for Europe, Wednesday, June 30.
June 26, 1897. 190

C.S.H. spends day at Albany with Mrs. and Miss Pruyn
Oct. - 1897. 214

C.S.H. meets Miss Pruyn at dinner at Mrs. Prescott Hall's, Brookline.
Nov. 14, 1897. 219

C.S.H. takes Mrs. Hall and Miss Pruyn to the Boston Museum to see "Never Again." Found the play so coarse and vulgar that they had to leave and C.S.H. took them to the Park Theatre to see "The Girl from Paris". Found this play about as bad, and C.S.H. took them to the University Club and gave them a supper.
Nov. 14, 1897. 219

(C.S.H. spends day with Miss Pruyn and has a long talk with her. Dec. 3, 1897)

C.S.H. spends day with Mrs. and Miss Pruyn in Albany. Met Miss Robb there. Took midnight train to Montreal.
Jan. 1, 1898. 230

C.S.H. visits Williamsburg and Old Point Comfort with Col. and Mrs. Rice, and Miss Pruyn.
Jan. 13- 18, 1898. 230

C.S.H. given a dinner in Albany by Mrs. and Miss Pruyn. Met there Chief Justice Parker.
Feb. 3, 1898. 232

C.S.H. visits Col. and Mrs. Rice in Albany, and sees much of Miss Pruyn. Feb. 26, 1898. 233

(.C.S.H. becomes engaged to Miss Pruyn.
Feb. 27, 1898)

(Engagement of C.S.H. to Miss Pruyn announced.)
April 16, 1898)

C.S.H. married to Miss Pruyn.
June 4, 1898. 233

Spend honeymoon at camp of Robert Pruyn in Adirondacks.
June 6- 13, 1898. 233

Stay at Albany with Mrs. Pruyn
June 13 - 21, 1898. 233

Sail for Europe on S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosser
July 5, 1898. 233

See - Europe

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Pruyn, John V. L.
Sketch of life of, and picture.
74 Sc. bk. 152, 153

Pruyn, John V. L. (Jack)
Nina Pruyn telephones C.S.H. in N. Y. that, is very ill and can live only a very short time. C.S.H. telephones H.P.H. who comes right on.
Sept. 21, 1904. 368
Jack Pruyn dies at 2 a.m. H.P.H. was at his bedside.
Sept. 23, 1904. 369

Pruyn, Mrs. John V. L.
Died at Mattapoisett, Oct. 7, 1909
History of House, 13 Elk Street
63 Sc. bk. 47
Sale of house. 63 Sc. bk. 47
Sale of collections, N. Y.
68 Sc. bk. 93, 115
71 " " 67
Collection given to Albany Historical Society
71 Sc. bk. 67
See - Corning, Erastus
Lisboa
Pruyn, Huybertie Lansing

Pruyn, Nina
See - Pruyn, John V. L. (Jack)

Pruyn, Robert
Gives his camp to C.S.H. and H.P.H. for their honeymoon.
June 6- 13, 1898. 233
C.S.H. and H.P.H. spend two weeks at camp of.
May 20.- June 6, 1904. 334

Public franchises
C.S.H. favors municipal control over.
24 Sc. bk. 23, 57
25 " " 49, 52

Public Utilities Commission
C.S.H. writes platform for Hal Whitney calling for a
Sept. - 1907. 405
Douglas suggests consolidation of several commissions into a
Aug. 21, 1910. 425

Purchasing Agent
Douglas favors a, for Massachusetts.
Aug. 21, 1910. 425

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Putnam, William
Olney offers Judge Putnam a place on the Bering Sea fur seal claims commission.
June 9, 1896. 163
C.S.H. attends dinner given by, in honor of Judge Brown
Oct. 23, 1896. 176
Site at meeting of Bar Association in memory of Sherman Hoar
Dec. 10, 1898. 238

(Judge Putnam was an able judge and an old time Democrat. Mr. Thayer in his life of John Hay attacks Judge Putnam's findings in the Bering Sea claims Commission most unfairly.
Judge Putnam retained C.S.H. to act as his counsel in matters in which he was interested as trustee, notably, in Putnam vs. Old Colony R.R. Co. (See Mass. Supreme Court Reports.)

