

complete the work. The quality of the stone and the time required will be considered in awarding the contract.

Bids for the construction of the monument will be considered only from such contractors as can refer to work of this character and magnitude performed by them. All bids should be made on the blank form furnished for the purpose, and to be obtained at the office of the mayor, or of the architects.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, if it shall be deemed for the best interests of the city.

P. B. COGSWELL,
GILES WHEELER,
HENRY W. STEVENS,
For Committee.

Concord, Nov. 30, 1891.

Meeting of the committee, held at the mayor's office, Dec. 12, 1891, at 7 : 30 o'clock p. m.

There were present the mayor and Messrs. Linehan, Cogswell, Wheeler, Cloudman, Ewer, Farnum, Couch, Stevens, and Johnson.

On motion it was unanimously voted to open the bids of the contractors for the construction of the monument.

The clerk read aloud all the bids received by the committee, and which were as follows: Timothy P. Sullivan, \$19,287; New England Granite Works, \$18,474.50; Granite Railway Co., \$16,700 and \$19,265; Ola Anderson and John Swenson, \$16,866; Milford Pink Granite Co., \$22,250.

On motion it was voted that the mayor confer with the two lowest bidders with reference to their bids, and that the committee keep the matter of the bids secret.

On motion it was voted to adjourn to Monday evening, Dec. 14, at at 7 o'clock p. m., at the mayor's office.

HENRY W. STEVENS, *Clerk.*

Meeting of the committee at the mayor's office at 7 o'clock p. m., December 14, agreeably to adjournment.

There were present the mayor and Messrs. McFarland, Wheeler, Cogswell, Linehan, Johnson, Ewer, Farnum, Cloudman, and Stevens.

A letter from T. P. Sullivan to the committee was read, and remarks were made by the various members.

On motion of Major McFarland, it was voted that the order of procedure be as follows:

1. That we do not accept or reject either bid at present.
2. That Messrs. Anderson & Swenson be invited to repoint the face of their sample of stone, cutting the crevices a little deeper, to make the sample what we understand the architect requires, and to return the sample to the mayor's office.
3. That then each of the four Concord bidders be asked to state at what price they will execute the contract for the monument, according to the architect's specifications; taking Mr. Swenson's stone for a

sample of quality and workmanship, omitting the bronze bas-reliefs and lanterns from the specifications, the committee to supply the bronzes by separate contract.

On motion, it was voted that when the meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet at the mayor's office, at 7 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, December 17, next.

On motion, voted to adjourn.

HENRY W. STEVENS, *Clerk.*

Meeting of the committee at the mayor's office at 7 o'clock, December 17, 1891.

There were present Mayor Clapp and Messrs. Linehan, Ewer, Johnson, Farnum, Wheeler, and Cogswell.

In the absence of the secretary, P. B. Cogswell was chosen clerk *pro tem.*

After a statement by the mayor relative to bids received, it was voted to give Mr. Sheldon until Saturday evening next to revise his bid, as he had been unable to do so by reason of his being out of the city.

On motion, it was voted to adjourn to meet again on Saturday evening, December 19, next, at 7 o'clock p. m., at the mayor's office.

P. B. COGSWELL, *Clerk pro tem.*

Meeting of the committee at the mayor's office, at 7 o'clock p. m., December 19, 1891.

There were present Mayor Clapp and Messrs. Linehan, Johnson, Ewer, Wheeler, Farnum, and Cogswell.

In the absence of the secretary, P. B. Cogswell was chosen clerk *pro tem.*

On motion of John C. Linehan, it was voted to open the bids, which were four in number, as follows:

T. P. Sullivan, \$16,690; Granite Railway Co., \$18,765; Anderson & Swenson, \$16,700; New England Granite Works, \$17,774. All the above named bids were exclusive of bronze work.

On motion of Col. Linehan, voted unanimously that the committee select the bronze work, and that Mayor Clapp, Giles Wheeler, and P. B. Cogswell be a special committee to select the bronze lamps, etc., and report to the full committee.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, it was unanimously voted that the contract for erecting the monument be awarded to T. P. Sullivan, the stone to be taken from the quarry of John Swenson, provided it shows sufficient quantity and quality after the blast soon to be made.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, the clerk was instructed to notify Mr. Sullivan of the acceptance of his bid by the committee, and also to notify the other bidders to whom the contract had been awarded, and to furnish them with a statement of the several bids.

On motion of Mr. Ewer, it was voted that P. B. Cogswell be instructed to extend by writing, in behalf of the committee, an invita-

tion to President Walker of the Institute of Technology, in Boston, to deliver the oration at the dedication of the memorial arch.

On motion of Col. Linehan, Mayor Clapp was instructed to secure the services of the Third Regiment band for the occasion of the dedication of the memorial arch.

On motion, voted that the matter of arranging for the participation of the Grand Army of the Republic in the dedication of the soldiers' memorial be referred to Messrs. Linehan, Ewer, Johnson, Farnum, and Bean.

On motion, voted to adjourn at the call of the chairman.

P. B. COGSWELL, *Clerk pro tem.*

Meeting of the committee at the mayor's office at 7 o'clock p. m., December 22, 1891.

There were present Mayor Clapp and Messrs. McFarland, Ewer, Wheeler, Cogswell, Johnson, Couch, and Stevens.

A letter from T. P. Sullivan to the committee declining the award of the contract for building the memorial was read.

After considerable discussion, the meeting was adjourned to meet at the mayor's office, on Saturday evening, December 26, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

HENRY W. STEVENS, *Clerk.*

Meeting of the committee at the mayor's office, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., December 26, 1891, agreeably to adjournment.

There were present Mayor Clapp and Messrs. McFarland, Ewer, Cogswell, Wheeler, Johnson, and Stevens.

It being known to the committee that Mr. T. P. Sullivan had declined the contract awarded to him on December 19, and Messrs. Ola Anderson and John Swenson being the next lowest bidder, and careful inquiry as to their ability to execute the contract having resulted satisfactorily, it was voted unanimously, on motion of Mr. Ewer, that the contract be awarded to Messrs. Ola Anderson, John Swenson, and L. O. Barker, to be executed in stone from the Swenson quarry, agreeably to the drawings and specifications of Peabody & Stearns, the terms of the contract to be hereafter executed.

On motion, voted to adjourn.

HENRY W. STEVENS, *Clerk.*

Meeting of the committee at the mayor's office, at 7 o'clock p. m., January 27, 1892.

There were present Mayor Clapp, and Messrs. Wheeler, Cogswell, Johnson, Cloudman, Couch, and Stevens.

On motion of Mr. Couch, it was voted that the special committee before chosen to select the bronze lamps for the memorial arch be authorized and given full power to purchase such lamps.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, it was voted that the mayor and Messrs. Cogswell and McFarland be a committee to see what can be done by

raising funds outside of the appropriation to purchase bronze bas-reliefs.

On motion, voted to adjourn to the call of the chairman.

HENRY W. STEVENS, *Clerk.*

Meeting of the committee at the mayor's office, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., February 20, 1892.

There were present Mayor Clapp and Messrs. Cogswell, Wheeler, and Stevens; also Major H. F. Gerrish, D. B. Newhall, James Minot, O. W. Crowell, and J. A. Tuck, of E. E. Sturtevant Post, G. A. R.

Upon motion of Mr. Cogswell, it was unanimously voted that it is the sense of those present at this meeting that the Grand Army posts of this city be requested to choose a special committee of not less than five from E. E. Sturtevant Post, and not less than three each from William I. Brown Post and Davis Post, to join with this committee in making and perfecting arrangements for the dedicatory exercises of the memorial arch.

On motion, voted to adjourn.

HENRY W. STEVENS, *Clerk.*

Meeting of the committee at the mayor's office at 4 o'clock p. m., March 24, 1892.

There were present Mayor Clapp and Messrs. Ewer, McFarland, Linehan, Cogswell, Johnson, Bean, Cloudman, Couch, and Stevens.

On motion of Col. Linehan, it was voted that an invitation be extended to the Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, to attend the dedicatory exercises of the memorial arch, and that said invitation be signed by the chairman and secretary of the committee.

On motion of Major McFarland, it was voted that Messrs. Cogswell, Ewer, and Linehan be a committee to secure an orator for the dedication.

On motion of Col. Linehan, the following inscription to be put on the arch was unanimously adopted:

"To the Memory of Her Soldiers and Sailors, in the War for the Union, the City of Concord Builds this Monument, A. D. 1892."

On motion, it was voted that the committee, with the committees of the Grand Army posts of the city joined, hold a meeting within two weeks to perfect arrangements for the dedication of the arch, to be at the call of the mayor.

On motion, voted to adjourn.

HENRY W. STEVENS, *Clerk.*

Meeting of the committee at the mayor's office, at 4 o'clock p. m., April 9, 1892.

There were present Messrs. McFarland, Cogswell, Johnson, Fernald, Ewer, Cloudman, Farnum, Couch, Stevens, and Bean.

In the absence of the mayor, Major McFarland was chosen chairman *pro tem.*

The matter of the programme for the day of dedication was talked over, but no action was taken in regard to it.

On motion it was voted to reconsider the action by which an inscription for the monument was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Couch it was unanimously voted to place the following inscription on the monument:

TO THE MEMORY OF HER SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
THE CITY OF CONCORD BUILDS THIS MONUMENT, A. D. 1892.
1776. 1861-5. 1812.

On motion, it was voted to adjourn.

HENRY W. STEVENS, *Clerk.*

Meeting of the committee at the mayor's office at 7:30 o'clock p. m., April 16, 1892. There were present the mayor and Messrs. Cogswell, Wheeler, Linehan, Johnson, Ewer, Bean, Couch, Farnum, and Stevens, of the committee, and Messrs. Newhall, Cogswell, Happeny, Gerrish, Davis, and George of the Grand Army post.

On motion of Mr. Cogswell, it was voted that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to report a programme for the dedication exercises. Messrs. Linehan, Cogswell, and Ewer were appointed such a committee.

