

Since 1860 he has taken an active part in every political canvass in Indiana. In that year he was elected reporter of the Supreme Court, and his official work may be found in ten volumes of the Indiana reports. His official and professional labors were onerous, but the tasks were lightened by the thought that he was paying for the modest cottage home which he had bought on credit. Then came the war, and Gov. Morton's call upon him to raise a regiment of volunteers. He enlisted, and in a few weeks was commissioned colonel of the 70th Indiana infantry. He made arrangements to have the duties of his office of reporter performed in his absence, several of his professional brethren undertaking to do the



Benjamin Harrison

work without cost to him, so that his home could be paid for. The Democrats put the name of a candidate for the office on their state ticket in 1862. The Republicans, supposing that Harrison would be allowed to serve out his term, made no nomination. No votes were cast except for the Democrat, and in a mandamus suit brought by him to compel the clerk to give him the manuscript opinions of the judges, the Supreme Court, composed of Democrats, decided that Harrison's enlistment vacated the office, and that the Democrat who was elected by default should fill it for the unexpired term. At the next election, in 1864, while Harrison was still in the field, he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority, and after the close of the war assumed the office and served out his full term of four years.

The following is a brief summary of his military record: Benjamin Harrison was mustered into service as colonel of the 70th regiment of Indiana infantry volunteers with the field and staff of that regiment at Indianapolis, Ind., to date from 7 Aug., 1862, to serve three years. The following remarks appear opposite his name on the muster-in roll of the field and staff: "Mustered into service as 2d lieutenant, 14 July, 1862; as captain, 22 July, 1862; and as colonel, 7 Aug., 1862." He was in command of his regiment from date of muster in to 20 Aug., 1863; of the 2d brigade, 3d division, reserve corps, to about 20 Sept., 1863; of his regiment to 9 Jan., 1864; of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 11th army corps, to 18 April, 1864; of his regiment to 29 June, 1864; and of the 1st brigade, 3d division,

20th army corps, to 23 Sept., 1864, when he was detailed for special duty in the state of Indiana. The exact date that he returned to duty in the field is not shown; but on 12 Nov., 1864, he was directed to report in person to the general commanding at Nashville, Tenn., and subsequently commanded the 1st brigade, provisional division, army of the Cumberland, to 16 Jan., 1865, when, upon his own application, he was relieved and directed to rejoin his proper command for duty in Gen. Sherman's army at Savannah, Ga. On his way *via* New York to rejoin his command at Savannah, he was stricken down with a severe fever and lay for several weeks at Narrowsburg, N. Y. When able to leave his bed he started for Savannah, but arrived too late to join Gen. Sherman, and was assigned to command the camp of convalescents and recruits at Blair's Landing, S. C., on the Pocotaligo river, and soon after joined Gen. Sherman's army at Raleigh. He resumed command of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 20th army corps, 21 April, 1865; was relieved therefrom 8 June, 1865, upon the discontinuance of the brigade by reason of the muster out of the troops composing it, and on the same date, 8 June, 1865, was mustered out and honorably discharged as colonel with the field and staff of his regiment, near Washington, D. C. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 23 Jan., 1865, "for ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of brigade." As a regimental commander he was in action at Russellville, Ky., 30 Sept., 1862; in the Atlanta campaign, at Resaca, Ga., 14-15 May, 1864; at Cassville, Ga., 24 May, 1864; at New Hope, Ga., 25 May, 1864; at Dallas, Ga., 27-28 May, 1864; and at Kenesaw Mountains, Ga., 10-28 June, 1864. As a brigade commander he participated in the operations at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., 29 June to 3 July, 1864; in the battle of Peach Tree creek, Ga., 20 July, 1864; in the siege of Atlanta, Ga., 21 July to 2 Sept., 1864; and in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., 15-16 Dec., 1864; and was present at the surrender of Gen. Johnston's Confederate army at Durham's Station, N. C., 26 April, 1865.