One night, Judge Putnam called on C.S.H. and H.P.H., seeing him from her bedroom window, thought he was Edward Hamlin, and jokingly, putting her head out of the window, cried out in negro dialect, "Who dar! Who dar! No one at home, all gone!"

A minute later, Judge Putnam's card was sent up and we went down to see him. As he entered the morning room he saw our parrot and he said, - "It is really amazing! That parrot must be a ventriloquist. I heard him say, as I stood on the steps, who dar! Who dar! etc. He is a most valuable bird."

We never dared to disabuse him.)

-Q-

Quantitative theory of money
The gold plank passed by Subcommittee on Resolutions really affirmed the. 344

Quarantine
See - Foot and mouth disease

Quarles, Senator
C.S.H. gives lunch to, and other speakers at dinner of Boston Merchants Association.
Nov. 3, 1903. 304

Quebec
C.S.H. appears before International High Commission at, representing theeBoston Merchants Association, B. & M. R.R. etc. C.S.H. argues question of bonded privileges. Sept. 28, 1898. 235

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Quincy, Josiah

Dines with Col. Edgerly, C.S.H., etc. at Springfield
Oct. 10, 1891. 4

Attends dinner of C.S.H. and Winslow Warren in interest of Cleveland. Mar. 4, 1892. 11, 12.

Reads Resolution favoring Cleveland, at Mayor Matthews dinner which all agree to support at the State Convention.
Mar. 10, 1892. 12, 13.

Attends dinner of R. M.Morse to Don M. Dickinson.
Mar. 22, 1892. 14

Tells C.S.H. he will see that, - if he will go on the State Committee at large, - he will see that his assessment of $100 is paid.
Mar, 23, 1892. 14

Asks, with C.S.H., Holmes to print Cleveland interviews in Boston Herald.
May 4, 1892.

Asks Henry L. Pierce to give a lunch in interest of Cleveland. June 11, 1892.
June 11, 1892. 25

Confers with Matthews and C.S.H. as to money with which to run the campaign. Says will need $50,000 over and above cost of naturalization. This estimate includes $15,000 for Boston. If the Poll tax requirement had not been abolished, says that $50,000 more would have been required. Says if National Committee wants the fight made,we could naturalize 10 to 15 thousand and surely carry Mass. This, on the average, would cost $2.00 per head.
June 12, 1892. 26

Addresses, with C.S.H., the N. E. Tariff reform League.
June 15, 1892. 27

At National Convention, is put up, with C.S.H. at Chicago Club.
June 18, 1892. 27

Asks C.S.H. to ask Cleveland if he will receive Gen. Benjamin F. Butler at Gray Gables.
Aug. 1, 1892. 32

See - Cleveland

Lunches with Gov. Russell, C.S.H., et als and talk over the campaign. Sept. 5, 1892. 34

Dines with Mayor Matthews, C.S.H., et als, to consider whether to enter into an agreement with Barrett, Speaker of the House, as to the U.S. Senate. Decided it was better to nominate John E. Russell and elect him if the Democrats should carry the Legislature; if not, he could withdraw after the first ballot and then the Democrats could vot for Barrett if they chose on receipt of proper assurances that he would vote against the McKinley tariff bill. Sept. 5, 1892. 34

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Quincy, Josiah (Cont.)

Gives interview in Boston Herald praising the nomination of C.S.H. for Sec. of State.
Oct. 2, 1892. 39

Says he will present C.S.H.'s name to Cleveland for Asst. Sec. of State or of the Treasury; in the one case C.S.H., he said, could prepare a reciprocity treaty, in the other a tariff revision plan.
Nov. 14, 1892. 44

C.S.H. tells Quincy he is willing to begin work at once without compensation until Mar. 4 next. 44

Quincy said he would suggest this to Cleveland.
Nov. 14, 1892. 44

Asks C.S.H. if he would accept position of private secretary to Cleveland; that undoubtedly Cleveland would increase the official salary so as to enable C.S.H. to live comfortably with his family in Washington.
Dec. 4, 1892. 44, 45

Did not say whether Cleveland had authorized him to make the offer. 45

C.S.H. at first said he would not accept but finally said he would consider it and would probably accept it if offered. Dec. 4, 1892. 44, 45