On motion of Maj. Gerrish, the committee were given power to arrange the committees and report later.

On motion of Col. Linehan, Col. Solon A. Carter was chosen chief marshal of the dedication ceremonies.

On motion of Col. Linehan, it was voted that when the meeting adjourn it meet at the mayor's office at 7:30 o'clock p. m., Saturday next.

On motion, voted to adjourn.

HENRY W. STEVENS, *Clerk.*

Meeting of the committee at the mayor's office at 7:30 o'clock p. m. April 23, 1892. There were present the mayor and Messrs. Cogswell, Linehan, Johnson, Ewer, and Stevens of the arch committee, and Messrs. Gerrish and Happeny of the Grand Army post.

The committee on the selection of an orator made a report of the acceptance of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of the invitation to deliver the oration at the dedication of the monument.

The committee appointed to report a programme, and committees for the dedication exercises reported a list of names of the various committees, and on motion of Maj. Gerrish the report was accepted and adopted. The committees were as follows:

General Committee of Arrangements.—Mayor H. W. Clapp, Gilman K. Crowell, Hon. Moses Humphrey, Hon. John C. Linehan, Hon. John

Kimball, Gen. G. B. Johnson, Hon. L. D. Stevens, James L. Quinn, John M. Hill, Hon. John G. Tallant, Hon. C. H. Amsden, Henry J. Crippen, Hon. Henry Robinson, Giles Wheeler, Maj. Abijah Hollis, Cornelius E. Sullivan, D. Arthur Brown, Emri LaPierre, Maj. J. E. Randlett, Samuel F. Brown, Hon. John M. Mitchell, Gen. Howard L. Porter, Albert P. Davis, Joseph A. Cochran, G. Scott Locke.

Transportation.—Hon. B. A. Kimball, H. E. Chamberlin, Frank E. Brown, Major H. F. Gerrish, Josiah A. Dadmun, George W. Abbott, Capt. J. W. Johnston.

Order of Exercises and Printing.—Major Henry McFarland, P. B. Cogswell, Allan H. Robinson, Ira C. Evans, Fred E. Cloudman.

On Invitation.—Henry W. Stevens, Loren S. Richardson, Major D. B. Donovan, John H. Couch, Harry G. Sargent.

Entertainment.—Capt. D. B. Newhall, Henry E. Conant, Ethan N. Spencer, John T. Batchelder, John A. Tuck, John J. McNulty, Gardner B. Emmons, Austin S. Ranney, Arthur C. Sanborn, Thomas A. Pilsbury, Frank H. George, Hiram O. Marsh, William F. Carr.

Decorations.—Capt. W. A. Happeny, E. B. Crapo, Everett W. Willard, David E. Murphy, Charles G. Blanchard, James C. Badger, Oliver J. Pelren, A. B. Batchelder, Capt. E. H. Dixon, Perry Kittredge, Austin T. Sanger, Arthur C. Stewart, Charles A. Davis, William J. Fernald, Edward M. Nason, Orlando I. Godfrey.

Music.—Hon. John C. Linehan, Louis J. Rundlett, Dr. William G. Carter.

Carriages.—Norris A. Dunklee, Leonard W. Bean, Daniel H. Gienty, Millard F. Bickford, Andrew L. Lane, Harry S. Harris.

Finance.—William F. Thayer, John F. Jones, Josiah E. Fernald, William P. Fiske, Frank P. Andrews, William Yeaton.

Reception.—Gen. A. D. Ayling, Gen. J. N. Patterson, Hon. Stillman Humphrey, Hon. A. G. Jones, Hon. J. E. Robertson, Capt. G. A. Colbath, Col. C. C. Danforth, Col. Frank W. Rollins, Maj. Arthur H. Chase, Gen. F. A. Stillings, Dr. Granville P. Conn, Dr. Ezekiel Morrill, Dr. Thomas Hiland, Dr. Charles R. Walker, Dr. George M. Kimball, Dr. D. E. Sullivan, Dr. Edgar A. Clark, Dr. James H. French, John Whitaker, Paul R. Holden, George F. Page, William E. Hood, John P. George, George F. Durgin, John F. Webster, Thomas C. Bethune, A. Southard Marshall, Moses Ladd, Timothy P. Sullivan, Patrick H. Larkin, J. Irving Hoyt, Edmund H. Brown, William W. Allen, and all the members of both branches of the city government.

On motion, the committee adjourned.

HENRY W. STEVENS, *Clerk.*

Meeting of the committee at the mayor's office at 4 o'clock, May 21, 1892.

There were present Mayor Clapp and Messrs. McFarland, Ewer, Wheeler, Fernald, Linehan, Johnson, Cloudman, and Couch.

In the absence of the clerk, John H. Couch was chosen clerk *pro tem*.

It being stated that the architect of the monument found the inscription too long for the frieze of the arch, it was voted to amend the inscription by omitting the dates, so that it should read as follows:

“To the memory of her Soldiers and Sailors, the city of Concord builds this monument.”

On motion of Mr. Ewer, it was voted that the Rev. D. C. Roberts, D. D., act as chaplain of the day on the occasion of the dedication of the monument.

On motion of Mr. Fernald, it was voted that all the active pastors in this city be added to the reception committee.

On motion, voted to adjourn.

JOHN H. COUCH, *Clerk pro tem*.

Meeting at the mayor's office at 7:30 o'clock p. m., June 16, 1892.

There were present the mayor and Messrs. Wheeler, McFarland, Bean, Johnson, Couch, Farnum, and Stevens.

The matter of funds for the dedication expenses was discussed.

On motion of Mr. Couch, it was voted that Maj. McFarland be a committee of one to draw up a form for an ordinance to provide funds for the expenses of dedicating the memorial arch, to be presented to the city council at their next meeting.

On motion, it was also voted that the mayor appoint a committee of two to procure all the necessary badges, and Messrs. Couch and Cloudman were appointed as this committee.

On motion, the committee on badges were instructed to see if official programmes of the dedication exercises can not be issued to the pecuniary advantage of the city.

On motion, voted to adjourn.

HENRY W. STEVENS, *Clerk*.

Final meeting of the committee before the dedication exercises of July 4, at the mayor's office at 7:30 o'clock p. m., June 28, 1892.

There were present Mayor Clapp and Messrs. Wheeler, Linehan, Fernald, Cogswell, Cloudman, Couch, Johnson, McFarland, and Bean.

On motion, it was unanimously voted that Mr. Cogswell present the monument in behalf of the committee.

The committee on the order of exercises and printing, through Maj. McFarland, made a report recommending a programme, which was read and adopted.

On motion of Col. Linehan, it was voted that a platform for one thousand persons be erected near the arch for the dedication ceremonies. Various other matters relating to the dedication exercises having been discussed, the committee adjourned without day.

HENRY W. STEVENS, *Clerk*.

At a meeting of the committee held at the mayor's office July 27,

1892, at 4 o'clock p. m., there were present Mayor Clapp and Messrs. McFarland, Fernald, Couch, Cloudman, Linehan, Wheeler, and Cogswell.

Maj. McFarland reported that the bills presented for the expenses* incurred at the dedication of the soldiers' monument, on the 4th of July last, amounted to \$1,865.49, and they were approved.

Col. Linehan offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding \$665.49 of the city's appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for a soldiers' and sailors' monument be applied to defraying the expenses of the dedication.

On motion, voted to adjourn.

P. B. COGSWELL, *Clerk pro tem.*

*The total expenditure on account of memorial arch will be found on pp. 115, 116, under the head, "City Expenses."

THE DEDICATION.

The dedication, as has been stated, took place on July 4, 1892. It was preceded by a parade under the direction of Col. Solon A. Carter, chief marshal, and Gen. A. D. Ayling, chief of staff, with twenty-two aids.

A platoon of Concord police, C. L. Gilmore, captain, headed the procession, and following came the Third Regiment Band, A. F. Nevers, leader; Company C, Third Regiment, W. C. Trenoweth, captain; Company E, Third Regiment, H. B. Brown, captain; Pillsbury Division, Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias, J. E. Tucker, captain; Laconia Division, Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias, J. B. Fernald, captain; Sons of Veterans' Battalion, one hundred men, as escort to Department Commander, Col. Daniel Hall, and the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, commanded by F. E. Smith; Camps of the Sons of Veterans from Penacook, Manchester, South Lyndeborough, Lebanon, Nashua, Plymouth, Bradford, and Laconia; Department Commander, Col. Daniel Hall, and staff in carriages; Rublee's Band, A. F. Rublee, leader, and the following Grand Army Posts: E. E. Sturtevant Post, No. 2, Concord, H. F. Gerrish, commander; W. I. Brown Post, No. 31, Penacook, W. H. Sargent, commander; Davis Post, No. 41, West Concord, James Quinn, commander; Storer Post, No. 1, Portsmouth, W. G. Evans, commander; Louis Bell Post, No. 3, Manchester, A. D. Scovell, commander; John G. Foster Post, No. 7, Nashua, T. M. Shattuck, commander; William K. Cobb Post, No. 29, Pittsfield, W. W. Gould, commander; John L. Perley, Jr., Post, No. 37,

Laconia, W. H. Lamprey, commander; George F. Sweatt Post, No. 38, Franklin Falls, C. H. Flagg, commander; Nelson Post, No. 40, Bristol, D. K. Cummings, commander; Gilman Sleeper Post, No. 60, Salem, S. E. Stinchfield, commander; George H. Hoyt Post, No. 66, Greenfield, J. A. Edmunds, commander; Thomas H. Huse Post, No. 92, Barnstead, H. H. Young, commander; unattached veterans, army and navy under command of Col. Dana W. King, of Nashua; state and city officials, orator, chaplain, and invited guests, in carriages.

