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France in the Huguenots, who left all after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Huguenots of Elsass, Protestant by faith, by birth and race of that Teuton strain which filled the province, combining in some sort the better qualities of the two nations between which Elsass lies as a frontier province. German to the core, leaving his home for a faith condemned in France, abandoning a German province recently torn from the German Empire and now restored, the first Beaver founded in Chester County, (Pennsylvania), about 1740, a new line, which had about it in the making, the resolution, the endurance and the high faith which in three wars was to distinguish its members." This ancestor, by name George Beaver, was one of the passengers in the "good ship Friendship," which left Holland in 1744, and landed her living freight in Pennsylvania. He was well equipped, both mentally and physically, to meet the demands of life in the New World. He chose farming as an occupation and resolutely bent his energies to the task of making for himself and his little family, who accompanied him, a comfortable home. Like most of his compeers and associates, pioneers in the American wilderness, he took a hand in the Indian wars, battling, like them, not so much for conquest as for peaceable existence in the region they had wrested from Nature, after many hardships and sore trials. A son and namesake of this hardy pioneer was stirred to the heart by the resolve of his compatriots to throw off the yoke of England, and "was among the first to shoulder his musket for the independence of the colonies," bearing himself with conspicuous courage and fortitude through the weary and terrific struggle which culminated in the birth of the Republic. At the close of hostilities he settled in Franklin County, Pa., and there married Catharine Kieffer, the sister of an army comrade. One of the children born to this union was Peter Beaver, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Peter Beaver inherited many of the sturdy traits of character which had long distinguished his ancestors on both sides. He mastered the useful trade of tanner and afterwards removing from Franklin to Lebanon County, engaged in commercial pursuits. He was a devout Christian and seems to have cared more for the care of souls than for the making of his fortune, as he never acquired riches, although he did acquire what he regarded as far more precious, viz: a profound influence in the community, not only as a respected merchant, but also as a successful preacher of the Methodist Church, in which he was duly "set apart" as a Deacon and Elder. He married a Miss Gilbert, of a Pennsylvania Dutch family, and at his death left

JAMES A. BEAVER.

GENERAL JAMES ADDAMS BEAVER, Governor of Pennsylvania, was born at Millerstown, Perry County, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1837. General Beaver, himself a soldier of undaunted courage and brilliant service, comes of a fighting family. "For a century and a half," says Colonel Frank A. Burr, his biographer, "no war had been fought on the Continent in which its members had not played their share, and it has been their lot to win in each great wave of religious and national agitation, leading * * * friends and townsmen conspicuous for resolution and bravery. Its coming to this country was in that extraordinary emigration which transferred to America and England the best of

six sons, George, Samuel and Jacob, all deceased, and Peter, Jesse and Thomas, still living. Both George and Jesse each in turn represented Perry County, Pa., in the State Legislature; and Thomas, for many years a member of the great dry goods house of Barcroft, Beaver & Co., one of the pioneers in the wholesale trade in Philadelphia, and also an iron-master of wealth and prominence, has likewise held political office. Both he and his brother Jesse are now respected residents of Danville, Pa. Jacob, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Lebanon County, Pa., in 1805. Following the example of his parent he engaged in mercantile pursuits, going into business in early manhood, at Millerstown, where his brother Thomas subsequently became associated with him as partner. Together they conducted a general merchandising business, and being among the first to avail themselves of the completion of the Pennsylvania Canal, derived considerable additional profit from heavy shipments of grain. "Jacob Beaver married Ann Eliza Addams, whose father, Abraham Addams, had come from Berks to Perry County about the year 1811, and purchased a tract of land, upon part of which Millerstown grew up. The greater part of this purchase is still in the family. At the upper end of Millerstown stands a large stone house, which, in its time, was considered a stately mansion. This Abraham Addams built, and here he spent his last days. The Addamses made themselves a place in the history of Pennsylvania. John, brother of Abraham, commanded one of the two brigades of Pennsylvania militia ordered to rendezvous at York during the War of 1812. Another brother, William, was a member of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Congresses, making an honorable record as an intelligent and faithful legislator." The family of Jacob and Ann Eliza Beaver consisted of two sons and two daughters. James Addams Beaver was the third child and eldest son. His mother, left a widow three years after his birth, married, in 1845, the Rev. S. H. McDonald, of Millerstown, and, in 1846, removed with her husband and children to Belleville, Mifflin County. James began his education in the district school at Millerstown, and continued it at home "under the genial, developing influence of a good step-father, who was an exemplary Christian and a scholar." His health was not robust, and his gentle, loving mother, fearing that he might not prove physically equal to rugged pursuits, watched over his studies with the deepest solicitude, guiding and encouraging him in their mastery, and tenderly leading him onward to that excellence which she fondly hoped would qualify him for a professional career. The years

