



GENERAL WILBUR R. SMITH

**Whilst Commissioner from Kentucky and a Juror of Award at the
World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., (1893)**

**Ancestry,
Life and Reminiscences**

—OF—

Gen. Wilbur R. Smith

Lexington, Kentucky

**Many Years an Educator, Official
and Honored Citizen**

THE INCEPTION OF THIS BOOK WAS BY RESOLUTION
FROM THE

Philemporium Society

—OF THE—

Commercial College of Kentucky University

TRANSYLVANIA PRINTING CO.

LEXINGTON, KY.

1913

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Inception and Origin of This Book

At a regular meeting of the Philemporium Society of the Commercial College of Kentucky University the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Study Hall,
Commercial College of Kentucky University,
Lexington, Ky.

WHEREAS, General Wilbur R. Smith, the honored and beloved President of the Commercial College of Kentucky University, has responded to this Society's request by giving some "Reminiscences of his one-quarter of a century as an educator of thousands of young men," and other interesting and instructive sketches, including different positions of honor and trust which he has filled;

WHEREAS, Believing his successful career and life devoted to usefulness, if written and published, would be an incentive to higher and nobler things in life, and worthy the emulation of all young men, and believing such a book would be appreciated by his thousands of graduates all over the world; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Philemporium Society request General Smith to grant the publication of his Biography and Reminiscences by a committee representing this Society.

Signed) R. N. HAMILTON, Jr.,
President Philemporium Society.

THE REQUEST

General Wilbur R. Smith:—

We, the undersigned committee, beg leave to present you, in this formal manner, the accompanying resolution, unanimously adopted by the Philemporium Society of the Commercial College of Kentucky University, and sincerely trust that you will grant us the request contained therein.

The committee appointed by the Society beg leave to suggest the following persons, to assist in compiling and doing the stenographic work in the publication:

Miss Margaret Chapman, of Ohio;

W. K. Routt, many years teacher in the Business Department;

W. W. Smith, many years your teacher and secretary.

Very respectfully,

R. N. HAMILTON, President,

E. L. KINTER,

Committee.

REQUEST GRANTED

After a conference with the aforesaid committee, composed of teachers and students of his College, General Smith complied with their request.

Lexington, Ky.

The Editors of the publication have been associated with General Smith as teachers in his College, or as secretary, for one-fifth to one-quarter of a century, which close contact has given them ample opportunity to gain directly, or by interviews and correspondence, the information contained in this book. These interesting facts, though novelistic and inspiring, from which valuable lessons may be learned, need no ornamental rhetoric to emphasize their value.

W. K. ROUTT, }
W. W. SMITH, } Editors.

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— : PREFACE : —

By

REV. E. G. B. MANN

Minister, Lecturer and Editor

A Graduate.

It is a pleasure to write a foreword for this book which is intended to set out something of the character and work of one of Lexington's most prominent and useful citizens, General Wilbur R. Smith.

The writer's acquaintance with him began while a student in the "Commercial College of Kentucky University" more than thirty years ago, when General Smith's father, Prof. E. W. Smith was in charge of the school and Wilbur R. was a star professor in the same institution and was then beginning to be a moving genius in the management of its affairs.

The elder Professor Smith was then beginning to drop the reins of the institution, but his able and ambitious son seized them firmly and guided the institution to a glorious success.

Wilbur R. Smith had the dash and spirit of a conqueror from the very first and regarded obstacles as only stepping stones on which he "mounted to higher things."

The Commercial College had high standing in its class of schools, when he took charge of it, but it was still problematical from a financial point of view, and had only a limited patronage, but he has made it known nation-wide, has brought it to large financial success, and sent its students to positions of prominence and efficiency in many parts of the United States and other countries.

The institution is now known as the Wilbur R. Smith Business College and is one of the best known colleges of its kind in the world and has contributed its share of influence in making Lexington famous as one of the greatest educational centers of the South

Wilbur R. Smith has become not only one of the most successful business men of his adopted city, but has been for years a leading figure in the councils of his political party and a prominent worker and officer in his church.

Governor Bradley honored him several years ago by giving him a place on his staff, and President Taft appointed him to the position of Postmaster at Lexington, which position he is filling at present with distinction and satisfaction to the public.

If we are to look for ancestral impress directing the thought and purpose of a descendant, loyalty to church, home and country, we find it undimmed by descent in the subject of this sketch. Allow me to say that General Smith's ancestry is the very best. While each section of the country claims its prominent people in its upbuilding, and refers with pride to their ancestors as statesmen, financiers, etc., the fame of General Smith's ancestors is interesting as prominent and God-serving people. He is a descendant of the Daniel Brainerd family (grandmother being Esther Brainerd.) Daniel Brainerd was a deacon of the church two hundred and fifty years ago, so was his son, all along down the course of time we find them to have been church people and ministers—General Smith, himself being a church deacon.

Of this Brainerd family, fourteen were ministers, four missionaries, David Brainerd being the first American Missionary; twenty-nine were graduates of Yale; four were graduates of Harvard; twenty-nine were inventors: also soldiers in all the American wars. The same can be said of the Hubbard, Love, and Kanarys, of both paternal and maternal ancestors, each family had two or more ministers thereof.

General Smith shows the same high regard his ancestors had for education and religion by graduating his own children from the best colleges and universities and setting before them an example of loyalty and devotion to the church.

“By their fruits shall ye know them” is a true standard of estimate... Judged by that standard, the life of General Smith is very worthy and commendable, and I am sure the reading of this book will be calculated to give hope and inspiration to all its readers.

The writer of this preface subscribes himself a friend and admirer of General Wilbur R. Smith.

E. G. B. MANN.

May 30, 1913.

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General Wilbur R. Smith

Many years an Educator, Official and Useful Citizen.

(Ancestry, Sketches and Reminiscences)

CHAPTER I

CHILDHOOD AND EARLY YEARS.

BIRTH AND PARENTAGE, DISTINGUISHED ANCESTRY AND SPLENDID ENVIRONMENTS

PATERNAL

Father—Ephraim Waldo Smith. Educator and Lecturer, Business man.
Great-grand-father—William Smith, Sr.—Colonel in the Revolutionary War.
Grand-mother—Hannah Hubbard Smith. See Hubbard History.
Great-grand-mother—Esther Brainerd Smith. See Genealogy of Brainerd Family.

MATERNAL

Mother—Margaret Love Smith. An educated Christian lady.
Grand-father—Alexander Love. Scotch-Irish Presbyterian.
Great-grand-father—William Kanary. German-French. See family Bible record of 1744.

God-serving antecedents—Deacons, holding other places in church work in the Congregational-Presbyterian Church for nearly 250 years—Scotch-Irish Presbyterians—Brothers and Sisters—Home in Ohio—Death of parents.

WILBUR RUSH SMITH was born October 23, 1853, at Higginsport, Ohio, a beautiful village of nearly one thousand people, situated about forty miles east of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the banks of the Ohio river, surrounded by a rich agricultural district, and named after General Robert Higgins, of Revolutionary War fame.

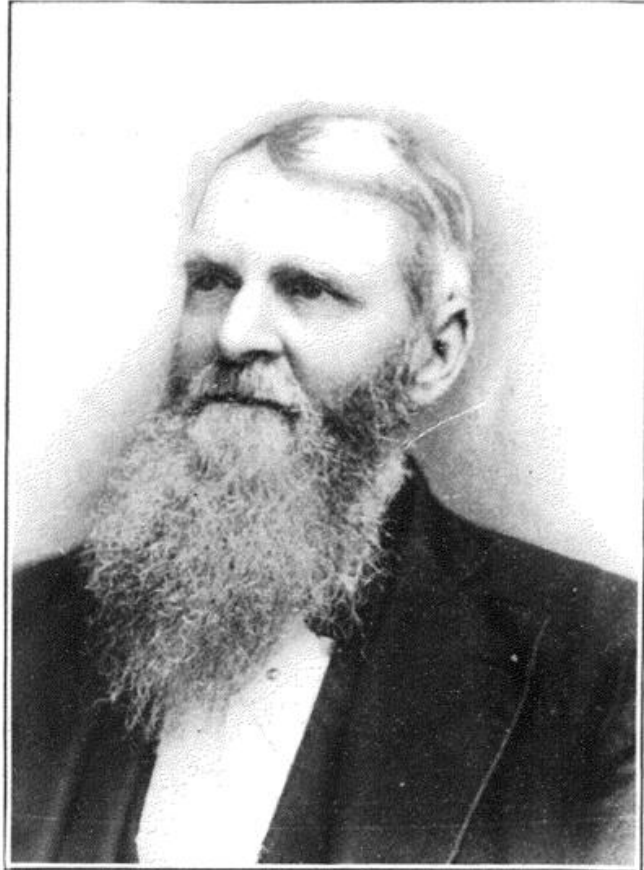
The village was often visited by General Ulysses S. Grant, when a boy, afterwards President of the United States, and his companions, General A. V. Kautz and Admiral Daniel Ammen; also Rear Admiral Albert Kautz; the first two received their appointment to the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and the latter two to the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., from the congressional district in which this village was located, and their lives were incentives to emulation to the village boys of old Brown county.



NOTE.—General Smith and family have found much pleasure in visiting this old and historical town; also the home of Rev. Cleveland, the ancestor of President Cleveland; Rev. David Brainerd, the first American missionary, and Rev. David Fields, father of the famous Fields brothers.

HOME OF HIS PATERNAL ANCESTORS (including Puritan and Revolutionary) for Two Hundred Years
Haddam, Connecticut—from Quarry Hill

Izenglass Hill.	Court House.	The Meadows.	Connecticut River.	Haddam Island.
Fields Park.	Congregational Church.			East Haddam.



PROFESSOR EPHRAIM WALDO SMITH

Father of General Smith and with whom he was an educational
co-worker for twenty-five years.

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His parents, Ephraim Waldo Smith and Margaret Love Smith, were among the most prominent in that section and foremost in educational work, deeds of benevolence and were devout members of the Presbyterian Church. The session book, page four, of the Presbyterian Church at Higginsport, Ohio, has recorded that E. W. Smith and wife were received into that church May 16, 1852.

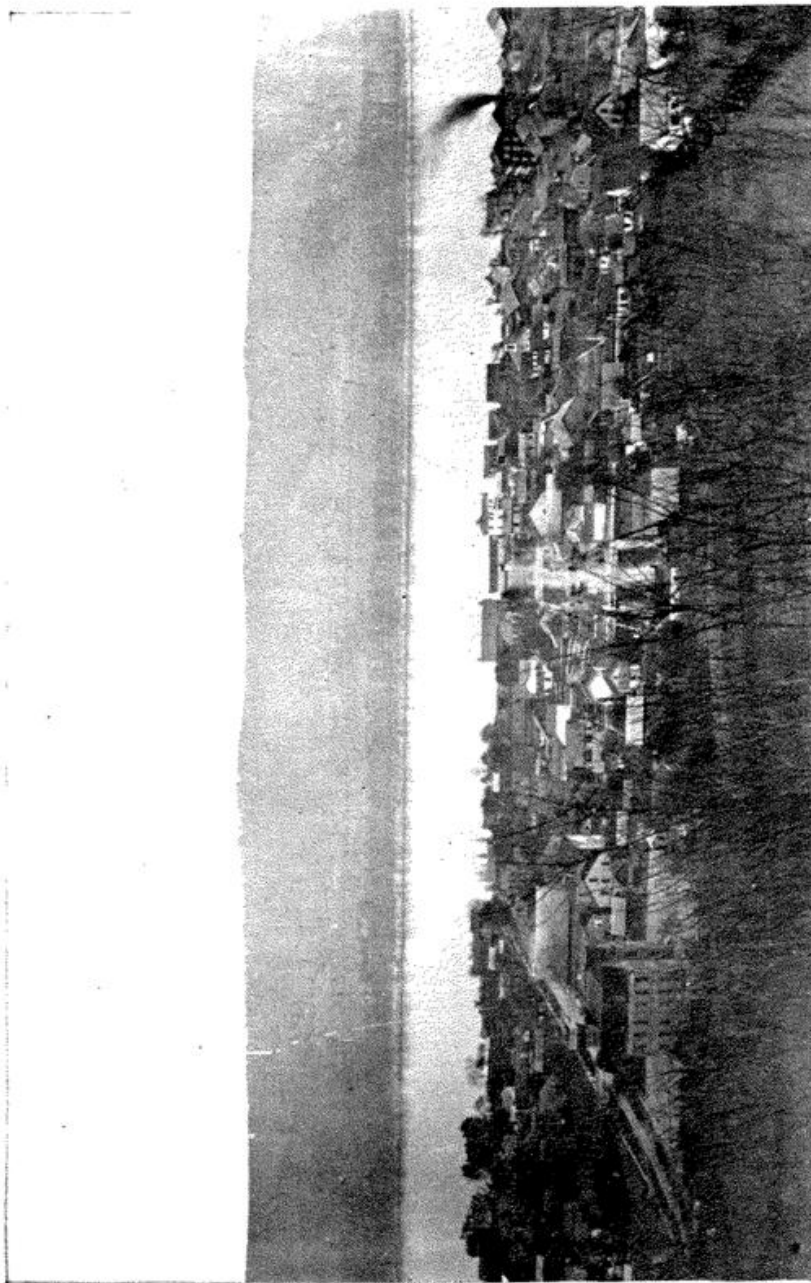
In the veins of his ancestors coursed a noble strain of blood; with them the aristocracy of mind predominated. In all the walks of professional life, as well as in the pursuits of agriculture, and in financial enterprises for generations, they were leaders. These splendid people fought not only for the establishment of this Nation, but gave up their lives that it might be perpetuated. General Smith is possessed of that courage of conviction that is his by right of inheritance through the long line of ancestors for centuries past.

His ancestor, George Smith, settled in Haddam, Connecticut, in the year of 1628, and died a few years following. A tombstone marks the last resting place of him and his family in the old village burying ground. Geo. Smith's sons were, mostly, seafaring men. Hon. Cephas Brainerd in 1894, in an address in the Congregational Church, in Haddam, Connecticut, stated that this Smith family originally came from Hertfordshire, England.

His father, Ephraim Waldo Smith, came from old Revolutionary-Puritan stock, and was born July 24, 1820, and reared at Haddam, Conn. His grandfather, William Smith, Jr., was born July 22, 1780, and died December 14, 1870. His grandmother, Hannah Hubbard Smith, was born February 10, 1777, and died April 19, 1847. He is a great grandson of Colonel William Smith, who was one of the guard of honor to General Washington on a trip from Boston to New Haven, during the Revolutionary War. Lieutenant, afterwards Colonel William Smith, was born in Haddam, Connecticut, 1748, and married Esther Brainerd, October 13, 1767, and died May 20, 1824.

"Whose son art thou, young man?" Saul's question concerning David, whose heroism caused the King to feel an interest in knowing something of the brave young shepherd's antecedents, is a question constantly repeated. A man distinguishes himself and we at once seek to know what were the forces of heredity that helped to make him what he is.

General Smith's ancestry of Brainerd, Hubbard, Smith and Love-Kanary, were among the oldest and most prominent of the New England families and beyond the Atlantic. While each section of this country has its well known families, yet few families have an unbroken line of ancestors for two and one-half centuries, and more, each generation having borne honored names.



HIGGINSPORT, OHIO

\$10,000 School Building.

(His boyhood home and near homestead of maternal ancestors)

Esther Brainerd Smith, General Smith's paternal great grandmother was born November 8, 1747, and died February 10, 1816.

From records and books of genealogy of the Brainerd family, of Connecticut,* we find that Deacon Daniel Brainerd, the great grandfather (six generations removed), was born in England, about 1640, and died at Haddam, Conn., April 1, 1715. He was one of the first settlers and owners of Haddam, Conn. He and his son, Deacon James Brainerd, were Deacons of the Congregational Church, of Haddam. Rev. David Brainerd, of this same family, was the first American Missionary.

Hannah Hubbard* was the maiden name of General Smith's grandmother. A more elaborate reference is made to the Hubbard family in the family record, of which family came Senator Henry Spencer of Haddam, Conn., Nancy Yale, and other cousins.

His father attended an academy at Middeltown, Conn., and settled in Brown County, Ohio, at Clark's Mill, in 1840,

BRAINERD

Origin of Name. Lineal Descent. Illustrious Records for Centuries.

(From the Genealogy of the Brainerd Family in America 1649 to 1908.)

The origin of the name Brainerd (page 13). The late Dr. Bradley, of New Haven, sought the origin of names in the meaning of words. He was said to be versed in 16 different languages and traveled in Europe and Asia. In his manuscripts on Patrinomatology it is said he searched England for the name of Brainerd, and concluded that it was from a Celtic word, noble-Brained. The name Brainard is said to be common in France on the border of Germany and the two different ways of spelling the name, Brainerd and Brainard, are the French and German ways. In the early history of England the Brainerds settled therein.

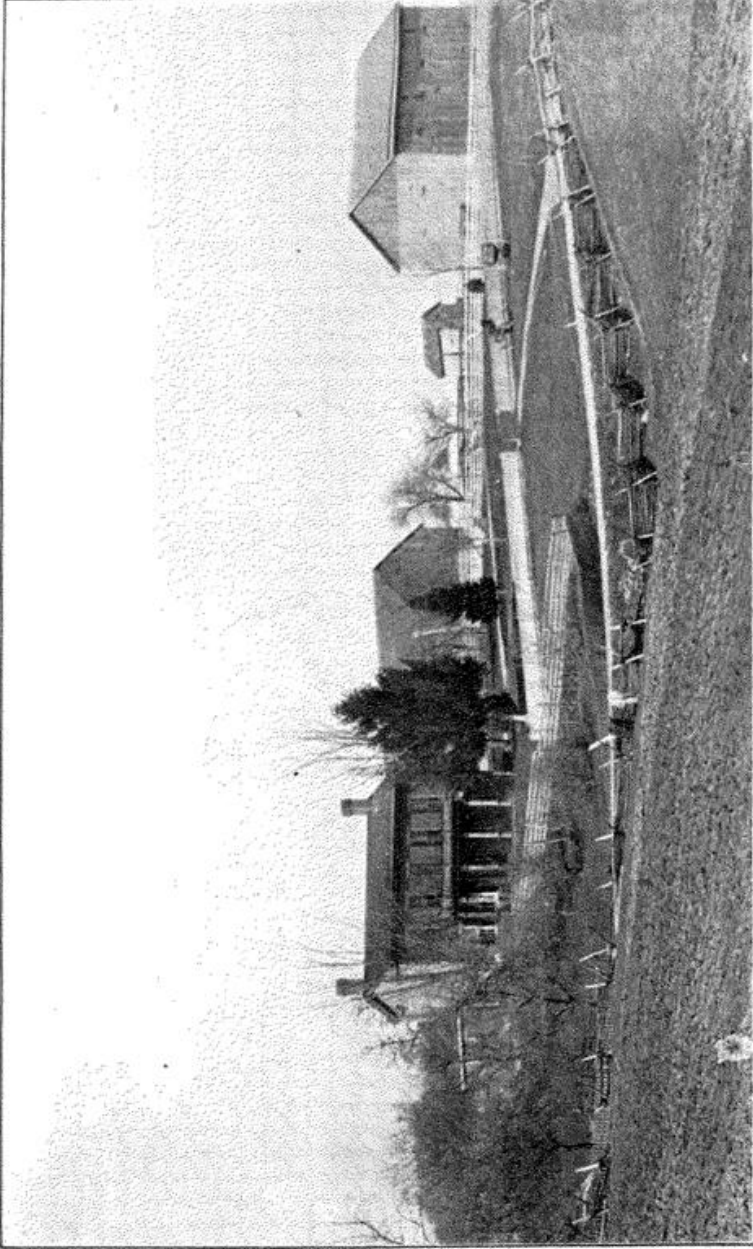
Ester^r Brainerd (pages 64-65, par. 4) (Herber^s, James^s, Daniel^p), of Haddam, Middlesex Co., Conn., married, Oct. 13, 1767, Lieutenant William Smith, son of Daniel and Martha Smith, of Haddam. He was lieutenant of militia, serving in that capacity at Roxbury. He formerly had a powder horn with Roxbury drawn on it. Mrs. Ester (Brainerd) Smith died Feb. 10, 1816, aged 68 years. Lieutenant William Smith died in 1824, aged 78 years, in Haddam, Conn., where he had lived.

William Smith, born at Haddam, Conn.; baptized Jan. 1782; married Hannah (Hubbard) Smith.

*UPHOLDING ANCESTORIAL NAMES

From this same ancestry, between pages 470 and 485, there is a list of soldiers' names in James line who served in the Colonial Wars. The French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and the Philippine Islands.

A list is also given of inventors (29), graduates of colleges (23), including 9 from Yale, 4 from Harvard, 14 were ministers, 4 missionaries, 11 were Connecticut legislators, 19 lawyers, 12 doctors.



THE OLD LOVE HOMESTEAD
(near Higginsport, O.)

Owned and occupied by a member of the Love family for over 105 years.

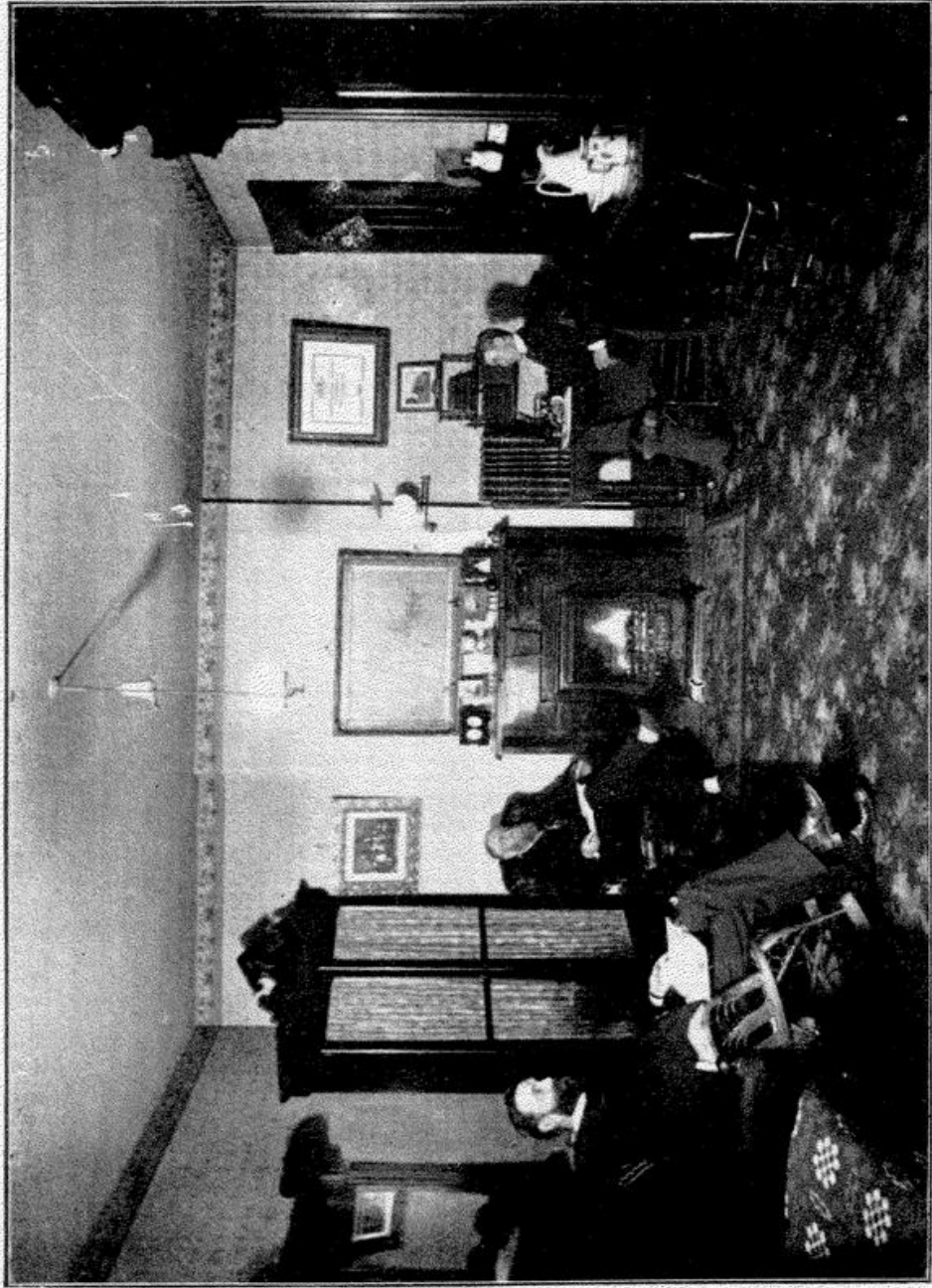
after being driven from Louisiana by the yellow fever epidemic, where he had gone from his New England home to engage in the cotton business with an uncle. He first stopped at Augusta, Ky., to visit his relative, Rev. Brainerd, who lived opposite Augusta, where he (Smith) taught school. For more than fifty years he was prominent in educational, political and mercantile affairs in Southern Ohio, also as a lecturer. He was a member of the Council of Higginsport, and the second Mayor, and a delegate to the district convention which nominated Gen. Thomas L. Hamer for Congress, who, following his election, appointed Gen. U. S. Grant to West Point Academy. He was at the head of a large female college. He had interests in cotton mills, was a merchant, druggist, and was engaged in the flour milling business, saw milling, and boat building, and was a wholesale shipper of produce down the Ohio River in boats. The last twenty-five years of his life he was a co-worker with his son as an educator. In 1895, Gen. Smith published a biography, "Of the Long, Useful and Honorable Life of Ephraim Waldo Smith," which contained only briefs of his father's lectures and other interesting family matter. Among the subjects in the lectures of E. W. Smith were, Character, The Princely Merchant, Young Manhood, His Trials and Triumphs, The World as It Was and Is, Education, Politeness, The Ocean and Its Dead.

Ephraim Waldo Smith and Miss Margaret Love, were married November 22, 1841, Rev. D. Gould officiating. He died January 29, 1895, after a long and useful career. General Smith's mother, when a young lady attended a select school, and was a member of the old Ebenezer Presbyterian Church choir. She was a refined and educated lady, and in her and his father were the blending of splendid qualities. She died November 22, 1879, aged 59 years.

His maternal grand-parents were of German-French extraction; also of Scotch-Irish descent, and lived in Philadelphia, Pa., and afterward in Germantown, Ky., thence at what is known as the Old Love Homestead, near Higginsport, Ohio.

His great grandfather on the maternal side was Charles Canary, who was born in Liningen, Germany, in 1744, and married Margaretha Swyers, Philadelphia, Pa., March 31, 1777, which fact is recorded in an old family Bible, more than one hundred and forty years old, and now in General Smith's possession. Mr. Canary came to America when a young man and served under Washington throughout the entire struggle for American Independence.

His maternal grandfather, Alexander Love, was born in Ireland, May 20, 1774. He was Scotch-Irish, and a Presbyterian, who always said grace before meals, emphasizing "Amen." He came



Son
W. R. Smith

IN CONSULTATION
Grandfather
E. W. Smith

Grandson
Dwight Harrison

to America in 1794. Alexander Love was married to Eleanor Kanary, February 13, 1806, and immediately purchased what is known as the "Old Love Homestead," where he took his bride, nee Kanary. He was one of the early Justices. Of this Love family there are two ministers and four doctors, who are his first cousins.

His brothers were, William Alexander and Ephraim Waldo, both of whom died young. His sisters were, Adeline Plymouth and Margaret, who died in early life. Also Hannah Ellen, wife of Capt. C. E. Harrison, and mother of Hon. Dwight Harrison. He and his sister, Delia Aurilla Chapman, are now the only surviving members.

The following beautiful tribute was paid to the memory of General Smith's mother, in the Herald and Presbyter, December 3, 1879, by Rev. Richard Valentine, the family pastor:

FELL ASLEEP IN JESUS—MRS. E. W. SMITH.

"In both family and church relations she ever maintained a most exemplary and beautiful Christian character. Her well-ordered house received and entertained with refined grace and liberality the best society. The servants of God were most welcome and with them the happy experiences of the Christian life were gone over and brighter joys of Heaven anticipated.

"In her life and death she taught her loved ones how to live and die; and now on the battlement of glory, waiting and watching, she makes Heaven more attractive."

NOTE—For the Chronology of the Smith-Brainerd-Hubbard families, 1628 to 1913, also Smith-Love-Kanary, 1744 to 1913, see record in family Supplement to this book.

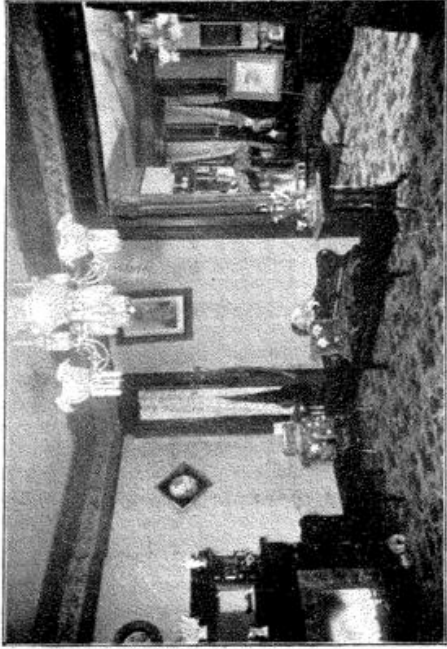
Holy Bibles which had been read by five generations of General Smith's ancestry are now in his possession: dated 1744 and once possessed by his great grandfather Kanary; 1806, one used by his grandfather Love; 1842, one used by his parents; 1865, his own; 1884, his family; 1895, Bibles presented to his son, Wilbur R. Smith, Jr., by his grandfather Smith during his last illness.

Bibles of the Redmon family were given to other members of that family. In these Bibles are contained records of the births, marriages and deaths of that family.

REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTRY.

General Smith is the great-grandson of Colonel William Smith, of Connecticut, who participated in the War of the Revolution, and was one of the guard of honor of General George Washington on his trip from Boston, Mass., to New Haven, Conn.

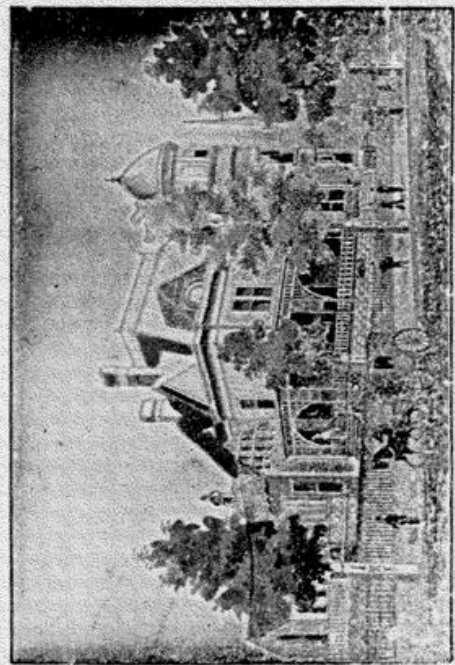
General Smith was unanimously elected a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., on January 9, 1894. His certificate of membership, February 2, 1894, was signed by Gov. John Lee Carroll, General President; James M. Montgomery, General Secretary; L. Johnson Davis, President of the Society; W. H.



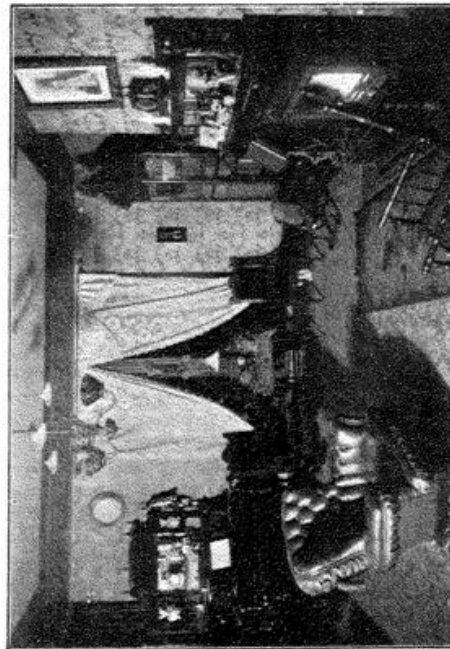
PARLORS



DINING ROOM



RESIDENCE



LIBRARY

EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS OF HIS HOME, LEXINGTON, KY

(Twenty-five years to date)

Lowdermilk, Registrar; Charles Gurley, Secretary of the Society in the District of Columbia. This Society is for the purpose of perpetuating the memory and deeds of the grand sires of Revolutionary soldiers.

On February 5th, 1895, he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Kentucky Society of Sons of the Revolution, of which he was one of the incorporators, and was a delegate to the National Convention held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, April 9, 1895, also in 1897, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterwards regularly elected as delegate to the Triennial meeting of the National Society at Washington. After several years as Secretary, he became one of the Board of Managers of this Society. The other members being Maj. O. S. Tenney, President, Judge Samuel Wilson, John T. Shelby, Desha Breckinridge, Leslie Combs, Lucas Broadhead, J. E. Bassett, Louis des Cognets, James Todd, Joseph LeCompte, J. H. Curry, W. H. Estill, Dean Baker P. Lee, as Chaplain, was succeeded by Rev. Chas. Lee Reynolds, D. D. Among the last to be made members of this Society was Gen. J. F. Bell, U. S. Army and General Smith had the honor of endorsing his application.

At the Triennial meeting at Washington, D. C., on April 19, 1902, the sessions were held in the parlor of Washington's home at Mt. Vernon.

Members were received by President Theodore Roosevelt at the White House, and at Annapolis, Md., by Governor Warfield at the State House, where Washington received his commission as General-in-Chief of the American Armies.

The Hon. John Lee Carroll, General President, and in behalf of the Society, presented a large silver bowl to the Naval Academy after a review of the cadets.

As an incentive to greater activity and friendly rivalry among the cadets it was agreed that one of the graduating class of each year who received the highest mark, should have his name engraved on this bowl.

At the banquet at the New Willard Hotel those who responded to toasts were:

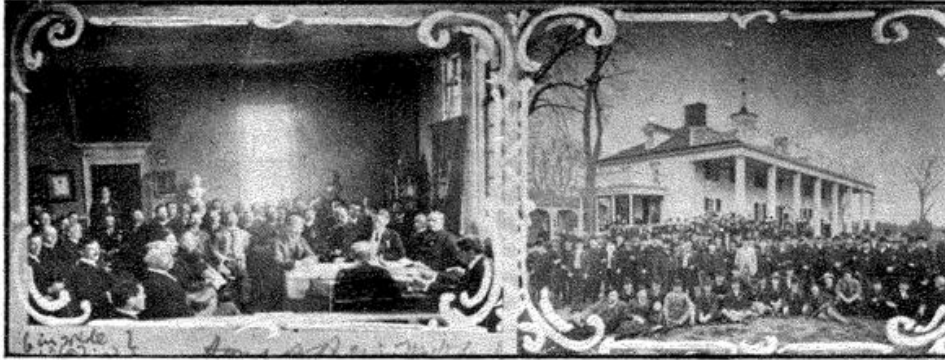
"The Army," Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.