At the close of his term of office as reporter of the Supreme Court he resumed the law practice and soon had his hands full of work, being retained in almost every important case in the federal and state courts at Indianapolis. In 1876 Godlove S. Orth, the Republican candidate for governor, withdrew from the canvass while Gen. Harrison was taking a vacation on the north shore of Lake Superior. Without consulting him, his name was put upon the ticket as candidate for governor, and when he arrived from the north an enthusiastic crowd met him at the station and escorted him to his home. The trading of horses while crossing the river did not work well, and though Gen. Harrison made a splendid canvass, running two thousand ahead of his ticket, the popularity of Gov. Hendricks, who was on the National ticket, pulled the whole Democratic state ticket through by a plurality of three thousand. The gallant fight made by Gen. Harrison in that losing battle imposed a debt of gratitude upon his party which has not been forgotten. In 1879 President Hayes appointed him a member of the Mississippi river commission. In 1880 he was chairman of the Indiana delegation in the convention which nominated James A. Garfield. Some of his friends presented his name for the nomination in that convention, but he insisted that it should be withdrawn. His canvass of Indiana and other states during the campaign of 1880 was brilliant and effective. President Garfield offered

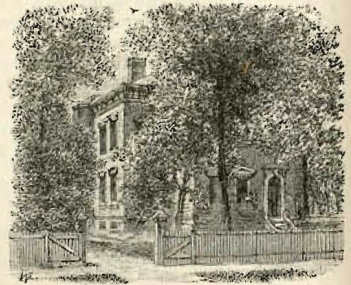
him a place in his cabinet, which he declined. He was chosen U. S. senator in 1881, and served until 1887. His course in the senate was such as to win the esteem and friendship of his Republican colleagues and to command the respect of his political opponents. This was his first experience in a legislative body, but he soon took rank among the foremost debaters of the senate. Chairman of the committee on territories, he was persistent in his demand for the admission to statehood of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, and Idaho, and though not succeeding at the time, he had the pleasure afterward of putting his presidential signature to the laws making them all states of the Union. In his speeches in the senate he criticised Mr. Cleveland's vetoes of the pension bills, voted and spoke in favor of an increase of the navy, the reform of the civil service, a judicious tariff reform; he favored every measure of public policy which had received the approval of his party. He has always been a strong partisan, and has believed and acted in the belief that since the Republican party was organized it has done nothing of which Republicans should be ashamed, or at least nothing to justify a change of allegiance from it to the Democratic party. From one point of view, such a course in a public man may be criticised. It may be doubted, however, if any Indiana Republican who has been confronted with the type of Democrats which have dominated that party for the last thirty years is to be censured for standing by his own party through thick and thin.

The Republican party leaders saw in 1888 that the only hope of winning against Cleveland was to put up a candidate who could carry some of the doubtful states. Early in the year the Republican leaders in Indiana and almost the entire Republican press of the state pronounced in favor of Harrison, and his name was presented by the solid delegation to the convention at Chicago. On the first ballot he received 83 votes, standing fifth on the list, John Sherman standing first with 225. Seven more ballots were taken, during which Chauncey M. Depew withdrew and his supporters went to Harrison, giving him the nomination on the eighth ballot by a vote of 544. There was great rejoicing on the part of his friends in Indiana, and as soon as the result was known there began a series of demonstrations which are without parallel in the history of presidential campaigns. On the day of the nomination a large delegation came to Indianapolis from Hendricks county in a special train and proceeded at once to Gen. Harrison's residence and called him out for a speech, and from that day until the election delegations kept coming from different parts of Indiana, from Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, and other states, all of which were received and welcomed by him in impromptu speeches which, by their appropriateness, variety, force, and elegance of style, won the approval of our best literary critics as well as of the public. In these ninety-four speeches he made no slip. He said nothing that needed apology or explanation from his friends. Verbatim reports of the addresses were printed from day to day in all the leading papers of the country, and he never in anything he said gave his political opponents ground for unfriendly criticism. It is an open secret that some of the members of the National Republican committee were terrified when they learned that the "Hoosier" candidate had commenced the campaign by these free-spoken, off-hand talks with his neighbors. They proposed that some one should go to Indianapolis and put a stop to the business.

A gentleman who knew Gen. Harrison's ability told them not to be alarmed, and at the end of a week the fearful gentlemen had changed their minds and said that if they would allow Gen. Harrison to go on in that way he would certainly elect himself in spite of any blundering of the committee or campaign managers.