Appointed, with C.S.H. and R. H. Dana as a committee of the Mass. Civil Service Reform League, to help Cleveland in his announced disapproval of the scramble for offices as political spoils.
Dec. 16, 1892. 45

Tells C.S.H. he wrote Cleveland recommending C.S.H. for his private secretary; that Cleveland later told him C.S.H. was a man of too strong opinions to be his private secretary, that Cleveland said he wanted a man of no opinions, some steady, plodding man like Lamont. Dec. 29, 1892. 46

Tells C.S.H. he then suggested C.S.H.'s name for Asst. Sec. of the Treasury and that Cleveland seemed very much pleased with the idea.
Dec. 29, 1892. 46

Tells C.S.H. that unless Carlisle, who would probably be Sec. of the Treasury, had actually promised the position to some one else, and unless Mass. should be given a cabinet position, there was a strong probability that C.S.H. would be offered the position.
Dec. 29, 1892. 46, 47.

Quincy writes Sec. Carlisle and Logan Carlisle replied that Carlisle would be perfectly willing that Cleveland should appoint C.S.H. as Asst. Sec. of the Treasury. Jan. 26, 1893. 47

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Quincy, Josiah (Cont.)
For full particulars as to Quincy's various acts as regards the appointment of C.S.H., see: - Assistant Sec. of the Treasury."
Quincy is vigorously attacked in the press as the political headsman of the Administration.
4 Sc. bk. 104, 150
W. E. Curtis attacks Quincy in Washington Post charging that he used his influence while Assistant Sec. of State to secure for the NationalLithographic Company the contract to print the Patent Office Gazette.
Feb. 19, 1894. 78, 79
(9 Sc. bk. 69)
See - Curtis, W. E.
Carl Schurz attacks. 9 Sc. bk. 92
Attends birthday dinner given to C.S.H. by Henry R. Reed
Aug. 30, 1895. 133
Urges C.S.H. to run for Governor
Sept. 5, 1895. 133
Says C.S.H. should go to National Convention as delegate at large in the interest of Carlisle
Sept. 5, 1895. 133
Said that the Party does not want to nominate George Fred Williams if it can be possibly avoided. 133, 134
C.S.H. tells Quincy he positively will not run for Governor. Sept. 5, 1895. 134
Speaks, with C.S.H., at Harwick.
Oct. 26, 1895. 137
C.S.H. gives dinner to Quincy, Matthews, and Corcoran
Mar. 10, 1896. 156
All agreed that Russell should not be indorsed for President as Olney is of far greater national importance. 156
Quincy thinks Olney's friends will control the state convention. Mar. 10, 1896. 156
Quincy, apart from a "favorite son" favors Carlisle for President.
Mar. 10, 1896. 157
C.S.H. writes Quincy begging him to bolt Bryan. This letter was stolenfrom Quincy's office and published.
Aug. - 1896
25 Sc. bk. 30, 39, 40, 47
43 Sc. bk. 79
Praises C.S.H.'s money plank
32 Sc. bk. 37, 44, 57
Quincy says he did not bolt Bryan in 1896
43 Sc. bk. 73 at 74.

(Quincy once told C.S.H. that he voted for Palmer and Bucker.)

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Quincy, Josiah (Cont.)
(Quincy acts as best man at wedding of C.S.H.
June 4, 1898)
Favors retention of Philippines at dinner of Y.M. Dem. Club
Dec. 19, 1898. 239
Fitzgerald suggests Quincy as a compromise candidate, knowing
that the machine wants this and trying to anticipate it.
Aug. 28, 1901. 252
McNary, Corbett and Donovan go to N. Y. to meet Quincy
returning from Europe.
Aug. 30, 1901. 253
McConnell and Coughlin advise C.S.H. to give out no
interview on Governorship until he sees Quincy.
Aug. 30, 1901. 253
C.S.H. wires Quincy in N.Y. to say nothing until he sees him.
Aug. 30, 1901. 253
Quincy wires he will see C.S.H. in Boston
Aug. 31, 1901. 253
Quincy dines with C.S.H. at Hotel Somerset.
Sept. 2, 1901. 253
Quincy said:-
Would see whether Gaston would withdraw for C.S.H. 253
Gaston last March sent for Donovan and other party
leaders and asked their support for Governor. 253
They said they would support him if Quincy did not want it
253
He later told Gaston he did not want it, and would
support Gaston. 253
Quincy told C.S.H. that, if he ran, it would not be as a friend
of either Gaston or C.S.H., but simply to further the
best interests of the party. 253
Sept. 2, 1901. 253
C.S.H. tells Quincy he will withdraw in his favor and will
gladly support him, if he desired to run.
Sept. 2, 1901. 253
Quincy calls at C.S.H.'s office.
Sept.3, 1901. 254
Charles Warren and W. T. Jenney were also there. 254
Quincy said he had decided to run and C.S.H. gave him an
interview withdrawing in his favor. 254
Quincy said to C.S.H.:-
He would come out publicly showing clearly that he was
not running in the interest of Gaston's
candidacy. 254
That he should expect to have the right to run for
3 successive years if he wished. 254
That he reserved the right to run for Congress next
year if he wished, and that such was his
present intention. 254
Sept. 3, 1901. 254