"The Navy," Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.

"Our French Allies," Maj. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador.

On April 9, 1908, he was appointed to serve on the Reception Committee at its Triennial meeting of the General Society at Washington, D. C., April 27th and 28th.

The following is a brief review of William Smith's Revolutionary service and honorable discharge:



Banquet Hall at Mt. Vernon

**Sons of Revolution at
Mt. Vernon**



At the Tomb of Washington

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN SESSION AT MT. VERNON.

NOTE—The above was photographed April 19, 1902, at the Triennial meeting of Sons of the Revolution at Mt. Vernon.

No other Society is permitted to use Washington's home for holding their sessions.

Gen. Smith is right of door; the lad reclining on the lawn is Wilbur R. Smith, Jr.

On page 89, of the town record of Haddam, of services of Connecticut, men in the War of the Revolution, furnished by the State, is the following:

"Eighth Regiment, Huntington's 1775, Col. Jedidiah Huntington; 9th Company, Aaron Hale, Ensign; Haddam, 9th Company, William Smith, Sergeant. The aforesaid William Smith enlisted July 9th, 1775; discharged December 17, 1775."

"The regiment was raised by order of the Assembly at the July session, 1775, and was stationed on Long Island Sound, until September 14th, when on the requisition from Washington, it was ordered to the Boston Camps, and took a post at Roxbury, in General Spencer's Brigade. Remained there until expiration of term of service in December, 1775. Adopted as Continental reorganization under Colonel Huntington, for services, 1776." As will be seen by the following article he re-enlisted.

In the Lexington, Ky., Press-Transcript, of January 18, 1895, Mr. A. C. Quisenberry, official in the War Department under General Breckinridge, wrote a four-column article from Washington, D. C., on the "Old War Heroes of the Revolution and thrilling events of the celebrated war for Independence with Great Britain," in which he says, quoting from Heitman:

"William Smith (Great grandfather of Wilbur R. Smith, of Lexington), participated in the War of the Revolution and was one of the guard of honor to General Washington on his trip from Boston to New Haven. William Smith, of Connecticut, Ensign, 19th Continental Infantry, January 1st to December 31st, 1776. First Lieutenant Company. Retired January 1st, 1777; re-enlisted; retired January 1, 1781."

Heitman's Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army is based on the original manuscript records of the Revolutionary War, still on file in the War and Treasury Departments, and as far as they go are strictly accurate.

Mr. Quisenberry's statement is corroborated by the following official letter:

State of Connecticut,
Adjutant General's Office.
Hartford, Nov. 22, 1893.

To Whom It May Concern:

William Smith, of Milford, Conn., was a First Lieutenant in Captain Elijah Humphrey's Company of the 6th Regiment, "Connecticut Line." He was commissioned January 1st, 1777; appointed Captain—no date. Retired by consolidation January 1st, 1781.

The regiment was recruited in New Haven, Conn., and served in Parson's Brigade under General Putnam. On discovery of Arnold's treason, the 6th Regiment (Meig's) was ordered to West Point in anticipation of the advance of the enemy.

A true copy of the records in this office.

[Signed] J. G. HEADLEY,

[SEAL]

Assistant Adjutant General.



GENERAL WILBUR R. SMITH AT DIFFERENT AGES



Old Home at Higginsport, Ohio



"Old Kentucky Home"

of Hon Matt Adams
General Smith's first Southern
Home

**THANKING HIS UNCLE, DIDOATE SMITH, AND FAMILY FOR
REVOLUTIONARY SWORD**

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8, 1885.

Mr. Didoate Smith, Haddam, Conn.

My Dear Uncle:—It is with feelings of profound joy and gratitude that I acknowledge the receipt this morning of my great grandfather's sword. Words are inadequate to express how I prize the gift, and appreciate the honor conferred on me, as being the one suitable on which to bestow so priceless a treasure. The family name remains unsullied by any disloyal act, unstained by treason's dark designs; and when I look upon that sword lying upon my desk before me, I can almost see with what spirit it was unsheathed and wielded during the long and mighty struggle for independence. Yes, I reverence this venerable heirloom, significant of all that is great and good. It shall never be polluted by a traitor's hand, but shall ever be employed in defence of American Liberty, the greatest boon vouchsafed to man. Allow me, dear uncle, to thank you again for this noble tribute of esteem, and wishing you a long and happy life, with love to all, I remain,

Your grateful nephew,

WILBUR R. SMITH.



DIPLOMA AWARDED BY HIS FATHER IN 1869

(Diploma represents Commerce, with likeness of father in center)

CHAPTER II.

YOUNG MANHOOD.

School Days. Civil War. Meets General Grant's Father. Acquiring a Business Education. Working on other Educational lines. Teaching at Higginsport, Ripley, Ironton, O., Charleston, W. Va., and Augusta, Ky. Keeping Books for Flour Mill, Mercantile and other Enterprises. Reading Law at spare time. Love for his family. Earning first dollar. Surmounting a crisis in life. Grateful. Utilizing spare time in forming a book that received awards at two Expositions. Beginning his thirty-two years' connection with Kentucky University. First impressions on arriving at Lexington, Ky. Meeting Regent John B. Bowman, of Kentucky University at "Ashland," former home of Henry Clay. Visits Centennial Exposition. Realization of Regent's prediction. Endows Scholarship at Kentucky University to perpetuate the name of his friend, who did so much for the University. His "Old Kentucky Home."

WILBUR R. SMITH first attended the village school at Higginsport, Ohio, under Professors T. J. Spafford, John Akles, 1861; Sarah Porter, 1862; Joseph Young, 1864; E. S. Evans, 1865; Athelia Smith; Jennie Harrison, 1865; T. C. Yates, 1866, and John M. Pattison, 1867. Prof. Pattison afterwards became Governor of Ohio.

At the laying of the corner stone of the new \$10,000 school building, at his native home, his manuscript on the fifty years history of the public schools of Higginsport was placed in a box in the corner stone.

He received private instruction in Latin at the age of fifteen, under Rev. Lee, a Presbyterian minister.

He acquired his business education under his father and his course of instruction in shorthand under Rev. Jones of Portsmouth, Ohio. On June 10, 1876, was awarded a Teacher's Certificate, by Benn Pitman, the author, of the Cincinnati University. He read Law under Hon. Chilton A. White, ex-Member of Congress.

He remembers the return of the soldiers of the Civil War, and how they were received with music and treated like heroes, one, a cousin, Sylvester Love, who was entertained by his parents on his way home on a furlough.

It is said that when General Morgan's men attacked Augusta, Ky., in 1862, one Saturday afternoon, General Smith's father sent the family for safety to the old Love homestead. It is told of the boy, aged nine years, that he got as far as the "Thomas Hill," just out of town, when he jumped off the conveyance, returned and secured the old family Bible. The next day he ran off and returned

to Higginsport to see if there was going to be a battle, and was found at the improvised fort made of baled cotton and hogsheads of tobacco with cannons pointing over a gunboat anchored below.

General Grant's father, Jesse Grant, arrived at Higginsport and stopped at the McDonald Hotel on his way from Georgetown, his home, in 1866. Young Smith was then a mere lad, and was with a crowd of boys who serenaded and called for him, to which call he responded and made them a speech. They told him they wanted to see him because his son Ulysses was a great general; said he, "I could not help it."

When the Civil War commenced, General Smith's father adjourned his college at Cincinnati, and went into the mercantile business at Higginsport, Ohio. He also instructed a class in business in a large hall over his store to accommodate sons of his old friends. This class, young Smith attended at night and assisted his father in the store until he moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1869, living on 6th street adjoining the old Captain Lodwick homestead. Here he led an active life, although only sixteen years of age, by attending his father's College with Hon. J. P. Leedom, afterwards Member of Congress, and scores of others, now prominent men. About this time he entered into the employ of Mr. Enos Reed, druggist, to learn the business, but stopped to enter the Grammar Department of the public High School, a high, graded school, the course of which equaled that of many literary colleges and from which he graduated. County teachers' examination lists were frequently given to test the proficiency of the scholars. Mrs. Mulligan and Miss Varner were his teachers, and Prof. John Bolton, Superintendent.

During his attendance at the above school he kept books for D. & D. Ramsey, merchants from 4 to 6 p. m., except on Friday afternoons, at which time he received private instruction in Shorthand under Rev. Jones, a Welch Minister. At night he taught a class in rapid arithmetic and penmanship in his father's college. On Saturday afternoons, his only time for recreation, he enjoyed skating on the canal and back-water of the Scioto river in the winter and during the summer he played base ball after working hours.

Gen. Smith, in 1871, returned to Higginsport, Ohio, with his parents, and that winter assisted his father in conducting a Business College at Ripley, Ohio. In 1873, at Higginsport and Ironton, Ohio; summer of 1874, at Augusta, Ky. After instructing at the aforesaid Colleges of his father from 8 A. M. to 12 M. and 1 to 4 P. M., he would solicit for students for the school, and answered letters after the night sessions which were held from 7 to 9 o'clock.

In order to economize during his winter session at Ripley,

Ohio, he would start from his home at Higginsport, Ohio, at 5 o'clock in the morning and walk nine miles to his school, so as to be at the college room and have everything ready at 8 o'clock. Frequently the thermometer was at zero, for which he was thankful, because he would save two miles, by crossing the frozen Straight Creek, to his destination.

He assisted in teaching a class of young men at his native home, wrote in the office of his brother-in-law, Capt. C. E. Harrison, who was United States Assessor of Internal Revenue of the 6th District of Ohio. Capt Harrison received his appointment from U. S. Grant, upon the recommendation of Hon. John A. Smith, Member of Congress from that district. Capt. Harrison had an enviable record as a soldier. He was in the same regiment as his friend, Capt. J. B. Foraker, afterwards Governor of Ohio and United States Senator.

Among his students at Ripley were Arthur Chase, afterwards Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Denver, Colo., Louis Grim, Vice President of a bank, and many other prominent business men of the Ohio Valley.

For several months in 1875, he was a bookkeeper for John Boyle & Co., at Higginsport, Ohio, and later was called to Charleston, W. Va., to keep books for a mining company and soon afterwards engaged in business college work.

During the spring and summer of 1876, he kept books for O. C. Holden & Co., at Higginsport, Ohio. In the fall of that year he was called to Lexington, Ky., to take charge of the Commercial College of Kentucky University, with which institution he was actively engaged for more than thirty years and which will be referred to more especially in another chapter.

During his school work at Augusta, he would walk from Higginsport, Ohio, three miles every morning and then cross the river in a skiff, returning home after four o'clock. At noon he would read a law book, memorizing part of a chapter while walking home, frequently resting under a tree to read part of a chapter of Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, then the first book read by law students. On Saturday he would go to Georgetown, the county seat, eight miles from his home, and recite in Hon. C. A. White's office, generally under Mr. Waters.

Among those who attended the session at Augusta were, Hon. Theodore Thomas, afterwards State Senator, Denver, Colorado; Hon. Thornton Thomas, Attorney-General of Colorado; Hon. Robert Green, now (1913) Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky; Wm. Weldon, City Attorney, Augusta, Ky.; Blackstone Rankins, of Cincinnati, and others. He loaned his law book to

Theodore and Thornton Thomas before they began actively reading law, and this might have been the means of their becoming lawyers.

The first dollar he remembers to have earned was at the age of thirteen, by two days' work on the farm of Wm. Dugan, just north of Higginsport, Ohio. He dropped tobacco plants and was paid a gold dollar for his work. He felt prouder of that dollar than he did of a profit of several thousand dollars on a piece of property sold in after life without much effort on his part.

"I believe," said Gen. Smith, "there is a crisis in every young man's life, and that an educated conscience will keep him from swerving from the right."

"There was a time in my life," said he, "which might be termed a crisis, a time when my conviction of what I deemed right was asserting itself, and which, by the decision then made, was the turning point in my career."

"It was when straightening out a set of books for John Boyle & Co., who were engaged in a flour milling business, with a store and coal yard connected therewith. It was during the financial panic of the year 1875. One day I informed a member of the firm, the business manager, that, after looking over the books and work of my predecessors that, as the books stood, he would be in debt to the firm, instead of being worth \$20,000, as he supposed. My words astonished him. I told him that, for years, the only stock account opened was that of John Boyle; that the day book was not prefaced with an article of agreement between him and Mr. Boyle. I further told him that if either should die, as matters stood, he would be given credit for about \$100 per month as business manager, and this would be considerably offset by his debits. The business manager felt uneasy until I made out a statement of assets and liabilities. This done, I accompanied him to Cincinnati, the home of Mr. Boyle, whom we saw, with his chief accountant. I explained to them how matters stood, and arranged the books accordingly. At first Mr. Boyle's chief accountant and adviser was averse to doing anything of the kind. Although he was about fifty years of age, I contended for what I knew was right, and gained my point. Soon afterwards I was informed that the distillery was to be started, new boilers and equipment being put in the building. Imagine my feelings at this information."

"Although it is now one-third of a century since the above occurrence, yet the feelings, surroundings and scenes are yet fresh in my mind. While I had welcomed the opportunity to serve the firm, yet freely resigned my position, for the reason that I thought it wrong to receive pay for services in a business which I could not ask God to bless. To resign meant to leave the old homestead,

parents and friends, and all who were dearest to me, for I should have to seek employment away from home. Nevertheless, I informed the business manager of the firm that I could not, in justice to my conscience, serve his new business interests any longer. I did this without consulting any one."

"When I told my parents of my decision, I received their approbation. I told them I did not know what I would do to get employment without leaving the old home, for I had given up the best paying position there, and one that had been the envy of all young men of the village. I hurried up my work on the mill and store books and left my books on a balance, receiving a letter of recommendation from the business manager, who stated that the senior member of the firm would like to have my services in the flour milling business in another town, which I would have accepted, had I not agreed to take another position, which, to my great surprise the following telegram proffered:—"

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 17, 1875.

You are wanted by a mining company at \$100 per month and board for your services. When can you be here, if offer suits? Answer immediately.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

Office of
JOHN BOYLE & CO.

Higginsport, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1875.

To Whom It May Concern:

Having known Wilbur R. Smith for a number of years, and also having had his services as an accountant in closing our books of years' standing and opening another set in double entry, with different books connected with same, we, with pleasure, add our testimony with those of his other acquaintances to his unexceptional business qualifications and unquestionable traits of character necessary for a true accountant and business man.

[Signed] JOHN BOYLE & CO.

"My experience then and the review of experiences with hundreds of young men starting for success is, that if a young man is qualified, backed by character and energy, and directed by an educated conscience, he will sooner or later meet with success in any line or vocation upon which he may enter."

He was always grateful. When asked why it was that he had been so fortunate at various times, he replied: "Any success I may have achieved I attribute to my work of love when a boy, and a young man, for my now sainted parents."

He appreciated what his parents had done for him, often saying that their legacy was their *good name, good example and teachings*, all of which were the *richest heritage* that they could have given him.

He confided in his mother and sought her counsel; and he has said, "Her advice was always wise and sincere, coming from the heart, and the confidence reposed in her was never betrayed."

His *education and experience, his sympathy for young men striving for successful careers*, his own trials and triumphs and difficulties, which were stepping stones to greater achievements, made him the logical selection as preceptor of the young men of the Southland in the great commercial awakening of the once devastated South.

The beginning of his connection for 32 years with old Kentucky University was in this way: On Aug. 14, 1876, while assisting O. C. Holden, a merchant and life-long friend of his family, in his business affairs, Regent John B. Bowman, made him a call by letter to the position of Presiding Officer of the Commercial College of Kentucky University. Mr. Holden's affairs needing his attention a while longer, Prof. E. W. Smith, his father, represented him in a conference with the Regent.

On Sunday, September 11, 1876, he was requested to superintend the Presbyterian Sunday School at Higginsport, Ohio, his old home. This was just prior to his leaving for Lexington, Ky., September 15, 1876.

Years afterward, General Smith gave \$500 to start a fund for the Gymnasium at Kentucky University and in many ways he was liberal in showing his appreciation for what Kentucky University had done for him when a struggling young man.

General Smith never forgot a friend, and in order to perpetuate the memory of Regent Bowman with Kentucky University after Mr. Bowman's death, in December, 1901, he gave \$500 toward a scholarship fund in that University to be known as the "John B. Bowman Scholarship," and which was referred to in a daily paper.

(From the Daily Herald.)

**\$500 GIVEN TOWARD ENDOWING A CHAIR TO REGENT
JOHN B. BOWMAN.**

A movement has been started by certain friends of Kentucky University to endow a scholarship or chair in honor of Regent John B. Bowman. The first gift of five hundred dollars was made yesterday by General Wilbur R. Smith. His letter to President Jenkins follows:

Dear Sir:

I hereby subscribe \$500.00 toward endowing a chair or scholarship to be known as the "John B. Bowman Fund."

I would like by this method to have his name perpetuated in connection with Kentucky University, for which he did so much.

Sincerely,

WILBUR R. SMITH.

The most highly appreciated invitation General Smith stated he ever received was the following from Regent Bowman when he was a young teacher:

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY
[Regent's Office]

Dear Professor Smith:

I have invited a few friends of the University to meet the Committee of the Legislature socially at Ashland at 5 o'clock. I shall be glad to have you among the number, and your father, if in the city.

Yours truly,

JOHN B. BOWMAN.

His kindness of heart prompted him to many unostentatious acts of benevolence. He has extended the benefits of his business instruction to a number of individuals without charge, recognizing true merit and hoping thus to supply a stepping stone to their future industry and success.

The writing of the manuscript by *Wilbur Smith*, at intervals and while visiting his mother, the nucleus of the book which later received the award at two great Expositions, with a profit of \$25,000 from its sale, and the lever that helped to make the Commercial College of Kentucky University an Institution of National reputation, occurred in this way:

As a digression he reviewed his studies and with a few quires of cap paper bound together, and covered with manilla paper, he incorporated his father's works on Business Education and the principles of different books he had kept.

This book was first shown to Regent John B. Bowman, of Kentucky University, by Prof. Smith's father on his first visit to Regent Bowman, in 1876, to arrange for his acceptance of the Presidency of the Commercial College of Kentucky University. Eight years afterwards this same bound manuscript was brought forth and from its plan and arrangement, was suggested the form of a Text Book on Business Education.

Acting upon an invitation from the United States Commissioner of Education and from the World's Exposition at New Orleans, La., his father took the exhibit to this Exposition and there received the award of Gold Medal and Diploma of Honor.

Robert Clark, Book Publisher of Cincinnati, Ohio, an old friend of General Smith's father, kindly assisted in getting this book printed. The typesetting and electrotypes cost about \$2,000 and as the books were needed he would pay for them.

As soon as the award was announced, Prof. Smith advertised it in 1,000 newspapers, borrowing the money to pay for the same. His stamp bill alone for sending out advertising matter containing announcement of the award, amounted to nearly \$5,000 and nearly 1,000 students attended his college in one year.

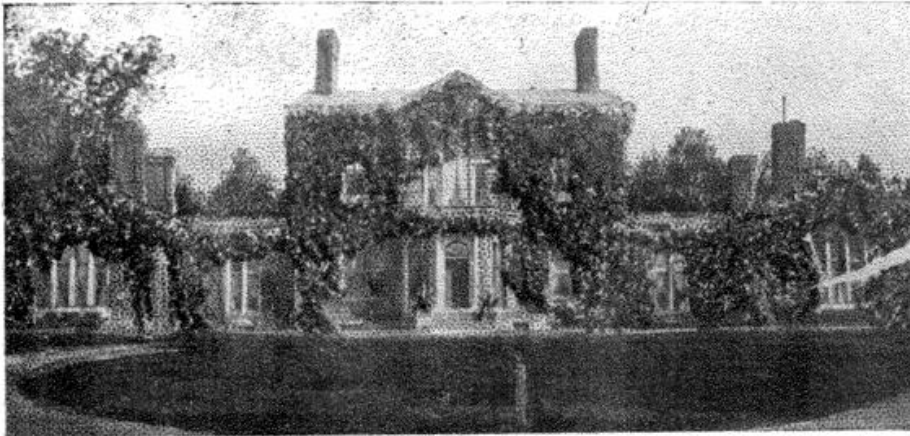
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Hon. John B. Bowman,
Regent Kentucky University (1876)



President Henry H. White,
Kentucky University



ASHLAND, HOME OF HENRY CLAY.

Owned (1876) by Kentucky University.

The home of Regent Bowman and where he entered into contract with Gen. Smith to be the President of the Commercial Department of Kentucky University.

REACHING LEXINGTON, KY.

General Smith Arrived At Lexington, Ky., Without Influential Friends, Until His Sterling Worth Had Won Them.

He came from a section that was fast making a brilliant and wonderful history, to a city around which clustered historical associations, rich in traditions, with its beautiful homes, and where on the streets could be seen men famous in State and National affairs and the records of whose ancestors were no less brilliant through the maze of half a century.

He felt like repeating what Henry Clay once said: "I am better off than Moses, he came within sight of the promised land,— I am within it."

In this setting of scenery and inspiration he was received by the good and hospitable people of Lexington, then at the pinnacle of her greatest glory, the culmination of the old and the beginning of the new Lexington.

He first called on Hon. John B. Bowman, Regent of Kentucky University, at his historic home, "Ashland," the former home of Henry Clay, which was then owned by the University and formed a part of the eastern boundary of Lexington. He was deeply impressed with the man who afterward did so much for him. Regent Bowman was a nobleman, gracious, courtly in bearing, and whose presence was an inspiration and a benediction to him. His greeting was most cordial for the young man and his felicitation for and prediction of his successful connection with the University cast a strong anchor of gratitude, love and admiration in his heart for this great man. His prophecy was verified nearly twenty-five years later at the home of Prof. John S. Shackleford, when he was allowed for the last time to visit the Regent, then a very sick man, when he said: "You have made a success, as I predicted, and one thing is true of your appointment, it has never been protested."

It is also said of General Smith that over thirty-five years ago he called at the office of the old Daily Press, located on the S. W. corner of Short Street and Cheapside, Lexington, Ky., one Saturday evening, a smooth-faced young man who told Col. Henry T. Duncan, then editor of the aforesaid paper, and afterwards Mayor of our city, that he had just arrived with a limited amount of money, and a stranger, and that he had been called to take charge of the Commercial Department of Kentucky University and would like to place a notice in the paper of the next session of that College.

Upon Col. Duncan's recommendation afterward, Gen. Smith loaned the city of Lexington several thousands of dollars, during

Mayor Chas. W. Foushee's administration, to pay firemen and policemen and others whose accounts were long past due. Banks had refused to make the loan, as the limit of indebtedness by the city's charter had been reached. Through his instrumentality several thousand dollars' worth of the city's bonds were sold

Referring to his coming South he said, "On my arrival at Lexington, I knew no one South of the Ohio river. Influenced by the advice of an educated Christian mother who assured me that I would find good people wherever I went, and that all depended upon my first step, I reported to the pastor of my church."

"I was received at the homes of good Presbyterian families with whom to board was to enjoy the real hospitality for which Kentucky is proverbial."

"I was first received as a member of the household of Mrs. George Madison Adams, whose residence was a large pillared building of the ante-bellum southern style, which occupied the present site of the Patterson Hall, the girls' dormitory of State University. Mrs. Adams was a lady of rare culture and refinement and took a motherly interest in the Northern young man. She was an aunt of Justice Miller of the U. S. Supreme Court, and a sister of Speaker White of the House of Representatives. Congressman Mat Adams and Congressman John D. White were her nephews. Her husband, who had amassed a fortune in the Kentucky highlands, proffered a loan of \$300,000 to the Government at the beginning of the Civil War.

CHAPTER III.

RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Prominent ancestors church Deacons over two hundred and fifty years ago David Brainerd first American Missionary, also Brainerd, one of the first Trustees of Princeton University of same ancestry. Tribute to his parents, pastors and teachers. After thirty years' separation recognizes former pastor's voice and has him elected Chaplain of N. A. M. W. V. United with the First Presbyterian Church in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1870. His children, four sons and two daughters, baptized in the church. His Wife was President of the Pastor's Aid Society. Memorial Pulpit given to the Presbyterian Church. General Smith was Sunday School Teacher, and Superintendent of Mission Sunday School. An Officer of the Second Presbyterian Church. Lexington, Ky., over twenty years. Representing the church on Y. M. C. A. Board of Directors; Trustee of church; Deacon. Letters of appreciation of his service from co-workers. Promoter of Brotherhood. Its President—Delegate to its first National Meeting. Seal gold ring presented to him by Brotherhood. Toastmaster at church banquets. Chairman of Reception Committee of Centennial of formation of Synod of Kentucky, during which time both the Northern and Southern branches communed together, the first time since the Civil War. Entertained prominent divines. Accompanying students to church and Sunday school. How great revivals were conducted. The old time social feature of its members. Program of Brotherhood's welcome to Rev. Charles Lee Reynolds, D. D. Committeeman in the Gospel Revival Meetings conducted by Evangelists Mills and Pentecost.

WILBUR R. SMITH was blessed by the early influence of pious Christian parents, both of whom, as has been stated, were members of the Presbyterian Church at Higginsport, Ohio. At his native home he met ministers of different denominations who came to the village to preach the Word at their respective churches. His native town was like a large family, whose interests and beliefs, though different, each one entertained for the other a brotherly consideration. Each would attend his or her own church; the services being arranged so as to have a pulpit filled every Sunday morning and evening, alternating between the Presbyterian and Christian ministers in their respective churches. The Methodists generally had their services on Sunday afternoons. The

NOTE.—Deacon Daniel Brainerd, General Smith's grandfather (six generations removed) and his son, Deacon James Brainerd, were deacons of the Congregational Church, Haddam, Connecticut, over 250 years ago.

Webster in his history of the Presbyterian Church, published over 50 years ago, contains the biography of two ministers of this Brainerd family; David Brainerd, the first American missionary, born at Haddam, Conn., April 20, 1718; also his brother, John Brainerd. David was at the head of his class at Yale University, and John graduated.

Presbyterian Sunday School was held in the morning, and Christian Church Sunday School in the afternoon. Frequently the same teachers taught in both schools, the majority of the scholars attend in both schools. All this influenced him in after life to be considerate of the views of others.

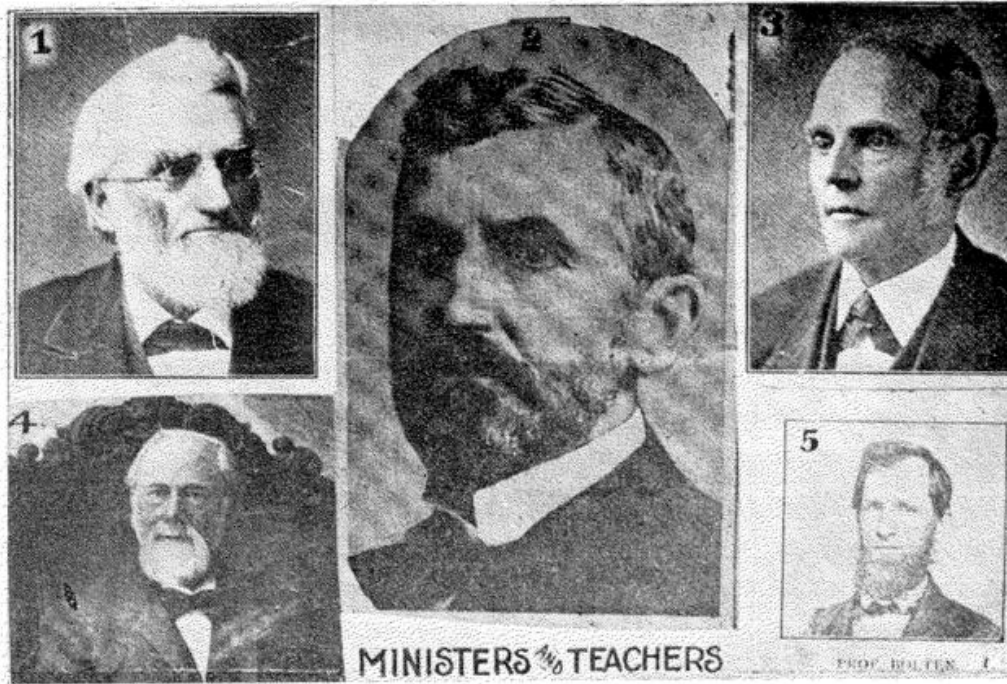
The Presbyterian ministers to whom he always referred as the moulders of his religious belief during his early years were Reverends Head, Vandyke, Warren, 1860; Lee, Pratt, Pollock and Valentine, 1875, and also Lane Theological Seminary Seniors, who frequently supplied the village pulpit.

The Sunday School Superintendents were, Elders Frank King and Orrin Doty. His Sunday School teachers were, Misses Kate Maxwell and Jenny Harrison, also Capt. E. E. Harrison. The pastors of the Christian Church, which he also attended, were Reverends Matthew Gardner, White, Daugherty, Garoutte and Mefford. The Superintendents of the Christian Church Sunday School, were Irvine Ellis, Elias Dillman, and William Yearsley. He and his sister presented to the Presbyterian Sunday School of his native home a library as a slight token of their remembrance of its assistance to them in their early life. He has been one of its almost constant financial supporters.

"That voice I heard when a lad." was the remark made by General Smith at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1901, when, as secretary and honorary member, was enrolling the names of the old Mexican War Veterans at one of its National meetings, as a gentleman from over his shoulder gave him a name. "Is not that my old pastor, Rev. Warren, whom, though I have not seen or heard for more than thirty years, has never been forgotten?" Gen. Smith then said, "You came to help the village people when I was a lad, and now you have come again to open this meeting with prayer, when we were endeavoring to secure the services of a minister." Upon motion of General Smith, Rev. Warren was elected Chaplain of the National Association of Mexican War Veterans.

While at Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1870, he united with the First Presbyterian Church under the pastorate of Rev. E. P. Pratt, D. D. It was during a protracted service in which Rev. Brice assisted. His mother counseled him to take that step, his sister Delia uniting at the same time. He was baptized with water brought from the River Jordan in the Holy Land, by Superintendent Bell of that Sunday School. Miss Carrie Stearns was his Sunday school teacher, and Mr. John Murray was leader of the Young Men's Prayer Meeting, which he attended Sunday afternoons. At one of these meetings, Mr. Murray endeavored to have two of his class attend the Marietta College to be educated for the ministry, which General Smith was almost persuaded at that time to do.

OTHER MINISTERS AND INSTRUCTORS OF GENERAL SMITH



1. Rev. E. P. Pratt, D. D., Portsmouth, Ohio.
4. Rev. Richard Valentine, pastor of his old home church, and friend for many years of his parents.
2. Governor John M. Pattison, his former instructor.
3. Mr. Robert Bell, Superintendent First Presbyterian Church Sunday School, Portsmouth, Ohio.
5. Prof. John Bolton, Superintendent High School, Portsmouth, Ohio.



1. John Clark Hill, Chairman of Committee of Presbyterian Brotherhood.
2. Mr. John H. Coverse, Philadelphia, Pa. It was at Indianapolis, Ind., at the first Brotherhood meeting that Gen. Smith met Mr. Hugh Hanna, chairman of first Brotherhood meeting. Vice Moderator of the General Assembly in 1911, at whose home he was a guest and met the distinguished men of this group.
3. Rev. Hunter Corbett, D. D., for fifty years a missionary at Chefoo, China, of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1906—a Moderator.
4. Rev. Chas. Lee Reynolds, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church when Gen. Smith was ordained a Deacon, April 28, 1907.

Returning to Higginsport, he placed his church letter in the Presbyterian Church at that place, March 23, 1872, Rev. S. P. Dillon, Moderator and Orrin Doty, Clerk. He taught a class in the Presbyterian Sunday School of thirteen young girls, at his native home, some of whom were his college patrons later. His opinion of the high and sacred office of the Eldership of the church caused him not to accept such a spiritual office at one time. Elder Shilling spoke to him at his native home when he had scarcely reached his majority about accepting an Eldership. At Charleston, W. Va., he attended Rev. Barr's church.

At Lexington his pastors were, Rev. Wm. Christie, D. D., recently President of Alleghany Theological Seminary, Rev. Geo. P. Wilson, D. D., now at Washington, D. C., and Rev. W. S. Fulton, D. D., now at Pittsburg, Pa., Rev. R. O. Kirkwood, now of New York, and the present pastor, Rev. Charles Lee Reynolds, D. D., 1913.

The ministers of this church were recognized for consecration, high scholarship, fine personality and as leaders of thought on civic and public questions. They were called from this pastorate to metropolitan churches.

He and his wife placed their membership in the Second Presbyterian Church, Lexington, Ky., at the same time. Their children, Waldo Redmon Smith, Wilbur R. Smith, Jr., George Chafee Smith, Anne Marguerite Smith, Lila Delia Smith, and Godfrey Brainerd Smith, were made children of the covenant by rights of baptism.

The pulpit of the church is a memorial to Waldo Redmon Smith, whom his parents had dedicated to the ministry, but whose early death, October 27, 1837, prevented him from fulfilling this earthly ministry.

When General Smith arrived in Lexington he was impressed with the quietness of its Sundays. The Bible class which he attended was conducted by Dr. John W. Scott, an Elder of the church, a retired physician, a graduate of old Transylvania University, a most highly cultured gentleman in Biblical knowledge. In this class were also General John B. Houston, General S. W. Price, Dr. L. B. Todd, Assistant Postmaster, Robert Bosworth, and other prominent men, and a half score of ladies.

On November 13, 1883, General Smith was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church, Lexington, Ky., and was re-elected for eleven consecutive years, also as Secretary until he resigned.

Those who were Trustees during the above time and afterward with him were: Slaughter Bassett, Treasurer; Wm. Curran, Chairman; Robert Bosworth, J. M. Scott, Chas. Stoll, Thomas

**PASTORS OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH DURING ITS
FIRST CENTURY—1815 TO 1915.**

James McCord
1815-1820

Thomas C. Harvey
(Associate)
1817-1818

John Joyce
(Associate)
1819-1820

Robert H. Bishop
1820-1823

John Breckinridge
1823-1828

John C. Young
1828-1830

Robert Davidson
1831 or 1832-1840

John D. Matthews
1841-1844 or 1845

John H. Brown
1846-1853



Robert G. Branck
1854-1867

Richard Valentine
Supply 1867

Edward H. Camp
1868-1869

George W. F. Birch
1870-1873

Robert Christie
1873-1879

George P. Wilson
1880-1884

William S. Fultor
1884-1901

Robert O. Kirkwood
1901-1905

Charles L. Reynolds
1906-1913
(Incumbent)

**SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Lexington, Ky.**

This Church is one of the oldest west of the Alleghaney Mountains.