1850, 1851 and 1852 were thus spent at home in preparing for the academic course later on. As a resident in a farming country the lad was no stranger to manual labor. Such tasks as he was adequate to perform were entered upon willingly and were carried on with zeal and judgment. An occasional dollar thus earned delighted the heart of the mother, proud of her boy's industry, no less than it lightened the lad's task, often covering a whole day's exertion under a broiling sun. In 1852, with improved health, he was entered at Pine Grove Academy. His progress, when stimulated by rivalry with other boys, was extremely rapid, and at the age of seventeen he successfully passed examination for admission to the junior class of Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, where he was graduated with his class in 1856, taking his Bachelor's degree with honor before he had completed his eighteenth year. It is worthy of mention here that of the fifty-six members of this class, twenty-two took an active part in the War of the Rebellion. "Leaving college, young Beaver settled at Bellefonte, and entered the law office of Hon. H. N. McAllister, a distinguished lawyer of that place, who died while a member of the Convention which framed the new Constitution of Pennsylvania. He applied himself with such assiduity to his studies, that when he had barely reached his majority he was admitted to the bar of Centre County. He was so thoroughly grounded in the principles of the law, so pains-taking in his work, so ready in speech and forcible in argument, that he at once made an impression, and was accounted a good lawyer of more than ordinary promise. His preceptor, recognizing his merit, and having need of such assistance as he could render in a large and important practice, took him into partnership. Despite the disparity of years, the partners found in each other genial companionship, which ripened into a friendship of great warmth. Their relations were destined to become even more close after the junior partner had won distinction in the field." The opening of the Civil War found the young lawyer holding the rank and commission of Second Lieutenant in the Bellefonte Fencibles, a company of militia, which he had joined a year or two previous, and the commander of which, Captain Andrew G. Curtin, soon became famous as Pennsylvania's "War Governor." When the firing on Fort Sumter aroused the loyal North, no man's heart thrilled with a purer patriotism than that which beat in the bosom of the young militia officer, now by election promoted to the First Lieutenancy of his company. Writing to his beloved mother on April 17, 1861, when already under orders for the front, and unable to see her, he said:

"You have doubtless anticipated the action I have taken in the present alarming condition of our National affairs, and I hope I know my mother too well to suppose that she would counsel any other course than the one which I have taken. I can almost imagine that I hear you saying, 'My son, do your duty,' and I hope no other feeling than that of duty urges me on. If I know my own heart, duty—my duty first and above all to God, my duty to humanity, my duty to my country and my duty to posterity—all point in one and the same direction. Need I say that that direction points to the defence of our Nation in this hour of her peril?" Noble and patriotic woman that she was, that mother replied, commending her son's prompt action and cheering him with her blessing. In the light of his subsequent military career his three months' service with the Fencibles was a mere trifle, yet it was weighty, inasmuch as it tested and sealed the young officer's devotion to his country. As Company H. of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Frederick S. Stumbaugh, commanding, the Bellefonte Fencibles were mustered into the service of the United States on April 21, 1861, and on the evening of the same day were dispatched by rail to Washington. The burning of the bridge at Cockeysville, Md., by the rebels, prevented further progress, and the command was ordered to return to York. While here Lieut. Beaver was detached from his company by special order, and appointed Adjutant of the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. At his own request and to the delight of his men, who could not bear to lose their favorite, this appointment was cancelled. After varied services, of a useful, but not dangerous character, and having once sniffed battle at Falling Waters, where General Patterson engaged the enemy in the first fight of the war, the term of the "Second" expired; and at Harrisburg on the 26th of July, it was duly mustered out. Lieutenant Beaver lost no time in getting back again into military harness—this time "for the war." Joining Thomas Welsh, of Lancaster County, and J. M. Kilbourne, of Potter County, he took a leading part in the work of organizing the Forty-fifth Regiment, which occupied the warm weather period of 1861. On October 18, 1861, this command was mustered into the service, and Lieutenant Beaver was raised by election to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, his two associates in the order named above, being chosen respectively, Colonel and Major. On October 21, the "Forty-fifth" left camp for Washington. About a month later it started for Fortress Monroe, whence, on December 6 it sailed for Port Royal, S. C. Ordered by General Sherman to occupy the Sea Islands, Colonel Welsh