Arriving at the site of the memorial arch at the close of the parade, the veterans gathered in front of the speaker's stand, forming a solid mass extending in one direction to Capitol street and in the other to the center of Main street. The guests were escorted to the places reserved for them on the commodious platform; Mayor Clapp, as president of the day, called the company to order, and the exercises commenced with the rendering of Keller's "National Hymn" by the Third Regiment Band. Rev. D. C. Roberts, D. D., the chaplain of the occasion, offered prayer, after which the flags which veiled the arch were removed, and Hon. P. B. Cogswell, in behalf of the building committee, addressed Mayor Clapp and delivered the memorial arch, through him, to the care and custody of the city of Concord. The mayor responded, accepting it in behalf of the city.

Following these addresses were the ceremonies of the dedication, under the direction of Col. Daniel Hall, department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of New Hampshire, and which were in accordance with the ritual of that organization. Mayor Clapp then introduced Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, United States senator from Connecticut, the orator of the day, who delivered the oration.

ORATION BY GEN. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE:—All old soldiers and sailors, and their families and their friends, and all lovers of the good cause and the dear old flag, look toward you to-day with love and gratitude for your good work in raising this noble monument to your defenders of the Union.

And you have chosen a good day for a good deed. This is the day of patriotism. It is the day of Americanism, the day of the hopeful, of the undoubting, the day on which all Americans must believe that this is indeed the land of the free, the home of the ideal republic. This day they shall believe that the institutions and the laws of America are the perfection of human wisdom, that the growth and the glory of the future are secure. For one day the North and the South, the East and the West, shall think and speak and sing only of things in which they all agree—this day of the Declaration, the Constitution, the Union, and the Flag

The old-fashioned celebration had its lessons of priceless value. Then were read the immortal declaration, and poems, and orations unrestrained in their congratulations and laudations, and in their gratitude to Almighty God. All these things educated the youth of the republic. To the elder men of this day, these observances have a significance that we sometimes fear is no longer recognized, but to them was in great measure due the everywhere pervading spirit of love and devotion that has made the Union indestructible and demonstrated to the world the success of the great experiment of self-government. Thence came the inspiration which called more than two millions of men to the preservation of the Union.

It is not a selfish day. It is not a time for local, or sectional, or international enmities. It is another time of peace on earth and goodwill toward men, the saints' day of a democratic Christianity and a Christian democracy.

Upon reflection, it is not strange that thoughtful philosophers and poets of ancient times, in their speculations and dreams concerning the possibilities of a perfect government and an ideal nation, should seem to have sometimes spoken like inspired prophets.

Charles Sumner collected with scholarly curiosity and nicety a volume of prophetic voices concerning America. Seneca, the Roman stoic philosopher, even at the very beginning of the Christian era, said,—“There shall come a time in later ages, when ocean shall relax his claims, and a vast continent appear, and a pilot shall find new worlds, and no longer shall Thule be earth’s extreme bound.”

But I speak rather of later days. John Adams wrote in 1768,—“I always consider the settlement of America with reverence, as the opening of a grand scene and a design in Providence for the illumination of the ignorant, and the emancipation of the slavish parts of mankind.”

And after the formation of the Union, Jefferson declared our constitutional government “destined to be the primitive and precious model of what is to change the condition of man over the globe.”

Every day’s record of the proceedings of the Continental Congress that declared our independence, and the great convention that draughted our constitution, shows that those plain men of a little people of three millions were building for the centuries, and talked as if they, too, had walked with God and known his counsels.

It can hardly be said that they builded better than they knew, for they looked forward with an absolute certainty to a nation of countless numbers, boundless resources, and glorious freedom

Hear George Washington in his general order addressed to his disbanding army at Newburg:

“While the general recollects the almost infinite variety of scenes through which we have passed, with a mixture of pleasure, astonishment, and gratitude—while he contem-

plates the prospects before us with rapture—he cannot help wishing that all the brave men, of whatever condition they may be, who have shared in the toils and dangers of effecting this glorious revolution, of rescuing millions from the hands of oppression, and of laying the foundation of a great empire, might be impressed with a proper idea of the dignified part they have been called to act (under the smiles of Providence) on the stage of human affairs, for happy, thrice happy shall they be pronounced hereafter, who have contributed anything, who have performed the meanest office in erecting this stupendous fabric of freedom and empire, on the broad basis of independency; who have assisted in protecting the rights of human nature, and establishing an asylum for the poor and oppressed of all nations and religions.”

And on the 3d of July, 1776, in a letter to his wife, John Adams wrote:

“Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never was nor will be decided among men. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It might be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward, forevermore. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure that it will cost us to maintain this declaration and support and defend these states. Yet, through all the gloom, I can see the ray of ravishing light and glory, and that posterity will triumph in that day's transaction, even although we should rue it, which I trust in God we shall not.”

But there was to come a light and a glory which no man foresaw or could have imagined, when the three millions of

1776, eighty-five years afterward, had grown more than tenfold to thirty-two millions, like an unheralded earthquake came a civil war to save that Union of states in which the defenders alone sacrificed seven thousand millions of treasure and more than three hundred thousand lives.

Comrades and Fellow-Citizens: How wonderful the story is! Sometimes we plod along in the drudgery of our tame and common life for weeks or months, the memories of the war out of mind. Suddenly, perhaps the sight of a maimed soldier, perhaps the roll of a drum, the call of a bugle, even the leisurely rustle of the old flag peacefully rustling, brings back in a tumultuous rush the recollections of that magnificent and awful time.

In our previous history there had been many skirmishes with Indians, the unsatisfactory but not altogether inglorious war of 1812, and a short struggle with Mexico; but we thought of war.—real, great, glorious, desperate, prolonged war, straining the full energies of thirty or forty millions of people, and marshaling armies by the hundred thousand,—as something of which substantially the last had probably been seen under Napoleon. How many boys read and read of great battles, and wondered and wondered how it would seem! As their pulses leaped at the description of the great thunderings of cannon, the rattle of musketry, the wild yelling cheers of the charge, they asked, “Could I go through a battle? How should I feel? How do wounded men look and act? What do they say?” And the long night march, the bivouac on the wind-swept plain or in deep woods! “I wish I could see it all,” said many a lad.

At half-past four on the afternoon of April 12, 1861, a cannon-shot of devilish malignity, speeding from Morris Island, South Carolina, toward Fort Sumter, “slapped the face of Liberty.” The lightning carried the news. Suddenly arose seventy-five thousand men—three hundred thousand—three hundred thousand more—a million on one side only of a great war. Dying men by the hundred thousand,

blood in streams, debt by the thousand million, a nation's life trembling in the balance, black clouds of sorrow and despair covering the whole land! The boys who doubted their own hearts forgot to ask questions. They stood up by regiments, brigades, divisions, and grand armies, and the world never saw braver soldiers nor more terrible battles. It was an indescribable, astounding revelation of the true soul of a nation.

It was the cause—the dear land we love—the Flag—the Declaration—the Union—the foremost Republic in the world's history—the grand experiment of government by the people—a continent dedicated to Liberty—a nation set apart of God to work out the great problem of self-government, of free government, education, peace, justice, equal rights—good will among men—all leading mankind toward a future nobler than our richest dreams! Should this vision of unutterable glory be blotted out? Should we have disunion—two republics—a dozen—with petty ambitions, factions, revolutions, repudiation, dishonor, anarchy—a wretched, crushed continent, begging for kings to take all and give peace? For answer the grand “Fall in!” rang and rolled day and night. The air quivered, hummed, thrilled, and shuddered with multitudinous drumming. By hundreds of thousands, young men, dropping all works and thoughts but of war, stood erect shoulder to shoulder. From valleys and rocky hills, prairies and towns, fresh from studies and shops, grimy from mines and furnaces—they came down in long swinging ranks, with the “clash, clang, and roll of stormy war music,” to right the great wrong.

The wife thanked Heaven that her husband was a man and a patriot. The mother asked God's blessing upon her boy, and proudly and tearfully sent him away. The children knew they would not be ashamed of their fathers. It was worth a century to live in those four years.

The enemies of free government looked with grim delight for the coming fulfilment of their prophecies. They said

we had certainly thriven as to mere numbers. They said we could fight like a mob; we were the descendants of uneasy and rebellious colonists; our land was the refuge of the enemies of all government. They said we had no history, no historic consciousness, no cohesion. They said we were only a loose congeries of states that would fall apart upon a quarrel, with no central commanding power to compel organization and obedience. They said we had lost faith in human nature; we believed all men purchasable; we worshipped the dollar; we hungered for sensual and material things. They believed that no democratic nation could impose heavy taxes, create great debts and pay them, or long endure self-imposed sorrow and pain. We asserted that there is no power on earth equal to that of a free people; that all men together know more than one man; that whatever is to be done by a whole people can best be done by a free people. It was for us to show how a free people can carry on a long war, and to exhibit unity, submission, organization, discipline, obedience, perseverance, devotion, self-sacrifice, not because a king commanded, but because we felt and willed it.

The struggle was of infinite importance, because the failure of this republic would have delayed the world a century. There is not a year or page of subsequent European history that is what it would have been if we had failed. There is no measuring the influence of this republic on other nations. Our wonderful growth in population, social, material, and educational development, trade and commerce—our small standing army—have been making their impress on the people of the Old World. No graces of rhetoric can add strength to the statistics that prove our material prosperity, our elasticity, our burden-bearing and debt-paying capacity. Call other governments what you will, public opinion is rapidly coming to rule them. It will be more and more felt as intelligence spreads; and intelligence and intellectual growth cannot be stopped. We were fighting the battle of

the centuries. It was not for the North; it was not against the South. It was not for the southern slave or the black man or the white man, nor against the slaveholders. It was *for* the North, *for* the South, *for* the slave, *for* the master,—for the whole people and *all* people. It was the battle of the world and of humanity.

Not all men reasoned elaborately about it. That combination of truths and traditions, feelings, beliefs, intellectual and moral discovery and growth that we call civilization, compelled us. The common soldier felt it in his soul and gloried in the drama, without waiting for philosophic speculations.

The contest was worth all it cost. The world could not have afforded to let it end otherwise. A divided republic, several republics, would have meant eternal war. And the nation determined to end the question of unity then and forever.