The first Christian church established in Lexington, Ky., was organized in 1784 by Presbyterians, located on the site at the southeast corner of Walnut and Short Streets. The present Second Presbyterian Church was dedicated July 30, 1815. The present edifice was built on the site of the old building in 1847. (Ranck).

General Smith was an officer of this church for over 20 years.

Member and Secretary of its Board of Trustees.
Teacher and afterward Superintendent of one of its Mission Schools.

Its Representative on Board of Directors, Y. M. C. A.
Promoter and President of Brotherhood.
Ordained a Deacon.

Hamilton, E. D. Warfield, J. T. Tubis, Frank Norton, W. W. Patterson, Dr. W. B. McClure, Dr. M. T. Scott, Edward Bassett, E. R. Blaine, Wm. Stoll, H. M. Skillman, Dr. John Scott, Chas. Hottes, H. G. Van Orsdell.

Several of the above, as well as others, have been Trustees since.

He always felt that a change in service or rotation in office in temporal affairs of the church and Y. M. C. A., was best and requested another to be selected in his place as Trustee and Director, respectively. The following letters from the Board of Trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church, and Director of the Y. M. C. A., are fitting testimonials from his co-workers in the church and the Association:

My Dear General Smith:

From our conversation some days ago I feared that there was doubt as to your being willing to serve longer on the Board of Trustees. Our church needs the efforts of us all, and I feel sure that you cannot refuse to serve her in a capacity for which you are so peculiarly fitted, especially as to your zeal in all church work. This board would especially welcome the co-operation of one of your nature and judgment and recognized ability, your excellent work as Secretary having been a tradition in the Board for many years. We desire you in the same capacity again and earnestly hope that you will see your way clear to assist us.

Very truly yours,
JOHN W. SCOTT,
(Chairman Board of Trustees.)

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 24, 1896.

Dear Sir:--I am instructed to express to you the Board's appreciation of your past work and their regret of your determination to sever your connection with them as Director, and to say they felt sure of your continued interest and sympathy in the general work.

R. D. NORWOOD,
Secretary Y. M. C. A.

Of the session for the time referred to, the following have gone to their abundant reward: Dr. John W. Scott, George W. Norton, Judge Kinkead, Wm. Christie, Frederick Bush, Dr. Lyman Beecher Todd, Squire Bassett, James A. Curry and J. R. Sharpe.

Rev. George P. Wilson when pastor of this church once said, "My Elders are the grandest of any I know. Spiritually, with a knowledge of the Bible, church history and its doctrine, they are an inspiration to me." At a certain time there were four Elders in this church whose terms of office were between a quarter and a third of a century of service. They were Elders Jas. A. Curry, J. R. Sharpe, Wm. Bush and Squire Bassett, respectively.

Gen. Smith was ordained a Deacon of the Second Presbyterian Church, Lexington, Kentucky, April 28, 1907, during the pastorate of Rev. Chas. Lee Reynolds.

March 3, 1911, he was elected toastmaster at a banquet in the lecture room of the church following the annual meeting of officers and members of the Second Presbyterian Church, at which time Elder John R. Sharpe, for 36 years superintendent of its Sunday School, was presented with a silver pitcher.

On July 12, 1905, at a meeting of the congregation in the transfer of Rev. Robert O. Kirkwood, of the Second Presbyterian Church, to the Walnut Hills Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Smith was appointed one of the commissioners to present to the Presbytery Mr. Kirkwood's resignation, and to unite with him in requesting the dissolving of his connection with the Second Presbyterian Church of Lexington, Ky.

In 1883 he was Superintendent of the Corral Street Mission School, with about one hundred and fifty attendants. He succeeded Dr. John W. Scott, Sr., in that work by his (Scott's) personal request. Elder James A. Curry succeeded him as Superintendent in 1885. Throughout the land he has met men and boys who were enthusiastic in their repeated acknowledgement for the benefits derived at the mission.

He was a regular attendant at the Y. M. C. A. services and young men's prayer meeting, and for thirteen years director in the association with the following directors: Prof. Chas. Louis Loos, Maj. H. B. McClellan, J. A. Curry, Wm. Curran and J. N. Hawkins.

In December, 1909, he was a member of the Citizens' Committee of fifty, appointed to raise \$50,000 for the Y. M. C. A., which was accomplished in twelve days.

He was Chairman of the Centennial Committee of entertainment October, 1902, it being the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of the Synod of Kentucky, when the Northern and Southern Synods met in Lexington and communed together for the first time since the Civil War.

In the great revival union meeting held in April, 1895, and conducted by Rev. B. Fay Mills, held at the Exposition building under the auspices of the Protestant churches of Lexington, he was chairman of an important committee and was in frequent consultation with Dr. Mills.

He was promoter of the Men's Club or Brotherhood of the Second Presbyterian Church.

The following preamble was presented to every male member of the church:

Reaffirming our faith in God as revealed in His Holy Word and incorporated in the doctrine of the Second Presbyterian Church of Lexington, Kentucky, and wishing to increase its usefulness in advancing Christ's Kingdom, we unite in this request that the male members and attendants of the aforesaid church meet at a place and time hereafter to be announced for the purpose of organizing a Men's Religious and Social Club. We believe that sympathy, unity and fellowship should characterize Christ's followers. We pledge our support to this Club, also to attend its meetings, and to do whatsoever is assigned us to make the object of the Club a success.

This paper was signed by fifty male members of the church, among whom were Elders, Deacons, Trustees and others.

This Brotherhood presented him with a beautiful seal ring in recognition of his services and their high regard.

The first step taken to organize the Men's Club of the Second Presbyterian Church was in October, 1902, following the Centennial celebration of the formation of the Kentucky Synod held in Lexington. It was first reluctantly announced at church service that there would be a meeting of the men at a given date to organize a Men's Club of the church. There were misgivings as to the new enterprise, but as to the final results the brotherhood has proved a success. The following are some of the topics discussed at the Brotherhood meetings:

How can the Club be of most service to the Church? By Rev. R. O. Kirkwood.

How can the Club assist in getting young men to attend Sunday School? Elder J. R. Sharpe, Superintendent of Sunday School. Brotherly Love, by Elder Wm. Bush.

The parents' duty in having children attend Sunday School and Church, by Wm. Curran.

A lecture on pure food work, by Robert Allen of Kentucky Experiment Station.

Music and Song, their history from Biblical times to the present.

Christian manhood, by Rev. Geo. Joplin.

Our wards, a sacred trust—the college young man, Col. Geo. W. Bain.

Church clubs have proved a success, by Judge Mat Walton.

Church clubs a power for good citizenship, by Rev. U. G. Foote.

Scotch Presbyterianism, President Jas. K. Patterson, of State University.

The four hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Knox was celebrated by the Club, May 15, 1905, and described in the Leader in its issue the next day as follows:

WITH ADDRESSES, PAPERS AND APPROPRIATE SONGS.

The Men's Club met in the Lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, Monday night and a large number were present to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Knox, the father of the Presbyterian form of church government. General Wilbur R. Smith, President of the Club, requested Secretary Carter to read a letter of sympathy which had been received by General Smith from Dr. Henry, the moderator of the General Assembly as follows:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1905.

I hope your Men's Club will have a royal time in the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the birth of John Knox. He was Scotland's greatest son, one of the noblest of the reformers, and a man who, in the performance of duty, "never feared the face of man." The church does well to honor him, and I trust we may all seek to be like him in sincerity and fearlessness.

Very truly yours.

ADDISON HENRY.

After the invocation by the Rev. Mr. Branch, the choir sang the Scottish version of the hundredth Psalm as a compliment to the hero, who was born in 1505. Thereafter the Rev. R. O. Kirkwood, the minister of the local church, read an interesting paper on "The Times of Knox."

"The Hills o' Skye," was then sung by Mrs. Hiffner with great expression, the pianoforte accompaniment being tastefully rendered by Miss Lillie Sharpe.

Prof. A. S. Mackenzie spoke concerning the life of Knox, depicting the stream that ran through the village of East Lothian, where he was born thirteen years after Columbus discovered America. He pointed out that while he sympathized with Queen Mary and the Catholic party, it was necessary to assert the freedom of the individual. Presbyterianism was potent in molding the American Declaration of Independence. After this address Miss Lottie Webb sang, "Happy Day," accompanied by Professor Faig on the violin and Miss Sharpe on the piano.

President J. K. Patterson next delivered the most interesting discourse of the evening, his theme being "The Work of Knox." With all the eloquence and learning for which he is noted, the orator called attention to the far-reaching influence of his hero upon Scotland and America and through them upon civilization as a

whole. He also paid a tribute to the splendid educational system founded by John Knox.

After President Loos had laid stress upon the work of John Calvin, the learned Frenchman of the sixteenth century, the choir sang a chant of the year 1588, and this was followed by a Scotch solo on the part of Prof. Mackenzie.

President Patterson exhibited a copy of the famous Breeches Bible, published in 1609, which had "breeches" instead of "aprons," the last word of the 7th verse of the 3rd chapter of Genesis, and Prof. Mackenzie exhibited a Cicero of 1617, and a copy of the Confession of Faith, based on Knox's version of 1560.

After refreshments the company dispersed, each believing that seldom had a happier evening been spent anywhere.

Elders and Deacons of the First Presbyterian and Maxwell Street Churches, as well as a number of Scotchmen were also present. This was the last meeting of this successful club until the next fall.

General Smith was a delegate to the First National Meeting of the Presbyterian Church Brotherhood held at Indianapolis, Ind., November 13, 14 and 15, 1906. Over one thousand delegates were present, who represented many of the eight thousand churches of the General Assembly and its million communicants, also a million Sunday School scholars.

The Brotherhood movement of laymen who contributed twenty million dollars that year for church purposes, was one of the new great master strokes of a great church body.

Mr. John H. Converse, LL. D., presided at this meeting.

Hon. Hugh Hanna, who was Vice Moderator of the General Assembly in 1911, presided at the opening of the session at the great banquet. General Smith had the pleasure and honor of being a guest at Mr. Hanna's home at a luncheon. Others there were the Rev. Hunter Corbet, Moderator, 1906 and for forty-three years a missionary in China; John H. Converse, LL. D., Rev. Chas. Lee Reynolds, D. D., and Rev. Haines, President Harrison's former pastor.

Giants of the Presbyterian Church were at the Brotherhood meetings as Rev. W. H. Roberts, stated clerk of the General Assembly; Revs. Chas. Gordon, ("Ralph Connors") Canada, Ira Landreth, Moderator of the last General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Wilbur Chapman, Robert Speer, Hon. William J. Bryan, and many others who spoke on such topics as, "The Presbyterian Church, What It Stands For;" "Boy and the Church;" "Man and the Church;" "The Men for a Church and Civic Affairs;" "Bible Study and Its Ministry;" "Labor Inter-

ests and Spiritual Life;" "Evangelization of the World;" "Our Countrymen."

Dr. Bigger's address was "The Genesis of the Brotherhood," the Ohio overture upon which the General Assembly took action. The date that Dr. Bigger gave when the Club at Massillon, Ohio, was first organized, coinciding with the date of the beginning of the first organization of the Brotherhood of the Second Presbyterian Church at Lexington. It would be difficult to decide which church should be entitled to the distinction of having organized the first Brotherhood of that great church.

As toastmaster at a banquet given by this Brotherhood, March, 1906, in welcoming Rev. Charles Lee Reynolds, he selected the following toasts, and prefaced the same as follows:

Prayers Answered, Wishes Fulfilled, an Object Attained by God's Will.

We are called together tonight in fellowship to welcome our pastor, Rev. Charles Lee Reynolds. Will Prof. Faig, Vice-President of our Club, say a word of greeting?

Rev. Reynolds Came, He Saw, He Conquered.

We should like to have Doctor Reynolds tell us a few of his first impressions.

Our Church—Its History

No one should be indifferent to the history of an organization of which he is a member. Therefore, we request Elder J. R. Sharpe, a grand nephew of one of the first elders of this church, to respond.

Our Heritage—An Important Trust.

A sublime past should be an incentive to noble achievements in the future. Therefore, we should like to have Elder James A. Curry respond to this toast.

Watchman, Tell Us of the Night, What the Signs of Promise Are.

In this case will Mr. Edward Bassett fill the role of watchman?

Every Organization has its Motive for Action.

A talk on what our Club stands for will be given by Elder William Bush.

Religion and Business.

This is a business age. It is ours as Christians to witness Him in our daily life. Therefore we will hear from Prof. Robert Allen, of the State University.

*When General Smith was President of this Brotherhood a banquet was given at which the ministers and superintendents of Sunday Schools of different churches were guests. A representative of each church was called upon to respond to a toast. At this meeting it was suggested that an organization be effected by the different brotherhoods of churches of Lexington, looking to a State and National organization. An item appeared in the issue of a daily paper following this meeting that 1,000 men of this city were expected to be members—a power and influence in politics and for good government.

Hundreds of General Smith's former students will recall his Saturday morning lectures; also that he frequently accompanied them as a body to church services. Some of them are now Ministers, Elders, Deacons and Superintendents of Sunday Schools. It was the pleasure of his parents to entertain many ministers of God, so has his hospitality been extended to God's ambassadors among whom were resident Ministers, also Dr. Pentecost, Dr. Peyton Hoge, Dr. Blaney, Rev. Valentine, Bishop Burton, Bishop Penick, Dean Lee, Dean Capers and others.

The Second Presbyterian Church in the '80's was recognized for the ideal social times of its young people. In fact, many young people of other churches attended its social functions. Parlor dramas, well attended, were given once a month, an admission fee being charged for some charitable purpose. This club ended the season's pleasures by a "Trip to Shakertown" on the Kentucky river. The members of the Sunday School, and all those who desired, spent a day in the woods with a family dinner once a year. The church was like one great family whose interests were in common. Its sympathy and fellowship attracted the attention of other churches. The Men's Brotherhood was organized, among other things, to perpetuate that feeling. It was said that the Christmas spirit was caught by this church a month before that day and happiness and good cheer prevailed in the anticipation and preparation for that glad time. Generally at the home of Elder George Norton the young people would meet once a week and prepare gifts and ornaments for the tree and arranging a delightful programme, combining social features.

Not one of the communicants of that church was a member of an euchre club, nor attended a public or promiscuous dance, nor Sunday evening receptions or dinners, nor the theatre or other places of amusement on Sunday or prayer-meeting night. Then its eighteen officers and their respective families were expected and generally were, in attendance at all of the stated meetings of the church.

HOW A GREAT REVIVAL WAS CONDUCTED.

Told by General Smith as follows:

Rev. B. Fay Mills was a great revivalist who had a method, and upon the invitation of Rev. W. S. Fulton when calling at my office, I met with the Ministerial Association of Lexington, in March, 1895 in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A. The ministers present were: Revs. Fulton, McElroy, Bartlett, Spencer, Collis, Knapp, Southgate, Felix, and others. Rev. Southgate was chairman. It appeared that Rev. B. Fay Mills, of Albany, N. Y., had

been written to by Rev. McElroy several months before his work was begun, and a tabernacle meeting was arranged.

Union daily prayer meetings were conducted for two weeks before his arrival and one thousand dollars were subscribed and paid in before for expenses. The Executive Committee held conferences each week. Meetings were held in the Auditorium and the main hall of the building erected for an exposition. The service began April 5, 1895, and continued for three weeks with remarkable success.

The rear of the Main Street Christian Church, now the approach to the Central Depot, was selected for a tabernacle built of wood and the pulpit was at the side, in the rear of which was the select choir. There was a Grand Marshal, Assistant Marshals, and ushers. The seating capacity was about one thousand including the balcony.

Twenty papers in the Bluegrass district had notices sent to them regarding the proposed meeting. Articles for the city papers, preparing the minds of the people for the great work, were written by ministers. General Smith procured the briefs of Rev. Mills' sermons from him and had them printed in the papers. Posters announcing the meetings were placed on "A" shaped boards. Streamers were swung on street cars, and ten thousand blotters with announcements and scriptural quotations were printed and given to school children and business men. It was most ingeniously and thoroughly advertised.

One hundred ushers arranged by sections alphabetically were appointed with a grand chief usher sitting next to Mr. Mills. The choir consisted of more than two hundred of the picked voices of our city churches. The ministers sat on the front row of the platform.

After the sermon and song services, cards were handed to those who arose for prayers, by ushers, for their names and addresses. These were collected and arranged by churches with which the signers preferred to unite, and the pastor of that church would call on them. By this method nearly one thousand were gathered into the different churches, and many united with the Second Presbyterian Church. Some three thousand people would attend the services at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Mr. Mills personally requested those living south of Main Street to attend the morning services, and those living north of Main Street to attend the Sunday afternoon services in order to accommodate all. A few days before Mr. Mills left, prayer-meetings were held at residences at 9 A. M., at the churches at 10 A. M., and then regular services at 11 A. M., at which time many of the leading mercantile firms closed

their places of business. Hundreds accompanied Mr. Mills to the train when he left for home.

Gen. Smith was on a committee in January, 1905, to assist in arranging for Maj. Geo. A. Hilton, of California, in an evangelistic meeting.

To the Maxwell Street Presbyterian Church he gave the Sunday School a library in memory of his son, George Chafee Smith, once a scholar in that Sunday School. An engrossed resolution of thanks was presented to General Smith in testimony of appreciation by the Sunday School.

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT ANNUAL CONGREGATIONAL MEETING
AND BANQUET, MARCH 26, 1913.**

RESOLVED: That the hearty thanks of the members and congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., of Lexington, Ky., be and are hereby expressed to Wilbur R. Smith, a deacon of said Church, who has collected and presented to the Church photographs of all the pastors who have served the Church since its organization in the year 1815 A. D.

(2). That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the meeting of the congregation held this 26th day of March, 1913, and that a copy of same be furnished to Deacon Smith.

CLARENCE W. MATHEWS,
Secretary.

CHAPTER IV.

A SUCCESSFUL EDUCATOR.

He increases the earning power of his thousands of graduates over one million dollars a year in the aggregate. Students from over forty States and ten Foreign Countries attend his college. Senate of Kentucky University confers an honor on his college. Chamber of Commerce endorses college. Curators of Kentucky University. Judge of men. Address by Member of Australian Parliament. Twenty-fifth Anniversary of College Work Celebrated. Governor Bradley, Lieutenant-Governor Tillman, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and other Speakers. Congratulations from President McKinley and other prominent men. Presentation of Silver Loving Cup. Tribute from a graduate at a banquet. Distinguished graduates. College work receives Medals and Diploma of Honor from two great Expositions. Change of name of Kentucky University to Transylvania University. Resolutions offered General Smith and presentation of pitcher. Transfer of title and interests of College to General Smith. Incorporating the Wilbur R. Smith Business College.

GENERAL SMITH'S COLLEGE not only brought thousands of students and they nearly one million dollars to Lexington, but these former students of his are now realizing in the aggregate an amount computed at more than one million dollars in salary and income annually above that received by them prior to attending his college. One of his registers shows that his students matriculated from the following States and foreign countries:

Kentucky	5,282	Louisiana	306
Virginia	420	Missouri	189
Florida	304	Ohio	278
Mississippi	494	West Virginia	478
Arkansas	237	South Carolina	317
Indiana	280	Alabama	536
Tennessee	666	Texas	267
North Carolina	386	Illinois	162
Georgia	640	Sundry States	140
Ten Foreign Countries		20	

Over 200 of his graduates are prominently located in Lexington, now bankers, officials, merchants, professional men and in many enterprises.

Two hundred are in banks, over two hundred are officials, and nearly fifty are teaching in commercial colleges. This chapter alone will show a remarkably successful career, while other chapters bearing on other lines of work in which he has been a factor emphasize the fact that he used every hour of time in some ennobling work.



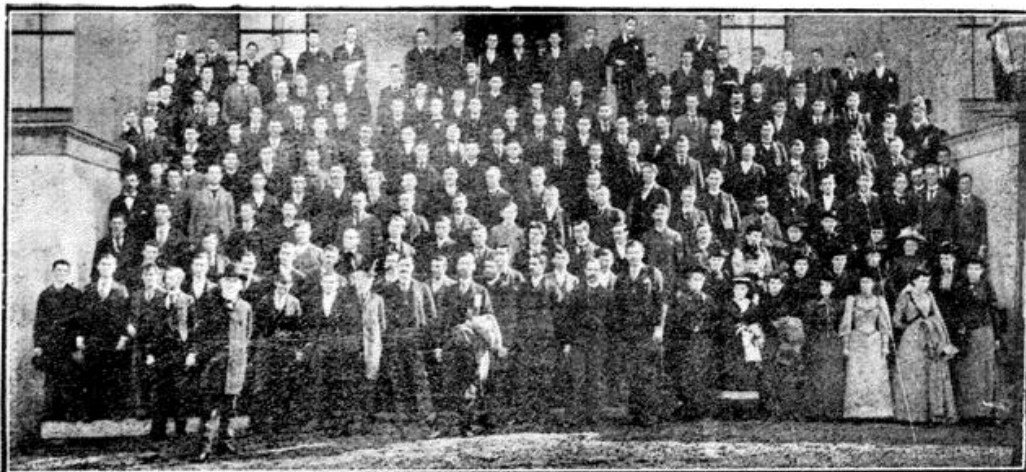
S. W. Cor. Main & Minor Sts. opp. Court House

Meldeon Hall



Carty Building

The Buildings Where Gen. Smith's College was located for 35 Years



E. W. SMITH AND W. R. SMITH AND FACULTY WITH 100 STUDENTS WHO BEGAN AT THEIR COLLEGE IN ONE MONTH.

The Senate of old Kentucky University directed its Secretary, Prof. James G. White, on May 16, 1878, to request Prof. Smith to appoint a Valedictorian from his college to represent the college at its annual commencement exercises, June 13, 1878. On Mr. William Pickett was conferred the honor of delivering the address, which he did with ability.

On November 11, 1884, the Chamber of Commerce of Lexington endorsed this college as the leading Business College in Kentucky, by resolution offered by Prof. George W. Ranck, the historian.

Among the Curators and Executive Committee of old Kentucky University with whom he was associated officially for many years and who knew his fidelity and honorable recognition in the work in which he was engaged were:

Gov. R. M. Bishop, Cincinnati, O.	P. P. Parish, Midway, Ky.
Hon. Zachariah F. Smith, Louisville, Ky.	Joseph Woolfolk, Lexington, Ky.
Gen. W. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.	John B. Wallace, Lexington, Ky.
Gen. D. S. Goodloe, Lexington, Ky.	Jas. M. Graves, Versailles, Ky.
A. M. Barnes, Lexington, Ky.	Thomas Munnell, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Wm. L. Williams, Hustonville, Ky.	John L. Cassell, Harrodsburg, Ky.
Hon. Horace Miller, Paris, Ky.	Jas. L. Neal, Harrodsburg, Ky.
Rev. John S. Sweeny, Paris, Ky.	John Allen, Lexington, Ky.
Wm. Mitchell, Mt. Sterling, Ky.	Dr. Jas. Stockdell, Atlanta, Ga.
Robert McMichael, Lexington, Ky.	W. W. Estill, Lexington, Ky.
Hon. John T. Hinton, Paris, Ky.	Rev. C. P. Williamson, Atlanta, Ga.
Albert Allen, Lexington, Ky.	Judge John S. Phelps, Lexington, Ky.
Judge J. R. Morton, Lexington, Ky.	Rev. E. L. Powell, Louisville, Ky.
Chief Justice Jas. D. Hazelrigg,	Rev. Jas. B. Jones, Lexington, Ky.
Hon. John D. Harris, Richmond, Ky.	Hon. John C. May, Lexington, Ky.
Dr. Benj. L. Coleman, Lexington, Ky.	Rev. Mark Collis, Lexington, Ky.
Judge Geo. Nelson, Winchester, Ky.	Hon. Henry S. Hale, Frankfort, Ky.
John T. Vance, Lexington, Ky.	W. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Wm. S. Dickinson, Cincinnati, O.	Judge Matt. Walton, Lexington, Ky.
Wm. H. Graham, Lexington, Ky.	Rev. I. J. Spencer, Lexington, Ky.
Prof. J. W. Porter, Lexington, Ky.	Hon. C. W. Bell, Harrodsburg, Ky.
Hon. Solomon Vanmeter, Lexington, Ky.	C. C. Patterson, Los Angeles, Cal.
	L. G. Cox, Lexington, Ky.

In 1876 the catalogue of Kentucky University referred to the heads of service; Governor R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was Chairman of the Board of Curators; Gen. D. S. Goodloe, Treasurer, and Dr. A. M. Barnes, Secretary.

The Senate of the University consisted of

J. B. Bowman, Regent;

H. H. White, LL. D., Presiding Officer of the A. & M. College.

Robert Graham, Presiding Officer of College of the Bible;

Madison C. Johnson, LL. D., Presiding Officer, College of Law;

Dr. H. M. Skillman, Dean of Medical Department;

Wilbur R. Smith, Presiding Officer Commercial Department.

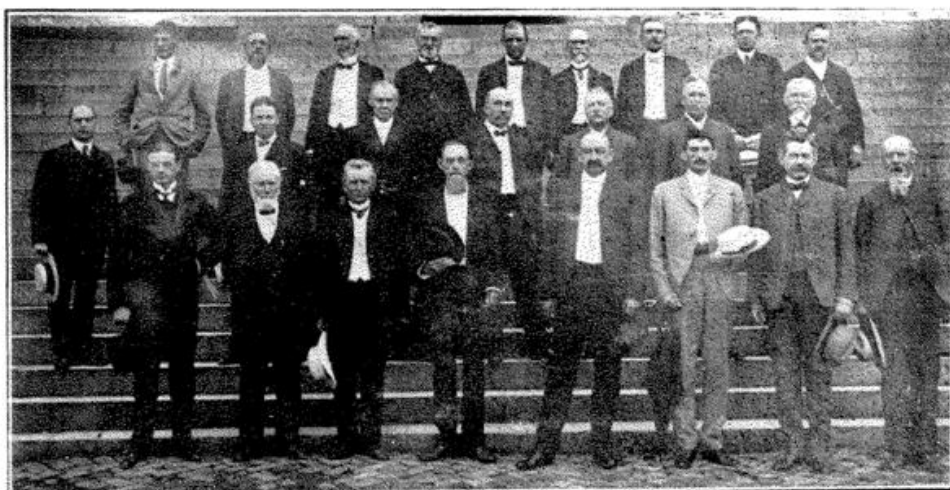
By virtue of the various positions General Smith has held, and coming in contact with men, and with thousands of young people, he is a splendid judge of human nature and the value of a man. Hundreds of bankers and officials have relied upon his judgment in selecting men for prominent and confidential positions and in his affairs with men he could read a man's conversation or writing between the lines most accurately. The General used to say: "You can fool me in a horse or any other live stock, but not often in a person." A thoroughbred, he always said, though defeated once, would be ready for another race.

Among the large number of prominent people who have visited Prof. Smith's College and addressed his students was Hon. Philipi Santo, for twenty years a member of the South Australian Parliament. He was on a tour of America and was entertained by Prof. Smith. The Lexington Daily Press on referring to his visit to the college had a brief report of his speech, which was in part as follows:

Gentlemen:—Success in every undertaking depends upon your having a firm foundation upon which to build, and I regard a thorough knowledge in the way in which business is being done in all parts of the world as an important part of the training of mercantile men. I have arrived at the conclusion that strict honesty and integrity in all its transactions form the best and surest guarantee of success.

Mercantile transactions to a large extent are the results of confidence. Merchants desirous of purchasing goods in foreign markets must of necessity place their interests in the hands of others. You will, therefore, see how necessary it is that a merchant should be correct and above suspicion. The trading community in all countries is very sensitive on this point. The slightest departure from that which is right is sure to have the effect of destroying that confidence, and when once destroyed can never be restored. The greatest success in mercantile pursuits has been attained by men of undoubted integrity. I have known men to allow themselves to do what some men would regard as smart, and in that way succeed for awhile; but generally speaking such a course was an utter failure. I, therefore, strongly recommend to you that care and attention in all your business transactions be paid to the strict business principles of honesty, not only in large transactions, but also in the most trivial matter.

Gentlemen, I not only wish you all a successful life, but the success to be won without the sacrifice of integrity and honor.



CURATORS OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

(On steps of University)

First Row, reading from left to right—President Burriss A. Jenkins; Jas. M. Graves, Versailles, Ky.; Rev. E. L. Powell, Louisville, Ky.; Hon. Z. T. Smith, Louisville, Ky.; Dean Evans, of K. U. Medical College; Hon. C. W. Bell, Frankfort, Ky.; Prof. J. W. Porter, Lexington Ky.; Judge John S. Phelps, Lexington, Ky.

Second Row, from left to right—L. G. Cox, Lexington, Ky.; C. C. Patterson, Los Angeles, Cal.; Rev. I. J. Spencer, Lexington, Ky.; John C. May, Lexington, Ky.; Judge G. B. Nelson, Winchester, Ky.; Rev. Mark Collis, Lexington, Ky.; P. P. Parrish, Midway, Ky.

Third Row from left to right—W. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.; Hon. Horace Miller, Paris, Ky.; Rev. John S. Sweeny, Paris, Ky.; John T. Vance Lexington, Ky.; W. Dickinson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Judge Matt. Walton, Lexington, Ky.; Hon. S. VanMeter, Lexington, Ky.; Dr. B. L. Coleman, Lexington, Ky.

His college work and text-book were awarded medals and Diplomas of Honor from two great Expositions.



**MINIATURE COPY OF DIPLOMA OF HONOR, WORLD'S EXPOSITION,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.**

(Original size being 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by 17 inches wide)

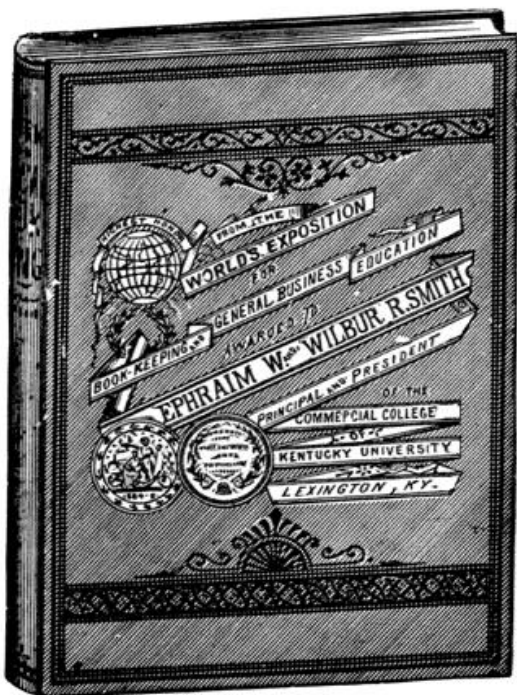
The Elements upon which the Awards were based are as Follows:
Originality, Invention, Discovery, Utility, Quality, Skill, Workmanship,
Fitness for the Purpose Intended, Economy, and Adaptability to the Public Wants.

(From the Times-Democrat, New Orleans, La.,
June 7, 1885)

New Laurels for Kentucky University—Highest Award for work on Business Education at the World's Exposition has been conferred on Professors Ephraim W. Smith and Wilbur R. Smith, officers of the Commercial College of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky. The Award at the World's Exposition is the highest commendation of which we have any conception.

A million people who have been in attendance have been attracted by the grandeur and wonderful magnitude of the enterprise and the magnificent display of everything that mind, genius and nature or art could produce. It is then with no small degree of complacency that the Professors Smith, father and son, can wear the laurels for which they have labored and so proudly won.

This high honor which has been so justly conferred upon the Commercial College of Kentucky University at the World's Exposition is the capstone of many encomiums which have been hitherto so lavishly bestowed on the masterly efforts of its officers, who will now be recognized throughout the world as the highest authority on matters pertaining to Business Education.



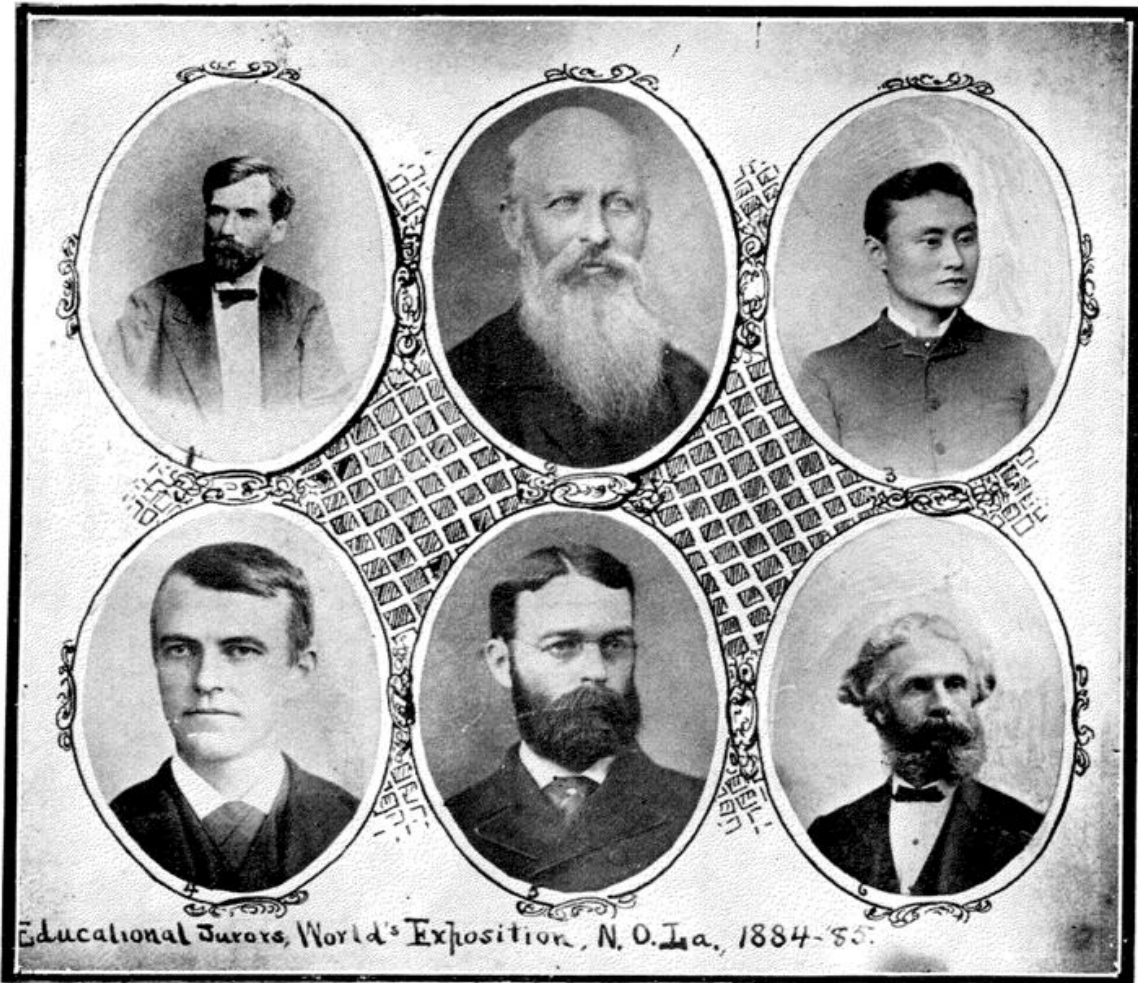


GOLD MEDAL AWARD

**By World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans,
Louisiana, 1884-85.**

(24 K. Gold—the very finest quality—two inches in diameter and 53
pwt. in weight.)