divided his regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Beaver, with Companies A, C, D, E and I, relieved the "Seventy-ninth New York" at Fort Walker. In January, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Beaver with his five companies relieved the "Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania," and part of the "Seventh Connecticut," at Hilton Head Island, a position of great importance. Subsequently, the regiment being ordered to guard the military railroad from Acquia Creek to Fredericksburg and beyond, Colonel Welsh and two companies took position at the Creek, and Lieutenant-Colonel Beaver was sent with the remainder of the command to Brooke's Station. The duty at this post was neither pleasant nor exciting, therefore it was not strange that the ambitious young officer readily exchanged it for one promising service in a more active field, far more congenial despite the added risk. In response to President Lincoln's call for 600,000 volunteers, a regiment was raised in Centre County, Pa., and the leading citizens of that place joined the company officers in asking Governor Curtin to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Beaver to the command. Notwithstanding the recent order of the War Department prohibiting the acceptance of new commands by officers then in the service, the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Beaver, through the influence of Governor Curtin, was made an exception, and on September 3, he resigned the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the "Forty-fifth" to enter upon his new duties as Colonel. The regiment was completed and organized September 8, and within a few hours was guarding twelve miles of the North-eastern Central Railway, which was in danger from the cavalry of Lee, who was then threatening Pennsylvania. In the great battle of Antietam, Colonel Beaver's regiment was not engaged, although within hearing of the conflict. Among the 30,000 left upon this bloody field was Lieutenant J. Gilbert Beaver, Colonel Beaver's younger and only brother, who was killed while valiantly leading his men right into the enemy's works. The two had always regarded each other with deep affection, and it was not the least cruel of the fortunes of war that assigned the survivor to such urgent duty on the day of his brother's burial, as to prevent his being present at the sad and simple rites. Colonel Beaver's fine touches in the management and disciplining of his men raised them to such a high state of perfection that they became one of the wonders of the army. Within three months a style and efficiency had been acquired which led to their being mistaken by experts for "regulars." In the Fredericksburg campaign the "One Hundred and Forty-eighth" was ordered to the front, and reaching Washington after midnight, December 10, march-

ed five miles to join the Army of the Potomac, and then for five days pressed forward through drenching rains and over almost impassable roads, anxious to be in time to participate in the impending battle. Again they were disappointed, for by the time the regiment had reached Falmouth on the 18th, Fredericksburg had already passed into history. But there was gallant service in store for this well-disciplined and plucky command. Following the repulse of Burnside in his "matchless, but fruitless" attempts at victory, the army went into winter quarters. The One Hundred and Forty-eighth was now assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, commanded by the dashing and valiant Hancock. Colonel Beaver was delighted. His opinion of General Hancock, written at this time, shows how carefully he studied his surroundings and those with whom he was brought into personal contact. "Our division commander, General Hancock, is one of the best officers of this army," said he, "and, as we are but little interested in those who are beyond our own division, I feel very much disposed to rejoice that we have found a man of so much experience, nerve and decision." Little else occupied his attention during these three months of enforced idleness, than the disciplining of his command, which reached such a state of perfection as to elicit the most flattering compliments. Proud of his men and their success, Colonel Beaver within eighteen months thrice declined the Brigadier-General's command in order to remain with them. He looked upon "wire-pulling for promotion," as too utterly contemptible to be considered. Of Hooker, who succeeded Burnside, he wrote: "General Hooker is proceeding with a degree of caution and prudence which do him great credit, and seem to deny the general impression that he is rash and impetuous." His sentiments in the face of imminent danger are thus expressed in a letter to his mother: "I do not despair of my country's future. God is indeed trying us with fire, but it is the fire which purifies, and if the Nation comes out of the crucible refined, purified, sanctified, what are thousands of lives and millions of treasure compared with the new birth. Oh, mother, if my life can atone for any National evil; if I were satisfied that the result of this struggle is to be union, purity, liberty, how gladly I would resign life!" A few days after this letter was written, Colonel Beaver and his men were moving forward to their baptism of blood at Chancellorsville. On Sunday, the second day of the battle, this came. Hooker, who had ordered a brigade of the First Division of the Second Corps to arrest the advance of Stuart, who was carrying out Stonewall Jackson's plan of turning the Union