The day of enduring peace is far away. Conflict is the law of the universe. The mystery of the Divine Government is beyond our comprehension. Everywhere there are duality and strife. There are up and down, right and left, heat and cold, light and darkness, day and night. Growth and decay, good and evil, contend for the mastery. There is no rest. The good cannot rest if it would. The bad is falsehood, selfishness, hatred, malignity, destruction. They are the stronger peoples who live where there is a well-balanced struggle with nature. There will be peace only when all evil shall have vanished. It is well said that "Nothing is settled that is not right," and that "Unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of mankind."

What is this terrible and inevitable thing called war? It is the sudden and violent disruption of all peaceful industries. The air becomes tremulous with the roll of drums, the resonant notes of bugles, and the clang of bells. There come the marshalling and arming of myriads of men, the rumble and chuck of ponderous artillery and endless trains

of wagons. There come the sundering of families, the weeping and the blessing of fathers, mothers, wives, and sweethearts, the high flush of noble emotions, of pride, patriotism, and devotion. And, again, the hasty instruction, the marching and camping under blazing suns, or in frost and snow; the delving in mud; some morning the quick, sharp shots of the skirmish line; combats now at dawn, now in darkness; and in time the full battle array; the rattling, swelling, and diminishing volleys of musketry; the irregular boom of cannon; the whistling, humming rifle ball; the Satanic screech of heavy shot and shell; tumultuous shouts and yells, now near, now far. Then come hospitals, crowded by the wounds of battle, and the more deadly wounds of disease; populous grave-yards; the muffled drum and mourners going about the streets; debts, private and public; rags, starvation, and cripples.

War is an unspeakable calamity, and the wickedest thing in the universe is a selfish and wicked war between wicked rulers and peoples, unless it be a *cowardly peace*—a peace that will see justice and liberty stricken down and stand by silent and idle. Wrong and oppression are a challenge to heaven and all just men. War rouses men to great thoughts and deeds, and calls men to *sacrifice*. Unbelief in human nature grows in peace, fostering a conviction that all men are selfish. With war and sacrifice comes a sense of the value of the country. Our soldiers learned the incalculable worth of regularity, fidelity, courage, cheerfulness, and the beauty of absolute obedience to orders because they *are* orders, which is next to doing right because it *is* right. Victor Hugo says the soldier and the priest are at heart the same: one is devoted to his country down here; the other to his country up there.

See that young man as he enters the ranks, fresh from the plow, the workshop, or counting-house. It may be that at first his manly spirit rebels against the sharp, peremptory order of an officer, his equal and nothing more at home.

He shrugs his shoulders in reluctant obedience. He may grumble over his hard-tack, and weary of the endless round of camp duty. But, as the months roll on, see him salute with head erect and flashing eye. With what alacrity he springs to duty wherever and whenever he finds it—PROUD now of submission, obedience, and self-sacrifice. He has learned to OBEY, he is ready to do and die. And that is the lesson we taught two million boys—a grand lesson to be learned, even amid the carnage of bloody war. Nor did it end there.

There was with some a feeling of dread—born of the old world's history—of the time when these soldiers, trained in the rough routine of military camps, and accustomed to deeds of blood, should be turned back upon society. But when the discharge came, the veterans quietly stepped back into the ordinary vocations of life, resuming its peaceful duties, all the better fitted because of the sacrifices they had made. Multitudes to-day are better citizens for having been soldiers.

They are to be found in every field and corner of the land, from shore to shore,—such as I see before me, in all employments, professions, and grades, staunch lovers of liberty, law, and order, worshippers of the glorious ideal of what this land is to be. They have spread through every distant territory, ever the truest and foremost among the founders of future states.

Everywhere they stand, a solid wall guarding the civil power. So loving the country that they could die for it in the storm of war, they are not the men to destroy its institutions.

It was a just war, and no other was ever conducted like it. Read the story of great European campaigns, save as modified at times by special relations and to an increasing degree by our example. "Fire and sword" was the cry. Desolation followed the soldier—not that the enemy might be starved into defeat, but that the invader might divide plun-

der as a legitimate portion of his pay, and an additional motive for his service. The capture of cities was followed by insane orgies, trampling upon order and discipline, robbery, nameless outrages upon the defenceless non-combatants, fire, and brutal murders of the defeated enemy. On the other hand, save where, as in the Shenandoah or in Sherman's march, the subsistence of the army was drawn from the country, or the destruction of the support of the enemy was demanded by military policy, the army of the Union carried with it protection to property, protection to life and person, and the punishment of disorder. As various regions came again under the old flag, the starving were freely fed from the army supplies, teachers and preachers opened churches for a gospel free to all, and the Freedmen's Bureau took charge of the black man—free, surely, yet owning nothing but himself. With the flag went fair play and fair wages to all men. The Sanitary Commission and the Christian Commission marched with or upon the heels of the army, carrying blessings without reservation or distinction. Never before did war accompany its horrors with so many of the mitigations of a Christian civilization.

The political history of a few months that immediately preceded the war is instructive, if not flattering. They were full of doubt and dread. So much did loyal men love peace and union, and so much, it must be confessed, did they doubt the great hearts and high courage of the loyal millions, that they offered terms of settlement which one wishes could be forever blotted from the record, save that they acquit the states that stood by the Union of the crime of desiring war. And it was long before the nation was driven, under the chastening hand of the Almighty, to lift its hand against the underlying cause of its calamities, the belated barbarism, human slavery, struggling for a permanent intrenchment in the republic, and in despair striving for its destruction. But as the poet hath it :

“Above the bayonets bloom the lilies and palms of God.”

With the restored Union came universal liberty. And of the terms granted our conquered brethren of the South, General Lee said: "General Grant's treatment of the army of southern Virginia is without a parallel in the history of the civilized world." Confiscations ceased. There were no executions for treason. No seditious army remained to dominate the government and justify the prophecies of our enemies, nor did roving bands of guerillas harass a weary people.

It was indeed a great war, and in nothing greater than in its close, and in the results that justify it. Its gigantic labors, sorrows, debts, and deaths won something, and whatever was thus won is to be preserved and maintained. Upon this much we can all agree:

An indissoluble Union was restored. The theory of secession appealed to the last dread tribunal within the reach of man. It lost, and it is dead, as a rule of possible action. No man asserts to the contrary.

Universal liberty was established. Human slavery vanished. No man is heard to lament it, and most of its former champions rejoice.

By constitution and statute, the equality of rights has been established, for the ballot box, the jury box, the witness box, and the cartridge box. There are mourners, but they are helpless.

There is but one theory of political society. In theory at least, there shall hereafter be no master and no slave; no noble, no peasant; no dominant class, no inferior class. Every man has a right to be all that he can be. Even our late enemies concede all this, and most of it most cordially and sincerely. For it our dead brothers gave their lives. Failure to maintain it would be an infinite shame.

One of our high duties has been thus far nobly discharged. Every dollar of the debt has been held as sacred as a soldier's grave. More than two thousand millions of it has

been paid. Had it been treated with dishonor or trifling, there would have been lacking one large element in the demonstration that a free people can endure and govern.

Let us remember that "Liberty is a burden, not a release." It is easier to live under a reasonable despotism than in a republic. Where one man rules, it is the paradise of those who lament the existence of parties and political agitations. The American citizen has assumed the sovereignty and cannot escape its duties. All political thoughts, debates, and conflicts concern him, and he can never reach the end of his care.

We have the unspeakable happiness to have lived twenty-seven years after the close of the war, and to see the great changes in fundamental law and statute necessary to confirm the judgment thereof; to see our country first in financial credit; first in the harmonious justice and freedom of its institutions, and soon to be first in numbers and wealth. No man who has contributed, however humbly, to this wonderful advance has lived altogether in vain.

By immeasurable sacrifices in war and peace a new and solemn sanction has been given to the duties of citizenship. Let no man trifle with the honor of the great Republic, or deny its authority, or corrupt its ballot boxes.

We read in the Scriptures that when King David was encamped over against Bethlehem, which was in the hands of the Philistines, three of his thirty chieftains came down to see him.

"And David longed and said: 'Oh, that one would give me to drink of the water of the well of Bethlehem which is by the gate!'

"And the three mighty men brake through the hosts of the Philistines, and drew water out of the well of Bethlehem, which is by the gate, and took it and brought it to David; nevertheless, he would not drink thereof, but poured it out unto the Lord.

“And he said: ‘Be it far from me, O Lord, that I should do this; is not this the blood of the men that went in jeopardy of their lives?’ Therefore he would not drink it.”

More than three hundred thousand men went in jeopardy of their lives and shed their blood for the Republic.

When the moralist dwells upon the beauty of peace and the sin and barbarism of war, he too often paints the soldier only as one divested of all fine, pure elements of humanity, going out to kill his fellow-men and lay waste their homes. Such are some warriors; such were not ours. Before the contest opened, and during its earlier years, the defenders of the Union had less of hatred than ever prevailed in a people going to battle. They longed for signs of changed conviction, or dying passion and returning amity. At any moment, the news that our opponents had abandoned strife and stretched out right hands would have been received with joy indescribable and far surpassing that of the capture and enforced surrender of Appomattox. It was the stronger brother restraining the weaker from the destruction of things of old dear to both, and the heavy hand of relentless war, more deadly to the attacking force than to the defenders, was really not raised in the East until the campaigns of 1864.

Napoleon's dictum, “The worse the man the better the soldier,” only reveals the character of his wars. He would have discovered that it was not alone barbarous in morals, but a blunder in true military science, had he led in such causes, that a truly intelligent people could have daily wrestled in prayer with Almighty God for his success. Said David to Goliath, “Thou comest to me with a sword, a spear, and a shield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied.”

We venture to say that the great mass of our soldiery thought not so much of sending death to others, as of their belief that then, if never before, they were serving God and

their country, and were willing to die for the good cause, if need be.