The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, La., 1884-85, was incorporated by an act of the United States Congress, officially represented by foreign countries, awarded to E. W. and W. R. Smith the above medal for system of Bookkeeping and General Business Education. The Certificates of Award (Diploma of Honor) was signed and sealed by Officers of the World's Exposition.



**EDUCATIONAL JURORS, WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL AND COTTON
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, NEW ORLEANS, LA., 1884-85.**

Chairman, Gov. John W. Hoyt, Wyoming.

Vice Chairman, Hon. J. George Hodgins, LL. D., Deputy Minister of Education of Canada.

Secretary, Prof. Lyndon A. Smith, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Rev. Walter Hillman, A. M., LL. D., Principal Female Institute, Mississippi.

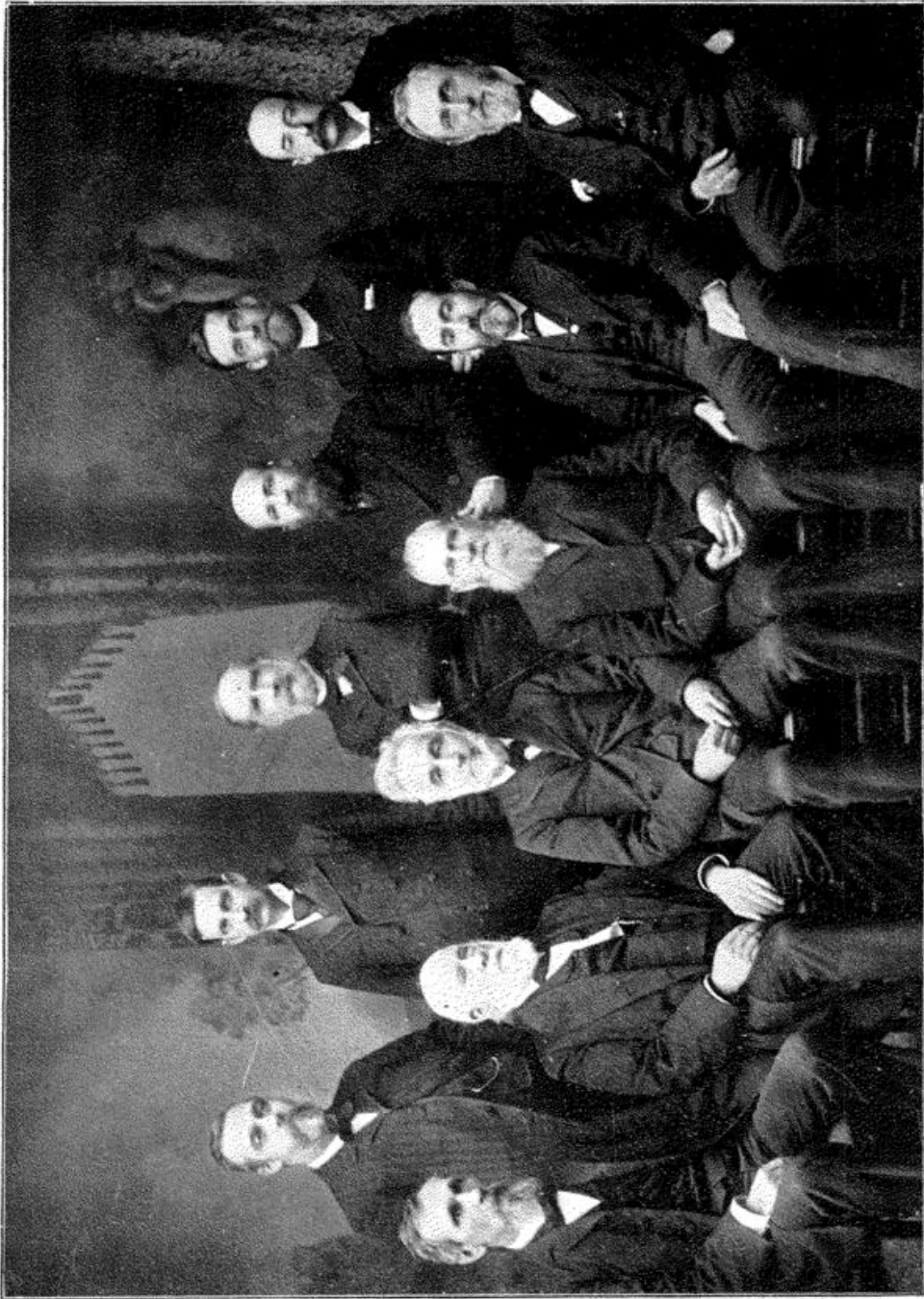
Bro. Maurclian, of the Christian Brothers School, Memphis, Tenn.

Hon. Wm. O. Rodgers, ex-Superintendent Public Instruction of Louisiana.

Monsieur M. B. Buisson, Commissioner of Education from France.

Hon. Ichizo Hattori, Commissioner of Education from Japan.

NOTE—This distinguished Jury awarded E. W. and W. R. Smith Diploma of Honor and Medal.

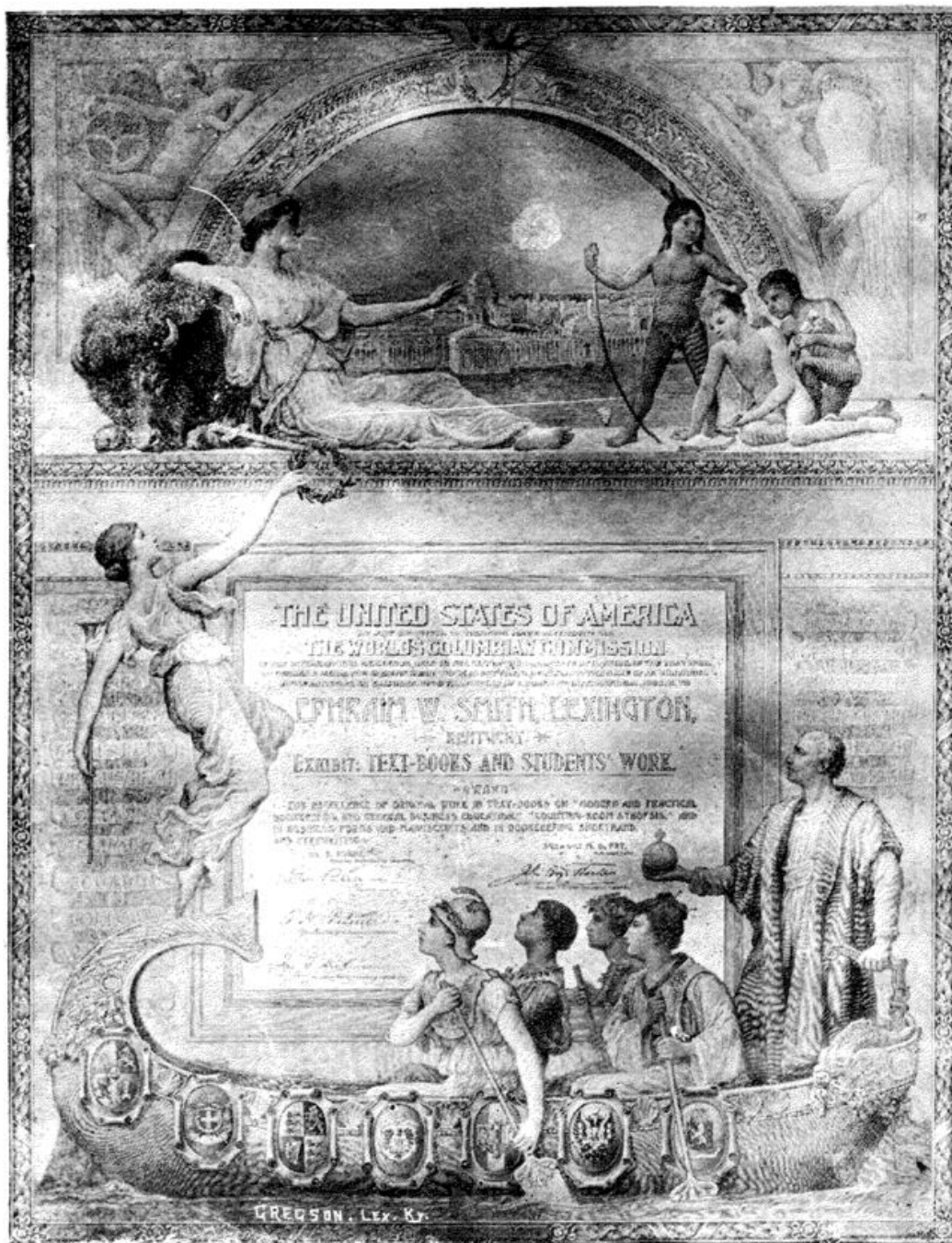


FACULTY OF THE FOUR COLLEGES OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

(1893)

From left to right, first row—Elder John Grubbs; President Robert Graham, College of the Bible; President Chas. Louis Loos, Kentucky University; Prof. E. W. Smith, Principal of Commercial College of Kentucky University; Judge J. D. Hunt, Law Department; Rev. J. W. McGarvey, College of the Bible.

From left to right, second row, standing—Judge D. G. Falconer, Law Department; Prof. Fairhurst, Prof. Kemper, and Prof. A. R. Milligan Department of Liberal Arts; Gen. W. R. Smith, President Commercial Department; John T. Shelby, Law Department.



DIPLOMA OF HONOR, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

(Miniature Copy of Diploma of Honor—size 18 by 24 inches)

The illustration above gives a correct idea of the general design of the diploma awarded to exhibitors whose displays were deemed worthy of recognition by the Committee of Awards of the World's Columbian Exposition. The central idea of the design is that of crowning the new world with the laurel wreath. The lower portion shows a barge of ancient pattern with shields of the different countries at its side, propelled by representatives of various nations, with Columbus at the helm.

Under the arch at the top is a view of the World's Columbian Exposition from Lake Michigan. The arts and sciences are symbolized by the single figures at the extreme upper corners, and at the base of the arch are children of the aborigines receiving instruction, the figure imparting same, reclining against a kneeling American bison. The bearer of the laurel reaches gracefully toward the object of her attention at the left. The names of the countries of the old and new world exhibiting at the Fair are inscribed on scrolls at the right and left of center space, which is reserved for lettering by the judges of award.



**MEDAL AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
CHICAGO, ILL., 1893, (Bronze)**

GENERAL SMITH EULOGIZED AT AN ANNUAL BANQUET AT OLD KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY BY DISTINGUISHED GRADUATE.

The annual Alumni dinner of Kentucky University was attended by a large number, including the presiding officers of the various Colleges, Faculties, Board of Curators and Executive Committee. It was a fitting close of work with charming festivities at the University, including the open sessions of the various Literary societies and Commencement exercises with oratory, music, etc. The Junior Promenade at President Jenkins' handsome home the evening before was especially enjoyed by hundreds of young ladies and gentlemen of the student body of the University.

The Alumni of Kentucky University has among its members an ex-Chief Justice of Kentucky, Governors, Congressmen, Bankers, Merchants, Officials, and men of the Professions, etc. The graduates of the Commercial College of Kentucky University are entitled to membership. Rev. Hugh McLellan, formerly of Australia, acted as toastmaster and presided with dignity and showed a delightful tact and graciousness in introducing the speakers between each course. Space will not permit other than the address of Mr. Matt S. Walton, a graduate and representative of the Commercial College of Kentucky University.

Mr. Walton afterward graduated from Yale University and was Dean of the Transylvania University Law School. His subject was, "The Commercial Awakening of the South." Mr. Walton said in part in referring to General Smith:

"Kentucky University recognized the predominance of the commercial idea when she established this branch and secured as its head a young man. The trust was worthily bestowed upon Gen. Wilbur R. Smith, whose name is a synonym of success. Gen. Smith, being a Northerner by birth and a Southerner by choice, combines financial tact with Southern affability of temperament that makes him pre-eminently suited for his position. He is a model for any young man going into business. During the twenty-seven years of his Presidency ten thousand young people have attended his college, the greatest number of any college in the South. His training fitted them for careful and correct thinking, and those having native talent and ability are young captains of industry. He has trained to fill responsible positions in accounting and the interpretation of accounts; in other words, the philosophy of bookkeeping and to gauge the earning capacity of business. His graduates are worthily entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce. Millions of dollars are managed by their commercial training. They are the motive power of progress in this city, in Kentucky, in the South. They will be a living monument to the worth of General Smith as long as life and reason exist."



The celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of General Smith's Presidency of the Commercial College of Kentucky University was a notable occasion. The following are extracts from a local paper:

(From The Leader, June 5th and 9th, 1901).

General Wilbur R. Smith, President of the Commercial College of Kentucky University, was honored Tuesday evening in a unique and impressive manner. It was the occasion of the celebration of the close of the first quarter of a century of that institution under his able management. A large audience of educators and those interested in educational work, gathered in Morrison Chapel of Kentucky University to witness the rendering of the program which was one of the strongest ever rendered in the historical old school on a similar occasion.

The Chapel was tastefully decorated and Saxton's orchestra discoursed sweet music as the guests were assembling, four college young men in evening dress, acting as ushers.

At 8:15 the speakers of the evening and those who were to occupy seats of honor on the platform, marched into the chapel to the strains of the orchestra, and amid the deafening applause of the audience. President A. R. Milligan, of Kentucky University; Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State, H. V. McChesney; Lieutenant-Governor J. H. Tillman, of South Carolina; ex-Governor W. O. Bradley, and Rev. Mark Collis, were the speakers of the evening, and each received salvos of applause as they entered the chapel on the march to the platform.

The program was a remarkable one. It was a genuine testimonial to the worth of an able, aggressive, patriotic and earnest man, whose energies have been devoted to the upbuilding of the college with which he has been identified for twenty-five years, and for whose benefit he has expended both money and unremitting toil.

The platform was filled with distinguished citizens, including, besides Gen. Smith, President Milligan, of Kentucky University; Mayor Duncan, Mr. James A. Curry, President Y. M. C. A.; State Senator Allen, Representative Van Meter, Rev. Kirkwood of Second Presbyterian Church; Rev. Pillsbury, of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. George Joplin, Dean Lee, of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. Mark Collis, of Broadway Christian Church; Rev. I. J. Spencer, of Central Christian Church; Rev. J. S. Shouse, Presidents J. W. McGarvey and C. L. Loos; Professors Grubbs, Deweese, Fairhurst, Freeman, Zembrod and Jefferson; President Hagerman, of Hamilton College, and Maj. McClellan, of Sayre Institute; Hon. Dwight Harrison, Professors W. W. Smith, W. K. Rout and many graduates. Splendid tributes of Gen. Smith's work for twenty-five years as a teacher and citizen were given in addresses by Gov. W. O. Bradley, Lieutenant-Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, a graduate; State Superintendent of Public Instruction McChesney, and Rev. Mark Collis. The exercises closed by Mr. Brock, of the First National Bank, presenting General Smith with a loving cup from his students and graduates, followed by hearty congratulations from the vast audience.

The evening exercises closed with an address by General Smith.



The following program was given:

Overture—Le Chevallier—Bulton A. Herman

Chairman
 Alexander R. Milligan, A. M.
 Acting President of the University

Invocation
 Rev. J. W. McGarvey, LL. D.
 President of the College of the Bible

Music—Dear old Southern Home

Alumnus Address
 Hon. J. H. Tillman, '57
 Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina

Music—Dixie

Address
 Hon. H. V. McChesney
 State Superintendent of Public Instruction
 Music—The Blue and the Gray

Address
 Rev. Mark Collis
 Curator of Kentucky University

Music—America

Address
 Hon. William O. Bradley
 Former Governor of Kentucky

Music—Star Spangled Banner

Address
 General Wilbur R. Smith

Benediction
 Rev. Robert Ogilvie Kirkwood
 Pastor Second Presbyterian Church

Saxton's Orchestra

June 4, 1901

Letters of congratulation were received by General Smith from President McKinley, Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justices, Members of the Cabinet, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Commissioner of Education W. T. Harris, Generals Miles, Wilson, Buffington, Bates and Luddington; also from ten Governors, nine United States Senators, four ex-Governors, three Bishops, Presidents of twenty renowned Universities, Presidents of fifteen prominent Business Colleges, and from many others, including hundreds of graduates from all over the United States.

The entire program was one long line of mingled wit and earnestness, crowned by the splendid address of Gov. W. O. Bradley. Rarely has a Lexington audience had the pleasure of listening to such another.

PRESIDENT MILLIGAN'S INTRODUCTION

President A. R. Milligan, of Kentucky University, presided at the exercises. By way of introduction, after the invocation by President J. W. McGarvey, of the College of the Bible, he said:

"In the year 1876 there came into Kentucky, into the Commercial College of Kentucky University, a father and a son. That institution had, for some years, struggled in an uncertain and unhappy manner. The time was unpromising for a successful school. The conditions throughout the country were unpropitious. The father and son, Messrs. E. W. and W. R. Smith, achieved an immediate success. The father a few years ago passed to his reward. The son still lives and prospers. He is almost the institution. We are here to celebrate a long career. We are here also to honor one who has helped to make Lexington what she is.

"I have the honor to introduce the Hon. J. H. Tillman, Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, who was graduated from the institution in 1887."

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR TILLMAN'S ADDRESS

Mr. Tillman's speech was one that pleased every one present, combining both graceful wit and practical advice. His happy turning of several expressions created much applause. He said in substance:

"I am somewhat handicapped in attempting an address. It is usual to have for such an occasion a set speech. In my State we have lately had too much trouble to meditate on education. But coming from the land of Calhoun, coming from the land of secession, I am grateful to be with you and to address the Commercial Department of Kentucky University.

"The old University has given this country some of its brightest lights, men dear to the South. When I say the South I do not speak a sectional sentiment, for this is a reunited country as was shown by our war with Spain. Our boys showed that the young men of the South were ready to fight for the nation.

"The great movement of today is the commercial movement. I want to see the day when we shall be Queen of the Commercial World. It rests upon the young men and the young women of the country to maintain its greatness, for we are already great.

"In youth, when boys are in doubt as to what line to follow, I can say that you make no mistake in being thorough in business. And I am sure you make no mistake in completing your education at this institution. I am familiar with all, I can say this is the finest commercial institution in the United States, if not in the world.

"Though advice is cheap and difficult to take, I can say this to you: Devote your ventures to the business world, and, for heaven's sake, stay

out of politics. If you go into politics, I suggest that you change your system of bookkeeping and rub out the profit side.

"Go out into the business world and fight the battles of life. Pursue whatever course you may, only two words write your epitaph—'success' or 'failure.'"

As the strains of "Dixie" died away, the Hon. H. V. McChesney, State Superintendent of Public Schools, arose to speak. He said in part:

HON. H. V. MCCHESENEY'S ADDRESS

I appreciate in a very high degree the kind invitation extended to me to be present on this occasion. I was preparing copy for the State General Examination questions that will cause still more trouble in the State in about two weeks, and when I came over I asked General Smith if there was not some way to have me excused.

I had heard from General Smith that I was expected to make a very few remarks and I shall make them. It is a little too much to ask a school man to speak in the presence of Governors and Presidents of Universities, and Principals of Normal Departments, and Principals of the Business Department of this University.

I am delighted to be here on this anniversary of Gen. Smith's taking charge of this school. Gen. Smith looks younger than I do. Twenty-five years ago, I was wearing knee pants and carrying a milk bottle over the hills of Crittenden county, but he was here teaching in his institution, which goes to show that a man who daily teaches a class of young men with bright minds, and young ladies with beautiful faces, has discovered that which old Ponce de Leon could never find in this world—the fountain of youth. I congratulate him that he grows younger as he grows older, and that his honors increase as his labors.

I am perfectly willing to attend any gathering that affords a splendid piece of landscape, or whatever you want to call it, as this multitude does this evening. I am glad to be here, and as the representative of the State Department of education, I want to say that if an opportunity be presented to me as the head of the Public School System of the State to co-operate in the work in the A. and M. College, that of the Kentucky University, or of its business department, or any other institution of this character, I shall be glad to bring the power of the Commonwealth to your assistance, as far as it is in my hands. I want to hold out the hand of the State Department, feeble though it may be, because the Legislature has never done its duty by this Department; I say I want to hold out its hand to the Kentucky University, this Business Department and to you, General Smith; we wish you all success. God bless you and your work. In return I want to ask you, and I am here to urge upon this University, and upon those who constitute its business department, and this faculty, your co-operation in some things we want to try to do for the public schools.

The trouble is that we have never gone down into our pockets and said that our children are entitled to as good things as any in the world. I want the active co-operation of this institution and other institutions to help us to increase our public schools from 5 months to 6, 7 or 8, if possible; and it cannot be done unless the people want it.

I want to say that I have an idea that Prof. Smith, in the 25 years he has been teaching in this school, has seen more than 10,000 young men pass under his training; and I want to say that I do not believe you will

find one of them begging his bread today. I understand it has been the rule of the young men that have gone from this school that they have gone out and won life's battles, and made a living, and it is no mean thing to make a living in this world. I sometimes say to the boys and girls when I talk to them: Make your education practical, that you may make a living when you have it to do. I wish we could get into the public schools a little more of the spirit of the Business College.

I wish we could put into the boys who go out of the public schools more of the determination to make a living. I know that the students you send out know that business is not all there is in life; that there is something infinitely nobler, higher and better and purer than that, but this determination to make a living is not to be despised in these boys and girls; it is essential, and I honor them for it; and my wish is that some of this business teaching may be put into the public schools of our loved Kentucky; and when we get this, I think—I know, I am sure that we will have results; it is this patient determination that wins, and I know that the students of this business department have received from you much of that spirit; I know that after having gone through your courses and gone out from your teaching that they have gotten from you many of those qualities which win in life, and whether they go into the business world or to teach in other schools your influence will be extended and felt all over this land. I want to congratulate Gen. Smith that his students are Presidents of colleges elsewhere.

May the next twenty-five years set as lightly on your shoulders as the last twenty-five; may the next twenty-five years bring another 10,000 or 15,000 young men and women under the sway of your splendid system of business teaching you have in this college; may the old University and its honored President and splendid Faculty thrive; may they all flourish and prosper, is the wish of your humble servant, and at any time you think the State Department can assist you, call us by telephone, or write us a postal and we are yours to control. (Applause).

REV. MARK COLLIS' ADDRESS

"I am very happy to be here on this occasion, and express my appreciation of the work done by Prof. Smith of the Commercial College. I was delighted with the remarks made by Mr. McChesney. A commercial education is necessary for every man, whether he is a preacher, a lawyer, a doctor, or what we ordinarily call a business man. It helps him in many ways; it makes him a well rounded man. Many a preacher I have known failed simply because he knew nothing of business. Prof. Smith has done a good work in our midst, and I rejoice because he has done something more than to make business men. We want, my friends, to be something more than business men. As I look around and see the graduates of Prof. Smith here in our city occupying such honorable positions, giving tone to this community in which I live, and on the other distinguished graduates who have gone from the Commercial College of Kentucky University, I realize that Prof. Smith is doing something more than making grocers, dry goods merchants and bookkeepers; when I look upon these graduates, I am compelled to say that he is making men. I am called upon tonight to speak as a Curator of the Kentucky University. I am happy for these twenty-five years in which this department of Kentucky University has been under the control of Prof. Smith, I heartily thank Prof. Smith for this work, and I rejoice to say that during these twenty-five years Wilbur Smith has been loyal to Kentucky University, that he has in every way in his power aided it in its duties, its interests, and that at the

same time he has recognized the aid that Kentucky University has given to the institution of which he is the head.

"Some how, I look upon this, Professor, as a kind of a twenty-fifth anniversary of your marriage to Kentucky University; it is a happy occasion to us; it is the silver wedding, if you please; and we extend to you tonight, Professor, our best wishes. We are glad, sir, that your record in the past has been pure and bright, like silver, and we hope that it will continue of the same character in the future; and I trust that we shall all live to see the golden anniversary of this institution under your charge in connection with Kentucky University."

GOVERNOR W. O. BRADLEY'S ADDRESS

In introducing ex-Governor Bradley, President Milligan introduced a man who was loudly applauded and not without cause. His speech was a model of quiet humor, deepening into earnest thought. He said:

"On this, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the presidency of him whom we have assembled to honor, it is my especial pleasure and privilege to say from personal and official contact and experience, that he is in every way a loyal, steadfast and true man. For a quarter of a century he has continually passed in review before this splendid people and the number and character of those who grace this occasion is the most exalted tribute to his work. During that time he has brought into your midst thousands of young men and women who have contributed more than a million dollars to the material wealth of your city. During that period he has sent into thirty-five States of the Union and ten foreign countries a host of young men who have earned not money alone, but honor and fame as well. He has not only added to your wealth but to your citizenship. Many a poor but ambitious boy or girl has been the recipient of his kindness and generosity. The good that he has done will not be 'interred with his bones,' but will blossom into sweet fragrance long after he has been gathered to the harvest home of eternity.

"He came into your midst a modest and unassuming young man with no wealth save a brave heart, active mind, willing hands and courage born of a laudable ambition. You took him in your strong arms and sustained him, until to-night he stands in the forefront of your citizens, possessed of all the world's goods necessary to insure independence, and a consciousness of duty well performed which brings him contentment and happiness.

"From the winter of 1895 to the winter of 1899, it was my good fortune to know much of him as a man and his constant labors in behalf of Lexington. Among the many efforts of this character, I particularly recall his action in 1898. When our heroes had been murdered by Spanish malice and perfidy and the same cruel power had well nigh crushed the suffering people of Cuba; when the Nation arose as one man to relieve the down-trodden and defend the honor of the flag borne by the hands of a host of blended blue and gray, he was among the very first, if not the very first, of your patriotic citizens to conceive the thought of mobilizing Kentucky's troops in this city without cost to the government. Then it was that the generous, throbbing heart of patriotic Lexington was made manifest to all. Through him and others no less worthily associated with him, this became a tented city, and the heroic music of fife and drum, the steady tramp of armed men—the power of Kentucky's manhood—intensified the patriotic ardor of your people, who won for themselves the proud and envious distinction of being the first and only city of the Republic to open its generous gates to the soldiers of the Nation. Patriotism, like virtue, always has its

reward. The result of that action was the coming of many thousands of brave soldiers, fleeing from an infected camp, into your midst, thereby contributing hundreds of thousands of dollars to the city—and through their sickness and suffering rendering immortal the tender ministrations of your refined and Christian women. From that time to this, new life has been infused into Lexington, and her growth and progress have gone steadily forward until now, as a rare pearl set in an emerald of waving grass and grain, she is recognized as the most beautiful inland city in America.

"To President Smith, as much or more than any living man, you owe a debt of gratitude and I know you will join me when I propose to him and his the homely but heartfelt toast of Rip Van Winkle, 'May you live long and prosper.'

"President Smith is not only a true man, but a thorough man of affairs. Alive to every phase of commercial activity, replete with tireless energy, imbued with love and pride for his adopted city, your faithful and steadfast friend, it follows that by this demonstration you honor yourselves as he has honored himself in serving you.

"The trite adage, 'An honest man is the noblest work of God.' is generally accepted as true. In my judgment the idea attempted to be conveyed may be more forcibly expressed. Honesty is indeed a noble attribute, but that word is not sufficiently comprehensive. It would be more nearly covered to say that a 'true man is the noblest work of God.' For, if true, he cannot be dishonest or deficient in any respect. Such a man is not only honest, but true to his Maker, true to his country, true to all mankind, true to himself.

"Of all the despicable creatures that infest the earth, the hypocrite, the ingrate and the envious are the most despicable.

"It is a source of profound congratulation that envy is without wings. It cannot fly. The purity of the upper air is as fatal to its existence as the most deadly poison is to the human system. Envy creeps and crawls, like the serpent, not infrequently leaving upon the fairest name the imprint of its polluted trail.

"The true man is a stranger to these base instincts, except as he may be the victim of others. He is as far above them as the stars are above the sea. He is without fear, for he is void of offense. He walks in the highway of duty and honor, at all times secure in the purity of his purpose and the sincerity of his heart. He does not furtively glance over his shoulder to ascertain whether the steps he hears from the rear are those of an officer in pursuit. He is always for the right. He stands for principle and would be broken upon the wheel rather than be guilty of a dishonorable act. His life as calm as untroubled waters, his soul lofty as snow-capped peaks, his step light and free as the circumambient air, and from his exalted position, he looks down with placid contempt upon those who masquerade as men.

"The true man's heart goes out in sympathy to the sorrowing and the oppressed. At the risk of life he would break the chains of the captive, relieve the suffering, protect the weak and, above all, defend the honor of a woman. He takes positive position on every public question and is never ashamed or afraid to express his convictions. The night is never so dark, the way never so dangerous, the stream never too deep, the storm never so terrible, that he will not hasten to the rescue of a friend. He loves not himself alone but he loves his country, his locality, his people and his friends. Their prosperity is his delight, hence he needs not a request to aid them—the opportunity is sufficient.

"To that famous institution you have ever been faithful and generous.

In its times of travail and adversity Lexington has given liberally to uphold and sustain it; and in return it has contributed more than all other agencies combined to the name and fame of your city. And now while we rest within its venerable precincts, surrounded by its more than a century of wonderful achievements may we, or rather should we not indulge in the hope that its future may be more glorious than its past.

"Instinctively we feel the presence of Holly, Bascomb and Bowman; of Richardson, Dudley and Bush; of Clay, Davis, Breckinridge, Barry and Bledsoe; of Robertson, Mays, Nicholas and Johnson. These are indeed among the few immortal names that were not born to die. From its sacred walls have gone forth orators who have swayed the multitudes and Senate; judges who have exalted and dignified the bench; physicians and surgeons who have attracted world-wide admiration; lawyers who have elevated the profession and gilded it with the brightest of superb intellectuality; professors unsurpassed by those of no other institution of the land; men of business affairs whose substantial ability and keen foresight have built up and beautified many sections and localities, and ministers whose deathless eloquence and fervid zeal have pointed the way to Glory and to God.

"On this occasion I know you will pardon a personal allusion.

"There is nothing more beautiful as we journey along the pathway of life, amidst its flowers or thorns, than the loyalty and devotion of a friend. To him I am bound by hooks of steel. Ready and safe in counsel, true and steadfast in friendship I would be unjust to him and false to myself should I fail to bear individual testimony to his fidelity, tenderness, courage and devotion. Our acquaintance extends over a number of years, during which there have been many vicissitudes. But amidst them all I have never known him to be false or wanting and never failed to find him near when his services were in demand. It mattered not whether those vicissitudes were marked by sunshine or storm, victory or defeat, joy or sorrow, he always proved the same true, generous, sympathizing friend. He has indeed a sunny disposition for he is never without words of encouragement. To him there is no cloud so dark that it has not a tinge of light, no grief for which there is not a consolation. I trust, as I know you do, that many more years of useful, active life may be his, during which time he may continue in the laudable work of developing Kentucky University, upon which its worthy President and conscientious and learned professors are now shedding so much lustre and distinction.

But its future shall surpass its past, for others shall arise 'whose deeds shall be mightier than those engraven on the scroll' of the departed century. Looking down the vista of the future, with prophetic vision, we behold it immeasurably enlarged and improved; we see other buildings far more imposing and numerous than those which now adorn its grounds; we behold every department crowded with anxious and thoughtful students, taught by the most learned professors of the land, we see thousands drinking of its inexhaustible fountains of knowledge and then going forth into the great pulsating world of thought and action, to carve their names higher and deeper on the pillars of fame than those who have preceded them.

"And may that time be hastened, I know, is the heartfelt wish and prayer of all who are here tonight."

EXECUTIVE MANSION.
WASHINGTON

April 23, 1901.

My dear Sir:

I have been much gratified by the cordial invitation extended to me by the graduates of the Commercial College of Kentucky University to be present at the exercises arranged for June ~~first~~^{fourth} in honor of your twenty-fifth anniversary as President of the College.

It is a matter of much regret that absence in the west on the date named will preclude me from sending an acceptance.

Please accept my congratulations, and believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "William McKinley". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name of the recipient.

Gen. Wilbur R. Smith,
Lexington, Kentucky.

FACSIMILE OF LETTER OF CONGRATULATIONS FROM
PRESIDENT WILLIAM McKINLEY

AMONG THOSE WHO SENT CONGRATULATIONS TO GENERAL SMITH ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS PRESIDENCY OF THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, ARE THE FOLLOWING:

President William McKinley.
 Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court.
 Associate Justices David J. Brewer and Rufus W. Peckham of the United States Supreme Court.
 Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury.
 Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War.
 Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.
 Hon. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education.
 Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, United States Army.
 Brigadier-General M. J. Ludington, Quartermaster General.
 Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers.
 Brigadier-General A. E. Bates, Paymaster General.
 Brigadier-General A. R. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance

GOVERNORS

Governor W. T. Durbin, of Indiana.
 Governor J. W. Smith, of Md.
 Governor M. A. Otero, of N. M.
 Governor William Gregor, of R. I.
 Governor S. R. Vansant, of Minn.
 Governor Chester B. Jordan, of N. H.
 Governor W. M. Crane, of Mass.
 Governor R. M. La Follette, of Wis.
 Governor John Hunn, of Del.
 Governor A. T. Bliss, of Mich.
 Governor Charles N. Herried, of S. D.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

Hon. W. J. DeBoe, of Kentucky.
 Hon. W. B. Allison, of Iowa.
 Hon. E. W. Pettus, of Alabama.
 Hon. G. L. Wellington, of Maryland.
 Hon. Jos. R. Hawley, of Connecticut.
 Hon. James Taliaferro, of Florida.
 Hon. John L. McLaurin, of S. C.
 Hon. A. G. Foster, of Washington.

EX-GOVERNORS

Ex-Gov. James B. McCreary, of Ky.
 Ex-Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, of Ohio.
 Ex-Gov. John Carroll, of Maryland.
 Ex-Gov. John W. Hoyt, of Washington, D. C.