right, saw the regiment early in the morning, moving from the abatis where it had been lying all night awaiting an attack from the front, and learning that it was Colonel Beaver's, immediately ordered it to occupy a wood already full of Stuart's Confederate troops, with whom an engagement began almost immediately, at close range. "The fight had barely opened when a volley enflamed the exposed regiment pushed into the jaws of the rebel advance." Almost at the first fire Colonel Beaver fell, hit hard below the waistband. To himself and to all about him the wound seemed mortal, but he declined the services of those who sprang to his assistance, saying: "Go to your places, it will be time enough to bury the dead when the battle is over." An hour later he learned from one of the division operating staff, Dr. George L. Potter, of Bellefonte, that a gutta-percha pencil—which had been smashed to atoms—had turned the ball from its course, causing it to plough a great track through the fleshy part of the abdomen only, and thus saved injury to the intestines. All day the regiment swayed to and fro with the fortunes of war, never leaving the fatal wood until night, by which time one hundred and twenty-five of its number had been killed and wounded. But it had held its own all day, and won not only glory for itself, but the highest official praise for its gallant Colonel. Obligated to leave the field, Colonel Beaver was removed to his home at Bellefonte, yet before his wound had fairly closed he was again at Harrisburg for orders. He was dissuaded with difficulty from rejoining his command, but as a sort of compromise was placed in command at Camp Curtin, where, in response to Lincoln's call for 120,000 troops, thousands of emergency men were assembling for the purpose of driving Lee's army out of Pennsylvania. Here Colonel Beaver rendered most efficient service in organizing and pushing forward the new troops. By June 27th he was able to mount his horse, for the first time since being wounded, but although he sought to be relieved that he might join his regiment, he was held back until the middle of July, when, by special order, his request was granted. On this occasion Major General Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, tendered him his earnest thanks for his valuable services in the organization of troops, performed "while absent from duty on leave, on account of wounds received in battle." Nearly a score of years later General Couch, referring to Colonel Beaver's devotion to duty at this time, said: "He was a soldier who could be trusted morning, noon and night." After rejoining his command, Colonel Beaver participated with it in all the opera-

tions in which the Second Corps was engaged. In the engagement at Auburn Mills, October 14, 1863, he narrowly escaped death, one ball from a sharpshooter's rifle piercing his saddle and another destroying the canteen which swung from his shoulder. At the battle of Bristow Station, "the shortest, sharpest and cleanest fight of the war," he was present and took an active part. He impressed Warren as he had Hooker, and the former regarded him as "a real leader," and as "having no superior" even in that excellent corps. With his brave and finely disciplined command, he followed the fortunes of the Second Corps through all its brilliant campaigns, his men constantly occupying "an exposed point on an exposed corps." Although present and in line in the Wilderness he escaped attack. From the Wilderness to Spottsylvania he was frequently entrusted with perilous services, all of which he carried forward with zeal, discretion and bravery, as well as success. In the hot fighting on the Po, May 10, 1864, the "One Hundred and Fifty-eighth" lost one hundred and seventy-five men. "Colonel Beaver's share in the difficult and hazardous retreat of the two brigades (of Barlow's Division) across a deep stream in the face of the advancing enemy, lay in so handling his regiment that it came in safety from a field in which superior forces had surrounded it on three sides, while the woods through which his retreat lay were on fire." His coolness and bravery were constantly conspicuous, as was also his tender regard for the wounded. In the brave and bloody charge ordered by Grant, which broke the rebel line at Spottsylvania, Colonel Beaver and his men signally distinguished themselves, at a heavy loss to the command. While they were yet in the fight, a Confederate officer pushed through the struggling mass, and surrendered to Colonel Beaver. It was General George H. Stuart. On May 13th Colonel Beaver was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Corps. He reported to General Barlow as ordered, but asked to be allowed to decline the honor, as he preferred to remain with his own men. In reply to Barlow's question as to when he would be willing to take a brigade he replied: "When the losses of war leave me the ranking officer of the brigade in which my regiment is serving." In these early May operations Beaver's regiment had lost nearly four hundred killed, wounded and missing—almost half the command. In the assault at Cold Harbor, Beaver and his gallant men were again conspicuous for their bravery and success; and when General Brooke fell, he left Colonel Beaver in command of the brigade, with orders to push into the enemy's