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Quincy, Josiah (Cont.)

Quincy did not ask C.S.H.'s support for Congress; merely wished it understood that by running for Governor he did not waive the right to try for the nomination for Congress next year. 254

C.S.H. asked Quincy if he knew of any arrangement or agreement between the city and state machines and Gaston as to Gaston's running next year for Governor. 254

Quincy said he had made no such arrangement or understanding, nor did he believe that any leader of the city or state machine had. 254, 255

C.S.H. then asked Quincy as to Gov. Crane's veto of the Boston Elevated Ry. bill, and, much to our surprise, he said he thought the veto was wrong. 255

Quincy, the night before, had given C.S.H. to understand, not directly but by necessary implication, that the veto was right, and C.S.H. infers that Gaston must have convinced him the other way. 255

(C.S.H., on mature reflection, believes that Quincy had deceived him, or at least himself (Quincy) in saying there was no understanding between Gaston and the machine as to Gaston's running next year. The fact that Quincy reserved the right to run for Congress next year satisfied C.S.H. that the machine put Quincy in merely as a stop gap for one year, and subsequent events confirmed this.)

Quincy says Corbett has suggested that C.S.H. preside at the State Convention and C.S.H. says he is willing. 255

Quincy says he will request that C.S.H. be so chosen. 255

Quincy and Coughlin spend night with C.S.H. at Mattapoisett; talked from 8:30 p.m. until 12:30 a.m. the next morning Sept. 6, 1901. 255

Quincy says McNary and Col. Drinkwater object to C.S.H. as presiding officer as it would stir up the Williams men. 255

Quincy says O'Neil's name has been suggested but C.S.H. objects as he is a Gaston man. 255

Quincy suggests Gargan or Olney, with both of which C.S.H. is pleased. 255

C.S.H. tells Quincy frankly that the gold Democrats expect him(C.S.H.) to preside, and that trouble would ensue if the harmony, of which he had talked so much, meant exclusion of the gold Democrats from the convention. 255, 256

Quincy says Coughlin could be nominated as Lt. Governor to placate C.S.H. 256

C.S.H. said this was an affront to Coughlin who could have any nomination he wished in spite of the State Committee. 256

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Quincy, Josiah (Cont.)

Quincy said the leaders felt that C.S.H. should not nominate him and that neither C.S.H. nor Gaston should be prominent in the convention, except on committees, e.g. Resolutions, and that neither should be favored. 256

C.S.H. said one should preside and the other nominate Quincy, to have real harmony, and that he would give Gaston his choice. 256

C.S.H. tells Quincy that the Gaston crowd control the city and state machines and are using the latter as a club with which to hit C.S.H. 256

Quincy finally said he would ask the committee for its consent to having C.S.H. nominate him. 256

C.S.H. believes Gaston is dominating Quincy and using him as a stop gap. 256

Sept. 6, 1901. 255, 256

C.S.H. nominates Quincy for Governor.
Oct. 3, 1901. 257

Quincy's speeches criticized as radical and almost socialistic. 18 Sc. bk. 134

Speaks at C.S.H.'s outing at Mattapoisett.
Oct. 12, 1901. 257

Speaks at Lawrence. Oct. 15, 1901. 257
" " Wakefield. " 16, 1901. 257
" " Springfield. " 15, 1901. 257