CLERGY

Right Reverend T. U. Dudley, Bishop, Kentucky.
 Right Reverend Lewis W. Burton, Bishop, Kentucky.
 Right Reverend W. G. McCloskey, Bishop, Kentucky.
 Reverend Geo. P. Wilson, D. D., Washington, D. C.
 Reverend W. S. Fulton, D. D., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Reverend Geo. Joplin, Mt. Sterling.

Reverend Father James P. Barry,
 Reverend R. A. Valentine, West Va.
 Reverend W. S. Maxwell, Kentucky.
 Colonel George W. Bain, Kentucky
PRESIDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES
 President Chas. W. Elliot, LL. D., Harvard University, Mass.
 President Seth Low, Columbia University, New York.
 President Tucker, Washington and Lee University, Virginia.
 President James B. Angell, LL. D., University of Michigan.

PRESIDENTS OF THE

University of Illinois.
 University of Maine.
 University of Minnesota.
 Georgetown University.
 University of Pennsylvania.
 Catholic University of America.
 St. Louis University.
 Syracuse University.
 Marietta College.
 University of Oklahoma.
 Nebraska University.
 University of North Dakota.
 University of South Dakota.
 University of the South.
 E. Y. Mullens, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

FROM CURATORS OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

Judge Edward T. Orear, Kentucky Court of Appeals.
 Hon. Chas. H. Grosvenor, M. C.
 Hon. E. S. Candler, Jr., M. C., Miss.
 Hon. L. D. Bonebrake, State Commissioner of Schools of Ohio.
 Hon. John W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.
 Hon. Cephas Brainerd, New York.
 Col. D. C. Smith, Illinois.
 Maj. A. T. Wood, Kentucky.
 William Duffey, Ohio.
 Erastus Blair, Ohio.
 Hon. John Pattison, Ohio.
 Prof. John Akles, Ohio.
 Dr. E. S. Evans, Ohio.
 Hon. Logan Murray, Kentucky.
 Hon. W. W. Weldon, Kentucky.
 Col. C. C. Mengle, Kentucky.
 Hon. John B. Kennedy, Member of Executive Committee of the State College.
 E. L. Fulton, Kansas.
 Hon. Chas. C. Fox, Kentucky.
 James Mortimer Montgomery, Secretary of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM OFFICERS OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY WHO WERE UNABLE TO BE PRESENT AT THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

J. M. GRAVES, Versailles, Ky., Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kentucky University: "I congratulate you on this occasion and hope you may long continue to assist and guide in making men capable of heading the greatest commercial interests of this country as you have in the past quarter of a century."

HON. Z. F. SMITH, Louisville, Ky., for more than thirty years a Curator of Kentucky University, wrote: "The success of the Commercial College of Kentucky University in an era of spirited competition is due to the ability with which you, Gen. Smith, have directed its management, and has been marvelous; it has been a most helpful inspiration throughout to the University. I do not know of another school of Commercial training west of the Alleghanies that can compare with this in the impress it has made upon this era in our country. Our University owes much of its present prosperity to the devoted energy and broad view of policy with which you have supported it."

HON. HORACE MILLER, Paris, Ky., a Curator, wrote: "I am the oldest in point of service to Hon. Zack Smith, as Curator. Thirty years ago I was appointed by Governor Bishop on the Commercial College Committee. I speak the unanimous voice of our people when they look upon the the Commercial College as the most useful of this great University."

JOHN L. CASSELL, Curator, wrote: "Your College is well grounded in the confidence of the people of the Mississippi Valley. I have had every opportunity to see its splendid results; I cannot speak too highly of it."

REV. E. L. POWELL, Louisville. "As Curator of Kentucky University it gives me pleasure to express my high appreciation of the splendid work done by the Commercial College of Kentucky University. Its President is deserving of the highest praise."

REV. JOHN SWEENEY, Paris, Ky., a Curator. "No college of the University is more prosperous, and more deserving of popularity than the Commercial College of Kentucky University. May you live to conduct this popular college twenty-five years more."

REV. C. P. WILLIAMSON, Atlanta, Ga., a Curator. "The work done by your college I most heartily commend. Your interests in your students continues long after the separation of teacher and pupil, and this thoughtful feature truly recommends your work."

W. S. DICKINSON, Cincinnati, O., a Curator. "I know Prof. Smith as an upright, Christian gentleman and deserving of confidence and patronage."

LETTERS RECEIVED FROM OTHERS

From **EX-GOVERNOR J. B. McCREARY**—"The success which has rewarded your efforts for a quarter of a century and the conspicuous record of the Commercial College of Kentucky University, of which you are the honored President, are splendid testimonials of your popularity and qualifications."

From **MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS**. "Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind invitation to be present at the anniversary of your Presidency of the Commercial College of Kentucky University. It would have given me great pleasure to be present had it been in my power, but illness has prevented even my acknowledging your courteous invitation, for which accept my thanks."

From **HON. W. T. HARRIS, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.** "It would give me great pleasure to be present and to offer you my congratulations in person. I wish to express in this manner my high respect for your work, and to hope that the institution over which you preside may have the benefit of at least twenty-five years more of your vigorous and able administration."

EXTRACTS FROM SAMPLE LETTERS FROM CO-WORKERS IN BUSINESS EDUCATION.

L. H. PACKARD, New York. "The President and graduates of the Packard Commercial School send greetings and congratulations. May the next quarter of a century bring added honor and prosperity."

E. NELSON, Principal, Cincinnati, O. "I wish you many years of prosperous business."

S. C. SPEER, Graduate, President American Business College. "I hope that one and all, who are fortunate enough to be present, will have a very pleasant time, and, knowing from experience what a pleasant time you gave the boys, I am sure that all will be amply repaid for their visit to their Alma Mater."

H. T. LOOMIS, Graduate, Spencerian Business College. "Please accept my sincere congratulations, with the hope that you may continue to direct for at least another twenty-five years the affairs of the institution over which you have so ably presided during the past quarter of a century."

E. M. TURNER, Graduate, President Spencerian Institute. "It was at the old Commercial College of Kentucky University where I acquired my course of instruction and also my experience as a commercial teacher."

S. R. VAN SANT, Governor Minnesota. "You are doing a splendid work, and I wish you success."

CHESTER B. JORDAN, Governor New Hampshire. "It will be a great event in this history of the University and the life of Gen. Smith. I realize how firmly students become attached to a good President and a good University. The President often makes the institution. I wish you much joy."

From **EX-GOVERNOR JOHN W. HOYT, The University of the United States, Washington, D. C.** "I desire to offer you my hearty congratulations. The success of this college under your administration appears to have not only been remarkable but unprecedented. The multitude of its graduates in all parts of the Union is itself high testimony to this effect. The steady growth of the institution for a quarter of a century affords high assurance of its future prosperity and enlargement. I sincerely hope that its course

will still be onward and upward. Under more favorable circumstances, I should certainly avail myself of the invitation kindly tendered to be present and share in the pleasure of the occasion."

GOVERNOR DURBIN, of Indiana, extends his congratulations to you on your long and successful administration of a school of instruction that has become noted throughout the country.

EX-GOVERNOR ASA S. BUSHNELL, of Ohio. "I regret exceedingly that it will not be my privilege to meet those who will be present and to hear the addresses of the distinguished gentlemen who will speak on that occasion. Be sure of my appreciation of the compliment of the invitation and best wishes for the success of your institution in all its departments, and sentiments of high regard."

(Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly)

"Educational interests in the South during the past twenty-five years have had no stronger or more helpful friend than General Wilbur R. Smith, whose silver anniversary as President of the Commercial College of Kentucky University was celebrated with great eclat at Lexington on June 4th. General Smith was called to Kentucky University when a young man, and nearly 10,000 young men and women have been educated by him. Graduates of the institution may be found occupying prominent positions of honor and trust, not only in the Southern States, but in many other parts of the Union.

General Smith is a native of Ohio, and, although twenty-five years ago he did not know a man south of the Mason and Dixon line, he has been signally honored in being called to various responsible positions, as world's fair commissioner, Adjutant-General of Kentucky, besides being successful in banking and other enterprises. General Smith began his work in educating young men at a time when the young men of the South had to go elsewhere to receive a training which would enable them to take hold and manage the affairs of business, at that time just beginning to recuperate from the effects of the late Civil War, and in this service he has been remarkably successful."

From **HON. JOHN YERKES, Commissioner of U. S. Internal Revenue, Treasury Department.** "I trust that the fiftieth anniversary of your presidency may be celebrated under as pleasing circumstances as surround this anniversary. Kindest personal wishes."

From **JUDGE ED. C. OREAR, Court of Appeals of Kentucky, Frankfort.** "I take advantage of this opportunity to extend my congratulations and best wishes for your continued well-being, and the prosperity of your justly famous institution."

CONGRATULATIONS FROM MINISTERS

From the **RIGHT REVEREND LEWIS W. BURTON, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky.** "My dear General Smith: I congratulate you on the twenty-five years of earnest, successful labor in teaching young men and women to earn their own living and to do their duty in that state of life to which God has called them. Wishing for you many more years of honor and prosperity, I am, my dear General, faithfully yours."



**PROFS. E. W. SMITH AND W. R. SMITH WITH THEIR STUDENTS
FROM FIFTEEN STATES AND JAPAN**

NOTE—The Japanese, K. Kawasaki, student on the left of E. W. Smith, is now a prominent Banker in Tokio, Japan. He and Mr. George Redmon, brother-in-law of W. R. Smith made their home with W. R. Smith and family during their attendance at this college.

From **REV. W. S. FULTON, D. D.** "My dear General Smith: I heartily congratulate you on the success you have had during these past twenty-five years, and I hope the next twenty-five years may see a more splendid building erected on the foundation already laid."

From **REV. GEO. P. WILSON, D. D.** "I have watched your career with pleasure. The tribute you will receive from the former students and graduates on June 4th will be deserved. May you receive another crown twenty-five years hence when other thousands shall rise up and call you blessed."

From **REV. RICHARD VALENTINE.** "Accept thanks for kindly words of our 25th College Anniversary: My pen has been unwilling to announce the fact that I cannot be present and enjoy the interesting programme on the 4th inst., and in person congratulate you on the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of an administration that has given world-wide distinction and honor to the Commercial College of Kentucky University."

From **REV. GEORGE A. JOPLIN.** "Accept my most hearty congratulations, with the hope that you will be but beginning another quarter of a century of usefulness and honor."

From **REV. FATHER BARRY.** "Though I cannot have the pleasure of being present tonight at the celebration of your Twenty-fifth Anniversary, yet, I can most truthfully say, that I shall be there in thought, and that among your many friends, not one will wish you more sincerely the joy and the well merited congratulations you will receive than he who now by anticipation participates in the festival."

From **COL. GEORGE W. BAIN, Prominent Lecturer.** "I regret engagement to lecture for a Chautauqua in Georgia comes on the evening of your anniversary. It would give me great pleasure to join those who will gather to honor, as well as congratulate one who has not only honored our city, but whose life work is felt throughout our whole country. May you have as many more years of great usefulness and then an evening of life like unto a golden sunset."

From **GOVERNOR M'MILLAN, a Former Student of Kentucky University.** "Unfortunately it is not possible for me to come, which I regret. I am thankful for the invitation extended and hope that many years of usefulness may be yours, and the University's good fortune."

LOVING CUP PRESENTED

Before the close of the exercises with a benediction by the Rev. Robert O. Kirkwood, of the Second Presbyterian Church, Mr. William B. Brock, a graduate, and Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, presented General Smith with a silver loving cup in the name of the graduates of the institution, emblematic of their heartfelt congratulations.

After a happy reply to Mr. Brock, General Smith turned to President Milligan and said:

"Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:

"The honor conferred on me this evening by the distinguished speakers and this magnificent audience, and all it implies, at the end of a quarter of a century's work with Kentucky University, calls for a more eloquent response than I am able to give.

"The alabaster box of your confidence and sympathy has surely been broken, the fragrance of which will sweeten and brighten the walk of its recipient through life. From the bottom of my heart I thank you.

"Were it possible that my father, who, for twenty years was my co-worker, gone now to his reward could be visible to the human eye, I would take the wreath of encomium, so eloquently wrought, and place it with a sense of love and duty on his brow and say: 'To thee belongs the honor.'

"Again, to have had the pleasure of associating with and instructing several thousand young men, to have had the sacred trust of their time and life's preparation placed in my charge, and then have the keeping of that trust endorsed by them, now successful and progressive young men, representing every financial, industrial and professional sphere, is the crowning honor of all, for which I am profoundly grateful.

"President Milligan, you, who, for a third of a century have been a member of the faculty of this University, and the exemplar of all uplifting principles to young men, I desire to thank you for your wise counsel and assistance in my work.

"Members of the Board of Curators and Executive Committee, who have ever been my advocates and friends, I do most sincerely appreciate this honor and official trust you have reposed in me for twenty-five years. The memories of Regent Bowman, Governor Bishop, Generals Withers, Goodloe and others who called me here and bade me welcome, and were kind to me, a stranger, I sacredly revere. I cherish a feeling of gratitude to ex-Presidents White, Loos and Cave, and the officers and faculties of sister colleges and departments of Kentucky University, as well as to the citizens of Lexington.

"Now, before the curtain falls on this evening's exercises, a word to the Alumni Association of the Commercial College of Kentucky University who have thus highly honored me. With a heart full of love and admiration for you, let me say that if a time ever presents itself when you need an advocate or a defense, depend upon me till this tongue that has tried to speak to you in the past is silent, or this right arm is powerless. When the books of your lives shall be closed and the last grand balance sheet shall be made out by the recording angel, may it be the record of a successful and honorable career, bearing the seal of approval of Him who shall reckon the final account."



SILVER LOVING CUP

Presented General Smith at the Celebration of his 25th Anniversary as President of the Commercial College of Kentucky University.

(Miniature fac-simile of Loving Cup. Sterling Silver; one-third of original size.)

Mr. Wm. B. Brock, who was selected to present the loving cup, graduated in 1888, and has since been Cashier at the Third National Bank, of this city. He is Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Brock's Address to General Smith

"The gentlemen who have spoken have paid a just tribute to you, but to me has been assigned the pleasant duty of presenting this gift from your former graduates. This token has been selected as emblematic of our love and affection for you. In presenting it to you I also present the heartfelt congratulations and best wishes of every graduate of your college. We earnestly hope that you may enjoy many years of happiness and prosperity, and that we will all live to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of your work in as happy a manner as this, your twenty-fifth."

On June 10, 1908, the Board of Curators of Kentucky University, as previously arranged and agreed upon, changed its name to Transylvania, which it had succeeded many years before. The name and fame of old Transylvania University were known for more than a hundred years, its donors being Presidents Washington, Madison, and other worthies. It had been visited by Lafayette, Aaron Burr and others and had as its Alumni, Justices of the Supreme Court Harlan and Lamar and hundreds of other distinguished men. Henry Clay and many other great men of Kentucky watched its interests.

At the time of change of name of Kentucky University to Transylvania, and in reply to the question of a representative of Kentucky University as to General Smith's wish in the transfer of the name of Kentucky University, under which he had given thirty years of his life, he stated he desired the Commercial Department of the University transferred to him, which was done by a resolution, accompanied by a beautiful pitcher.

He addressed the Board of Curators of old Kentucky University and was not unmindful of their co-operation and helpfulness to him. Different members of the Board replied to his address and spoke most appreciatively of his loyal efforts for, and interest in the University, after which he was invited to dine with them at Hamilton College.

After nearly three years' conducting the aforesaid college as the Wilbur R. Smith Business College, successor to the Commercial College of Kentucky University, he had the college incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 preferred stock and \$25,000 common stock, with the following incorporators:

Wilbur R. Smith, President, for thirty-two years President of Commercial College of Kentucky University.

Judge Matthew Walton, Vice-President, Attorney-at-Law and Chairman Board of Curators of Transylvania University.

William Brock, Treasurer, Cashier Third National Bank.

James E. McFarland, Secretary, Cashier Lexington City National Bank and member of City Council.

J. L. Watkins, Ex-President Commercial Club, Vice-President Union Bank and Trust Company, Merchant.

The stockholders consist of City, County and Government Officials, Merchants, Bankers, etc., as it now exists at this writing.



**PITCHER PRESENTED TO WILBUR R. SMITH BY OFFICERS OF
KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY**

(June 10, 1908)

(Accompanying this were resolutions under seal)

At a meeting of the
Board of Curators
OF
Kentucky University

held on June 10th 1908,
at Lexington,



the following resolutions
were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, by recent enactment of the Legislature of Kentucky the name of Kentucky University has been changed to Transylvania University; and Whereas, for more than thirty-two years under the Presidency of
Wilbur R. Smith,

the Commercial College of Kentucky University has been one of the colleges of the University, sending forth its thousands of graduates into the business world, many of them to take very high rank in their respective fields of activity; and

Whereas, the Executive Committee of Kentucky University has transferred to Wilbur R. Smith all the right title and interest of the University in the said Commercial College and has agreed with him that he may conduct the said school under the name **Wilbur R. Smith Business College, Successor to Commercial College of Kentucky University,** or such other similar name as may insure to him the benefits that may belong to the said Commercial College by reason of the honorable name which the said college has acquired under the Presidency of Wilbur R. Smith; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the Board of Curators of Kentucky University, at this the last meeting before assuming the name **Transylvania University** that it does hereby place on record its appreciation of the stout fidelity, to duty, and the loyal support of the University in its every interest that marked the work of Wilbur R. Smith since the Commercial College was committed to his charge, and the members of the Board do hereby testify to the high character of General Smith as a man and a citizen and they do hereby assure him of their continued interest in his work and wish for him unbounded success!



Matthew Walton CHAIRMAN

J. H. Porter SECRETARY

RESOLUTIONS UNDER SEAL

Presented Gen. W. R. Smith by Kentucky University, June 10th, 1908,
after 32 years the President of its Commercial Department.

A SUCCESSFUL EDUCATOR.

(Copy of)

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED WILBUR R. SMITH.

At a Meeting of the
BOARD OF CURATORS
of
KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

at Lexington,
held on June 10, 1908,



were unanimously adopted:
the following resolutions

WHEREAS, By recent enactment of the Legislature of Kentucky, the name of Kentucky University has been changed to Transylvania University, and

WHEREAS, For more than thirty-two years under the Presidency of

WILBUR R. SMITH

the Commercial College of Kentucky University has been one of the colleges of the University, sending forth its graduates into the business world, many of them to take very high rank in their respective fields of activity, and

WHEREAS, The Executive Committee of Kentucky University has transferred to Wilbur R. Smith all the right, title and interest of the University in the said Commercial College and has agreed with him that he may conduct the said school under the name **Wilbur R. Smith Business College**, successor to the Commercial College of Kentucky University, or such other similar name as may insure to him the benefits that may belong to the said Commercial College by reason of the honorable name which the said College has acquired under the Presidency of Wilbur R. Smith; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Board of Curators of Kentucky University, at this the last meeting before assuming the name Transylvania University, that it does hereby place on record its appreciation of the strict fidelity to duty and the loyal support of the University in its every interest that marked the work of Wilbur R. Smith since the Commercial College was committed to his charge, and the members of the Board do hereby testify to the high character of General Smith as a man and a citizen, and they do hereby assure him of their continued interest in his work and wish for him unbounded success.

[SEAL]

MATTHEW WALTON, Chairman.
J. W. PORTER, Secretary.



(Photographed by a graduate in the office of his College October, 1909.)

GENERAL WILBUR R. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

At the end of 40 years' service as a teacher in educating 15,000 young men and women for a higher and more lucrative field of usefulness and increasing their earning power in the aggregate computed at over one million dollars a year, over that received by them prior to attending his college.

CHAPTER V. WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Its Grandeur. 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of America by Columbus. Kentucky's Appropriation \$100,000 for Its Representation. General Smith was Appointed by Governor John Young Brown as One of the Commissioners—Other Members of the Board. No Liquor Permitted in the Kentucky State Building which was also Closed on Sunday. Appointed a Juror of Awards. Meeting with and having as his Co-workers Commissioners and Jurors of Awards, Prominent People from the States and Foreign Countries. Awards—Receptions—Reminiscences. Invited by Foreign Commissioners to Become a Member of Their Club. Unique Present of Home Spun Glass from part of Material from which the dress of a Princess was made. Governor John Young Brown in Message to the Legislature, Commends the Commissioners.

IT has been stated that the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893, was the grandest exposition in the history of the world. Its construction cost more than \$18,000,000. Average daily attendance, over one hundred thousand people. Average daily receipts, \$90,000; average daily expense, \$21,000.

The Great Liberal Arts Building where the Educational department and Jury of Awards, of which General Smith was a member, had their daily meetings, covered an area of forty-four acres and cost \$1,500,000. In case of a storm the whole Imperial Army of Germany could have found shelter within its walls. There were one hundred and ten other buildings, with one hundred and fifty miles of arranged exhibits, which were seen and admired by twenty millions of people. There were twenty thousand officials.

The Kentucky Building was dedicated June 1st, 1893, President Dulaney presiding, and orations were delivered by Governor John Young Brown and Hon. W. O. Bradley.

It is estimated that fifteen thousand Kentuckians, including four hundred school children of Lexington attended the World's Fair at a cost of nearly one million dollars.

Kentucky won more than two hundred medals. Lexington and Central Kentucky leading in products, winning nearly one-half of the prizes for hemp, wheat and corn, also received awards for educational exhibits.

Kentucky received ninety-six awards for agriculture, seventy for live stock, thirty in minerals, four in forestry, two in horticulture, and for agriculture the awards were divided as follows: hemp, one; tobacco, nine; corn, thirty-three; oats, three; rye, one; wheat, eleven; grasses and seeds, twenty-four.



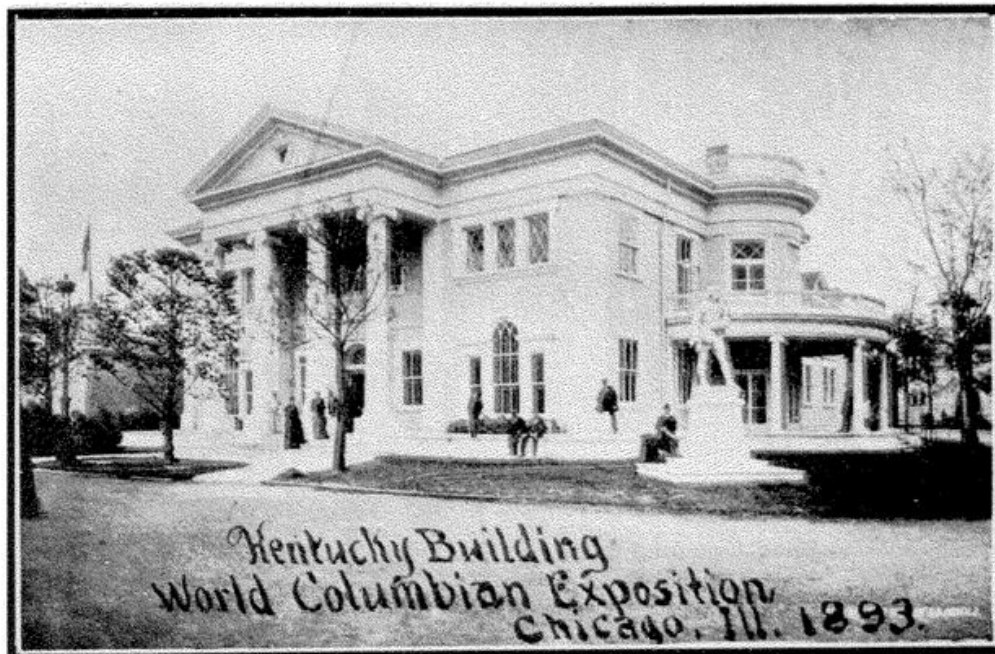
GOVERNOR JOHN YOUNG BROWN OF KENTUCKY.



Gov. Brown in his message to the Legislature of Kentucky, January 2, 1894, commends the Board of Managers as follows:

"The Board of Managers of the Columbian Exposition have made their report which is transmitted to your honorable body. Of the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, they have returned to the Treasury of the State the sum of twenty thousand dollars. (An amount in which litigation is pending.)"

"I heartily congratulate the gentlemen composing this Board upon this work. They have discharged their duty with faithfulness and integrity. The State has reason to be proud of its exhibits at the Exposition and owes a debt of gratitude to the State's managers. They have had many difficulties to contend with but have acquitted themselves nobly well and I most cordially thank them for the honest discharge of their duties."



KENTUCKY BUILDING
World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., 1893.



LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING
World's Columbian Exposition, 1893.
Where the Jury of Awards met daily in conference and passed
on awards.

The closing day of the Exposition was October 30, 1893. A few souvenirs were brought home by General Smith, among which was a Juror's badge (silver), Commissioner of Kentucky badge (gold,) large Hungarian vase, Onyx clock used on mantel, leaves of tobacco from fifteen foreign countries, including Japan, Cape Colony, Brazil, Uruguay and Russia.

General Smith won the esteem and confidence of Governor Brown by his frank, yet positive loyalty in his political convictions. Governor Brown belonged to a prominent family and had much experience in public life. He was elected several times to Congress. At one time he received a reprimand from Speaker James G. Blaine of the U. S. House of Representatives, which reprimand he (Brown) declared he would wear as a badge of honor.

The Commissioners from Kentucky besides General Smith were: Hon. W. H. Dulaney, Banker and Capitalist, Louisville, Ky.; Hon. John W. Yerkes, of Danville, Ky., afterwards candidate for Governor of Kentucky, also United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.; Judge James D. Black, Barbourville, Ky.; Hon. A. D. James, Penrod, Ky., Legislator and afterwards U. S. Marshal; Hon. J. D. Clardy, Newstead, Ky., afterwards member of Congress; Rev. Hezekiah Meeks, Ashland, Ky. The Lady Commissioners were Mrs. Brown and Miss Lucy Hill, daughter of General A. P. Hill.

His appointment necessitated the passage of a special bill through the Legislature calling for an increase in the original number of Commissioners in order that the Blue Grass section could have representation*.

On his confirmation, the Speaker of the House, Senators and Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature in session, and others, telegraphed their congratulations.

He was endorsed by U. S. Senators Carlisle and Blackburn, Ex-Governors, Congressmen and over one hundred members of the Legislature, regardless of their political affiliation. Immediately after his confirmation by the Senate and receiving his commission, he visited fifteen counties in twenty days and made an active canvass for exhibits, a very large number of which received awards.

He personally met the State, Territorial and Foreign Commis-

*A joint resolution No. 123, was passed by the City Council of Lexington, Ky., February 25, 1893, urging the Representatives for that city to use every honorable method for the prompt passage of the bill. The same night, the Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions, instructing its Secretary to wire its Representatives the unanimous wish of that body for the passage of the bill.



JURY OF AWARDS, LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING

Members of the Awards Committee in the Department of Liberal Arts,
World's Columbian Exposition, 1893.

(Jury numbered seventy, from eleven foreign countries and twenty-one States)

First Row, from left to right—Prof. J. C. Heard, Russia, Assistant Russian Minister of War; Mrs. Harriet Higgins, Curacoa; Hulda Lundin, Sweden; Dr. S. H. Peabody, U. S. Chief Department L.; Brother Maurelian, U. S., Representative of Bishop Spaulding, President of Catholic Exhibit; K. Buenz, Germany, President; Gen. J. T. Eaton, Commissioner of Education of the United States, Second Vice-President; Prof. J. H. Gore, Columbian College, U. S., Assistant Secretary; Prosper Lamal, Switzerland; Hon. J. H. Shinn, State Superintendent of Instruction of Arkansas.

Second Row, from left to right—Max Schiedmayer, Germany; Miss I. J. Brooks, U. S.; Mrs. M. J. Senano, U. S.; Lieutenant Ogloblinsky, Russia, of the Russian Imperial Navy; Prof. A. Westphal, Berlin, Germany; Prof. W. R. Hoag, U. S.; Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry, U. S.; Mrs. V. Thompson, U. S.; Mrs. B. Gray, U. S.; Miss K. Fredrikson, Sweden; Mrs. A. G. Spencer, U. S.

Third Row, left to right—J. M. Hazen, U. S.; H. Burger, Switzerland; Prof. Vogel, Germany, President of the Board Bunnis; C. T. Stuart, U. S.; Prof. W. R. Smith, U. S.; B. Pensky, Germany; E. P. Kovalevsky, Russia; Mrs. Bartlett, U. S.

Fourth Row, left to right—Miss E. Sabin, U. S.; Miss A. Chapin, U. S.; unknown; W. F. Terry, New South Wales; Prof. L. L. Dimcha, University of St. Petersburg, Russia; A. M. Edward, U. S.; J. H. McCibbons, U. S.

sioners, a very large number of whom were afterwards his personal friends.

He met with members of the Board at Louisville and spent several months in Chicago.

The Senate Bill providing an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to have Kentucky *represented* and not misrepresented at the World's Fair in 1893 had incorporated in it that "no liquor could be sold or given away in that building; also that this building should be closed on Sundays."

The result of his work, as viewed by President Dulaney, will perhaps testify as to its value, for when he was appointed one of the Jurors of Awards of this Exposition by its Executive Committee, he had to resign his Commissionership. President Dulaney wrote* to Governor Brown requesting him to accept his temporary resignation as Commissioner from Kentucky, but to reinstate him after his work as Juror was finished, the reason for his reinstatement being that his valuable services were needed by the Board.

While it was a pleasure for him to view the wealth and beauty of the Fair, costing millions upon millions of dollars, the meeting of friends and making new friends from all over the world, including Governors of various States, titled men from abroad, yet none were more appreciated by him than his old friends.

BOARD OF MANAGERS
W. H. Dulaney, Pres.
Kentucky State Building, Jackson Park
CHICAGO, ILL.

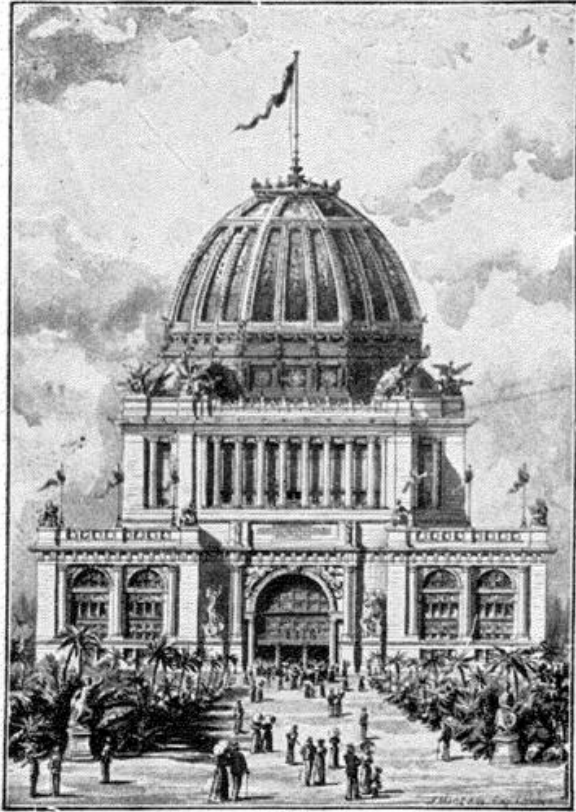
July 17, 1893.

*Hon. John Young Brown.

Dear Sir: I am informed that Prof. W. R. Smith's services as a member of the Jury of the the World's Fair is desired. The special department in which his labors are sought will require about two or three weeks' time during July and August. His services as Commissioner will not be required during this time, as our State interests are moving along well. The rules governing the selection of Jurors will require his resignation during his service as Juror, but after he has completed these duties, I should like to have him reinstated as Commissioner, believing it would be to the best interests of the State at large.

Most respectfully,

W. H. DULANEY, President



ADMINISTRATION



MACHINERY HALL

TELEGRAM BY U. S. SENATOR WILLIAM LINDSEY

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Frankfort, Ky., _____, 1893.

To Hon. John Boyd Thatcher,
 Commissioner of Awards,
 World's Fair, Chicago, Ill.

I take pleasure in commending to your favorable consideration Prof. Wilbur R. Smith, Lexington, Ky., whose name has been mentioned in connection with the position of Judge in the important Department of Liberal Arts. I know Mr. Smith personally, and am free to say that I regard him as admirably equipped for the work. He is a gentleman of character and standing and I believe no better selection could be made.

WILLIAM LINDSAY.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Office of the
 DIRECTOR GENERAL
 of the
 EXPOSITION

Department of Horticulture,
 J. M. Samuels, Chief.

Hon. John Boyd Thatcher,
 Committee on Awards,
 World's Columbian Exposition.

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in presenting and endorsing the name of Prof. W. R. Smith of Kentucky as a member of the Jury for the Department of Liberal Arts. He is a gentleman of character and accomplishments, shown by the different positions of honor and trust to which he has been called. For more than twenty years he has been a successful business educator, several years as President of the Commercial College of Kentucky University of which I am a graduate. He is a World's Fair Commissioner from his State, also President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Vice President of a National Bank of Lexington. His having been a Director of a Safety Vault and Trust Co., and for years a practical accountant, renders him well qualified to give the Department referred to, valuable services, especially in the line of commercial work. I would deem it a personal favor to have Prof. Smith selected as a member of one of the juries.

Respectfully,

J. M. SAMUELS,

Chief Dept. of Horticulture.

Gov. Brown gave Gen. Smith a leave of one month's absence from his duties as Commissioner to accept the position as Juror of Awards tendered him by Hon. John Boyd Thatcher through Gov. Hoyt. Gov. Foster of Louisiana presided at the meeting of the National Commissioners when his nomination was unanimously confirmed. He was assigned group 154 Commerce, Trade and Banking in the Department of Liberal Arts.

The value of his services as Juror of Awards is best shown by the following, handed him by Governor Hoyt, being an extract from a complimentary letter received from him:

WORLD'S FAIR COLUMBIAN COMMISSION
 Executive Committee on Awards
 JOHN BOYD THATCHER, Chairman

CHICAGO, ILL., September 21, 1893.

Prof. Wilbur R. Smith.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst. tendering your resignation of the office of Judge for the Department of Liberal Arts; and while commending the satisfactory manner in which you have discharged the important duties assigned you, it but remains for me to accept your resignation, with the cordial acknowledgment of the value of your services.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BOYD THATCHER,

Chm. Executive Com. on Awards.

On returning from Lexington, Ky., to the World's Fair where he had been to accompany his Secretary, he found Mrs. Brown and Miss Lucy Hill, Lady Commissioners from Kentucky, awaiting him with the information that Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the United States Treasury, was to be given a reception at the Kentucky Building, and that President Dulaney of the Board of Commissioners had requested him to do the "honors of the occasion."