works. The latter made a rush for the salient, but before he reached it the enemy's supports crowded in and the attacking force fell back. In the face of the converging fire of a long line of works, and, as General Hancock testified, "with a gallantry rarely exhibited under such circumstances," the Union troops "faced to the enemy within a short distance of his line, and held their ground until they had constructed with their bayonets and hands a cover which enabled them to hold on permanently." Colonel Beaver while conversing with an aide, Captain J. B. Brady, was struck by a spent ball which had passed through the latter's body. A few minutes later while talking to Colonel Morris of the Seventh New York, the latter fell dead—shot through the heart. In an hour's fighting Hancock's corps lost 3,024 men—the "One Hundred and Fifty-eighth" having its full share of casualties. At Petersburg, June 16, 1864, Beaver commanded a brigade, and when Grant ordered the assault he got his men together, gave the necessary instructions and then, in person, led them in the charge, being first over the Union works. His men had every confidence in him, and with a shout they swept over the plain under his lead amidst a perfect shower of shot and shell. "Just as the charge was at its height, with every prospect of victory," says an eye-witness, "I saw a shell strike beneath General Beaver's feet, bury itself in the ground and explode. It threw him into the air, and he fell," severely wounded. This was his third wound received in battle. Before it was healed he returned to the army. Hancock saw his enfeebled condition and sent him home, but his impatience was so great that he reported before his leave expired, and the day after his arrival, in the battle of Ream's Station, August 25, 1864, while in command of a brigade, he received the wound which ended his fighting days. It was in the leg, and amputation was necessary. Conscious throughout, General Beaver never lost his interest in the fight. The day's reverse saddened him, but he bore his sufferings like the hero that he was. "He was brevetted a Brigadier-General, U. S. V., for his conduct throughout the campaign of 1864, and particularly for his services as a brigade commander at Cold Harbor." His leg was amputated at the hip, being so badly injured that it was impossible to save even the stump. For a long time his recovery was despaired of, but his pure life was in his favor. He was mustered out of the service, at his own request by reason of wounds received in battle, as a Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, December 22, 1864. He now turned his attention to his profession. He was a hero, known and loved, and the business of his firm rapidly increased. He had always taken a

hearty interest in affairs at Bellefonte, and now, after the war, more than ever before, identified himself with everything of public interest. Yielding to pressure he consented to accept the Republican nomination for the State Assembly, and was almost successful in overcoming the large Democratic majority of nearly nine hundred votes. Thereafter, many times, he was urged to accept nominations for various offices, but for many years steadily adhered to professional work. Nevertheless, his qualities were of a kind which attract and hold friends. General Beaver is an effective and brilliant speaker, and his known ability in this direction has led to his services being in constant request on the stump in party interests. In no sense of the word a politician, he has always yielded as full a measure of service as possible, and never expressed a hope or expectation of reward. In every political campaign since the war, he has thus taken a prominent and useful part in furthering Republican success. This was noticeably the case in the State campaign of 1878 and in the National campaign of 1880, in both of which he rendered brilliant service. In the first mentioned, his friends brought forward his name for Governor, and from that day his strength grew, and he became looked up to as the standard-bearer of his party in the State. Pronounced in his support of Grant, he was sent as a delegate from Centre County to the Chicago Convention of 1880, and was unanimously chosen Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation. Although he was its choice for the Vice-Presidency, and had the support of Ohio, Tennessee and eight other delegations, he peremptorily declined to be a candidate for this office, saying that his friends at home had other views which he desired to respect. He seconded Garfield's nomination to the Presidency in an able speech which decidedly influenced the Convention in favor of the nominee. In 1881 his friends, against his expressed wishes, brought his name before the State Legislature in connection with the office of United States Senator, and for several days it was prominent among those voted for. Long before the meeting of the Republican Convention at Harrisburgh, June 10, 1882, General Beaver was the favorite for the first place on the State ticket. "His distinguished services in the field, his unselfish and unrewarded labors in behalf of his party, his spotless character and sterling ability made him the popular choice." His name when presented to the Convention evoked a whirlwind of applause, and the enthusiasm continued unabated throughout the canvass. Owing to an independent movement in the Republican party, the regular nominee was defeated by Governor Pattison, the Democratic candidate. In 1886