A few extracts from some of these speeches may give some idea of their quality. To the California delegation the day after the nomination he said: "I feel sure, too, my fellow-citizens, that we have joined now a contest of great principles, and that the armies which are to fight out this great contest before the American people will encamp upon the high plains of principle and not in the low swamps of personal defamation or detraction." To a number of veterans of the Union army: "We went not as partisans but patriots into the strife which involved the national life. . . . The army was great in its assembling. It came with an impulse that was majestic and terrible. It was as great in its muster out as in the brilliant work which it had done in the field. . . . When the war was over . . . every man had in some humble place a chair by some fireside where he was loved and toward which his heart went forward with a quick step." To the Tippecanoe club, composed of men who had voted for his grandfather in 1840: "I came among you with the heritage, I trust, of a good name, such as all of you enjoy. It is the only inheritance that has been transmitted in our family." Gen. Harrison was not in the habit of boasting of his lineage, of which he had reason to be proud. If it was ever the subject of conversation in his presence he never introduced it. To a delegation of farmers: "The law throws the aegis of its protection over us all. It stands sentinel about your country homes. . . . it comes into our more thickly populated community and speaks its mandate for individual security and public order. There is an open avenue through the ballot for the modification or repeal of laws which are unjust or oppressive. To the law we bow with reverence. It is the one king that commands our allegiance." To a delegation of railway employees: "Heroism has been found at the throttle and brake as well as upon the battle-field, and as well worthy of song and marble. The trainman crushed between the platforms, who used his last breath not for prayer or messages of love, but to say to the panic-stricken who gathered around him, 'Put out the red light for the other train,' inscribed his name very high upon the shaft where the names of the faithful and brave are written." To an Illinois delegation: "It was on the soil of Illinois that Lovejoy died, a martyr to free speech. . . . Another great epoch in the march of liberty found on the soil of Illinois the theater of its most influential event. I refer to that high debate in the presence of your people, but before the world, in which Douglas won the senatorship and Lincoln the presidency and immortal fame. . . . The wise work of our fathers in constituting this government will stand all tests of internal dissension and revolution, and all tests of external assault, if we can only preserve a pure, free ballot." To a delegation of coal-miners: "I do not care now to deal with statistics. One fact is enough for me. The tide of emigration from all European countries has been and is toward our shores. The gates of Castle Garden swing inward; they do not swing outward to any American laborer seeking a better country than this. . . . Here there are better conditions, wider and more hopeful prospects for workmen than in any other land. . . . The more

work there is to do in this country the higher the wages that will be paid for the doing of it. . . . A policy which will transfer work from our mines and our factories to foreign mines and foreign factories inevitably tends to a depression of wages here. These are truths that do not require profound study." To an Indiana delegation: "I hope the time is coming, and has even now arrived, when the great sense of justice which possesses our people will teach men of all parties that party success is not to be promoted at the expense of an injustice to any of our citizens." As early as 31 July, 1888, he said: "But we do not mean to be content with our own market; we should seek to promote closer and more friendly commercial relations with the Central and South American states, . . . those friendly political and commercial relations which shall promote their interests equally with ours." Addressing a company of survivors of his own regiment, he said: "It is no time now to use an apothecary's scale to weigh the rewards of the men who saved the country." To a club of railroad employees: "The laboring men of this land may safely trust every just reform in which they are interested to public discussion and to the tests of reason; they may surely hope upon these lines, which are open to them, to accomplish, under our American institutions, all those right things they have conceived to be necessary to their highest success and well-being." Addressing a meeting on the day of Sheridan's funeral: "He was one of those great commanders who, upon the field of battle, towered a very god of war. . . . He rested and refreshed his command with the wine of victory, and found recuperation in the dispersion of the enemy that confronted him." To a delegation of farmers: "I congratulate you not so much upon the rich farms of your country as upon your virtuous and happy homes. The home is the best, as it is the first, school of citizenship."



All these campaign speeches, with a description of the circumstances of their delivery, are collected in a volume published by Lovell & Co., of New York. But more remarkable than these are the one hundred and forty addresses delivered during his trip to the Pacific coast and back—a journey of 10,000 miles, which was accomplished in thirty-one days, from 15 April to 15 May, 1890, without the variation of one minute from the prearranged schedule for arriving and departing from the hundreds of stations on the way. These addresses were non-political, and breathe throughout a spirit of high patriotism and a call to the high responsibilities of citizenship. In a letter to an American friend who had sent him the volume containing these speeches, Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge says: "The speeches give me a very high idea of Mr. Harrison. We know very little here of your politicians, and it is pleasant to be brought face to face with any one so manly and high-minded as Mr. Harrison shows himself in the book you sent me. The perpetual demand which American customs make upon any one of the least position in the way of speech-making must be very trying. In a degree (not within

1,000 miles of the president) I found it so myself when I was in America. But a private foreigner may say what he likes; a president, of course, must most carefully watch his words."