Mr. Carlisle arrived at 2 o'clock on the day referred to, and after a few minutes' conversation was invited to the room of the Board of Managers, where he doffed his coat and rested a few minutes. At 3 o'clock, the time announced for the reception, the doors were thrown open to a constant stream of those who wished to pay their respects to Mr. Carlisle. The callers formed in line at the door, and passed to the center of the hall, where they found the receiving party standing near the Clay statue which was decorated with the National colors. The receiving party consisted of, besides Commissioner Smith, Hon. and Mrs. John G. Carlisle, Logan Carlisle, Hon. J. D. Clardy, Commissioner, and Mrs. Brown.

It was well that the conventional card form was observed on such occasion, for he was a little perplexed at the names of callers from eighteen foreign countries. Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe headed the delegation of ladies from a meeting of Women Commissioners. The Foreign Commissioners came in a group, then Foreign Officials. Ices, etc., were served in the Ladies' parlors.

General Smith came near meeting with an accident at the Fair by extending courtesies to an old Elder of the Presbyterian Church. The gentleman referred to was ex-Governor Charles Anderson of Ohio, afterwards a resident of Kentucky, who succeeded Governor John Brough of Ohio. He was introduced to Commissioner Smith by President Dulaney, who informed him "confidentially" that he wanted to see a horse race, for a purse of fifty

thousand dollars, that was coming off that afternoon, and too, that although then a Kentuckian, he had never seen a horse race. Governor Anderson was accompanied by his two beautiful grand-daughters. General Smith told him that on account of his age he would help him to gain his desired ambition. Having an appointment at the Administration Building, he took the Intramural Railway and accompanied the Governor and young ladies. They got off at the station north of the place of his destination in order to show the Governor the way to the race course, and after giving him directions, tried to re-enter the moving cars, the low doors of which were partially closed and in attempting to jump over the railing was struck by an iron post and pushed into the cars or he would have fallen fifty feet below.

Commissioners were expected, in true Kentucky style to extend courtesies and to be agreeable to visitors that their position, though frequently not their inclination, made it possible for them to do. For instance, what was more troublesome than to go up "Midway" sometimes every day and to visit the Chicago theaters to see "America."

Of all the fine receptions given at the Fair, the one at the Woman's Building, by the Lady Commissioners, to the Jurors of Awards, was the finest. The reception to General Frederick D. Grant and his wife in the parlors of the New York Building was elegant, the only thing to mar the festivities on that occasion being the sudden death of one of the Commissioners of New York in an adjoining room.

At receptions given by the State and National Commissioners, the Commissioners of the States were invited and admitted by card. Foreign Commissioners, when giving a reception, presented their friends with the finest drinks and edibles from their respective countries. The Commissioners were dressed elegantly, and young ladies, of their respective nationalities, served delicacies, while their national air was discoursed by a band.

The California reception was a most brilliant affair, Mr. De Young and the Governor being present. The fruits of the vintage of that State were dispensed in variety of tastes and forms. At the New Jersey reception, peaches by the car load were distributed to the guests.

At a luncheon by Commissioner Smith to Governor John W. Hoyt in the Kentucky State Building, there were present besides the host and guests of honor, Mrs. Wilbur Smith, Mrs. George Chafee and her daughters, Misses Ollie and Lucie, Miss Hill, and several representatives of foreign countries.

Not only did Gen. Smith take a prominent part in official dinners, banquets and receptions at the Fair, but he frequently ex-

tended hospitality proverbial to Kentucky to his personal friends on his own account. Among these experiences as host was a dinner given to Hon. George Denny and his family from Lexington. Judge Denny was an eminent lawyer and a leading Republican, a noted orator and a most influential stump speaker. Among the guests on this occasion was Mrs. Eugenia Dunlap Potts, the Kentucky authoress, whose books adorn the shelves of Gen. Smith's library, and who was well known in fields of philanthropy, patriotism, church and public spirited work.

General Smith met and formed most pleasant acquaintances among the Commissioners of all the foreign countries, men who were appointed by the Crowned Heads to represent their various interests at the World's Fair in their respective beautiful buildings.

He was invited to become a member of prominent clubs at the Exposition.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN EXCHANGE CLUB

Col. A. J. McKenzie, Vice President Board of Control, Columbian Exposition

Col. Geo. R. Davis, Director General Columbian Exposition

Hon. Lyman J. Gage, President First National Bank

CHICAGO, ILL., March 2d, 1893.

Mr. W. R. Smith, Esq.,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sir:

I am directed, by the Committee having supervision, to invite you to become a member of this Exchange Club, whose purposes and advantages are clearly set forth in the statement herewith.

A large number of prominent English and Canadian gentlemen will make their headquarters here while in Chicago, and it is desirable that a representative American membership, selected from the same circles, should be invited to meet them. In order that such membership may be entirely acceptable it is confined exclusively to gentlemen who receive personal invitations, and is, therefore, quite limited.

The ladies or a member of a family will be entitled to all the privileges of the Exchange Club, and the committee hopes that you will indicate your acceptance of this invitation by mailing to this office the enclosed request for membership duly signed. The courtesy of a prompt reply will be especially appreciated.

Yours respectfully,

L. W. BROWN, Secretary.

The following are some of the members for the season of 1893:

Hon. Chas. Foster, Secretary of Treasury, Fostoria, Ohio.

Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, Secretary of War, Elkins, W. Va.

Hon. C. N. Fulton, U. S. Senator, California.

Stuyvesant Fish, Esq., 214 Broadway, New York City.

Hon. T. T. Crittenden, ex-Governor Missouri, Kansas City, Mo.

Hon. D. H. Johnson, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hon. Frank Brown, Governor of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.

General Smith was presented with skeins of spun glass from the robe of Princess Infanta Eulalie.

ONE OF THE PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN GENIUS THAT DELIGHTED THE PRINCESS, AS TOLD AT THE EXPOSITION.

Princess Eualie, upon her return home, will introduce into the royal wardrobes of Europe a new and peculiar product of American invention. Her Highness, since arriving in this country, has seen many things for which admiration has been expressed. Saturday afternoon while making a trip through cosmopolitan Midway Plaisance, her eyes rested upon an object which seems to have charmed her above all others. She made no hesitation in saying it delighted her when it was first presented to her view, and long after she left the Plaisance thoughts of possessing a sample filled her mind. Sunday her mind was made up to procure it at any cost, and negotiations were at once entered into for it.

This product of our genius which the Royal lady has so singularly honored by her wish for it is, of course, a dress. But it is a dress such as no other woman has yet worn, although one, a distinguished actress, had found it before her and had made arrangements for having one made. The dress is to be made of glass, and will be woven especially for the Princess at the works on the Plaisance. The material is made from a warp of silk woven in with a body of spun glass so delicate in texture that it is pliable as the softest silk. The process was invented but recently, and none of the peculiar fabric has yet been put upon the market except in small articles, such as neckties, and these only as souvenirs from the works on the Plaisance.

With the present facilities for manufacturing, it can be made but slowly and at great cost. One yard each day is considered a big turnout. It is, therefore, expensive material and the dress which the Princess will have when completed will cost about \$5,000. Cost, however, will not be taken into consideration so long as the Princess is pleased with the figure and fit. It will be presented to her by the glass works, when finished, and will be taken to Spain for the especial delight of the courtiers at home. Manager Libby, of the glass works, said that all arrangements had not been completed for the acceptance of the dress, but that they were under way and would doubtless be finished.

Governor Brown in his message January 2, 1894, to the Legislature of Kentucky, said:

The Board of Managers of the Columbian Exposition have made their report which is transmitted to your honorable body. Of the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, they have returned to the Treasury of the State the sum of twenty thousand dollars. (An amount in which litigation is pending).

I heartily congratulate the gentlemen composing this Board upon their work. They have discharged their duty with faithfulness and integrity. The State has reason to be proud of its exhibits at the Exposition and owes a debt of gratitude to the State's managers. They have had many difficulties to contend with but have acquitted themselves nobly well and I most cordially thank them for the honest discharge of their duties.

FAIR MEDALS

(Leader, November 7, 1893).

Lexington and Central Kentucky, enlisted in the army of World's Fair exhibitors, under the leadership of Commissioner Wilbur R. Smith, captured nearly one-half of the agricultural prizes. Immediately upon his appointment by Governor Brown, Professor Smith visited fifteen counties in twenty days, and to these counties have been awarded many medals, a large number being on the exhibits collected and shipped by him to the Fair only a few weeks before it opened.

The Leader emphasizes the fact that Central Kentucky and the whole State is indebted to Professor Smith for his hard and effective work.

CHAPTER VI.
UNITED STATES SENATOR WILLIAM O. BRADLEY.
(Former Governor of Kentucky)

Preface: An estimate from a personal friendship of over twenty years. An incident during the last illness of the Senator's son in 1892, makes him and General Smith friends. Governor Bradley's oration at the opening exercises of the Kentucky State Building at Columbian Exposition (1893). Accompanying Colonel Bradley in his Campaign for Governor (1895). His Inauguration, an inspiring lesson. Platform on which he won. Commissioned as Colonel on his staff, 1895. General Smith's reception at his home in honor of Governor Bradley, a brilliant and notable occasion, accompanied by his Military Staff, State Militia, State officials and prominent Members of the Legislature. Accompanying the Governor on his visits to Governors of other States and on important meetings and conferences. Centennial Anniversary of Augusta, Ky. Governor Bradley accepts President-elect McKinley's invitation to visit him and is accompanied by General Smith. He accompanies Governor Bradley on his visit to the Governor of Georgia and attends the Atlanta Exposition—Present at receptions given to Governors. Accompanies Governor Bradley to Nashville Exposition, guests of the Governor of that State. Attends State and National Conventions, Political Conferences and Receptions. Christening of the Battleship Kentucky, oration by Governor Bradley, and banquet. Personal recollections of the Spanish-American War, Mobilization of Troops. Appointed Adjutant-General. Visits Senator Hanna and President McKinley in behalf of "party unity" in Kentucky. Refuses, with two other friends, to allow their names to go on the State ticket with others then distasteful to Governor Bradley. Review of Troops at Camp Hamilton. Secretary of War Alger's Address. Dramatic Scenes. Important Suggestions regarding the State Guards. Resignation as Adjutant-General. Letters. Election of Governor Bradley as United States Senator. Eight graduates and twelve patrons of General Smith's College, Members of the Legislature at that time.

Responding to a request from the compiler of these reminiscences for a brief personal preface to this chapter relating to Senator Bradley, the following was dictated by General Smith:

"It is a pleasure and privilege to place on record my great admiration for Senator William O. Bradley. Our acquaintance was brought about more than twenty years ago, during the last illness of his noble son, George Bradley. The tie of friendship thus solemnly linked has been firmly welded by intervening years.

Senator Bradley, as a politician, Governor, and United States Senator, as an Orator, Jurist, Lecturer and Statesman, stands pre-eminent in that galaxy of Kentuckians, who have made this State famous.

NOTE—As Senator Bradley's Messages and Addresses will no doubt be printed, the editors of this book have deferred incorporating or referring to only a few,—they are among the most classic and powerful ever uttered or penned by man.

While he is the leader of the Republican party of his State, and the most prominent in the South, yet his friends and advocates are numbered by the thousands in opposing parties.

His matchless voice I have heard before political assemblages for his party, being recognized as the greatest vote getter in Kentucky.

In his inaugural address on taking the oath as Governor, I was impressed by his solemn vow, to obey and uphold the constitution of his beloved State, and maintain law and order, which promise the records attest he sacredly kept. With uplifted hand and a look as though he had caught a vision, he asked God's guidance in the discharge of his duties, and while Governor, that prayer was granted.

In his inaugural address delivered December 10, 1895, he said in part:

"I shall do right as God enables me to see the right; to be just, as He enables me to determine what is just, and by the love I cherish for the State of my birth, do all that within me lies to advance her prosperity, enforce her laws, protect her citizens and maintain her honor, remembering at all times that I am not the Governor of a party but of all the people."

I have read his messages as Governor, including enactments for the amelioration of the distressed, including the Reform School, for those who, in early years had been handicapped and convicted through inherited tendencies and their environments.

His message for an appropriation for a State monument at Chickamauga Park for Kentucky's dead heroes, contained these words:

"As we are united in life and they in death, let one monument perpetuate their deeds, and one people forgetful of all asperities, forever hold in grateful remembrance all the glories of that terrible conflict, which made all men free and retained every star in the Nation's flag."

At the World's Columbian Exposition, before thousands of Kentuckians, diplomats and commissioners, representing the states and many foreign countries, he delivered a wonderful oration at the opening of the Kentucky State Building.

His lectures before Chautauquas and Universities and various organizations were masterpieces of rhetoric and logic, their diction and English being like new gold coin.

His last oration on Decoration Day is part of the records of the United States Senate.

His logical, terse arguments before judge and jury, his elo-

quence resounding in many a court room caused his legal practice to extend even to the United States Supreme Court.

He has a wonderful memory. After getting his addresses crystallized he would memorize and deliver them, without reference to notes or manuscript, holding his audience spell-bound for several hours.

His eloquence in District, State and National conventions was, indeed, most convincing. As a lecturer, before literary and religious assemblies and addresses before the Senate, his sublime eloquence was such as to command the close attention of his hearers. He was thanked by President Taft for advocating measures he proposed for upholding the Constitution of the United States, and maintaining the honor and dignity of our Nation.

Senator Bradley is an indefatigable worker, of tireless energy, endowed, as it were, with an intuition to grasp at once the details of any proposition with which he has to do. In appearance, dignified, and possessed with a high sense of right and honor. He is a polished conversationalist, a fine after-dinner speaker, and as before said, a convincing and logical advocate before courts. As a lecturer, he holds his audience as by magic. With a Websterian mind, possessing a strong, fervid delivery, he has, by his oratory, wonderful and magnetic personality, done much toward shaping the destiny of this State and Nation.

I voice the sentiments of Kentuckians who pronounce him among the greatest of Kentuckians. I would place an immortelle wreath at his feet, bearing the inscription, "To W. O. Bradley, whose name is a synonym of loyalty in conviction and true to a friend."

It was during the summer of 1892, soon after the return of General Smith's family from Asheville, N. C., where they had spent three months for their son, George Chafee Smith's health, that he first wrote to Governor W. O. Bradley at Lancaster, Ky., as he was informed that the Governor's only son was ill, and suggested that he take him to Asheville, N. C., for recuperation in case he should survive the attack of typhoid fever, and which Governor Bradley said he would do if his son was spared, but the noble boy died.

It was during the campaign of 1895, when Governor Bradley as the Republican candidate for Governor, and upon his invitation, that he accompanied him from Richmond, Ky., to Paris, Winchester and Lexington in a private car, and when he and Mr. Augustus E. Willson, afterwards Governor, were making speeches over the State.



U. S. SENATOR, Ex-GOV. W. O. BRADLEY.

Governor Bradley's Tribute to General Smith.

Governor Bradley's sincerity and devotion to a friend is well known. He gave to the Legislators who stood steadfastly by him for six weeks in his Senatorial race the title of "Grand Old Guard," saying that Napoleon's famous old guard never stood truer.

His beautiful tribute to his personal friend and adviser, General Wilbur Smith, given on the 25th anniversary of the General's Presidency of the Commercial College of Kentucky University, an account of which appeared in the paper at that time, is reproduced below.

Referring to General Smith, he said:

"There is nothing more beautiful as we journey along the pathway of life, amidst its flowers and thorns, than the loyalty and devotion of a friend. To him I am bound by hooks of steel. Ready and safe in counsel, true and steadfast in friendship, I would be unjust to him and false to myself should I fail to bear individual testimony to his fidelity, tenderness, courage and devotion. Our acquaintance extends over a number of years, during which there has been many vicissitudes. But amidst them all I have never known him to be false or wanting and never failed to find him near when his services were in demand. It mattered not whether these vicissitudes were marked by sunshine or storm, victory or defeat, joy or sorrow, he has always proven the same true, generous, sympathizing friend. He has indeed a sunny disposition, for he is never without words of encouragement. To him there is no cloud so dark that it has not a tinge of light; no grief for which there is not a consolation."

The day following his inauguration as Governor of Kentucky at Frankfort, in 1895, and while walking down Lewis street, accompanied by his military staff, he pointed out to General Smith, a certain building and said, "In the sixties, when a page in the Legislature, I boarded there and set my ambition to be Governor of Kentucky and this day marks the consummation of my efforts." This laudable ambition of Governor Bradley, when a boy is an encouraging lesson to every young man, that he who sets his mark so high, may attain the coveted prize, if actuated by a noble desire, and a concentrated effort to be qualified for and to hold with credit to himself and the best interests of the people, the honored position when gained.

Governor Bradley's victory for Governor of Kentucky was on the first gold standard platform adopted in the United States, and was written by him. The Republican National Convention which nominated Hon. William McKinley, and successfully elected their candidates the year following, adopted the gold plank in its platform.

As Colonel on the staff of Governor Bradley and afterwards his Adjutant-General, and being with him almost daily during his administration as Governor, General Smith has been able to accumulate much valuable information which he desires to give Senator Bradley's biographer, hence this article relating to the Governor will be brief and refer to events in which they were officially or otherwise associated.

Governor Bradley commissioned General Smith on his military staff as Colonel December 16, 1895. The other members of the staff were: Gen. Dan R. Collier, Lancaster, Ky.; Col. Frank Coles, Ashland, Ky.; Col. C. C. Mengel, Col. Henry Cohen, Col. Tom Landrum, Col. Ed. Cowan, Louisville; Col. Gus Uhling, Newport; Walter Forrester, Assistant Adjutant-General, Pewee Valley, Ky. The regular staff was supplemented by additional members including Hon. John W. Yerkes, and Governor Augustus E. Willson to attend the unveiling of the Kentucky monument at Chickamauga Park in 1898. Each officer had full dress, also fatigue suits.

In an official capacity as Colonel or Adjutant-General, Gen. Smith was with Governor Bradley on various occasions, to-wit:

At the Governor's reception January 21, 1896, to the Legislature and State Officials at the Executive Mansion.

Guest of the Loyal Legion at McCauley's Theater, afterwards at the Pendennis Club, Louisville.

The inspection of the First Regiment at Louisville.

At the State G. A. R. meeting at Lexington, May 10, 1897.

An inspection of Camp Hamilton, September 10, 1898, by Governor Bradley.

September 13, 1898, he made an address to Company A, Kentucky State Guards

On September 15, 1898, he arranged with General Castleman for the renting of Woodland for encampment of the First Regiment.

At luncheon at the Executive Mansion September 16, 1898, with Major-General Breckinridge and Staff.

At a dinner given at the Executive Mansion to Major-Generals Wilson and Breckinridge, Brigadier Generals Sanger, Waites, Wiley, and their Chief of Staff, C. Holden, Major Mothersill, Major Scott, Major Slocum, Colonel Biddle and Lieutenant Desha Breckinridge.

Review of troops by General Alger, Secretary of War, September 21, 1898.

On September 23, 1898, with Governor Bradley and other members of his staff in a review of a military pageant at Camp Hamilton.

At review of ten thousand troops by Major-General Breckinridge at Camp Hamilton, September 28, 1898.

In September, 1898, at State encampment of Camp Wilbur Smith, near Pewee Valley, he presented Company C of Lexington with a gold medal as the best drilled company at the encampment.

At luncheon given to Governor Bradley by Major-General Breckinridge and other army officers at Camp Hamilton.

With General Alger at inspection of Camp Wehl.

Accompanied Governor Bradley and Staff to Chickamauga Park at the review of troops.

Inspection of Lexington Company under Captain C. C. Calhoun.

Accompanied Governor Bradley to the G. A. R. meeting at Somerset, Ky.

General Smith's reception, on February 21, 1896, to Governor Bradley and other members of the Governor's Military Staff, is described by the Lexington Daily Leader, as follows:

THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY AND HIS STAFF AT THE PALATIAL HOME OF COL. W. R. SMITH WERE BANQUETED IN THE MOST SUMPTUOUS MANNER—A NOTABLE GATHERING OF KENTUCKIANS LAST NIGHT, IN WHICH THERE WAS AN UNLIMITED FEAST OF REASON AND A FLOW OF SOUL.

(Lexington Daily Leader, February 22d, 1896.)

The reception given last night by Col. Wilbur R. Smith in honor of Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, was one of the most magnificent affairs ever witnessed in this city, famed for its entertainments and hospitalities. As early as half past seven o'clock the guests began to arrive, and by the hour of eight the parlors of Col. Smith's handsome residence on South Limestone were thronged with distinguished and representative men from all parts of the State.

Governor Bradley and his staff with other Frankfort guests, were expected on the 5:45 train, but a telegram to Col. Smith late in the afternoon announced that the Governor and his staff would be detained on legal business and could not come until the 8:15 train.

They were met with carriages and taken first to the Phoenix. After arranging their toilet the Governor and party again entered their carriages and proceeded to Col. Smith's home under escort of the Brown Light Infantry.

It was beautifully prepared to receive them. A tropical profusion of palms and ferns decorated the spacious rooms, which were otherwise beautified with banks of hot-house flowers, and brilliantly lighted by magnificent chandeliers and clusters of candles.

The Governor and his staff stood in the front parlors, Col. Smith next to his distinguished guest, to whom he presented the new arrivals. He was assisted in this hospitality by Hon. Leslie Combs, Judge Mat Walton, Attorney Dwight Harrison, nephew of Col. Smith, and Mr. Virgil McClure.

During this ceremony, and throughout the evening, Trost's orchestra, concealed in the lower hall by a forest of ferns, discoursed sweetest music, into which at auspicious moments, were thrown the well known harmony of a national air.

The national colors, also were carried out as far as possible in the decorations, and the "Father of His Country" was patriotically remembered in the souvenirs of the occasion. These consisted of a diminutive hatchet, to which was tied a ribbon in red, white and blue, a branch—not of the famous cherry tree itself—but of one of its immediate descendants, with two ripening cherries attached to the twig.

The library was hung in the National colors, and over the whole house the floral decorations, furnished by Bell and Honaker, were of the most superb order. The second floor was also thrown open to the guests. The great number present in full evening dress, the Governor's staff in military regulation, and the festive beauty of the handsome house made one of the most brilliant social spectacles ever enjoyed by the guests who participated.

Refreshments were served at 9 o'clock in the spacious salon dining room, the superbly decorated table seating fifty at a time. Pink and white were the prevailing colors in the table ornamentations, and here Washington, on the eve of his birthday, was gracefully remembered. The viands were furnished by Empson, of Cincinnati, and Glenn, of this city, and among the delicacies the ices were conspicuous—all for their beauty and deliciousness, and many for their National significance. These last repeated

the tale of the hatchet. They were moulded in the form of hatchets, and cherry branches laden with the luscious fruit. Many of the ices were also in forms and colors of flowers.

Governor Bradley proved to be a most genial and agreeable guest, and throughout the evening manifested his enjoyment and appreciation of the hospitality shown him and his staff.

Among the gentlemen present from this city were:

Mayor J. B. Simrall, Major H. C. McDowell, R. P. Stoll, Alex. Pearson, M. G. Durham, Senator C. J. Bronston, Judge Watts Parker, Rev. J. W. McGarvey, Dr. H. M. Skillman, Judge D. G. Falconer, T. T. Forman, General Samuel Hill, D. F. Frazee, J. H. Beauchamp, Judge Irving Halsey, J. R. Howard, Postmaster McChesney, J. Hull Davidson, Thos. H. Clay, G. A. DeLong, C. H. Stoll, Capt. W. H. May, Elder Mark Collis, Rev. W. S. Fulton, J. B. Skinner, Major H. B. McClellan, Moses Kaufman, Capt. Swigert U. S. A., Wellington Payne, Prof. A. Fairhurst, Rev. John Shackelford Rogers Clay, C. S. Brent, Dr. David Bennett, Dr. Win. Rodes, Judge S. G. Sharp, Judge Soule Smith, Hon. W. G. Dunlap, Dr. L. B. Todd, James M. Graves, Prof. M. A. Scoville, Rev. I. S. McElroy, Dr. J. C. Carrick, Elder J. B. Jones, J. A. Curry, E. S. DeLong, R. H. Courtney, S. J. Roberts, Maj. R. H. Hancock, Col. John O. Hodges, Dr. B. L. Coleman, Prof. R. N. Roark, Jos. G. Woolfolk, Louis Straus, Rev. W. T. Bolling, Dr. T. B. Wood, J. L. Watson, Rev. W. H. Felix, Ed Tipton, Prof. W. G. Conley, Howard Curry, Prof. W. A. Hart, John W. Berkley, Frank Gilmore, Daniel Runyon, Hiram G. Shaw, J. P. Headley, Prof. W. W. Smith, J. R. Sharpe, J. H. Nelms, J. T. Tunis, O. H. Chenault, Dr. A. Smith Dabney, Prof. James White, Prof. B. C. Dewees, Wm. Richardson, S. C. Stopher, Prof. W. K. Routt, Len Cox, Rev. I. J. Spencer, J. N. Hawkins, Elliott Shanklin, Dr. Davis, S. Bassett, Edward Bassett, Professor Freeman, Virgil McClure, Thomas Morgan, C. C. Patterson, Professor Porter, J. M. Graves, Joseph Overstreet, J. C. May, Will Milward, Prof. Davis, M. G. Thompson, J. M. Tanner, Samuel Hays, Thomas Martin, William K. Massie, Lee Loevenhart, T. L. Walker, J. E. McFarland, James W. Carroll, Major J. E. Allen, H. E. Innis, W. B. Brock, F. C. Elkin.

From a distance were present Judge H. C. Howard, Paris, Ky.; Hon. John W. Yerkes, Danville; Hon. Chas. C. Fox, Danville, Ky.; Col. W. J. Wilmore, Nicholasville; Henry Waits, Midway; C. Alexander, Versailles; Hon. J. T. Hinton, Mayor of Paris; P. E. Parrish, Midway; J. B. McGinn, Versailles; Editor McClure, Louisa; Hon. B. M. Arnett, Nicholasville; Prof. Jas. Ferrier, Louisville; Senator W. W. Stephenson, and many others whose names cannot be recalled at this time.

Regrets by letter and telegram were received from distinguished men from all parts of the country, among them being those of ex-President Harrison, ex-Governor John Young Brown, Hon. John Sherman, Senator J. B. Foraker, Hon. H. Clay Evans, Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, Hon. Godfrey Hunter, Cephas Brainerd, Hon. G. B. Todd, Mayor of Louisville; Judge Cyrus Newby, Judge Minor, W. H. Saddler, ex-President Business Educators' Association of America; Col. D. C. Smith, Illinois; Hon. Chauncey Depew, New York; Hon. W. H. Dulaney, Louisville; Gen. Eaton, Judge J. B. Black, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and others.



GOVERNOR BRADLEY AND MILITARY STAFF (1896).

Standing, left to right—Col. C. C. Mengel, Col. Will Wright, Col. Gus Uhrling, Col. Ed Cowan, Col. Frank Coles, Col. Wilbur R. Smith, Lieut. Whipple, U. S. A., Col. Tom Landrum.

Sitting, left to right—Col. Henry S. Cohen, Col. (Dr.) Kimbley, Asst. Adjt. Gen. Forrester, Adjt. Gen. Collier, Gov. W. O. Bradley.

The following letter was received:

Canton, Ohio, February 1, 1896.

My dear Mr. Wilbur Smith:

My feeling of personal regard for your distinguished Governor is emphasized by the fact that our States are neighbors and that he has had the unique honor of being the only adherent of my political faith who has ever been elected to the responsible position of Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

I beg that you convey to Governor Bradley and the gentlemen of his staff my sincere felicitations and I also beg you to accept my thanks for the compliment of the invitation and my regrets for my inability to attend.

Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

At the Centennial at Augusta, Kentucky, Governor Bradley was chief orator of the day, and was a guest, with General Smith, of the late Hon. Thornton Marshall, who greeted him in these words, "Little did I think, Governor Bradley, forty-five years ago when I was State Senator, and you a page, that you would honor me as a guest and as Kentucky's Chief Executive."

It was September 4, 1896, and immediately after Governor Bradley's address at Cleveland, Ohio, and in response to an invitation from Governor McKinley, the Republican nominee for President, to visit him that General Smith accompanied Governor Bradley to Canton, Ohio. They were met at the depot by Governor McKinley and a reception committee and driven to the McKinley home which was decorated with flags and colored lights. After a cordial greeting by Governor McKinley he introduced Governor Bradley and General Smith to his wife and took Governor Bradley to his library for consultation.

In describing Mrs. McKinley who was afterward the mistress of the White House, the first lady of the land, General Smith said:

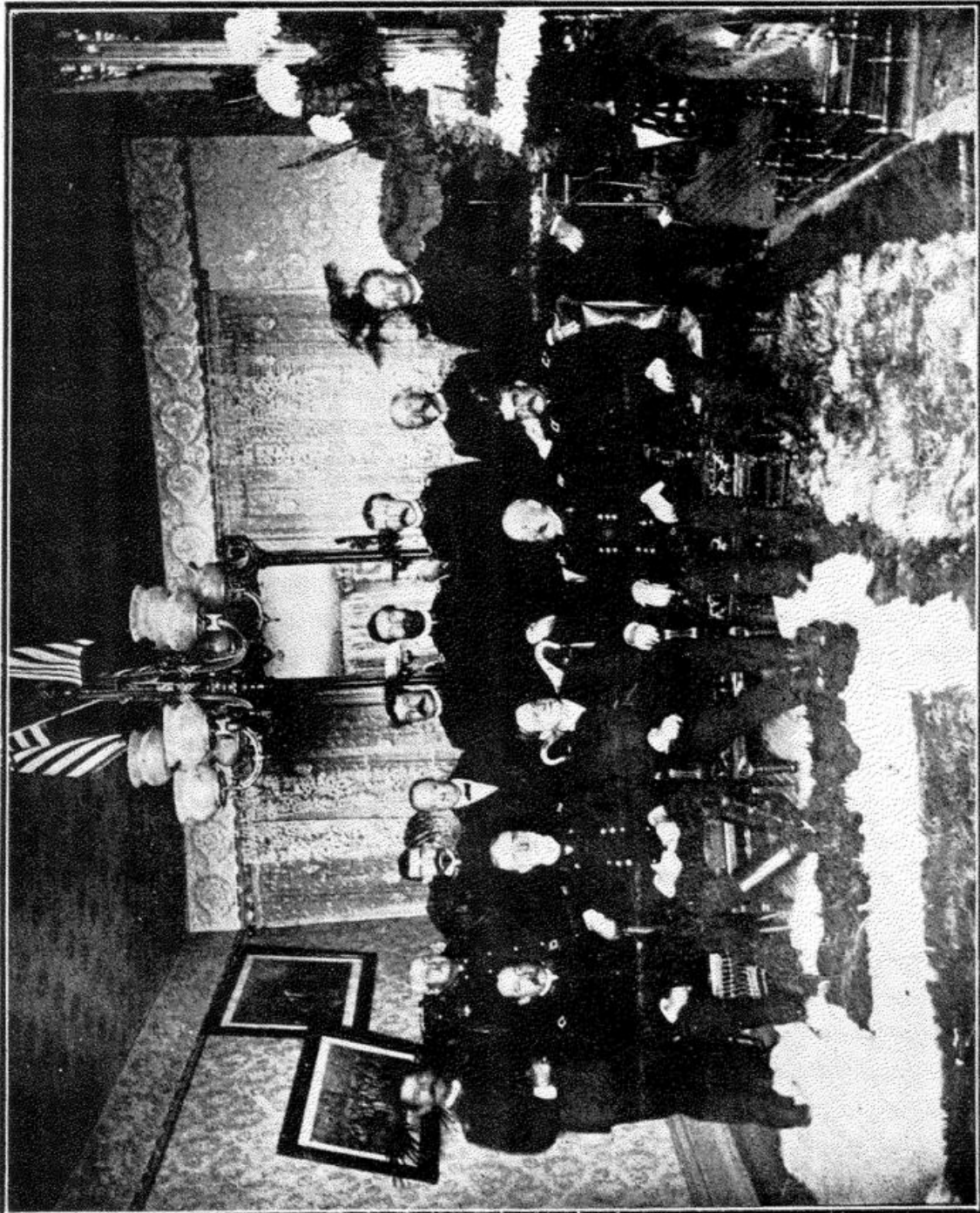
"In the parlor with lady friends, sat Mrs. McKinley, who, though an invalid, exhibited a graciousness of mien and a queenly presence rarely to be met; and withal not a trace of the commonplace exultation so often discerned in those to whom distinguished honors come.

"Her shapely head and intellectual brow, with dark hair and soft, dark eyes was strikingly attractive, while her countenance grew instantly radiant at the sight of her husband who never forgets his smile of devoted affection for her. Their entire oneness is beautiful, and is known where ever the husband and wife are known.

"At last having need to consult the time for returning to Cleveland, she opened her watch and showed me the portrait of her husband on one side of the case, exclaiming, 'There is only one McKinley!' Then on the other side was a fine miniature of a lovely fair-haired babe, the only child of their marriage. Looking tenderly upon it the mother said softly, 'Our little three-year-old daughter—now passed away.'

GOV. W. O. BRADLEY, GENERALS OF THE U. S. ARMY AND CHIEF OF STAFF
At the Executive Mansion, Frankfort, Ky.

Sitting, from left to right—Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley; Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, Gov. W. O. Bradley; Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson; Brig. Gen. J. P. Sanger.
Standing, left to right—Col. Biddle; Maj. T. Mothersill; Lieut. Desha Breckenridge; Secretary F. Roberts; Col. Walter S. Forrester; Gen. Wilbur R. Smith; Maj. H. J. Slocum; Col. G. H. Holden; Maj. Hugh L. Scott, Superintendent West Point.



"Thus mingled the pathos of memory with the triumph and hope of the present. When adieus were spoken the visitors bore away charming reminiscences of the brief audience, and went back to Cleveland where they had also been met by a delegation of the most prominent citizens and dignitaries and escorted to their hotel. Altogether it was a pleasant episode.

On November 4, 1896, he accepted an invitation to accompany Governor Bradley and the Commercial Club and Board of Trade of Louisville to the Atlanta Exposition, and attend with him the reception of the Governor of Georgia to the Governors of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland and Kentucky, who were visiting the Exposition. Others who accompanied him were General Castleman, Colonels Landrum, Mengel and Forrester.

He also accompanied the Governor to Nashville, Tennessee, as guests of the Governor of that State, and his visit to the Centennial and International Exposition in 1897; and to Cleveland and Cincinnati, to Charleston, W. Va., at the Republican State convention of West Virginia, at which time he met Governor McCorkle. Also to the National Republican Convention in St. Louis, Mo.; the christening of the Battleship Kentucky, and on a visit to the Governor of Virginia, and to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia and to his induction as United States Senator.