Dines with C.S.H. and H.P.H. to Northampton and spends night at Norwood Hotel. Oct. 20, 1901. 257, 258

Speaks at Pittsfield. Oct. 21, 1901. 258
Speaks at Fall River. Oct. 23, 1901. 258
Speaks at Haverhill. Oct. 24, 1901. 258
Speaks at Fitchburg. Oct. 25, 1901. 258
Speaks at Lowell. Oct. 26, 1901. 258
Speaks at Gloucester Oct. 30, 1901. 259

Quincy defeated by Gov. Crane by a plurality of 70,116.
20 Sc. bks. 12

Mattapoisett vote:-
Crane 96. Quincy 50. 259

In 1892 Gov. Russell got only 26 votes, and in 1900, Paine got only 11 votes in Mattapoisett. 259

Quincy's vote over Paines showed an increase of over 350%. 259

Attends lunch of C.S.H. to Baron Takahira.
Dec. 10, 1901.

Quincy tells C.S.H. he has decided not to run for Congress, that the field is open for C.S.H., and that he could have a unanimous nomination.
Feb. - 1902. 261

C.S.H. said he did not want it but preferred to run for Governor. 261

Quincy said he would let C.S.H. know definitely whether he should run for Governor again, on his return from Mexico. 261
Feb. - 1901. 261

Attends breakfast given by Mayor Collins to Marquis Matsukata.
April 11, 1902. 262

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Quincy, Josiah (Cont.)

Williams tells C.S.H. that Quincy had a long talk with him and asked him finally whether he could say to Gaston that Williams would not interfere in the contest between Gaston and C.S.H., but that he refused to give any such assurance. June 2, 1902. 267

Quincy intimates that C.S.H. might be annoyed financially if he does not withdraw. Sept. 13, 1902.
25 Sc. bk. 88
(True, but Quincy was very guarded)

C.S.H., for first time saw Quincy's platform, on morning of convention. Sept. 17, 1902. 274

C.S.H., if forced to choose between Williams and Quincy's platform would probably have chosen Williams's.
Sept. 17, 1902. 277

Williams claimed in the convention that Gaston and Quincy had deceived him, by saying that they would consent to a reference to the Kansas City platform of 1900, thus keeping him neutral, and at the last moment breaking their word. 277

C.S.H. objected to Quincy's platform as well as to that of Williams, and believed both should be recommitted. Griffin, et als, advised C.S.H. not to insist on this but to accept Williams's platform. 280, 281

C.S.H., if forced to choose, would have accepted Williams' platform in preference to Quincy's. 281

Quincy's platform carefully omitted all reference to public franchises and everything else which might be objectionable to the Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
281

Williams tells C.S.H. that Quincy had had one or more interviews with him on the subject of Gaston's candidacy and said Gaston felt very friendly towards him, and had no issue to make as to his policy in conducting the Democratic Party.
June 2, 1902. 282

Williams tells C.S.H. he understood Quincy to mean that Gaston would not object to some reference to the Kansas City platform, and to a radical platform generally, and that Quincy left no doubt in his mind as to this. 282

C.S.H. was told that Williams said this also to Quincy at the meeting of the Resolutions Committee the night before the Convention, and Quincy did not deny that he said this except to say that he had no authority from Gaston to say it.
282

Fitzgerald attacked C.S.H. in the "Republic" because of his letter to Quincy in 1896 begging him to bolt Bryan. 283

Quincy's name was on the State Committee list for the Resolutions Committee. 287

Quincy wants McSweeney as Secretay of Executive Committee of the State Committee.
Feb. 27,1904. 308

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Quincy, Josiah (Cont.)

Says McNary treated Gaston shamefully by his opposition to McSweeney and his appointments on the Executive Committee. 309

That Gaston had a large majority of the State Committee with him and could have defeated McNary for Chairman, had he wished. 309

Asks C.S.H. to have question of Secretary put off until Burnett, who was ill, could attend the meeting. 309

C.S.H. said he would move to postpone it, and that, while he did not intend to be dragged into any quarrel between Gaston and McNary, he would do anything he could to promote harmony. 309

Quincy telephones C.S.H. that Gaston will fight for McSweeney to the finish, before the Executive Committee and the State Committee; that Gaston had absolute control over the State Committee and could have defeated McNary for Chairman had he wished.