It was assumed that with Mr. Blaine in the cabinet President Harrison would be a very inconspicuous and unimportant person in the administration. It is one of the marked characteristics of the man that when he is assigned to a place he assumes all its responsibilities. As a lawyer he never shouldered himself to the front, but when placed in the lead he was the leader. The simple fact is, he was not for a moment overshadowed by any member of his cabinet. He insisted upon knowing what was going on in each department and maintained an intelligent supervision of them all. Nor is it detracting from the just fame of Mr. Blaine to say that by reason of that gentleman's failing health the work of the state department was much more than usual the work of the president. Those who have known him long did not fail to see his hand in the discussion of the legal rights of aliens domiciled here, contained in the dignified note to the Italian government concerning the New Orleans massacre. The statement of the basis of our liability for wrong inflicted upon the subjects of friendly nations when they are the result of dereliction of duty by the local authorities was masterly, and the dignified manner in which that government was informed that the United States would be just, but would not be forced to a hasty decision, was admirable. In the Chile affair, in which that government denied its responsibility for the assaults upon our sailors at Santiago and refused safe conduct to some of the members of the Balmaceda administration who had taken refuge at the United States legation, President Harrison was earnest and persistent in his demands, and, as the correspondence shows, after waiting patiently for a response, and becoming weary at last of the vacillating conduct of the Chilean government, made a peremptory request, which was promptly and satisfactorily answered. It is due to the republic of Chile to say that during the whole of the controversy the rival parties in that country kept it in a state of constant revolution. The evidence in the case showed that our sailors were outraged because they belonged to the U. S. navy, and that the authorities of Chile permitted, if they did not connive at it. In such a case it would have been pusillanimous on the part of the Government to have failed to demand reparation. The Bering sea controversy, now happily in settlement by arbitration, was full of difficulty when Mr. Blaine's sudden illness threw the burden of the matter for a time upon President Harrison. Lord Salisbury was delaying, the season for pelagic sealing was coming on, no *modus vivendi* had been agreed upon. President Harrison took measures for intercepting the Canadian sealers, and it was not long until the terms of the treaty were arranged. The statement of the "five points" submitted to the arbitrators by the treaty is a good specimen of President Harrison's thorough and comprehensive work. Eastern journals who were not friendly to President Harrison have generously united in endorsing the conduct of the state department during his administration, and have especially commended it for being thoroughly patriotic and American. And it may be said from the time of his nomination until he retired from the presidential office he sustained himself with a dignity and ability commensurate with the responsibilities of his exalted station. His policy in regard to the tariff has been censured, but he simply maintained the views held by the

majority of the Republican party with which he has always been in sympathy. He is what may properly be called an out-and-out protectionist. His firm stand in favor of honest money gave confidence to the business interests of the country when they were imperilled by the wild schemes of the advocates of free-silver coinage. He was re-nominated for the presidency by the Republican national convention at Minneapolis without serious opposition. To the surprise of the country he signally failed of re-election. Public opinion has been much divided as to the causes of this result. It was certainly not on account of any failure upon the part of President Harrison to carry out the policy of his party, or to realize the expectation of his friends in the ability shown by him in performing the duties of his station. The fatal illness of Mrs. Harrison, and her death a few days before the election, cast a shadow over the closing days of his official life. His administration as a whole was business-like in its management of our domestic affairs, dignified, firm, and patriotic in its foreign policy, promoting the prosperity of our people at home and keeping peace with all nations. In his last message to congress, on 6 Dec., 1892, after giving a summary of the operations of the different departments, he said: "This exhibit of the work of the executive departments is submitted to congress and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility, and an earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that new legislative policies may bring to us. There is no reason why the national influence, power, and prosperity should not observe the same rates of increase that have characterized the past thirty years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the future. There is no reason why, in many lines of production, we should not surpass all other nations, as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible development. Retrogression would be a crime."