Kentuckians feel proud of the majestic record the U. S. Battleship "Kentucky" has made in foreign waters. This ship, costing over a million dollars, was christened at Newport News, Virginia, on March 24, 1898, by Miss Christine Bradley, the Governor's daughter, who was accompanied by the Governor and staff. She was appointed Sponsor by Secretary Long of the Navy. Miss Bradley inaugurated a new form of christening. Instead of champagne she used water from the spring of Abraham Lincoln's old Kentucky home. Several thousand people witnessed the christening. The party proceeded to the bow of the "Kentucky" and Miss Bradley broke a cut glass bottle of water from the old Lincoln farm in Kentucky, saying, "I christen thee, 'Kentucky.'"

Old Bourbon was used, too. Then as this great war ship started down the way, a number of bottles were hurled against its sides by those who opposed the water christening. Water in bottles from the spring of the Jefferson Davis farm in Kentucky was also smashed on the sides of the vessel. The launching was successful in every particular.

After the ceremonies, the invited guests and distinguished visitors boarded the steamer, Newport News, and proceeded to Old Point Comfort, where at the Chamberlain Hotel, the shipyard officials tendered a magnificent banquet.



CHRISTENING OF THE BATTLE SHIP "KENTUCKY"

At Newport News, Va., March 24, 1898.

In the rear is Miss Bradley (now Mrs. South), also Governor Tyler, of Virginia, and Governor Bradley and Staff, of Kentucky. To the right of Miss Bradley is Mrs. General Pickett, of Virginia.

Covers were laid for six hundred persons, the affair being entirely informal. Among the toasts responded to were, "Kentucky," by Governor Bradley, and "Virginia," by Governor Tyler. Governor Bradley paid the old Commonwealth of Kentucky an eloquent tribute, his response to the toast being as follows:

GOVERNOR BRADLEY'S TRIBUTE TO KENTUCKY

"Which Kentucky?

"It is the Kentucky whose people with one acclaim return thanks to the distinguished secretary of the Navy for the splendid compliment paid them today, and to the ship builders of the ship for their kind and generous courtesy and hospitality.

It is the Kentucky whose name is written indelibly upon every chapter of the Nation's history since her admission into the sisterhood of States.

"It is the Kentucky whose brave, bold pioneers rescued the wilderness from the savage and made it blossom as the rose.

"It is the Kentucky, the eloquence of whose Clay, Crittenden, Marshall and Breckinridge shook the halls of Congress and stirred the hearts of the people on the hustings.

"It is the Kentucky of waving grass, crystal streams and blended mountain top and sky and chivalrous men and beautiful women.

"It is the Kentucky whose gallant soldiers have won the fame upon the ocean, and christened heathen lands with their precious blood.

"It is the Kentucky whose great heart beats with sympathy in every land, whose sons hope and pray for recognition of the independence of suffering and starving Cuba, such as will send a thrill of joy to the hearts of struggling patriots and shake the palace of Madrid.

"Of this Kentucky I cannot fittingly speak in the short time allotted. But it is the other Kentucky that calls for speech and poetry and song, the "Kentucky" which today gave its first kiss to the sea. There is no better ship; there could be no better name.

"When fully manned and equipped she starts on her mission we will exclaim, 'God bless Kentucky on the land; God speed and protect Kentucky on the sea.'

"No ship has ever been christened as it has been. Not according to the custom of pirate viking, clad with the skins of wild beasts, but with sparkling water from the spring which quenched the infant thirst of him who saved our country from destruction. And when the great ship majestically moves to the glorious destiny which is in store for it, it will be sanctified by the prayers of more Christian women than all the others that have moved on the face of the waters.

"Whether under calm and cloudless skies, or struggling with tempest and wave, whether in peace or war, there shall hover over it, not the spirit of alcohol, which has destroyed so many lives, desolated so many homes, and caused the shedding of so much blood and so many tears, but the spirit of Kentucky's noblest son, the grandest man in all the tide of time, symbolized by God's gift to man that which causes the earth to yield its fruits and harvests, which cleanses and purifies, which quenches the thirst of the living and relieves the parched lips of the wounded and dying.

"Purity and patriotism have today been blended in the christening of this ship, which I predict will win more fame, gather more laurels and accomplish more good, than any that has ever swept the seas.

"And in parting with the majestic vessel, Kentuckians with one voice exclaimed:

In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea,
Our hearts, our hopes are still with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers and tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee.

On October 29th, 1898, Gen. Smith met Maj. Helburn, President of the Board of Survey of old Kentucky proper, at the Phoenix Hotel.

On October 23d, 1898, he made out a new muster roll of Company M. (Georgetown) which had been lost, and sent it by messenger to Col. E. H. Gaither.

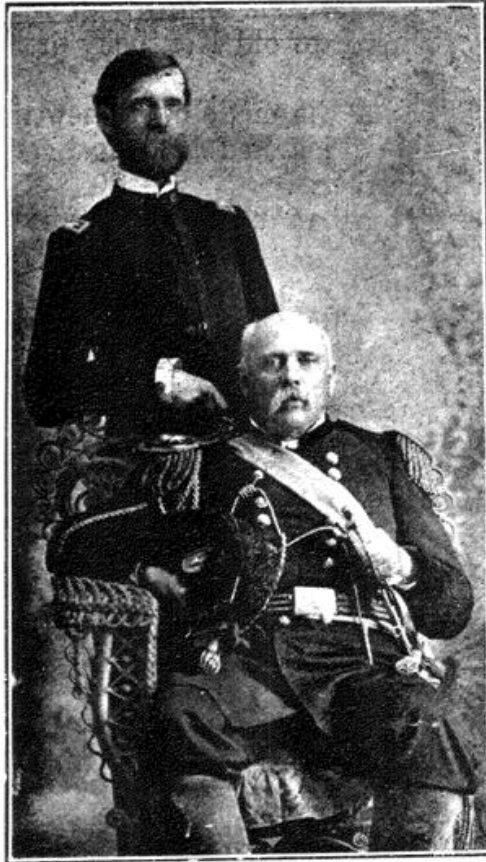
He was a guest at a banquet to Company D at the Phoenix Hotel.

January 2nd, 1899, was a guest at the 100th Anniversary of Transylvania University with Governor Bradley and staff.

The stirring scenes in Lexington in 1898, which are referred to more fully in another chapter, are now a matter of history. The mobilization of the troops nearby from Kentucky and of thousands of other troops from many States, the marching of troops, bands playing, huzzahs greeting each regiment in marching through Main street to Camp Hamilton or to Camp Weihl, appealed most successfully to General Smith's students to enlist. Many students, in answer to their country's call, closed their books and went direct to a recruiting officer and enlisted. It was thought at one time his College would have to be closed by patriotic enlistment fever that permeated the student body. It was computed that scores of his students enlisted in the Spanish-American War and from a print we refer to the following:

Capt. George Duncan	Private Howard, 4th Ky.
Maj. Embry Allen	Herbert Ashcraft, 4th Ky.
Lieut. John Milward	T. H. Adkins, 2d Ky.
Lieut. Joseph Simcox, 3d Ky.	T. W. Childers, 2d Ky.
Lieut. A. G. Sharpley, 3d Ky.	A. M. Hayden, 2d Ky.
J. A. Simpson, 1st Lieut 4th Ky.	Chester Inskeep, Colorado
John Noble, Sergeant, 4th Ky.	O. R. McRay, 2d Ky.
	Private Young of Illinois, 2d Ky.

General Smith also assisted Adjutant-General Dan R. Collier in his work and afterwards succeeded him as Adjutant-General, as explained in the following letter:



GEN. D. R. COLLIER and COL. SMITH (standing)
Whom Col. Wilbur R. Smith succeeded as Adjutant General
of Kentucky (1898).

GENERAL COLLIER'S RESIGNATION READS AS FOLLOWS

**ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
FRANKFORT, KY.**

September 7, 1898.

Governor W. O. Bradley:

Circumstances over which I have no control, necessitate my absence from this office, as matters now appear, for an indefinite length of time. I am unwilling to hold the office and draw a salary while I am doing nothing in return for the State. As you are aware, owing to the mustering out of the soldiers, there is a press of business at the Adjutant-General's Office and some one should be appointed to transact it. Under the circumstances I hereby tender by resignation, assuring you of my gratitude for the appointment and my profound respect and regard for you personally and officially.

Yours truly,
D. R. COLLIER.

General Smith was appointed Adjutant-General of Kentucky September 8, 1898, his Commission reading as follows:

IN THE NAME AND BY AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, WILLIAM O. BRADLEY GOVERNOR OF SAID COMMONWEALTH.

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Know ye that Wilbur R. Smith having been duly appointed Adjutant-General of the State of Kentucky; I hereby invest him with full power and authority to execute and discharge the duties of said office according to law and to have and to hold the same with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining for and during the term prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed. Done at Frankfort, Kentucky, the 8th day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and the one hundred and seventh year of our Commonwealth.

WILLIAM O. BRADLEY,

By the Governor.

CHAS. FINLEY,

Secretary of State.

By E. S. WOOD,

Asst. Secretary of State.

The following order No. 3, was sent to the officers of the State Militia:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
Office of
ADJUTANT-GENERAL

FRANKFORT, KY., September 8, 1898.

Colonel Wilbur R. Smith, Aid to the Governor, having been appointed and Commissioned as Adjutant-General to succeed General Dan R. Collier, resigned, he will at once assume command of the Kentucky State Guard. Brigadier General Smith will be obeyed and respected accordingly and this order will be promulgated.

By Command of GOVERNOR BRADLEY.

WALTER FORRESTER,

Asst. and Acting Adjt.-General.



CAMP WILBUR SMITH AT PEWEE VALLEY, KY. (1898).

Officers' Tent

At Target Practice with Gatling Gun.

Artillery Squad.

Camp Wilbur Smith, near Pewee Valley, Ky., named in honor of the General, in the fall of 1898, and when the soldier boys were almost worn out from target practice, sham battles, etc., witnessed by the crowd of spectators, including students from a near-by Female College, the signal for dinner was given, after which General Smith gave orders to break ranks and smoke one of his Havana cigars—these and other courtesies the boys always appreciated and were all the more willing to render real service.



Secretary of War, General Alger, and General J. C. Breckinridge standing in front of Governor Bradley and General Smith.

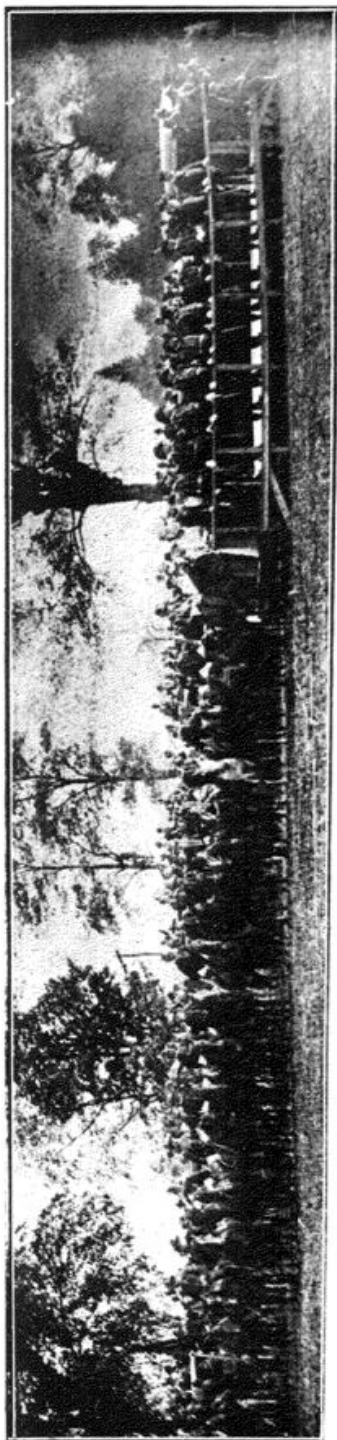
General Alger, Governor Bradley and General Smith leaving camp for city.

Governor Bradley delivering commissions to officers of the Third Regiment of Kentucky.

SCENE AT CAMP HAMILTON, NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

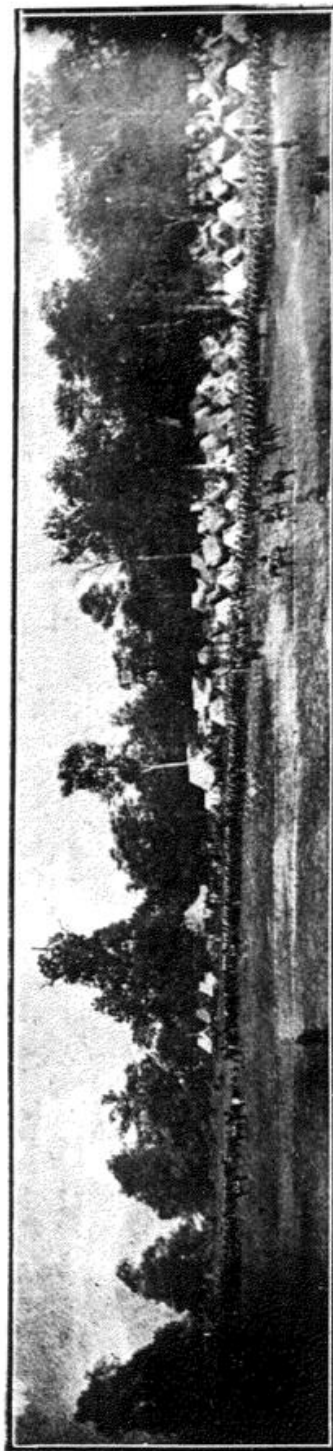
(September, 1898).

(From camp snap-shots by McClure, Newspaper Syndicate Correspondent)



REVIEW OF 10,000 TROOPS IN HONOR OF GOV. BRADLEY AND STAFF

At Camp Hamilton, near Lexington, Ky., Sept. 23, 1898



GEN. RUSSELL A. ALGER, SECRETARY OF WAR, REVIEWING TROOPS, SEPT. 21, 1898

Congratulatory letters and telegrams were received on his appointment from old friends from many States, including that from Major George B. Duncan, Ponce, Porto Rico.

General Smith issued the Governor's order for the State Guard to go into camp at a point three miles from Pewee Valley. It was named Camp Wilbur Smith, in compliment to the Adjutant-General. Assistant Adjutant-General Forrester, commander, wired the following invitation to General Smith, who was attending a meeting of the old Mexican War Veterans:

Pewee Valley, Ky., September 25, 1898.

Wilbur R. Smith, Adjt.-General,
Care Mexican War Veterans' Association,
Louisville, Ky.

Forrester Guards and Bradley Guards, now in Camp Wilbur Smith, extend invitation to Governor and yourself to visit us.

WALTER FORRESTER,
Colonel Commanding.

Colonel Forrester and aides met at the depot and were accompanied by General Smith to the grove where the Pewee Valley and Lexington Companies received them at a given point and were escorted to the splendid grounds by Colonel Forrester to witness drills, maneuvers, target practice and sham battles.

Nearly one thousand spectators, including one hundred college girls, sang their college songs, and bedecked the officers with college colors of blue and buff.

Considering that these soldiers were new recruits after nearly four thousand had gone to the front, their drills and maneuvers were considered excellent.

On September 28, 1898, Capt. Cassidy's Company was awarded the gold medal given by General Smith for best drilled men.

The cost of this encampment for about ten days was about one thousand dollars. At this time petitions were filed with County Judges of Pulaski and other counties for the required number of young and able-bodied men of character to organize a company.

These home protectors, dispersing mobs, and holding out the strong arm of defenders of the law, were young men of the best families, and their work was never fully appreciated. Several companies were ordered to be held in readiness to visit different localities to suppress mob violence.

Annually our State militia received about ten thousand dollars from the National Government for necessary articles and equipment and from the State about seven thousand dollars.

During the mobilization of the Spanish-American troops, it was General Smith's pleasure, when twenty thousand soldiers were encamped east and west of Lexington to extend such courtesies to the different commanders as his official position suggested. He entertained and in return was entertained by many officers. At a superb banquet given October 23, 1898, by Governor Bradley to Major General Wilson, Generals Breckinridge, Sanger, Wiley and others, a picture was taken of the group. Toasts were given by Governor Bradley. General Smith also had the pleasure of being entertained by Generals Wilson and Sanger at Matanzas, Cuba, who recalled their delightful stay in Kentucky.

L. Dixon of Frankfort, a noble young man who was General Smith's clerk, was stricken with typhoid fever and died. He was a most upright and loyal young man and his death saddened all who knew him.

General Smith secured reports from the Adjutant-Generals of the different States, which enabled him by comparison and study, to formulate important matters for the improvement of the State Guard, which would have been brought before the Legislature had he not resigned his office.

General Smith called on President McKinley and Senator Mark Hanna at the National Capital in 1898, partly upon the initiative of political friends in Kentucky and the passive consent of Governor Bradley. The object of his visit being to secure their assistance in bringing together harmoniously the factional leaders of the Republican party in Kentucky in order to continue in control the party then in power.

Senator Hanna's message to Governor Bradley to call an extra session of the Legislature and elect a United States Senator was interpreted by the Governor as "bossism" and a reflection as to his dereliction of duty. A retort of the Governor to Senator Hanna caused a breach between him and the National administration in which strong sides were taken in Kentucky as "Bradley" versus "Administration" forces and was causing a split in the party.

General Smith's visit was prefaced by a letter from his friend, General Dan Ryan, of Columbus, Ohio, to Senator Hanna, which not only resulted in securing the object sought, but also the plan. Senator Hanna stated that his pre-convention promise to certain Kentuckians must be carried out faithfully. By the Senator's request and the time arranged, he saw President McKinley at the White House, who concurred in Mr. Hanna's endorsement, adding "See Senator Deboe as a matter of Senatorial courtesy," although he desired to please Governor Bradley, and the Governor's pref-

erence of Col. John Yerkes for Governor would please him very much. Senator Deboe would not concur in Governor Bardley's wish, which was a political blunder on the part of the Senator.

By invitation, General Smith called on Col. Yerkes at his home in Danville, Kentucky, and made known the wishes of President McKinley and Governor Bradley, that he run for Governor of Kentucky, but Mr. Yerkes declined the opportunity and thereby he, too, made a mistake.

Much effort was put forth at the Republican State Convention held at the Chautauqua amphitheater, Lexington, in 1900, to have Governor Bradley and his friends enlist in the interest of Attorney-General Taylor's candidacy for the nomination for Governor. Two hours before the convention assembled, Judge Z. T. Morrow and General Dan R. Collier called at General Smith's office and stated that a proposition was made for Bradley and his friends to endorse Taylor.

The plan was to have Governor Bradley appear on the convention platform and make a speech while the Committee on Resolutions were in conference, endorsing any ticket put up, and that Bradley could place his friends on the rest of the ticket, suggesting Edward Morrow as Attorney-General, General Collier as State Auditor and General Smith as State Treasurer. General Smith telephoned Governor Bradley the proposition from his private office, and in reply to Governor Bradley's inquiry as to his judgment, General Smith told him he was against the proposition and that he would not take part in selecting his political "pall-bearers" which he thought it would do and which view was concurred in by Governor Bradley. The result of the campaign and the election of Governor Taylor is now a matter of history.

General Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, on September 20, 1898, was met at the depot in Lexington by Maj. H. C. McDowell, Hon. Richard Stoll and Gen. Smith and accompanied the Secretary and his staff to a review at Camp Hamilton and inspected the hospital and a portion of the camp. An escort consisted of the Second Brigade. General Alger mounted a horse, though a stand had been erected for his use, and directed the troops. The review began about 9:40 A. M., being different from Monday's review in that the troops in passing consumed about one-half the usual time. The brigades passed in order of seniority.

After the troops had passed, the large crowd assembled around the reviewing stand to greet Secretary Alger. A speech was asked for and the Secretary responded as follows: "As you know," said he, "I have come to Camp Hamilton to inspect the condition of the troops now quartered here, and in visiting the

Bluegrass of Kentucky, I am aware that I have come to the most beautiful spot on earth." (Cheers).

"I wish to congratulate Gen. Breckinridge and Gen. Sanger upon the excellent condition of the troops under them in the Third Division. I congratulate Gen. Sanger again upon his splendid command, and the people of this region on their beautiful country, and I want them to treat the soldiers as brothers. Our soldiers are not babies, but men."

The review was followed by luncheon at Gen. Breckinridge's headquarters at Camp Hamilton, at which were present Secretary Alger, Gen. Breckinridge and staff, Gen. Sanger and staff, Gen. Waites, Governor Bradley, the Colonels of the different regiments in camp, Lieut. Whipple, who acted as First Aide to Secretary Alger during his stay in Lexington. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Col. W. R. Smith, Major McDowell, as well as a number of ladies, were present.

After a brief visit to Gen. Sanger's quarters, the party returned to headquarters, where luncheon was served.

GEN. W. R. SMITH MAKES SOME IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING STATE GUARDS.

(Herald, September, 1898).

Adjutant-General Wilbur R. Smith, in the course of an interview makes some suggestions concerning the Kentucky State Guard and its Officers. General Smith said:

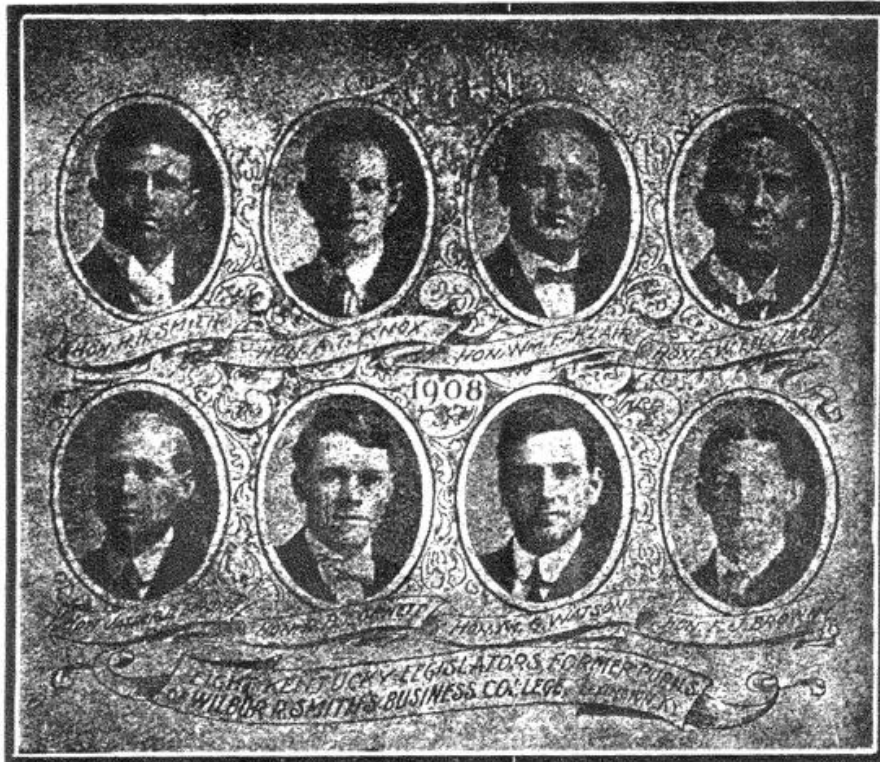
"I am going to resign as Adjutant-General as soon as I wind up odds and ends. I am now engaged in shaping up some suggestions which, as I am going to retire, I feel that I can afford to make. There should be more inducements held out to members of the State Guard in order to bring it up to a higher degree of efficiency. The Adjutant-General should be appointed for life, or during good behavior, as in the regular Army, and the State organization should be entirely removed from politics. In this way, Kentucky's Standing Army can be made to rank with Massachusetts, Georgia and other States which spend but little money but outrank us in soldierly efficiency."

General Smith said he had received applications for the formation of new military companies at Barbourville and Somerset and that arrangements are in progress for the organization of one or more companies at Louisville. The Barbourville company will be headed by Capt. Jeff Prather, late of Troop B, First Kentucky Cavalry.

General Smith's resignation as Adjutant-General was necessitated by the fact that the reorganization of the State troops would compel the Adjutant-General to visit every company in the State; muster out some of the new companies, and muster in the old, returned veterans from the Spanish-American War, or, through

fine diplomacy without causing friction, blend the best of the old and new into one company.

This state of affairs he saw would compel him to be away for several months and from the supervision of his college, which he had labored for twenty-three years to build up. This fact, with a belief, too, that another person wanted his place as President of



EIGHT LEGISLATORS OF KENTUCKY, 1908 SESSION, FORMER PUPILS OF WILBUR R. SMITH.

the Commercial College of Kentucky University, influenced him to send in his resignation to the Governor. His letter to the Governor with acceptance is appended:

Office of
ADJUTANT-GENERAL

Frankfort, Ky., October 20, 1898.

Governor W. O. Bradley,
Frankfort, Ky.

Dear Governor:

On the acceptance of the appointment of Adjutant-General of Kentucky, I was under the impression that the duties of that office would require only the afternoon of each day. The fore-noon I had expected to devote to my duties at Lexington as President of the Commercial College of Kentucky University, also the bank and other official institutions of which I am an officer. Since the recent increase in the business of the Adjutant-General's office, caused by the preparation for the reorganization of the State militia, which will follow the mustering out of the several companies of the United States volunteers, I now see that to do justice to the office of Adjutant-General, one should devote his whole time to that office, which I cannot afford to do.

I therefore tender your Excellency my resignation as Adjutant-General of Kentucky, to take effect as soon as you can appoint my successor.

Wishing you the continued high respect that has marked your administration, and with cordal good will, I remain,

Sincerely,

WILBUR R. SMITH.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Frankfort, Ky., October 27, 1898.

General Wilbur R. Smith.

My dear Sir:—Your resignation is received and accepted with regrets. During the time you have been in office you have discharged every duty with signal ability.

Apprising you of my most profound friendship, I remain,

Your friend,

W. O. BRADLEY

STATE GUARDS REGRET SMITH'S PROBABLE RESIGNATION

(Lexington Sunday Leader)

A report came from Frankfort that Governor Bradley is not inclined to accept General Smith's resignation should he hand it in. Capt. Cassidy and several of the home Company called on the General Saturday to express their regrets

that his business interests here will, in all probability, cause the State to lose his services, which the soldiers, as well as the State officers have so highly endorsed. He assured the soldiers that whatever step he might take, he will at all times stand by them.

Gen. Smith is very popular with the soldiers throughout the State, and during his incumbency in office he has done much hard work. For three years he was Colonel on the Governor's staff, and the services he rendered the State in the mobilization of the four Kentucky regiments here, together with his visits to the State encampments, and inspection of companies has won for him the confidence and esteem of thousands of soldier boys. Gen. Smith is the youngest Adjutant-General the State has ever had and the first one from Lexington, and the first one a native of another State.

During the turbulent session of the Kentucky Legislature of 1898 and 1899, a successor to Hon. Joseph C. S. Blackburn was to be elected. Only two votes were needed on joint ballot to elect a Republican.

At one of the daily conferences General Smith suggested the name of R. P. Stoll as the person who could secure the votes necessary to elect him as Senator. Governor Bardley remarked that Mr. Stoll was his friend and for General Smith to see him and to have him announce his candidacy. General Smith had a conference with Mr. Stoll at the Capitol Hotel and delivered Governor Bradley's message. Mr. Stoll preferred to wait till that night's caucus and then see if there was a chance for him but his usual modesty and this procrastination lost him the Senatorship.

On the evening train of the day referred to, Judge Walter Evans, Mayor Todd and others arrived from Louisville frightened the Hunter men so that they made DeBoe, who was a member of the Legislature, the Republican nominee for United States Senator.

Six hours before the caucus that nominated Mr. DeBoe, and a few minutes before he saw Mr. Stoll. General Smith was at luncheon at the Capitol Hotel when Mr. DeBoe took his seat beside him and said that Capt. Steve Sharpe desired him to withdraw his application for United States Marshal, in his interest and said, "I will be United States Marshal." The next day he was the United States Senator-elect.

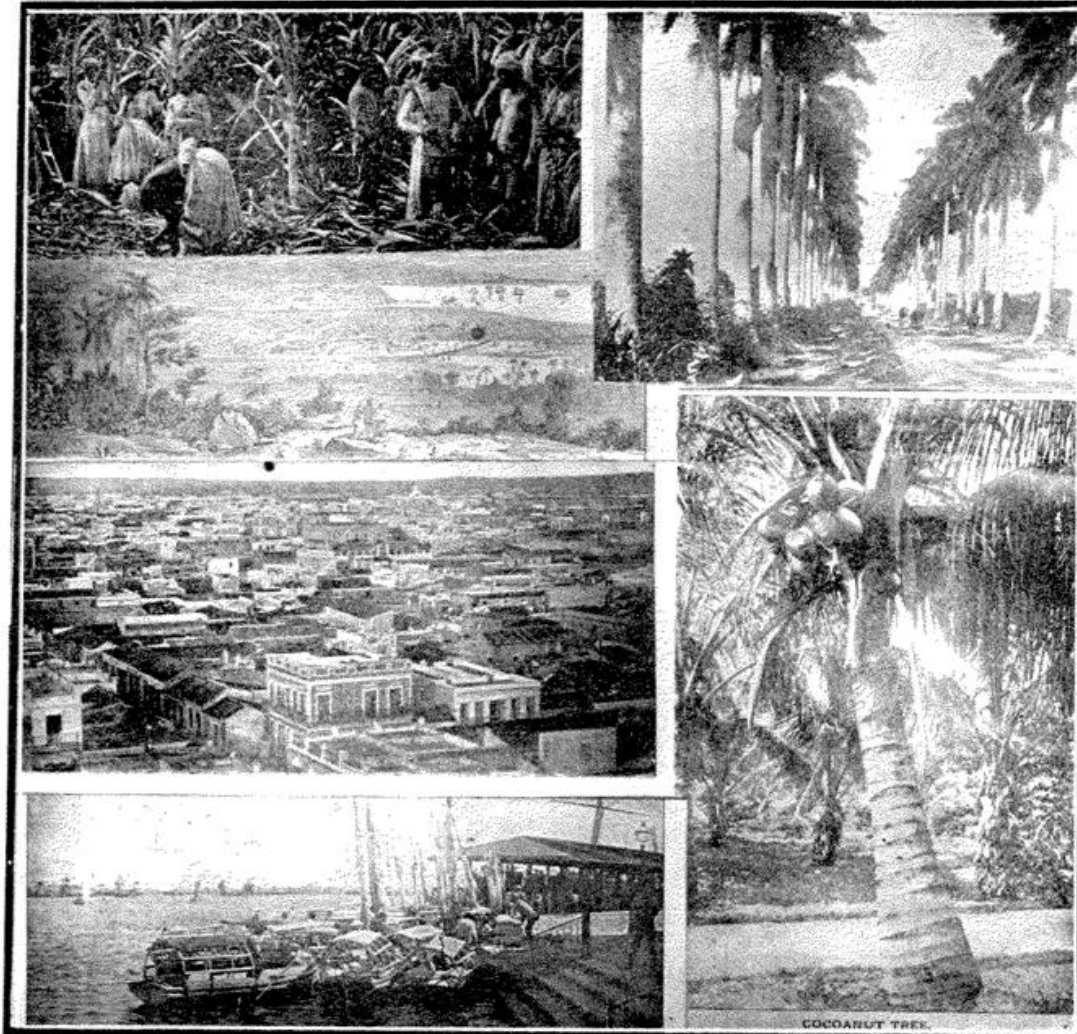
BRADLEY ELECTED UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Before the election of Governor in 1907, in an interview from General Smith, which appeared in the Commercial-Tribune, in which he prophesied that Augustus E. Willson, Republican nominee for Governor, would be elected, and Governor Bradley, United States Senator, both of which came to pass, he based that prophecy on the disaffection in the Democratic ranks, political rivalry and the personal friendship of thousands of Democrats for Governor Bradley.

After Governor Bradley's election as United States Senator, it was ascertained that eight of General Smith's former students were members of that Legislature, and a number of former patrons and that they were on the most important committees and that the General visited Frankfort daily.

Said one who knows him well, "Whether the General went over his list of those nearly 5,000 former students who are voters in Kentucky to help select some of the men for that particular session of the Legislature or not, I cannot say, but I do believe he is one of the most successful men I ever saw, either as a college president, financier, officer or a politician. He is surely a good man to have as a friend."

"I know the General had the unbounded confidence of Governor Bradley as to ability and diplomacy for during his administration he not only accompanied the Governor on many of his visits to Governors of other States, and at State and National conventions, but also represented him in political and other conferences."



1. Harvesting Sugar Cane.
2. City and Harbor of Matauzas, Cuba.
3. City of Havana. Population 200,000. Principal center of commerce in the West Indies.
4. At boat landing, Havana, Cuba.
5. Avenue of palms—Height nearly 100 feet.
6. Coconut Tree—Has a cylindrical stem one and one-half feet in diameter and from 60 to 90 feet high, with a cluster of leaves at top 100 feet in length.

CHAPTER VII.
FOR FREEDOM OF CUBA.
(Spanish-American War)

Promoter of the first mass meeting in the United States to protest against Spanish tyranny over Cuba and advocated her freedom. Resolutions. Collecting Funds for Cuban patriots. Securing the mobilization of State troops at Lexington. Requests Governor Bradley for a Commission to raise a regiment, which he refuses to grant, but appoints him Adjutant-General of Kentucky. Sees skeleton of the ill-fated Man-of-War *Maine* off the coast of Cuba. Visits Cuba, strolls in the dungeons of Morro Castle. At Castle Atares where Lieutenant Crittenden was shot. Matanzas. Guest of Third Kentucky Regiment. Attends Reception. Meets General Gomez and other celebrities. Five years afterward a Spanish cannon was presented to the State University of Kentucky. Listens to an address by Senator Cushman K. Davis, one of the Peace Commissioners who met, negotiated and concluded a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain.

HON. ALFRED N. YOUNG, United States Consul to Santiago de Cuba, when on a visit to General Smith's native home, Higginsport, Ohio, in 1876, informed young Smith of the summary execution by Spanish authorities of fifty-three American subjects on the public square at Santiago de Cuba in 1873, who were captured on the *Virginius* and which was one of the early causes of the war with Spain. This narrative enlisted General Smith's sympathy in the cause of Cuba's freedom from the Spanish yoke of tyranny. He was one of the promoters of the mass meeting held at the Court House in Lexington, December 14, 1897, to endorse Cuba's freedom. After he called the meeting to order, Mayor Simrall presided. This was the first meeting in the United States to advocate Cuba's freedom and independence.

He was one of several who made short addresses favoring the intervention of the United States in behalf of Cuba. Other speakers were ex-Mayor Davidson, J. H. Nelms, now an Episcopal minister at Washington, D. C.; Hon. Wood G. Dunlap, Senator Peterman, Capt. Longmire, and Alexander Williamson, a Mexican War veteran, aged seventy-six years. During the progress of the meeting the following resolutions prepared by a committee consisting of General Smith and ex-Mayor Davidson were adopted:

RESOLVED, First, That Cuba must be free.