The true soldier is not a boaster. Saving and excepting the few great leaders, he well knows that he was one among two and a quarter millions; only one, yet proud to be counted there. When all was over, Dr. Bushnell said, on an occasion similar to this, "The heroes of the war are the dead men." True, but there were other heroes than either dead or living soldiers. Remember the mothers and wives. While to the soldiers some days and weeks were as holidays, to the beloved at home nearly all days were days of battle, and every hour carried the possibility of sorrowful tidings. Remember such as the Massachusetts mother, losing all her five sons; to whom Abraham Lincoln wrote of the solemn pride that must be hers to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Remember the little army of nurses, who gave many lives with a courage not surpassed on the field.

Remember those whose work at home was indispensable and who had faith. In 1864 Grant said the Union would be saved if the North stood firm. The army sometimes looked as anxiously northward as southward. Remember the farmers and mechanics who could not go; who sent sons and brothers, staying at home to maintain families; sending cheer and comfort to their boys in the field; voting as seemed best to them, but always at heart voting for the Union. Remember our legislators, who ordered army after army, and debt after debt, with a grand audacity, a splendid faith in Heaven and the people, until 1864 saw the Union with the greatest army the world ever saw, near a million and a quarter of men, the best armed, equipped, clothed, fed, paid—and pensioned—the world ever saw.

Forget not the true Union men of the border and southern states, who stood by union and liberty, while neighbor was arrayed against neighbor, brother against brother, son against father; where the soldier often heard that his fields

were ravaged, his home burned, his family houseless, and, on furlough, he could only visit them by stealth. What had we of New England to suffer by the side of these, our comrades of the South? Remember among them the black man. Remember our comrades of foreign birth who were with us from Sumter to the end, and those who came from foreign lands to join us.

The New Testament, nowhere reflecting upon the profession of the soldier, and full of the metaphors that interchange easily between the campaigns of the evangelist and the warrior, gives us a charming story of a Roman captain, a pagan, engaged in the ungrateful work of enforcing the dominion of Rome over the conquered Hebrews. He had a servant who was dear unto him, and who was sick and ready to die. The generous soldier, having heard of one Jesus, who was the friend of sorrow and suffering, and did great wonders in healing men, sent to Him certain elders of the Jews, beseeching Him to come and heal the servant. The Scripture proceeds to say :

“ And when they came to Jesus they besought Him instantly, saying, ‘ That he was worthy for whom He should do this, for he loveth our nation, and he hath built us a synagogue.’ ”

Here was a broad and liberal, as well as wealthy soldier, possibly not a strong believer in the gods of Rome and Greece, but still less likely to believe in a gospel from Judea, and yet he gave liberally to the alien race over whom he was on guard.

“ Then Jesus went with them, and when He was now not far from the house, the centurion sent friends to Him, saying unto Him : ‘ Lord trouble not Thyself, for I am not worthy that that Thou shouldst enter under my roof ; wherefore, neither thought I myself worthy to come unto Thee ; but say in a word, and my servant shall be healed.

“ ‘ For I also am a man set under authority, having under me soldiers, and I say unto one, “ Go,” and he goeth ; and to

another, "Come," and he cometh; and to my servant "Do this," and he doeth it.

"When Jesus heard these things He marvelled at him, and turned about and said unto the people that followed Him: 'I say unto you, I have not found such faith, no, not in Israel.'"

Thus kindly did the Divine Master look upon the pagan captain: "A soldier and a gentleman" of Rome.

Mr. President:—I am not a stranger to all of you. I have met a few. I have been curiously scanning these faces, striving after twenty-six or twenty-seven years of separation to recognize more of the Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Corps, Army of the James. Associated for nearly two and a half years in the Department of the South, the Third and Seventh New Hampshire and the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut composed the brigade I had the honor to command for nearly a year at the close of the war. Of the earlier commanding officers of your regiments I know little.

But General Joseph C. Abbott, of the Seventh, my next in command, was a dear friend until his death.

Lieutenant Heber J. Davis and Ferdinand Davis, of the Seventh, served most gallantly as aides upon my staff. "Heber," as we called him, was twice badly wounded. Colonel Rollins, Colonel Randlett (severely wounded in a noble charge), Major Trickey, Dr. Buzzell, who died of typhus fever contracted in the hospitals at Wilmington, Captain Kendall, and Major Edgerly, and others, stand out clearly in my memory. At the bloody fight of Deep Run, August 16, 1864, a soldier of the Seventh touched my elbow. I turned to see Colonel Josiah I. Plimpton, one of the bravest of the brave, who fell at my very side, killed in an instant. Colonel Henderson, gallant scholar, soldier, and gentleman, was badly wounded near by, dying in a few hours. No better regiment went from New England.

Mr. President:—I congratulate the city of Concord and the state of New Hampshire upon this noble testimonial for

the dead. Let us prefer to believe that their spirits are permitted to witness this inspiring scene. In the dreary days of toil, in the idle hours of waiting camp-life, in the dread moment of supreme trial, ever and anon there came to the young soldier the question, "What are they thinking of me at home?" It flushed his cheeks, brightened his eyes, lightened his sorrow, and raised his courage. "If we go home victors, how glorious it will be; if we fall, they will surely remember us."

But monuments are not for the dead alone. Justice to ourselves and a wise provision for future trials require them. They say to the young: "This, and more too, shall be done for all who so love their flag and their country."

Forget not the wonderful time when millions were uplifted by the great call, many to suffer labor, sorrow, and pain and death for something outside of, above, and beyond themselves, joining the noble army of martyrs. Raise a monument in every town, where it shall meet the eyes of the multitudes for centuries to come, forever telling the story of the great salvation of free government. Call children to it and tell them the tale, fully and truly—the causes and reasons, and issues and results. Let the skilful sculptor and painter, and the cunning engraver set forth the countless romances and nobilities of the long struggle. Let the poet, orator, and historian perpetuate the significance of that demonstration of the wisdom, power, justice, liberty, and truth of the Republic.

Perhaps you have heard idle and wicked hopes and prophecies that the memories of the war will pass away. Never! Never! God have mercy upon a people that could forget or desire to forget! With "malice toward none and charity for all," remembering that those who were wrong are to be personally judged by the light they had, and their cause by the light posterity will have, the grandeur of the struggle and the majesty of the conclusion will remain in the minds of all the world. While the individual names of all save a

noble few of the leaders will grow dim in the misty and distant past, the splendor of their valor will blend with the purple and gold of your sunrise and sunset forever and ever.

Only a few words more. Assisting upon many similar occasions, I have made it my custom, as a most worthy part of an appropriate liturgy, to read, at the close, the immortal words of Abraham Lincoln, delivered at the dedication of the cemetery at Gettysburg, twenty-eight years ago. Standing upon Cemetery hill, before him the panorama of hill and valley, magnificent in three days of awful battle and now superlatively beautiful and holy in the sunshine of peace, he declared a vow and a covenant that we renew to-day. He said:

“Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

“Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

“But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we SAY here, but it can never forget what they DID here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died

in vain—that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

The oration being ended, the bands played “America” and the benediction was pronounced.

THE BANQUET.

At Phenix hall, immediately after the conclusion of the exercises at the arch, tables were spread by Dooling of Boston, and the guests of the city sat down to the discussion of an elaborate menu, grace being said by Rev. D. C. Roberts, D. D.

The hall was beautifully decorated with festoons and flags, and the back of the stage was hung with heavy blue draperies, upon which were emblazoned in letters of gold the names of the engagements in which the soldiers of Concord were engaged.

During the repast, the Third Regiment band, which was stationed in the gallery, rendered choice musical selections, one of which, a cornet solo by Arthur F. Nevers, called for the cheers of the party.

General Hawley was obliged to leave the hall before the conclusion of the dinner, and before he left he was given three rousing cheers.

The post prandial exercises were participated in by Rev. F. D. Ayer, D. D., Hon. J. W. Patterson, Col. Frank G. Noyes, and Col. David R. Pierce. Miss Harriet P. Dame, who was present, was introduced and was greeted with cheers. Cheers for Mayor Clapp completed the programme.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

The corner stone of the arch was laid without ceremony on May 14, 1892, and the cap-stone was placed June 17, 1892, the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

The arch has been often used to commemorate the deeds of heroes. The monumental arches of Italy and France are famous, and this one of Concord adds another to the list of enduring memorials by which each age is wont to honor brave deeds. The height of this arch is 33 feet 6 inches. On the summit it is intended there shall be a winged figure of Victory. The archway is 11 feet 4 inches wide between the piers, and 21 feet 4 inches high to its crown. The entire width, including the side walls, is 53 feet. The height of the side walls is 11 feet 4 inches, and on them a space has been prepared for bas-reliefs, representing military and naval scenes in the last war in which Concord men bore a conspicuous part.

The treatment of the design is Florentine in character, uniting elegance with strength. The body of the structure is strengthened, as well as ornamented, by projecting cushions or bossages, which are rough hammered. The mouldings are finished to the finest degree. The shields at the corners are to impart a military character, and the wreaths on the posts are appropriately employed. The lower stone of the pedestal for the Victory is to bear the date "1892," and the panel in the frieze will have an inscription in raised granite letters,—

“TO THE MEMORY OF HER SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
THE CITY OF CONCORD BUILDS THIS MONUMENT.”

The bronze lanterns attached to the piers of the arch were made from special designs by Messrs. T. F. McGann

& Co., of Boston. Messrs. John Evans & Co., of the same city, are under contract to do the carving, which is partially completed.

When completed, with its bronze bas-reliefs, its crowning Victory, and its imperishable granite, the arch will be a monument of which Concord may be justly proud.

It is worthy of remembrance on such an occasion that Concord has always been a patriotic town. In the early days prior to 1762 she was engaged in French and Indian warfare. In 1775 she had two companies at Bunker Hill, Captain Gordon Hutchins's and Captain Joshua Abbott's, and part of another company, Captain Aaron Kinsman's. Concord aided in defence of the sea-coast in 1812, had men in the Mexican War, and sent men enough for a whole regiment to the War for the Union. The history of Merrimack county gives the names of nine hundred and sixteen of the last soldiers of Concord, and this list is admitted to be incomplete. The Grand Army posts decorate annually the graves of more than two hundred soldiers and sailors within the city limits.