Upon retiring from the presidency Gen. Harrison was engaged by the late Senator Stanford to deliver a course of lectures at the Leland Stanford, Jr., university, in California, on constitutional law, and he successfully filled that engagement during the winter of 1893-'4. Foreigners who have studied our institutions have expressed regrets that in America no provision is made for the dignified retirement of our ex-presidents, and they have suggested that some office with a life tenure be bestowed upon them with a suitable provision for their support out of the public treasury. The temper of our people and the genius of our institutions are not in accord with any such desire. The great volunteer generals of the war came back to the ranks and took their places with their fellow-citizens in the walks of private life. So our great political leaders, from the senate and from the presidency, when their term of office is over, come back to their homes and ordinary pursuits without any impairment of their dignity or their self-respect. In his retirement from the labors of his official station Gen. Harrison can realize the truth of what he said in a speech on the day of his nomination in 1888: "Kings sometimes bestow decorations upon those whom they desire to honor, but that man is most highly decorated who has the affectionate regard of his neighbors and friends." This he has in full measure. Judged by the stand-

ards of a few unprincipled and disappointed politicians who expected to thrive on the use and abuse of public patronage, Gen. Harrison is a cold-blooded man. But it is possible that such men are not as well qualified to judge of the temperature of a man's blood as his friends and intimates who have seen him in all the vicissitudes of his daily life, ministering with sympathy and self-sacrifice to relatives and friends who, overtaken by some great calamity, have found his heart as tender as a child's. The country takes little note of the petulant criticisms of its public servants, but it will hold at their true worth the great and useful virtues of ability, wisdom, integrity, courage, and patriotism whenever they are exhibited by men in high official station. The picture on another page shows his home in Indianapolis. In April, 1896, the ex-president married Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmock, and three years later he appeared as counsel in the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission, concluding his argument in Paris, 27 Sept., 1899. He is the author of "This Country of Ours" (New York, 1897). His life has been written by Gen. Lewis Wallace (Philadelphia, 1888). A selection of Gen. Harrison's speeches, edited by Charles Hedges, appeared in 1888, and another collection was published four years later.—His wife, **Caroline Lavinia Scott**, b. in Oxford, Ohio, 1 Oct., 1832;



Carrie S. Harrison

d. in Washington, D. C., 25 Oct., 1892, was the daughter of John W. Scott, who was a professor in Miami university at the time of her birth, and afterward became president of the seminary in Oxford. She was graduated at the seminary in 1852, the same year that Gen. Harrison took his degree at the university, and was married to him on 20 Oct., 1853. She was a musician, and was also devoted to painting, besides which she was a diligent reader, and gave part of her time to literary clubs, of several of which she was a member. Mrs. Harrison was a manager of the orphan asylum in Indianapolis and a member of the Presbyterian church in that city, and until her removal to Washington taught a class in Sunday-school. They had two children. The son, Russell, was graduated at Lafayette in 1877 as a mining engineer, and served in Cuba in the war with Spain with the rank of major in the volunteers. The daughter, Mary, married James R. McKee, a prosperous merchant of Indianapolis, Ind., who has since removed to New York.

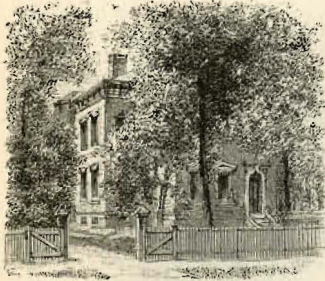
high-school building to his native town. In 1888 he gave to the American missionary association more than \$1,000,000, to be held in trust and known as the Daniel Hand educational fund for colored people, to be used in the "states in which slavery was recognized in 1861." Mr. Hand has for many years lived in Guilford, Conn.