Mar. 3, 1904. 310

C.S.H. tells Quincy that if Gaston wished McSweeney elected he should come out frankly and say so and not beat around the bush. 311

C.S.H. also said there was a strong feeling that Gaston should declare himself as to running again, in which C.S.H. concurred, altho C.S.H. frankly believed he would run again. 311

Quincy would not say whether Gaston would openly ask for McSweeney's election, although he did say he would fight for it in the committee. 311

C.S.H. tells Quincy he will do all he can to restore harmonious relations but will not be dragged into the controversy.

Mar. 3, 1904. 311

C.S.H. tells McNary of Quincy's attitude and he intimates that C.S.H. suggest to Quincy that Gaston have a frank talk with McNary. 311

Quincy telephones C.S.H. that he is authorized by Gaston to ask C.S.H. to vote for McSweeney.

Mar. 4, 1904. 312

CSH had already advised Quincy to tell Gaston, if he wanted to have McSweeney elected to come out and say so, and this peculiar response by Quincy made CSH rather angry. 312

CSH tells Quincy he can not accede to Gaston's request, and that, as at present advised, he does not intend to be dragged into a personal controversy between McNary, Gaston and McSweeney, but that he (CSH) would prefer to resign. 312

Quincy said C.S.H. should remain on the subcommittee to arrange the details of the convention and that later he could resign if he saw fit. 312

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Quincy, Josiah (Cont.)
Quincy tells C.S.H. that McNary had agreed to allow the McSweeney matter to be dropped for the present. 312, 313
Quincy tells C.S.H. not to interfere between Gaston and McNary, who had, within a few days, declared that C.S.H. had no influence on him whatsoever. Mar. 16, 1904. 313
C.S.H. did not tell Quincy that if Gaston would announce himself as a candidate, hewould vote for McSweeney; C.S.H. merely told Quincy that if Gaston, as an announced candidate, wanted McSweeney he should come out and say so 314.
Quincy protests against having names of all candidates for delegate at large put on one ballot, and McNary temporarily withdrew his motion. Mar. 16, 1904. 314
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Quincy protests against having names of all candidates for delegate at large put on one ballot, and McNary temporarily withdrew his motion. Mar. 16, 1904. 314
Quincy protests against Crowley's motion to put all names on one ballot in alphabetical order. 315
Quincy said the Boston machine and others who might be candidates would never hand in their names for such a ballot, and that they would fight it in the convention. 315
Crowley asked who these men were but Quincy did not answer. 315
John Lee proposed matthews for presiding officer and Quincy seconded it. 315
Quincy said it was most desirable to have a man not connected with the machine and that for other reasons (meaning opposition to an Irish American) Matthews should be elected. 315, 316. Mar. 19, 1904
McNary asked C.S.H., Gaston, Quincy, et als to lunch, but Gaston did not come. 317
All agreed on appointment of an auxiliary committee to help Olney, and C.S.H., Gaston and Quincy were asked to arrange some plan. 317 Mar. 19, 1904. 317
C.S.H., Quincy, et als meet at Gaston's office. Mar.21, 1904. 317
Quincy said Gaston would state his conclusions as to the Olney committee. 317
See - Gaston

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Quincy protests against Crowley's motion to put all names on one ballot in alphabetical order. 315
Quincy said the Boston machine and others who might be candidates would never hand in their names for such a ballot, and that they would fight it in the convention. 315
Crowley asked who these men were but Quincy did not answer. 315
John Lee proposed matthews for presiding officer and Quincy seconded it. 315
Quincy said it was most desirable to have a man not connected with the machine and that for other reasons (meaning opposition to an Irish American) Matthews should be elected. 315, 316.
Mar. 19, 1904
McNary asked C.S.H., Gaston, Quincy, et als to lunch, but Gaston did not come. 317
All agreed on appointment of an auxiliary committee to help Olney, and C.S.H., Gaston and Quincy were asked to arrange some plan. 317
Mar. 19, 1904. 317
C.S.H., Quincy, et als meet at Gaston's office. Mar.21, 1904. 317
Quincy said Gaston would state his conclusions as to the Olney committee. 317
See - Gaston

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