The stately arch which the city has built to the memory of the soldiers and sailors, stands appropriately near the spot where the first recruiting tent in the state was pitched in 1861. It was within the length of its early morning shadow that the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth regiments received the state colors which they carried in the War of the Rebellion.

The monument is believed to be worthy of and appropriate to its place, worthy of the city, and an honor to the state.

OPINIONS OF THE ARCH.

General Hawley, who left on the 5 o'clock train, said, just before going away, that when the arch is finished, with the bas-reliefs and statuary, he should consider it as beau-

tiful as anything of the kind in the country, considering the size and cost.

Colonel Thomas E. Barker, of the Twelfth New Hampshire, now of Malden, Mass., expressed himself in the most emphatic terms, not only as to the appropriateness of the location, but as to the beauty and finish of the monument. Said he, as he sat looking out of the parlor window at the New Eagle hotel: "On that very spot, twenty-seven years ago, I sat on my horse and turned over to the state of New Hampshire the colors which I had brought back from the war. I can remember it well, as my wife called my attention to my horse, whose head was drooping as though mourning at parting with the colors. There is no place in the state of New Hampshire more appropriate for a soldiers' monument than the entrance to the state-house yard, and no monument so fitting as the arch beneath whose shadow so many of our boys marched to the front between '61 and '65.

This opinion expressed by Colonel Barker was heartily endorsed by the group of distinguished veterans who stood around him as he spoke, including General Michael T. Donahue, commander of the old Tenth, Colonel James E. Larkin of the Fifth, Colonel W. H. D. Cochrane of the Tenth, and Major R. O. Greenleaf of the Fourth; and the words of Colonel Barker as to the location and beauty of the monument were almost a repetition of the language used by Colonel Benson, late of the First Maine Cavalry, in the Eagle hotel.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The bells were rung for half an hour, morning, noon, and night.

The number of people on the streets is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000.

Some of the veterans who were in the marching column had n't been there before since the '60s.

The following past department commanders were pres-

ent: Larkin, Trickey, Linehan, Wyatt, Grimes, Cogswell, and Huse.

Ex-Governor Berry of Bristol, New Hampshire's old war governor, ninety-six years old last September, was one of the most conspicuous guests.

Much of the credit for the success of the affair was due to the efforts of Marshal Solon A. Carter, who made, withal, a most excellent officer.

In the park west of the city hall, Caterer A. J. Farrar furnished food and drink for many hundred hungry and thirsty people beneath canvas roofs. The bill of fare was excellent and substantial, and it was well served.

Both of the bands did excellent service. Rublee's band arrived on the early morning train, and played on the platform from 8:30 until eleven o'clock. The Third Regiment band began playing at 9 o'clock and played until noon, and both played in the procession and gave a concert during the banquet.

The old soldiers and their younger successors vied with each other in precision of step and movement, and the thousand or more men in line presented a fine appearance. The route covered was as follows: Main street to Franklin, Franklin to State, State to Capitol, Capitol to Green, Green to Pleasant, Pleasant to State, State to Thorndike, Thorndike to Main, Main to State House park.

At the dedicatory ceremonies the monument was unveiled by B. F. Morse of Penacook, representing the army, and A. S. Roundy, representing the navy. William A. Happeney was officer of the day, and Captain E. H. Dixon officer of the guard. Waldo Crockett, A. S. Roundy, and James Robinson represented the navy, and J. A. Dadmun, George P. Clark, and James T. Rooney the army. The color-bearers were Charles C. Chesley and William A. Silver.

Governor Berry had the honor of sending out during his

administration all of the New Hampshire regiments of volunteers in the War of the Rebellion except the First and Eighteenth, and the First New Hampshire Cavalry. The First New Hampshire Light Battery and three companies of sharpshooters were also sent out by him. He is emphatically the war governor of our state, and the oldest surviving war governor in our country.

The members of the platoon of police who were on duty were Capt. Gilmore, and Officers Bean, Webster, Chesley, Silsby, Little, Batchelder, Flanders, Robinson, Patch, Roach, Kelley, Green, and Moxlee. The night men were on duty in the afternoon, the following being present: Officers Sanders, Baker, Eaton, Poor, Robinson, Cole, and Flanders. City Marshal Locke and Captain Rand were actively engaged all day in looking after the crowd, and good order prevailed.

Mayor Henry W. Clapp, perhaps more than any other citizen, has reason to be congratulated on the success of the dedication. He has worked with the utmost faithfulness to secure the erection and completion of the arch, and has been devoted to the interests both of the veterans and the city. Notwithstanding the opposition and difference of opinion that he encountered, he kept straight on in the path of public duty until complete success had been attained.

ORDINANCES AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

ORDINANCES AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

PASSED DURING THE MUNICIPAL TERM ENDING

JANUARY 24, 1893.

CITY OF CONCORD,

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE INCREASING THE SALARY OF THE CITY MESSENGER.

SECTION 1. That section 1 of an ordinance passed March 31, 1888, establishing the salary of city messenger, be amended by striking out the word "five" in the second line of said section, and inserting instead thereof the word "six," so that the first part of said section shall read as follows: "The city messenger shall receive in full for his services the sum of six hundred dollars per year, payable ^{Salary \$600} per annum. ^{per annum.} monthly."

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage, and shall apply to the present municipal term of office of the city messenger.

Passed February 17, 1891.

AN ORDINANCE FIXING AND DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE RAISED FOR THE ENSUING FINANCIAL YEAR FOR THE USE OF THE CITY.

SECTION 1. There shall be raised, and there is hereby ordered to be raised, on the polls and ratable estates within said city, the sum of forty-eight thousand dollars, to defray the necessary expenses and charges of the city for the ensuing year, which, together with the sums that may be raised by taxes on railroads, and from other sources, shall be ap- ^{Annual ap-} propriated as follows: ^{ropriations for} ^{the use of the} ^{city.}

For the payment of city bonds as they may become due, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of interest on the city debt, four thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars.

For the support of the city poor, one thousand dollars.
 For the fire department, fourteen thousand dollars.
 For incidentals and land damages, five thousand dollars.
 For roads and bridges, thirty thousand dollars.
 For sidewalks and crossings, two thousand dollars.
 For repairing and recoating concrete sidewalks, one thousand dollars.
 For paving streets, twenty-five hundred dollars.
 For committee service, fourteen hundred and fifty dollars.
 For police and watch, eight thousand dollars.
 For printing and stationery, twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars.
 For printing old records of the town, two hundred and fifty dollars.
 For legal expenses, five hundred dollars.
 For Blossom Hill cemetery, and to extend the bank wall from northeast corner of Blossom Hill to northeast corner of Calvary cemetery, three thousand dollars.
 For the Old North cemetery, three hundred and fifty dollars.
 For White park, eighteen hundred dollars.
 For an addition to White park, seven hundred dollars.
 For Penacook park, three hundred and fifty dollars.
 For salaries, eighty-two hundred dollars.
 For the public library, six thousand dollars.
 For beds at Margaret Pillsbury General hospital, twelve hundred dollars.
 For decorating soldiers' graves on Memorial Day, three hundred dollars.
 For the board of health, one thousand dollars.
 For discounts and abatements, two thousand dollars.
 For a payment toward city note (part of the extraordinary highway expenses of last year), four thousand dollars.
 For support of dependent soldiers and their families, five hundred dollars.
 For renewal of fire hose, six hundred dollars.
 For repair of the ward house in Ward Six, six hundred dollars.
 For the care and improvement of Rollins park, three hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. There shall be raised in like manner the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars, for the support of schools for the ensuing year, which, together with the income from the Abial Walker fund, shall be divided among the several school districts according to the valuation thereof.

Passed March 17, 1891.

AN ORDINANCE FIXING AND DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE RAISED ON THE PROPERTY AND INHABITANTS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE GAS AND SEWERAGE PRECINCT FOR THE ENSUING FINANCIAL YEAR.

SECTION 1. There shall be raised, and there is hereby ordered to be raised, on the polls and ratable estates within the precinct of said city, the sum of nineteen thousand five hundred and forty dollars, to defray the necessary expenses and charges of the precinct for the ensuing year, which shall be appropriated as follows:

For the payment of precinct bonds, as they become due, on the precinct state-house loan, two thousand dollars.

For the payment of interest that may become due on the precinct state-house loan, fifteen hundred and sixty dollars. Annual appropriation for use of city precinct.

For the payment of interest that may become due on sewer bonds, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For lighting the streets in said precinct, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For the construction and maintenance of sewers in said precinct, seven thousand dollars.

Passed March 17, 1891.

AN ORDINANCE FIXING AND DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE RAISED ON THE TAXABLE PROPERTY AND INHABITANTS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CITY WATER PRECINCT FOR THE ENSUING FINANCIAL YEAR.

SECTION 1. There shall be raised, and there is hereby ordered to be raised, on the polls and ratable estates within the water precinct of said city, the sum of six thousand dollars, to defray the necessary expenses and charges of the water precinct for the ensuing year, which shall be appropriated as follows: Annual appropriation for use of city water precinct.

For water for hydrant service, six thousand dollars.

Passed March 17, 1891.

AN ORDINANCE FIXING AND DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE RAISED ON THE TAXABLE PROPERTY AND INHABITANTS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE PENACOOK SEWERAGE PRECINCT FOR THE ENSUING FINANCIAL YEAR.

SECTION 1. There shall be raised, and there is hereby ordered to be raised, on the polls and ratable estates within the Penacook sewerage precinct, the sum of fifteen hundred and forty dollars, to defray the necessary expenses and

charges of said precinct for the ensuing financial year, which shall be applied as follows:

Annual ap-
propriation for
use of Penacook
sewerage pre-
cinct. For the payment of the sum becoming due in accordance with an ordinance creating a sinking fund, five hundred dollars.

For the payment of interest that may become due on the precinct bonds, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For the repair of sewers, two hundred dollars.

Passed March 17, 1891.