HARRISON, Benjamin, president-elect of the United States, b. in North Bend, Ohio, 20 Aug., 1833. He is the third son of John Scott Harrison (who was a son of President Harrison), and was born in his grandfather's house. John Scott Harrison was a farmer, and in early life cared for his own little plantation and assisted his father in the management of the family property. This occupation he varied by boating to New Orleans, whither he went almost every year with a cargo of produce of his own raising. Benjamin passed his boyhood in the usual occupations of a farmer's son—feeding the cattle and aiding in the harvesting of the crops. He received his early education in an old-fashioned log school-house fronting on the Ohio river. Subsequently he was sent to a school called Farmer's college, on College hill, near Cincinnati, where he spent two years, and then went to Miami university, where he was graduated in 1852. While at college he formed an attachment for Miss Caroline L. Scott, whose father at that time was president of the Female seminary in Oxford. Among his classmates were Milton Saylor, who took first honors, and David Swing, who stood second, while Harrison was fourth. His graduating oration was on "The Poor of England." He entered the law office of Storer and Gwynne in Cincinnati, and on 20 Oct., 1853, before the completion of his studies and before attaining his majority, he was married. In March, 1854, he settled in Indianapolis, Ind., which has since been his place of residence. He obtained desk-room with John H. Rea, and announced himself to the world as attorney at law. Through the kindness of friends, he was soon appointed crier of the Federal court, the salary of which in term-time was \$2.50 a day. The money that he received for these services was the first that he earned. The story of his earliest case is typical of the man. An indictment for burglary had been found against an individual, and Harrison was intrusted with the making of the final argument. The court was held at night, and the room was dimly lighted with candles. He had taken full notes of the evidence, which he had intended to read from, and, after his opening remarks, he turned to his papers, but, owing to the imperfect light, was unable to decipher them. A moment's embarrassment followed, but quickly casting aside his notes and trusting to his memory, he continued. The verdict was in his favor, and with this first success came increased business and reputation. Soon afterward Gov. Joseph A. Wright intrusted him with a legislative investigation, which he conducted successfully. In 1855 he was invited by William Wallace to become his partner. He is described at that time as "quick of apprehension, clear, methodical, and logical in his analysis and statement of a case." This connection continued until 1860, when it was succeeded by that of Harrison and Fishback.

In 1860 his first entry into active politics took place with his nomination by the Republicans for the office of reporter of the supreme court. He canvassed the state for his party, and in Rockville, Parke county, he spoke at a meeting where Thomas A. Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for governor, was his opponent. He had already attained reputation as an orator, but the ability with which

he answered point after point in Gov. Hendricks's address gained for him increased favor with the people, and he was elected by a majority of 9,688. While he held this office the civil war began, and in 1862 he assisted in raising the 70th Indiana regiment, in which he was made 2d lieutenant. When the regiment was completed, Gov. Oliver P. Morton appointed him colonel, and it was hurried forward to join the army under Gen. Don Carlos Buell at Bowling Green, Ky., then opposed by the Confederate forces under Gen. Braxton Bragg. His first independent action was as commander of an expedition sent against a body of Confederate soldiers stationed at Russellville. Dividing his forces, he surrounded the camp and captured all their horses and arms, besides taking a number of prisoners. The 70th Indiana was given the right of the brigade under Gen. William T. Ward, and continued so until the close of the war. Col. Harrison's command was occupied chiefly in the west, guarding railroads and in fighting guerillas. In this and similar duties he was occupied until January, 1864, when he was placed in command of his brigade, and added to the 1st division of the 11th army corps. Subsequently it was attached to the 3d division of the 20th army corps under Gen. Joseph Hooker, and made the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. His first engagement of importance was that of Resaca, on 14 May, 1864, where he led his command. A few days later he took part in the capture of Cassville, and then in the actions at New Hope church and Golgotha church. He participated in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek, at the latter of which his gallantry so pleased Gen. Hooker that he wrote to the secretary of war "to call the attention of the department to the claims of Col. Benjamin Harrison, of the 70th Indiana volunteers, for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers." Gen. Hooker also said: "My attention was first attracted to this young officer by the superior excellence of his brigade in discipline and instruction, the result of his labor, skill, and devotion. With more foresight than I have witnessed in any officer of his experience, he seemed to act upon the principle that success depended upon the thorough preparation in discipline and esprit of his command for conflict, more than on any influence that could be exerted upon the field itself, and when collision came his command vindicated his wisdom as much as his valor. In all of the achievements of the 20th corps in that campaign (from Chattanooga to Atlanta) Col. Harrison bore a conspicuous part. At Resaca and Peach Tree creek the conduct of himself and command was especially distinguished." When Gen. Sherman reached Atlanta, Harrison was ordered to Indiana to obtain recruits, and he spent the time from September till November, 1864, in that work. Owing to the destruction of the railroads, he was unable to rejoin Gen. Sherman before the army made its march to the sea, and he was transferred to Nashville. The winter of 1864-'5 he spent with Gen. George H. Thomas in Tennessee, but in the spring he resumed command of his brigade in the 20th army corps, with which he remained until the close of the war. He then took part in the grand review in Washington, and was mustered out on 8 June, 1865. The brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers was conferred upon him, to date from 23 Jan., 1865, "for ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of the brigade." To his men he was familiarly known as "Little Ben," and many acts of kindness to his subordinates, expressive of his sympathy with them, have been related.