General Beaver was a second time the unanimous nominee of his party for the Chief Magistracy of the State, and in this canvass he was successful, receiving a majority of 42,651 votes over his Democratic opponent. No man ever assumed office with a greater or more sacred sense of its obligations, to the discharge of which, at his inauguration January 18, 1887, he solemnly dedicated his best powers of body and mind. He entered upon his duties with "a fearless determination to faithfully execute the laws for the whole people," and his administration has shown that no pressure or crisis could swerve him from this resolve. "More than any other Executive," writes one entirely familiar with his official acts, "he has shown himself one of the people, and in greater degree has mingled with the people in their every-day life, acquainting himself with their wants, their sentiments, and their opinions as to State polity." The abuse of the military power of the State in the execution of civil process has been prevented by his firm stand in this vital matter. He resolutely approved the joint resolution of the Legislature providing for the submission to the people of an amendment to the Constitution looking to the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and an Act providing for "high license." He has shown himself a firm friend of industrial education, the great advantages of which in an industrial Commonwealth he has been quick to perceive and the first officially to urge. Taxation has been materially and wisely reduced. Upwards of three millions of the State debt has been extinguished, and the affairs of the Commonwealth have seldom been in a more satisfactory condition, from whatever point viewed. Conscientious to the last degree, his administration of public affairs has been marked by a scrupulous regard for the general weal. "In appointments to place, fitness therefor has been the first consideration, and for retention therein—fidelity to the trust imposed. His full and broad comprehension of all questions of State policy, the candor which has characterized the spirit with which he has met every issue, and his straightforward and independent disposal of every question requiring his consideration, have established him firmly in the confidence of the people," and have aided in making his reputation National. Governor Beaver's interest in the cause of industrial education deserves special mention. Chosen in 1873 to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania State College, occasioned by the death of his law partner and father-in-law, the Hon. H. N. McAllister, one of its originators and founders, he was unanimously elected President of the Board in the year following. By unceasing devotion to the in-

terests of the college he succeeded, by the aid of other devoted friends of the institution, within ten years, not only in paying off the mortgage debt of eighty thousand dollars, and in reducing the floating debt from fifty-five thousand to forty thousand dollars, but also in making permanent improvements and additions to the college, the value of which was not less than forty thousand dollars. He accomplished this magnificent result only by the most diligent labor, and without pay or salary, working with no other hope of reward than the success of the institution, and freely expending of his private means in his efforts to achieve that result. His thorough acquaintance with the problem of industrial education, gleaned through his experience in connection with this college—the field in which the State is testing it—seems to have confirmed him in the wisdom of the attempt to league manual with mental training. Referring to this subject in his Inaugural Address, he said :

“The main fault of our present system [of education] is that it leads directly and inevitably to that which is abstract, and away from that which is practical. It deals in words and signs, and not with facts and things. The graduate of our average high schools, as all experience proves, is educated away from what are called industrial pursuits, and into a fitness for those employments which involve only mental training. In short, the head is developed at the expense of the hand, and we are compelled to rely upon the skilled labor of other countries to fill the most lucrative and important positions which our industrial establishments offer. The value of mere intellectual training is not underestimated, nor is its importance overlooked. But years of successful experiment in America have demonstrated beyond question that mind and hand can be developed together as quickly, as fully, and with much better results, than can the mind alone. There is no reason why industrial *manual* training cannot be engrafted upon our present school system, with little of expense, with little, if any, change in the machinery of school management, with no change in our general system of laws relating thereto, and with infinite advantage to our industrial development and to our common weal.”