AN ORDINANCE IN AMENDMENT OF SEC. 21 OF CHAP. 17 OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES, IN REGARD TO THE SALARY OF THE STEWARD OF PIONEER STEAMER COMPANY.

SECTION 1. That section 21 of chapter 17 of the Revised Ordinances be amended by inserting after the words "thirty dollars per annum," in the fifth line, the following: "and when performing the duties of janitor of the building, he shall receive an additional sum of forty-five dollars per annum," so that the first part of the section shall read,—“Stewards for Pioneer steamer company and engine companies Nos. 2 and 3 shall be appointed by the mayor and aldermen, and shall receive for all services performed by them in that capacity the following sums: For Pioneer steamer company, thirty dollars per annum, and when performing the duties of janitor of the building, he shall receive an additional sum of forty-five dollars per annum.”

Salary \$75,
when perform-
ing the duties
of janitor.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage, and shall apply to the present year.

Passed March 17, 1891.

AN ORDINANCE FIXING AND DETERMINING AN AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE RAISED FOR THE CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR FOR THE USE OF THE CITY.

SECTION 1. There shall be raised, and there is hereby ordered to be raised, on the polls and ratable estates within said city, the sum of four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, which shall be appropriated as follows:

School text-
books. For providing public school text-books and school supplies, agreeably to the act of the legislature passed July 30, 1889, four thousand dollars.

Street sprink-
ler. For the purchase of a new street sprinkler, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Passed April 21, 1891.

AN ORDINANCE IN AMENDMENT OF AN ORDINANCE PASSED JANUARY 13, 1891, ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE APPROPRIATING A SUM NOT EXCEEDING TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, FOR THE ERECTION OF A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT OR MEMORIAL."

SECTION 1. That the ordinance passed January 13, 1891, entitled "An ordinance appropriating a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars for the erection of a 'soldiers' monument or memorial,'" is hereby amended by striking out section three of said ordinance, and inserting in place thereof the following: Amending ordinance appropriating money for soldiers' monument or memorial.

"SECTION 3. The mayor, three members of the board of aldermen and three members of the common council, whose term of office begins on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1891, together with three citizen taxpayers, to be severally appointed hereafter by the mayor, and three veteran soldiers, to be selected by the Grand Army posts of the city, shall be a committee, of which the mayor shall be chairman, to carry into effect the purposes of this ordinance; and such committee shall have full power to determine the site, procure and agree upon the plans, accept proposals, and sign contracts for the construction and erection, and make all necessary arrangements for the appropriate dedication of such monument or memorial upon completion." Committee to carry into effect the purposes of ordinance.

Passed April 21, 1891.

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR A LOAN TO THE CITY.

SECTION 1. That whereas the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated on January 13, 1891, to defray the cost of building a soldiers' and sailors' monument or memorial, to be located and built agreeably to the provisions of an ordinance of that date, therefore the city treasurer is hereby authorized to borrow for that purpose, on the credit of the city, the said sum of twenty thousand dollars, and bonds of the city shall be issued therefor, signed by the mayor and city treasurer, and countersigned by the city clerk, as provided in the ordinance relating to loans. Said bonds shall be in the usual form, bearing such date and such rate of interest, not exceeding four per cent. per annum, as the mayor and city treasurer shall determine, and shall be made payable, five thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1897, five thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1898, five thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1899, and five thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1900. Said bonds shall be exempt from taxation when owned by residents of Concord. Loan of \$20,000 for soldiers' and sailors' monument or memorial. Issue of bonds. Rate of interest. When payable. Exemption.

Passed May 19, 1891.

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 18 OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES,
RELATING TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Amending chapter 18 of Revised Ordinances, relating to fire department. SECTION 1. That chapter eighteen of the Revised Ordinances is hereby amended by striking out sections one and twelve of said chapter, and inserting in place thereof the following sections:

Fire companies. "SECTION 1. The fire department shall consist of a chief engineer, six assistant engineers (three of whom shall reside within the precinct), and engine-men, hose-men, and hook-and-ladder-men, to be divided into companies as follows: Steamer Kearsarge No. 2 and hose, sixteen men, including an engineer, and one engineer and one fireman for relief steamer; steamer Eagle No. 1 and hose, fifteen men, including an engineer. Hose companies Nos. 2 and 3, thirteen men each; Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, twenty men; steamer Pioneer No. 3, not less than twenty nor more than forty men; Engine companies Nos. 2 and 3, not less than twenty nor more than thirty men each; and a steward and assistant steward for the central fire station. The appointment of said engineers and other members of the department shall be made by the mayor and aldermen in the month of January annually; *provided, however*, that vacancies may be filled at any time. The said engineers shall constitute the board of engineers, and shall perform the duties and exercise the powers of fire wards. No person shall be appointed a member of either of the aforesaid companies, excepting Engine Company No. 2, who is less than twenty-one or more than sixty-five years of age.

Number of men.

By whom appointed.

Age of members.

Annual pay. "SECTION 12. The annual pay of members of the department shall be as follows: Chief engineer, two hundred dollars; within the precinct, assistant engineers, one hundred dollars each, engineers of steamers, one hundred and fifteen dollars each, members of steamer, hose, and hook and ladder companies, sixty dollars each; outside the precinct, Engine companies Nos. 2 and 3, two hundred and forty dollars each, and Pioneer Steamer Company No. 3, five hundred dollars, said sums to be divided among the members as each company shall direct; assistant engineer at Penacook, fifteen dollars; assistant engineers at East and West Concord, ten dollars each. The steward of the central fire station shall receive six hundred dollars per annum for his services as steward, and two hundred dollars additional for his services as superintendent of the fire alarm, payable monthly, together with the use of a tenement provided by said city. The assistant steward shall receive six hundred dollars per annum for his services, payable monthly."

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage, and shall apply to the pay of members of said companies during the present municipal year.

Passed June 16, 1891.

AN ORDINANCE MODIFYING THE LIMITS OF THE WATER PRECINCT AS NOW ESTABLISHED.

SECTION 1. That the limits of the water precinct as now established are hereby modified by excluding from said precinct all the territory that is situated in that part of School District No. 20 in Ward One of said city lying and modified. ^{Limits of water precinct} situate north of the Contoocook river.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage.

Passed August 18, 1891.

AN ORDINANCE IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER XXI OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES, RELATING TO THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS.

SECTION 1. That section 1 of chapter 21 of the Revised Ordinances be amended by striking out the word "six" and inserting in place thereof the word "eight." ^{Number of commissioners.}

SEC. 2. That said chapter be further amended by striking out the first eight lines of section 2 and inserting in place thereof the following: "The mayor and aldermen, in the month of March, 1892, shall appoint four commissioners, two for a term of three years each, and two for a term of four years each; and thereafterwards annually, in the month of March, shall appoint two commissioners for a term of four years each, in the places of those whose terms of office expire at that time. Whenever a vacancy in the board of commissioners shall occur from any cause, it shall be filled by an appointment by the mayor and aldermen; and the person so appointed shall hold office for the balance of the term he is appointed to fill." ^{When elected.} ^{Length of term.} ^{Vacancies, how filled.}

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage.

Passed October 20, 1891.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING A TEMPORARY LOAN FOR BRIDGE RE-BUILDING.

The city treasurer is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the city, such sums of money as may be needed to pay for the re-building of the Lower bridge over the Merrimack river, not exceeding in all the sum of twenty-five thousand. ^{Loan of \$25,000.}

Term, six months. sand dollars, for a term not exceeding six months, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, the notes which shall be given therefor to be executed in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance relating thereto.

Rate of interest. Passed November 17, 1891.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING A TEMPORARY LOAN FOR WATER-WORKS.

Loan, \$100,000. The city treasurer is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the city, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the enlargement and improvement of the city water-works the present season, not exceeding in all the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for a term not exceeding six months, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, the notes which are given therefor to be executed in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance relating thereto.

Term, six months.

Rate of interest. Passed November 17, 1891.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING A LOAN TO ENLARGE AND IMPROVE THE CITY WATER-WORKS.

Loan, \$200,000. SECTION 1. That the city treasurer be and hereby is authorized to borrow, on the credit of the city, such sums as may be necessary and needed, to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand (\$200,000) dollars, for the payment of the cost of enlargement and improvement of the city water-works, agreeably to a resolution of the city council passed May 28, 1891.

Issue of bonds. SEC. 2. That said sum, or such part thereof as may be required for the purpose aforesaid, shall be raised by said city by the issue of its bonds, under its municipal seal, signed by the mayor and city treasurer and countersigned by the city clerk, of such denominations and form, and of such date, and at such rate of interest, not exceeding four per cent. per annum, as the mayor and city treasurer may determine, and payable thirty years from date.

Rate of interest.

Term.

Exemption. SEC. 3. That all of said bonds that shall be owned by citizens of said city of Concord shall be exempt from taxation, as provided in chapter 53 section 11 of the General Laws.

Passed November 17, 1891.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING A LOAN FOR THE PURPOSE OF REFUNDING CERTAIN WATER PRECINCT BONDS.

SECTION 1. That the city treasurer be and hereby is authorized to borrow, on the credit of the city, a sum of money not exceeding two hundred thousand (\$200,000) dollars, for the payment of the water precinct bonds maturing April 1, 1892. Loan of \$200,000 for refunding water precinct bonds.

SEC. 2. That said sum, or such part thereof as may be required for the purpose aforesaid, shall be raised by said city by the issue of its bonds, under its municipal seal, signed by the mayor and city treasurer and countersigned by the city clerk, of such denominations and form, and of such date, and at such rate of interest, not exceeding four per cent. per annum, as the mayor and city treasurer may determine, and payable thirty years from date. Issue of bonds.
Rate of interest.
Term.

SEC. 3. That all of said bonds that shall be owned by citizens of said city of Concord shall be exempt from taxation, as provided in chapter 53 section 11 of the General Laws. Exemption.

Passed November 17, 1891.

AN ORDINANCE FIXING AND DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE RAISED FOR THE ENSUING FINANCIAL YEAR FOR THE USE OF THE CITY.