Gen. Harrison returned to Indianapolis and assumed the duties of his office as reporter of the supreme court, to which he had been re-elected in 1864 by a majority of 19,913. At the expiration of his term of office he declined a renomination, and resumed his practice, which he has since fol-



lowed successfully. During the presidential canvasses of 1868 and 1872 he travelled through Indiana and addressed large audiences, but did not again enter politics until 1876, when he declined the nomination for governor. Godlove S. Orth was then chosen, but during the canvass he withdrew, and Gen. Harrison reluctantly allowed his name to be used, in the hope of saving Indiana to the Republican candidate for the presidency. The work was begun too late, and, although an energetic canvass was carried on, James D. Williams was elected by a plurality of 5,084, in a total vote of 434,457; but Gen. Harrison was 2,000 stronger than his party. In 1879 President Hayes appointed him a member of the Mississippi river commission. He was chairman of the delegation from Indiana at the National convention held in Chicago in 1880, and on the ballot that nominated James A. Garfield he cast the entire vote of his state for that candidate. His own name was placed in nomination at the beginning of the convention, but, although some votes were cast in his favor, he persisted in withdrawing. He accompanied Gen. Garfield on his trip to New York, and participated in the speech-making along the route. Subsequently he was offered a place in the cabinet of President Garfield, but declined it.

The Republicans regained control of the Indiana legislature in the election of 1880, and Gen. Harrison was chosen U. S. senator, and took his seat as such on 4 March, 1881, holding it until 3 March, 1887. His career in the senate was marked by the delivery of numerous speeches on subjects of general interest. He pronounced in favor of a judicious tariff reform, advocated the rights of the working classes, opposed President Cleveland's vetoes of pension bills, advised the restoration of the American navy, and voted for civil-service reform. In 1884 he was a delegate-at-large from his state to the National Republican convention held in Chicago, and his name was again discussed in connection with the presidency. The Republican national convention of 1888 was held in Chicago in June. For some time previous he had been frequently referred to as a desirable candidate for the presidency, and on the first ballot he received 83 votes, standing fifth on the list, John Sherman standing first with 225. Seven more ballots were taken, during which Chauncey M. Depew withdrew and transferred his strength to Gen. Harrison, who then received 544 votes on the eighth and final ballot. On 4 July following he received the formal notification of his nomination, and on 11 Sept. signified his acceptance in a letter in which he said: "The tariff issue cannot now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide-apart principles. The foreign competitors for our market have, with quick instinct, seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage,

and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them. The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law, or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Judged by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in congress, and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free trade—free-trade in the English sense. . . . Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer, and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported article—that every million of dollars collected for customs duties represents many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws—may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own. We cannot doubt, without impugning their integrity, that, if free to act upon their convictions, they would so revise our laws as to lay the burden of the customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon the free list all competing foreign products. I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. . . . The surplus now in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and, if it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations, the people, and not the banks in which it has been deposited, should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt. . . . The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much-needed reform. I still think so, and therefore cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation, and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan considerations and influence." The election resulted in Mr. Harrison's favor, who received 233 votes in the Electoral college, against 168 for Grover Cleveland. The above engraving is a view of his home in Indianapolis. His life has been written by Gen. Lewis Wallace (Philadelphia, 1888).—His wife, **Caroline Lavinia Scott**, b. in Oxford, Ohio, 1 Oct., 1832, is the daughter of John W. Scott, who



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was a professor in Miami university at the time of her birth, and afterward became president of the seminary in Oxford. She was graduated at the seminary in 1852, the same year that Gen. Harrison took his degree at the university, and was married to him on 20 Oct., 1853. She is a musician, and is also devoted to painting, besides which she is a diligent reader, giving part of her time to literary clubs, of several of which she is a member. Mrs. Harrison is a manager of the orphan asylum in Indianapolis and a member of the Presbyterian church in that city, and until her removal to Washington taught a class in Sunday-school. They have two children. The son, Russell, was graduated at Lafayette in 1877 as a mining engineer, and, in addition to other engineering work, has been connected with the U. S. mints at New Orleans and Helena as assayer. He is now a resident of Montana, where he has a cattle-ranch, and is also engaged in journalism. The daughter, Mary, married Robert J. McKee, a merchant of Indianapolis.

HARTLEY, Robert, Milham, philanthropist.