In common with many of the bravest surviving participants in the Civil War, Governor Beaver has always taken an advanced stand in the matter of burying all sectional animosity born of that terrible strife. On every appropriate occasion, public and private, he has eloquently voiced this sentiment. Nothing could be more clear, terse and emphatic than his speech in behalf of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, to the Confederate soldiers present at the reunion on the battle-field of Gettysburg, July 2, 1888. In the course of his remarks he said :

“My own case is that which will, doubtless, illustrate many, many similar ones. My mother lived

in Pennsylvania. She had three boys who wore the blue. Her only sister, and the only other child of her father, lived in Virginia. Her three boys wore the gray. They served in the Army of Northern Virginia; we served for the most part in the Army of the Potomac. Our deadly shots were aimed at each other in many battles of the war in which those two armies confronted each other. Did that fact, think you, obliterate the love which those sisters bore to each other, or that which animated their sons? Nay, verily. On our side the war was one of principles, of abstract ideas largely. On your side, we admit, with your views of what was to be expected in the future, your property rights and private interests were directly involved; and hence the more intense feeling and ardor which you displayed. It is not necessary to follow the details of the struggle in arriving at a final decision as to the question involved. It is not necessary to recount the varying successes of your side and ours. It is sufficient for our present purpose that the sword, to whose dread arbitrament you had submitted, decided against you, and that your representative and ours so agreed at Appomattox. The questions involved are no longer at issue; that issue was settled and settled forever. The judgment of the court of last resort was pronounced. Your representative—honorable man that he was—accepted it for you. You as honorable men have stood by, and are bound to stand by, the decision. We, as honorable men, are bound to see to it that that decision is respected, and that you shall not be called upon to admit more or to promise more than is involved in the decision.”

But while wise, just and far-seeing in this particular, General Beaver is no less fervid in his appreciation of what is due to the defenders of the National honor, the Constitution and the supremacy of the law.

“I have no sympathy,” said he, to the veterans from Wisconsin, present on the same battle-field, to dedicate a monument to their fallen comrades, “with the sentiment that we should not recognize this devotion to duty. I have no sympathy with the sentiment that these monuments should not be reared in granite and in bronze, that may, so long as earthly material can, outlive the attacks of the corroding tooth of time. Let us mark them well; let us rear them high; let us make them of material which shall, so far as human ability goes, never decay; and let them teach the lessons to the generations unborn, that these men who died here died in the cause of truth, and that their memory should be held in sacred reverence so long as there is a loyal heart that beats in unison with loyalty, and truth, and duty.”

Recognizing the great importance of the political campaign of 1888, he accepted the invitation of the National Republican Committee to take part in the discussion of the questions involved in it in States other than Pennsylvania. He visited Maine in the preliminary canvass in September, and spoke in New York, New Jersey, West Virginia and Indiana during the month of October, devoting special attention to the discussion of the various phases of the

tariff question, the principle of protection being one of the cardinal doctrines of his political belief. Governor Beaver has recently been chosen Grand Marshal of the ceremonies at Washington in connection with the inauguration of General Benjamin Harrison as President of the United States. Since the agitation in this country of the forestry question, Governor Beaver has taken a deep interest in the subject; and in the Convention held at Atlanta, Georgia, September 5th, 1888, when the American and Southern Forestry Congresses were consolidated, he was, although not present, unanimously elected President thereof. Governor Beaver is a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church of Bellefonte. He was elected by the Presbytery of Huntingdon in April, 1888, to represent it in the Centennial meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America. At that Assembly he was Chairman of the Committee on the report of the Board of Ministerial Relief. He was appointed by the Moderator of the Assembly, Vice-Moderator, and as such presided at several meetings of the Assembly, being the first layman in the history of the church who ever occupied that position. General Beaver married, on December 25, 1865, Miss Mary McAllister, the young and accomplished daughter of the late Hon. H. N. McAllister, of Bellefonte. This lady "who has inherited much of her father's strength of mind and force of character," has proved a fitting and worthy help-meet to her distinguished husband. Five sons have been the issue of this marriage: Nelson McAllister, Gilbert Addams, Hugh McAllister, Thomas B., and James A., Jr. The first named died in infancy. The last named died in Harrisburgh within a week after his father's inauguration as Governor. The survivors are bright young men who give promise of useful lives, and are being educated with the view to rendering faithful service to their kind in this intensely practical age.