SECTION 1. There shall be raised, and there is hereby ordered to be raised, on the polls and ratable estates within said city, the sum of forty-two thousand dollars, to defray the necessary expenses and charges of the city for the ensuing year, which, together with the sums that may be raised by taxes on railroads and from other sources, shall be appropriated as follows: Annual appropriations for the use of the city.

For the payment of city bonds as they become due, twelve thousand dollars.

For the payment of interest on the city debt, three thousand five hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

For the support of city poor, one thousand dollars.

For the fire department, fourteen thousand dollars.

For incidentals and land damages, five thousand dollars.

For roads and bridges, thirty thousand dollars.

For sidewalks and crossings, two thousand dollars.

For repairs to concrete sidewalks, fifteen hundred dollars.

For street paving, one thousand dollars.

For laying rubble to protect Lower bridge, fifteen hundred dollars.

For committee service, fourteen hundred and ten dollars.
 For police and watch, eight thousand dollars.
 For printing and stationery, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
 For legal expenses, eight hundred dollars.
 For Blossom Hill cemetery, three thousand dollars.
 For extending bank wall on street line east of Calvary cemetery, eight hundred dollars.
 For Old North cemetery, three hundred and fifty dollars.
 For renewal of fence at West Concord cemetery, one hundred and fifty dollars.
 For White park, twenty-five hundred dollars.
 For Penacook park, four hundred and fifty dollars.
 For salaries, eight thousand two hundred dollars.
 For public library, six thousand dollars.
 For beds at Margaret Pillsbury General hospital, two thousand dollars.
 For decorating soldiers' graves on Memorial Day, three hundred dollars.
 For board of health, one thousand dollars.
 For discounts and abatements, two thousand dollars.
 For aid to dependent soldiers and their families, five hundred dollars.
 For adapting voting-places to the use of the new ballot law and procuring ballots, six hundred dollars.
 For public school text-books and school supplies, four thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. There shall be raised in like manner the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars, for the support of schools for the ensuing year, which, together with the income from the Abial Walker fund, shall be divided among the several school districts according to the valuation thereof.

Passed March 15, 1892.

AN ORDINANCE FIXING AND DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE RAISED ON THE PROPERTY AND INHABITANTS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE GAS AND SEWERAGE PRECINCT FOR THE ENSUING FINANCIAL YEAR.

SECTION 1. There shall be raised, and there is hereby ordered to be raised, on the polls and ratable estates within the precinct of said city, the sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars, to defray the necessary expenses and charges of the precinct for the ensuing year, which shall be appropriated as follows:

Annual appropriation for use of city precinct.

For the payment of precinct bonds as they may become due on the precinct state-house loan, two thousand dollars.

For the payment of interest as it becomes due on the precinct state-house loan, fourteen hundred and forty dollars.

For the payment of interest on the sewer bonds of the precinct, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For lighting the streets in said precinct, nine thousand dollars.

For the construction and maintenance of sewers in said precinct, two thousand dollars.

Passed March 15, 1892.

AN ORDINANCE FIXING AND DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE RAISED ON THE TAXABLE PROPERTY AND INHABITANTS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CITY WATER PRECINCT FOR THE ENSUING FINANCIAL YEAR.

SECTION 1. There shall be raised, and there is hereby ordered to be raised, on the polls and ratable estates within the water precinct of said city, the sum of six thousand dollars, which shall be appropriated as follows: Annual appropriation for use of water precinct.

For water for hydrant service, six thousand dollars.

Passed March 15, 1892.

AN ORDINANCE FIXING AND DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE RAISED IN THE PENACOOK SEWERAGE PRECINCT FOR THE ENSUING FINANCIAL YEAR.

SECTION 1. There shall be raised, and there is hereby ordered to be raised, on the polls and ratable estates within the Penacook sewerage precinct, the sum of fourteen hundred and forty dollars, to defray the necessary expenses and charges of said precinct for the ensuing year, which shall be applied as follows: Annual appropriation for use of Penacook sewerage precinct.

For the payment of the sum becoming due in accordance with an ordinance creating a sinking fund, five hundred dollars.

For the payment of interest that will become due on the bonds of said precinct, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For the repair of sewers, one hundred dollars.

Passed March 15, 1892.

AN ORDINANCE INCREASING THE SALARY OF THE COMMISSIONER OF
HIGHWAYS.

SECTION 1. That the annual salary of commissioner of highways is hereby increased from twelve hundred dollars to fourteen hundred dollars.

Salary \$1,400. SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage, and apply to the present municipal term.

Passed March 15, 1892.

AN ORDINANCE SUPPLEMENTARY TO AN ORDINANCE PASSED NOVEMBER
17, 1891, AS TO REFUNDING BONDS.

That the bonds of the city authorized by an ordinance passed on the 17th of November, 1891, for the payment of the water precinct bonds maturing on the 1st of April, 1892, shall be issued for the aggregate principal sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and shall bear date the 1st of January, 1892, and be payable to the bearer thereof in thirty years from the said date, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year, upon presentation of the coupons attached to such bonds respectively.

Issue of bonds. Date and term. Rate of interest. When payable.

Passed March 29, 1892.

AN ORDINANCE SUPPLEMENTARY TO AN ORDINANCE PASSED ON THE
17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1891, AS TO ISSUE OF WATER BONDS.

That the bonds of the city authorized by an ordinance passed on the 17th of November, 1891, for the payment of the cost of enlargement and improvement of the city water-works, shall be issued from time to time, as the money shall be required for the purposes, for the aggregate sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and shall bear date the 1st of January, 1892, and be payable to the bearer thereof in thirty years from the said date, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year, upon presentation of the coupons attached to such bonds respectively.

Issue of bonds. Date and term. Rate of interest. When payable.

Passed March 29, 1892.

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR A LOAN OF FORTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR PENACOOK SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

SECTION 1. That the treasurer of said city is hereby authorized to procure by loan, on the credit of the city, the sum of forty-five hundred dollars, for the purpose of defraying the cost of completing the system of sewerage in Penacook sewerage precinct. Loan, \$4,500.

SEC. 2. Bonds of said city shall be issued for said loan, signed by the mayor and treasurer and countersigned by the city clerk, as provided in the ordinance relating thereto. Said bonds shall be dated July 1, 1892, and shall be numbered consecutively from forty-four to fifty-two inclusive, and shall be for the sum of five hundred dollars each. Bond numbered "44" shall be due and payable on the 1st day of July, 1914, and thereafter annually, on the 1st day of July in each year, one of said bonds, in their order as numbered, shall be due and payable. Said bonds shall have coupons for the semi-annual interest attached, payable on the 1st day of July and January in each year during the term the bonds run, at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Said bonds shall be exempt from taxation when owned by residents of Concord. Issue of bonds.
Date.
Numbers.
\$500 each.
When payable.
Coupons.
When payable.
Rate of interest.
Exemption.

SEC. 3. All money paid on account of said bonds, whether as principal or interest, shall be charged to said Penacook sewerage precinct. A sum sufficient to pay the interest accruing on said bonds shall be raised by an annual tax on the property and polls of said Penacook sewerage precinct, as provided by law. The sum of five hundred dollars per year, for the nine years commencing in 1914, shall be raised by an annual tax on the property and polls of said precinct, to pay said bonds as they mature. Annual tax for interest.
Annual tax of \$500, to pay bonds as they mature.

SEC. 4. The treasurer is authorized to invite proposals for the sale of said bonds hereby authorized, and such bids as seem for the best interest of the city shall be accepted by him, provided the same is approved by the mayor. Proposals for sale of bonds.

Passed April 19, 1892.

AN ORDINANCE ENLARGING THE FIRE PRECINCT.

SECTION 1. That the fire precinct for said city, as established by an ordinance passed June 10, 1890, entitled "An ordinance enlarging the limits of the fire precinct," is hereby enlarged so as to include all the territory situated within the square formed by Maple, Union, Center, and State streets in said city. Territory included in enlargement of fire precinct.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage.
Passed April 19, 1892.

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE WEST CONCORD SEWERAGE PRECINCT.

SECTION 1. A sewerage precinct for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the village of West Concord, in said city, as authorized by the act of the legislature entitled "An act in amendment of the charter of the city of Concord, approved June 27, 1857," is hereby fixed and established as follows: Said precinct shall be known as the West Concord sewerage precinct, and shall embrace all the territory, together with its inhabitants, within the following described limits, to wit:

Name of precinct.

Limits of precinct.

Beginning at an elm tree, designated by a bench mark cut thereon, located on the west shore near the northerly end of the old channel of the Merrimack river, on land of George W. Brown, and running in a straight line westerly across land of said Brown, also land of Concord Land and Water Power company, to the southeasterly corner of the West Concord cemetery; thence along the southerly line of said cemetery to its southwesterly corner; thence in a straight line across the highway leading from Concord to Penacook, and across land belonging to the heirs of William T. Clough and the track of the Concord & Claremont R. R. to the northeasterly corner of land of Edward S. Parmenter; thence by the northerly line of said Parmenter's land to the northwest corner of his property; from this point southerly, by the westerly boundary of said Parmenter's land and land of George F. Parmenter and Daniel Crowley, to a point on said boundary line 200 feet northerly of Hutchins street; thence westerly, in a line paralleled to said Hutchins street and the West Parish road, to the westerly boundary of land of Patrick Ryan; thence southerly along the stone wall forming said boundary to the highway; thence across said highway and along the westerly side of the roadway leading to the dam of the Concord water-works to said dam; thence in a straight line along the westerly rail of said dam and to a point 300 feet southerly of High street; thence easterly and southerly on a line paralleled to said High street, to a point 550 feet westerly from the center of the track of the Concord & Claremont R. R.; thence southerly on a line paralleled to said railroad to the southerly line of Ward 3; thence easterly along said line to a point 500 feet westerly of the center of the track of the Northern R. R.; thence northerly on a line paralleled with said Northern railroad track to the old channel of the Merrimack river; thence northerly along said channel to the point first mentioned.

SEC. 2. All the provisions of chapter 22 of the Revised