RESOLVED, Second, That the United States, as her nearest neighbor should help to obtain that freedom.

RESOLVED, Third, That if such friendly offers of arbitration and adjustment as have and may be suggested by the United States Government should be ignored, then as a neighbor and the most advanced nation on earth, our Government should demand and require a cessation of human butchery and the freedom of our meek and struggling neighbor.

These resolutions were sent to Thomas Estrada Palma, a Cuban patriot exile and teacher for many years of Cubans and Spaniards, then Delegate and Minister Plenipotentiary de Cuba, who was afterwards first President of Cuba. A copy of these resolutions was also sent to the United States Congress. The organization was then made permanent.

After the meeting a State militiaman burned a Spanish flag on the Court House steps amid much enthusiasm. It has been said that General Smith assisted in collecting funds for the Cuban patriots and was in correspondence with Minister Thomas Estrada Palma.

It was less than six years after this meeting that there was presented to the City of Lexington, a Spanish cannon captured by the United States Government. This was done through the recommendation of Governor Bradley, as it was thought that this city was a fit place to mount a trophy of American valor and where not only Kentucky State troops were mobilized at the call of the Government, but also it was here that thousands of troops were encamped preparatory to moving to the Gulf and embarking for Cuban soil in the war against Spain.

Prior to the Government's intervention and call for troops, General Smith wrote the following letter, which is self-explanatory:

December 18

Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: Will you please inform me if there is any law against the raising of funds, or equipping a company for the purpose of going to Cuba and fighting for the freedom of that country.

Respectfully,
WILBUR R. SMITH.

*On May 19, 1903, Mayor H. T. Duncan in behalf of the city formally and with appropriate ceremonies presented to the State College of Kentucky this cannon and by special invitation of President James K. Patterson, Gen. Smith was present.

NOTE—The Spanish War was declared April 21, 1898 and began May 1, 1898, at Manila Bay, concluded August 13, 1898, by capitulation of City of Manila. Official close was April 11, 1899.

Reply—On the reverse side of this letter and dated December 22d:

I recommend your attention be invited to Section 5282 or 5286 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, 2d Edition, 1878.

G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Judge Advocate General.

Following announcement in the press that General Smith was arranging to raise a regiment, letters came to him from men from different sections of the country proffering their services.

General Smith was very anxious to go as a private, or officer, at the first call of the Government for troops, and gained permission from President Loos of Kentucky University, with which he was connected, for an indefinite leave of absence; also arranged his affairs in anticipation of an early departure. He had his life insurance policy modified so he could leave the States. He had two conferences with Governor Bradley and Adj. Gen. Collier, soliciting a commission. He also had conferences with those who would go with him and be under his command.

Governor Bradley told him his services were needed by the State in another way, and therefore he remained at home. He assisted in mobilizing the State troops and equipping them, and this was afterwards followed by his appointment as Adjutant-General of the State.

Partially through the influence of General Smith, the mobilization of State troops at Lexington during the Spanish-American War occurred in this way:

Secretary of War Alger first designated Louisville as the place for mobilization of the State troops of Kentucky. Gen. Smith had a conference with Governor Bradley, and stated that Lexington was the most geographically accessible, and being a railroad center, was best suited for the purpose, and it could be done at less expense than in any other city in the State. He promised the Governor that Lexington, through a committee of business men, would raise two thousand dollars for securing grounds and supplying the troops with water and tents. The Governor immediately telegraphed Secretary Alger that he designated Lexington instead of Louisville. This brought thousands of Kentucky troops to Lexington and vicinity and at one time nearly twenty thousand troops were encamped in the beautiful Bluegrass country bordering Lexington and gave Lexington a very animated appearance during the soldiers' sojourn. Besides the honor and pleasure of having the soldiers here it was estimated that nearly one million dollars was distributed in Lexington during the soldiers' stay here which saved several business houses from bankruptcy.

GEN. SMITH VISITS CUBA FEBRUARY, 1899.



Morro Castle, Cuba.

General Maximo Gomez
Commander in Chief of the
Cuban Army.

Plaza de Armas
Where he met Gen. Gomez.

Morro Castle, Havana.

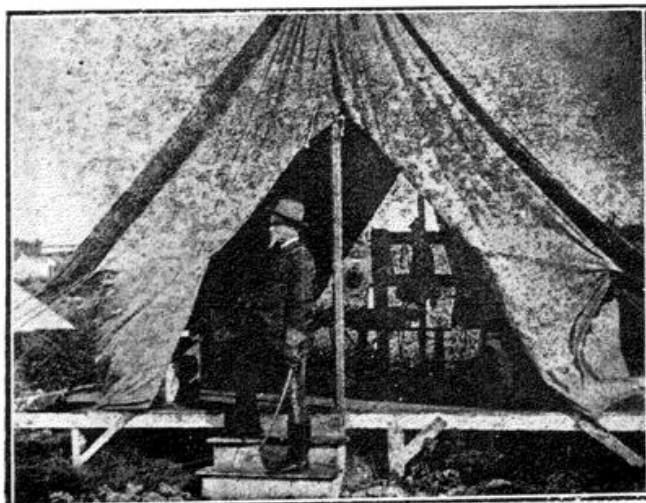
This strong fortress commands the entrance to the harbor and is an object of great interest to the visitor, not merely on account of the history connected with it, but by reason of the magnificent view of sea and land from its battlements. Here have been confined many prisoners of war captured by the Spanish during Cuban insurrections.

General Maximo Gomez.

This is the portrait of the once renowned Commander in Chief of the Cuban Army. He comes from a distinguished family, to which frequent reference is made in Spanish history. His great ability as a general was equalled by his ardent devotion to the cause of Cuban freedom.

Palace of the Captain General, Havana, Occupied by Gen. Gomez.

This palatial structure is on one side of the public square, known as Plaza de Armas. It is ornamented with gardens of tropical plants and the walls inside are decorated with paintings, illustrating events in Spanish history. Here the various Captain Generals have had their residence. The Spanish flag once could be seen constantly floating from the tower.



**As Gen. Smith saw Major Bryant at His Tent
near Matanzas, Cuba.**

In reference to his visit to Cuba, General Smith stated that on leaving his family at St. Petersburg, Fla., in March, 1899, where he had gone for the health of his beloved son, George Chafee Smith, he embarked therefrom on a Monday afternoon in early spring, for Tampa, Florida, to take a steamer for Cuba. His visit was both interesting and instructive. He reached Key West on the following evening, where at the wharf a score of nude little negro boys greeted the ship, begging the passengers to drop a coin in the water as an incentive for them to dive many feet and bring it up. At this city he visited the reefs, sponge warehouses and quaint old buildings. He left at midnight, sighted Cuba, the queen of the Antilles, and the last one of the Spanish colonies to gain its independence. At early dawn the next day were seen to the left the outline of Morro Castle, and to the right, Havana, with La Punta in the distance. Morro Castle was passed on entering Havana Harbor. There were to be seen also a man-of-war, ships flying the colors of various countries, houses devoid of architectural beauty, painted white and blue and yellow, and roofs red-tiled, all of which was a curiosity.

When the vessel came to the protruding main-mast of the United States Battle Ship Maine, one of the finest men-of-war, which cost two and one-half million dollars, the heart of every American passenger grew sick at the story it mutely told of two hundred and fifty brave men who went down with it by a submarine mine; but this sacrifice resulted in Cuba's freedom.

The custom house officials came on board for the usual inspection of the belongings of the passengers.

Havana, Cuba, is located on a lofty plateau, the coast about the city being free from swamps, and, in many places, as around Morro Castle, the elevation is as much as fifty feet above the sea level. In the near future Havana will be one of the most desirable residential cities in the tropics. It will be a place quite as charming as the valley in which the "discontented Prince of Abyssinia" was confined.

Things appear odd to strangers. The architecture is quaint, the coloring is gay, and the floors are nearly all marble or stone of one kind or another. There is but little glass in the windows. Most of the doors and windows are protected by iron gratings, which at first sight would make one think the people were a set of feudists. But the truth of the matter is the glass prevents the free circulation of air which is so absolutely necessary.

The large double doors to many of the residences are suggestive of large warehouses or granaries. Once inside these portals, things assume a different aspect from what was anticipated. Usual-

ly these doors open into a court which is adorned with flowers and plants and fountains. On entering Havana at night one would think the people never sleep. Everything is in a bustle, it matters not whether the hour be late or early. It is the same rush of cabs and men on the streets. The customs at the hotels are very different from the American hotels. Dinner is ready at eight o'clock in the evening and then fashionable people appear in full dress. This is the meal of the day and the people enjoy it.

General Smith first went to a hotel managed by a Spaniard. This was called the Hotel Almy and its marble floor and marble steps and mahogany stairway bespoke of better days. It was here Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer died. He did not remain long there but went to a better hotel where he could hear English spoken. The hotel sought had a marble front and was massively built. The court was about forty feet square where the light and ventilation came in. He was handed a candle by a Spanish clerk and was shown to his room. Early in the morning he was awakened by the noise of fowls which were housed in the court. At seven o'clock a breakfast of cocoa and dry toast was served with raw sugar all from the adjacent plantation.

Every one seemed to enjoy the shade of the Prada—a wide and spacious street arranged as a boulevard, with rows of trees, a promenade in the center for pedestrians, and on either side a drive-way. At the end of this avenue were located the headquarters of Capt. Gaines, Provost Marshall of Havana, who was Provost Marshal of Lexington during the encampment of the troops there the summer previous, and to him was largely due the credit of having a pleasant stay and seeing many sights. General Smith had at his disposal a government vehicle, and visited the headquarters of General Ludlow, whom he found to be a most elegant gentleman as well as polished soldier. Desiring to visit Morro Castle, he had issued to General Smith a pass reading as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HAVANA

Havana, March 15, 1899.

Dic. M. M. U.

To the Comanding Officer,

Camp Near Havana

Sir: The Major General Commanding authorizes General W. R. Smith to visit Morro Castle.

Very respectfully,

T. B. MOTT, Asst. Adjt. General.

Across the bay he found steamers at the foot of Morro Castle, laden with old cannon and large iron balls. Passing sentinels he walked on up the bouldered road, along the granite cliffs, from whose very heights and through whose sides was intrenched with almost impregnable security the great Morro Castle,

the protector of Cuban patriots. On the west side the angry waves of the Gulf beat. Along on the east side, huge iron doors swung open to order, and further on, another door, until finally they were on the top of the fort, the roof of which was made of solid blocks of granite, from which a magnificent view was presented, the most beautiful being the American flag from the rampart. Ingress to the fort was from the top. The dungeons were visited and the same racks and other implements of torture still remaining. The various rooms were deep with dust. The cannons were old and rusty and of no practical use. The men with the white-wash brush and fumigator were to be seen everywhere, for in this death hole many soldiers died the previous year from yellow fever.

General Smith next visited General Maximo Gomez, the Cuban General-in-Chief at the Governor's Palace, the Plaza de Armas, once occupied by General Weyler. It was on the day that President McKinley recognized General Gomez as the leader of the Cuban forces, and of the afternoon when twenty thousand troops paraded the streets and called on him to pay their respects. General Gomez was impeached by the Cuban Assembly March 11, 1899, and the next month reinstated in command of the Cuban Army.

"Seeing an American officer at my side in a Victoria, whose driver was ordered to pierce the crowd and reach Gomez's office, a guard came riding to us, received our cards, and immediately opened a way through the crowd and had us driven to the very presence of the old General-in-Chief surrounded by his staff and beautiful women. He was about seventy years of age and small of stature, gray haired with imperial mustache. His eagle eye and every expression and movement betokened that he was more than an ordinary man. For twenty years he fought for Cuba's freedom prior to this being a Major General in the Spanish Army. Through an interpreter I was introduced to him on this occasion, reminding him that I had been chairman of the Cuban Liberty meeting, and by the badge I wore I was a descendant of a Revolutionary Colonel under Washington. This touched the old man's heart. He said he loved Americans, and that he was trying to do his duty for his people."

Leaving General Gomez the visitors were next driven to Castle Atares, near where Lieut. William L. Crittenden, a young Kentuckian who was at the head of the American Expedition which landed on Cuban soil, but after being separated from General Lopez with whom he made a successful attack, was imprisoned, it is said, and was shot on August 11, 1851, at the age of twenty-eight. The last words written by Crittenden, "In half an hour,

I with fifty others, am to be shot. I did my duty. I will die like a man. I am afraid the news will break my mother's heart." At the hour of execution their hands were tightly chorded behind their backs. Here under the walls of the castle they were marched in squads of ten and being made to kneel five at a time with their backs to the firing squad, were shot to death. It is said that when the gallant Crittenden was ordered to kneel, refused saying, "A Kentuckian kneels only to his God," and met his death erect and bravely. No braver spirit has been sacrificed to the cause of freedom and there are few names around which cluster, more chivalric romance than this young Kentuckian, who sealed with his death his devotion to the cause of liberty.

General Smith reached Havana a few months after the departure of the Spanish troops for Spain, but not too late to see their service medals, swords and uniforms sold throughout the city to tourists. The Spaniards thought all was gone and did not desire to carry back to their mother country a memento for past good services of this or other wars in which they had been engaged. They sold valuables, a few of which General Smith was prevailed upon to purchase.

The object of interest at Havana is the Tomb of Columbus, whose ashes were deposited in an urn which was placed in a niche in the wall at the entrance and to the left of the entrance of the Cathedral erected in 1724.

He took an early train for Matanzas, thirty miles distant, which he reached after a three hours' ride through one of the most fertile spots under the sun. Here two sugar cane crops are produced each year. He saw during this trip beautiful avenues of majestic palms, finely proportioned and of great height: revolutionist outposts to protect sugar mills, and tobacco fields but all in a devastated condition.

Matanzas, the second city of the island, excelled his expectations, being at the foot of a hill and on a bay of the same name where ships were being laden from small crafts with sacks of raw sugar and tropic fruits for countries all over the world. The inhabitants are polished and hospitable. He visited a drug store where ten clerks were employed. The store was located opposite the square, Plaza De Armas, and would cover one-fourth of a block, with inside marble pillars and marble floors. The proprietor invited Gen. Smith to his home, which was over the store, and reached by a costly stairway of marble and mahogany. The parlors were separated by costly portiers between marble pillars, and fine chandeliers made the effect charming. The proprietor called his wife and daughter, both of whom could speak English.

The daughter, as well as a large number of the wealthy class was educated in the United States.

Houses were large and princely, built with pillared fronts and porticos, and generally with large flower gardens, while the combination of iron railing of pretty design with stone pillars and bases, gave a most beautiful effect.

He visited the Third Kentucky Regiment which influenced him to take the trip inland, near the city with Maj. Bryant, and on horse back viewed the far-famed "Yumuri Valley," with its patches of gold and green gracefully waving palmettos, while the little stream "Yumuri" looked from where he was standing like a silver thread. Here wild sweet potatoes, bananas, figs and all kinds of tropical fruits were free for the picking.

Upon invitation he attended a reception at the castle given by Gen. Wilson, who, with General Sanger and others gave him a most hearty welcome and recounted their pleasant encampment at Lexington a few months prior. In this city he also met several distinguished natives and also officers of the Spanish regime.

Inclosing this chapter General Smith said:

"A retrospective view of the Spanish-American War now presents itself and proves that justice though crushed to earth will rise again. Panoramic-like in the mind's vision is the meeting of the citizens of Lexington protesting against Spanish tyranny over Cuba and demanding her freedom; next patriotic scene on February 11, 1899, following an address by Senator Kushman K. Davis, at a banquet given by the Republican league of Ohio.

Senator Davis was one of the Peace Commissioners from this country under protocol signed at Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1898, which met and negotiated and concluded a treaty of peace written in French, between the United States and Spain, at Paris, France, Dec. 10, 1898.

Mr. Davis responded to the toast, "New Lands and New Possibilities. He told interesting facts concerning the sitting, referring to the Philippines he said, "I would bring them up tenderly, but in chastisement if we must." Governor Bradley who was to speak, was suffering from throat trouble, which was caused by a partial burning of the Executive Mansion, detailed me as his staff representative to attend. Governor Bushnell and Senator Foraker were among those present.

CHAPTER VIII.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

National Association of Mexican War Veterans. His work for them was a work of love and service for the old heroes in assisting to make their last annual meetings and reunions happy occasions. Elected an Honorary Member. Their visit to Clay's old Home and General Hobson's account of the death of the great Commoner's son in Mexico. Elected their Secretary and Treasurer, no compensation, but rather the service was regarded as a privilege and pleasure in assisting them. Successful campaign for increase of their pensions by the United States Congress. Appearing before the Committee on Pensions. Measure endorsed by Confederate Veterans' Association after his appearing before a committee of that body. Congratulations sent to President Diaz of Mexico. Recent letters from the widows of U. S. Grant and Jefferson Davis, whose husbands were comrades in the Mexican War. Presented with Medal of Honor.

"The nation and people who honor the memory and laud the valor of their soldiers will never be looking for heroic defenders. Great crises and emergencies will always be met by a patriotic response. His chivalric spirit, noble, daring and loyal devotion to liberty, have given world-wide fame to the American soldier, and none more entitled to this distinction than the soldiers of the Mexican War."

"The mortality list in the Mexican War tells of its severity in hardships, exposure and in battle. In the very first engagements at Palo Alto, May 8 and 9, 1846, General Taylor's command, though inferior in numbers, demonstrated the superiority of the American soldier in the defeat of the Mexicans, inflicting heavy loss on their army. Again, on September 21 to 23, 1846, at the battle of Monterey, General Taylor, with 4,700 Americans, defeated the Mexican army, 10,000 strong

"The battle at Buena Vista, February 22 and 23, resulted in Generals Taylor and Wool, with an army of 4,700, defeating the Mexican army, under Santa Ana, of 22,000, entailing a loss to the enemy of 6,000 men, with an American loss of only 267 killed and 450 wounded. The importance of this victory and the severity of this battle give to it historic significance. The battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847, ended in the Americans under General Scott, numbering 8,500, defeating 12,000 Mexicans under Santa Ana, with an American loss of 250 and a Mexican loss of 350, besides five generals and 3,000 prisoners. At the battle of Cherubusco, August 20, 1848, the American army, commanded by General Scott, lost 1,066 killed and wounded, while the Mexican loss

was 6,000. The battle of Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847, in which the American forces were headed by General Worth, resulted in a loss to our army of 787, while the Mexican loss was 3,000. Other notable engagements were the battle of Chapultepec, the capture of the City of Mexico and many others too numerous to be mentioned here, all tending to prove the courage, the fortitude, the patriotic valor and the superior intelligence of the American soldier.

"The results of the war were advantageous even to Mexico. It taught them the superiority of our intelligence, progress and patriotism. The expansion of our territory resulting from this war largely augmented the possibilities of greater wealth and power. The grand results of this war in territorial acquisition, in the higher civilization and enlarged opportunities given to the people of the conquered territory, together with the luster their valor gave to American soldiers, entitle these veterans of the Mexican war to the Nation's gratitude, the historian's praise and the encomium of the orator, and, last, but not least, on various occasions, the warmest welcome our people gave them."

One of the most interesting meetings ever held in Lexington was that of the Mexican War Veterans, which convened at the Court House in May, 1895. They were guests of the city and right royally were they entertained. First at the State College, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Woman's Culb Rooms, and at "Ashland," the home of Henry Clay. Maj. McDowell's welcome was responded to by Gen. E. H. Hobson, President of the State Society, who told the relatives and friends on the beautiful lawn, of the home of Henry Clay, Jr., how noble Clay was killed, and by his comrades carried off the battle field at Buena Vista. At this meeting of the Association, Maj. and Mrs. H. C. McDowell and General Smith were elected Honorary members of their Association.

Letter of Notification of his Election as Honorary Member of National Association of Mexican War Veterans follows:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEXICAN WAR VETERANS,

Office of the Secretary.

Lexington, Ky.

Colonel Wilbur R. Smith,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to notify you that at a meeting of this Association held in this city, you were unanimously elected Honorary Member,

Yours very truly,

JESSE WOODRUFF,

Secretary.

The next annual meeting was held at Cynthiana, Ky., May 12, 1896, which was in gala attire to receive the veterans. The streets were a mass of flags and bunting. Without a single exception, the merchants decorated their business houses and a number of private residences threw the National colors to the breeze.

The Cynthiana band and committee of reception, awaited each incoming train. An impromptu parade conducted them to their quarters. The homes of the citizens were thrown open to the Veterans.

At the opera house about 11:30 Mayor F. S. Ashbrook called the meeting to order. The building was packed from pit to dome. Rev. E. L. Southgate offered prayer. The Cynthiana orchestra was in evidence. Mr. J. Irvin Blanton, a member of the council, delivered a brilliant address of welcome.

Gen. E. H. Hobson, of Greensburg, President, responded in behalf of his comrades and spoke of his high pride in once more receiving so warm a greeting from the Cynthiana people. Once before, the General said, he had been captured pretty close to Cynthiana by one of his old Mexican War comrades, referring to Gen. John H. Morgan at the fight at Keller's bridge, during the Civil War, and now he was again captured by the city itself. As the aged veteran lovingly wrapped his arms about the torn and tattered battle flags which had been carried to so many gallant victories by the Kentucky boys in the fields of Mexico, he brought tears to the eyes of his comrades. And again they lived over once more in memory of the many stirring scenes of their first experience in war.

The meeting following was at Nashville, Tenn., in 1897, when Gen. Smith received the following dispatch at Lexington.

Nashville, Tenn.

Col. W. R. Smith,

Will you accept the unanimous election of Secretary and Treasurer of the National Association of Mexican War Veterans?

W. S. McCHESNEY,

Vice-President.

Gen. Smith wired his appreciation of the honor and that he would do all he could for the survivors of the Mexican War.

The next meeting was held at Louisville, Ky., in the Council Chamber, September 21-22, 1898, which was a royal affair of two days, including General and Mrs. Bennett Young's reception.

Just prior to the conclusion of the meeting at Louisville, Ky., and during General Smith's absence, complimentary speeches were made by General Hobson, and others on the work done by

him, their Secretary, and on motion it was voted that as a token of esteem and the high regard held by the Association for General Smith, a Badge of Honor be voted him.

A Committee, consisting of President Hobson, Vice-President McChesney and Col. E. M. Davis was appointed to procure and present this badge to General Smith, in behalf of the survivors of the Mexican War.

On September 29, 1898, immediately after Governor Bradley entertained at the Executive Mansion, Generals Breckinridge, Wilson, Wiley and Waites and their Chiefs of Staff, General Smith, a member of the party, was called to the Governor's Executive Office, where Capt. W. S. McChesney, Vice President of the National Association of Mexican War Veterans, in carrying out instructions of his Association and in a formal address, presented him a badge of honor.

Vice-President McChesney, in presenting the badge said:

"It has been unanimously decided by the National Association of Mexican War Veterans to present to their most worthy Secretary, Gen. Wilbur R. Smith, as a token of their esteem for his untiring efforts in their behalf, this badge. As the State has been honored in the memorable war by the valor of her troops, it is most fitting that this token of our regard should be expressed at her capitol. The triumphs of a contest with a foreign foe, adding to other bright triumphs performed by Kentucky sons, as well as by other heroes of our country, will add to history's pages bright passages to be read and admired by coming generations."

"Though our eyes are now dim, our hands palsied, and our steps feeble, and we begin to sigh for our long home, the day is dawning, the light breaks forth from the east, when the principles of our constitution will spread like the glorious sun over the world, diffusing peace and good will among all the nations of the earth."

The medal is made of solid gold, oblong two by three inches, and is surrounded by a frosted wreath. In the center is a medallion of Gen. Winfield Scott, the old Mexican War hero.

This badge is mounted by an eagle under which is engraved on blue scroll, "National Association of Mexican War Veterans."

On the reverse side is engraved, "Presented to Gen. W. R. Smith by National Association of Mexican War Veterans as a token of esteem to their Secretary." It is held by the National colors and a pin.

The next meeting was held in Indianapolis, Indiana, September 13th and 14th, 1899, where Governor Mount welcomed the veterans. At this meeting letters of congratulation were sent to

President Diaz, of Mexico.* Also letters were received from the widows of General Grant and Jefferson Davis,* whose husbands were comrades.

The next meeting was held in the Council Chamber in Cincinnati, September, 1900. The veterans were welcomed by Mayor Fleischman.

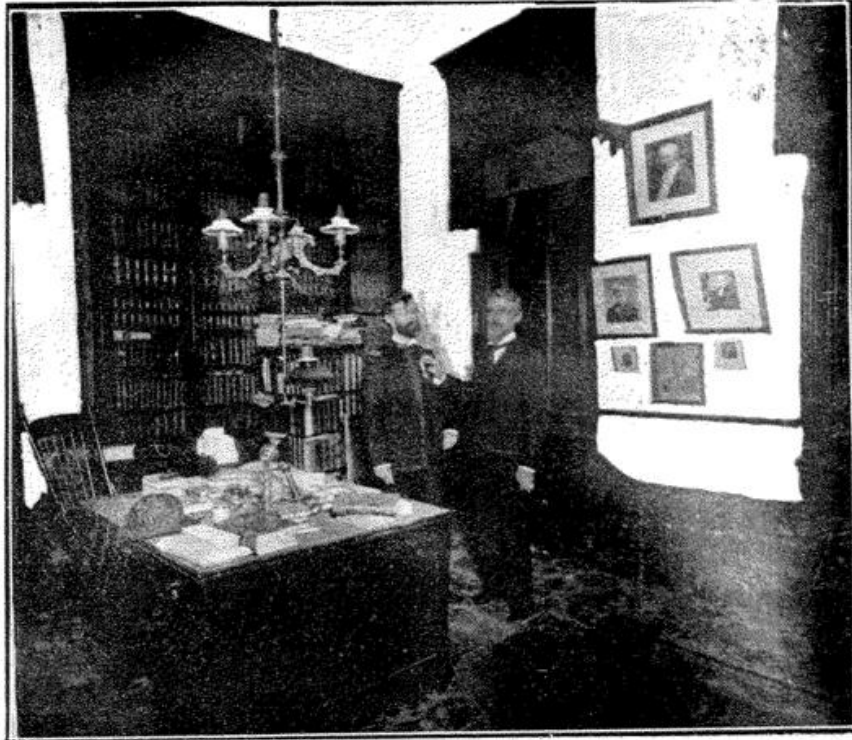
At the next meeting which was held in Cleveland, September, 1901, General Hobson, the beloved President, was too ill to preside, and died a few hours later after he requested General Smith to give his comrades his love and a few suggestions about the meeting.



GEN. E. H. HOBSON,
Ex-Pres. N. A. M. W. V.



CAPT. W. S. McCHESNEY
Pres. N. A. M. W. V.



PRESENTATION OF MEDAL OF HONOR

By the National Association of Mexican War Veterans to Gen. Wilbur R. Smith, their Secretary, at the Executive Office of the Governor of Kentucky, by Vice President McChesney.



MEDAL OF HONOR

This beautiful and prized Medal is made of gold, oblong, 2x3 inches, and is surrounded by a frosted heavy wreath. In the center is a medallion of Gen. Winfield Scott. It is surmounted by an eagle, under which is engraved on a blue scroll, "National Association of Mexican War Veterans." On the reverse side is engraved, "Presented to Gen. Wilbur R. Smith by the National Association of Mexican War Veterans as a token of their esteem to their Secretary."

General Smith believed these old heroes, a remnant of nearly five thousand from Kentucky who answered their country's call, over half a century ago, should have an increase of pension. He went to work systematically, to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of prominent people for the bill. He had Senator Lindsey, of Kentucky, present the bill for the purpose above stated. Hundreds of letters of endorsement were received and much sentiment was created, by using newspaper articles in which were incorporated replies to his communications to Governors, Senators, Bishops, Generals and Admirals, also resolutions from G. A. R. Posts, and Confederate Veterans' Association.

He secured an unanimous endorsement of the United Confederate Veterans' Association at their meeting held in Louisville in June, 1900, when the Committee on Resolutions had retired to their room for conference, he was received, and made a plea for an endorsement of this powerful and influential organization of the South, for a section in their general resolution which he had already written out, which they personally approved and which was unanimously endorsed by the 6,000 confederate veterans present, except by one man and this called forth an eloquent tribute for the measure from General John B. Gordon the Commander-in-Chief, to the valor of the Mexican veterans and the justness of the bill. The resolution was read by General Thomas W. Carwile and was as follows:

Whereas, there is a bill now pending before Congress for the increase of pensions in behalf of the survivors of the Mexican War and their widows:

Whereas this bill was the result of a resolution passed the last annual meeting of the National Association of Mexican War Veterans asking Congress to grant said increase of pensions, and in accordance with this request a bill favoring the increase now pending before Congress; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the United Confederate veterans now assembled at Louisville, that the few remaining old heroes of fifty years ago should have the increase of pensions asked for during the remainder of their lives by a grateful Republic. And be it further

Resolved, That we endorse the bill looking to an increase of pensions for the Mexican War veterans, and urge Congress to grant the request being prayed for at the earliest possible date.

General Smith appeared before the Grand Army of the Republic at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1900 for a similar purpose.

These resolutions were printed and sent to both branches of Congress. He visited Washington, D. C., on this mission several times. Northern Representatives said it was a measure that would benefit Southerners, who had always protested against pension legis-

lation. On the other side Senator Bates of Tennessee, and Pettus of Alabama, soldiers of the Mexican War, as well as most of the numerous delegates of the South, were averse to pensions of any kind. It required some hard work to bring both the North and South together on this question, which was finally done and the bill passed.

General Smith then resigned his secretaryship, saying he had seen accomplished what he had set out to do, and that too, without the cost of a dollar to the veterans. His work was that of love. He bore the expense himself.

HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 14, 1899.

***WHEREAS**, The National Association of Mexican War Veterans assembled learned with pleasure that his Excellency President Diaz has passed safely another milestone in the journey of life and his reign as President of the Republic of Mexico, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the members of the National Association of Mexican War Veterans now assembled in annual convention, congratulate his Excellency, President P. Diaz, of the Republic of Mexico on his having reached another birthday; and that the people of Mexico have so good, wise and judicious ruler at the head of their government.

RESOLVED, That we pray God to deal kindly with his Excellency, President P. Diaz, as well as the people of Mexico that fraternal relations shall ever be maintained between the United States and Mexico.

The above resolutions were unanimously passed and ordered sent to his Excellency, President P. Diaz.

President Diaz wrote the Association his high appreciation of the resolutions.

The following letters were received from the widows of Grant and Davis, comrades in the Mexican War, but afterwards prominent opposing leaders in the Civil War. They unite in laudation of the purpose and services of their husbands for their country in the Mexican War, forgetful of the asperities in after years.

Mrs. Grant,, wife of Gen. U. S. Grant, and former President of the United States.

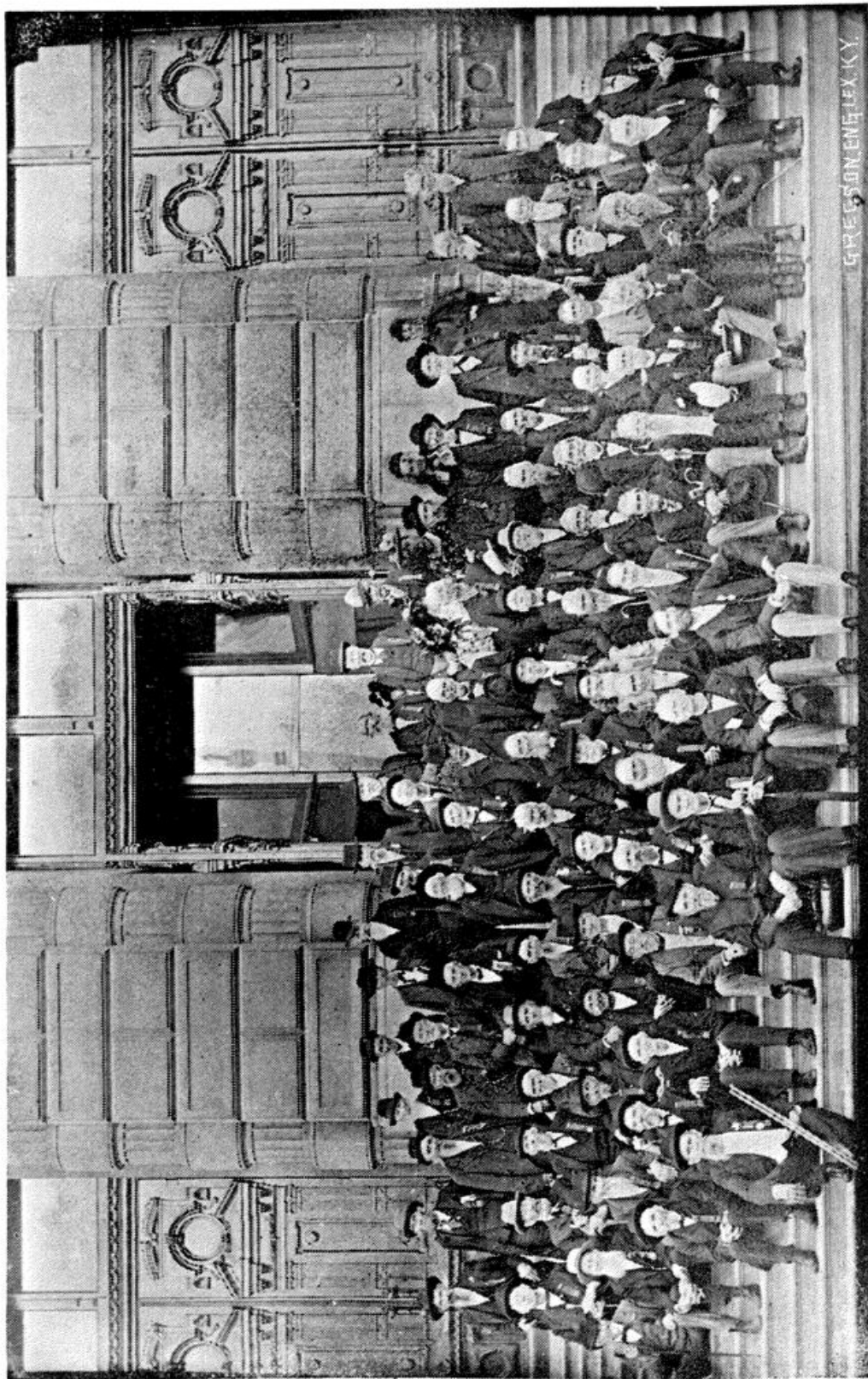
Mrs. Davis, wife of President Jefferson Davis, of the Confederate States.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Coburg, Ontario, Sept. 23.

General Wilbur R. Smith,

I regret I am unable to accept the polite invitation



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEXICAN WAR VETERANS AT STATE CAPITOL, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
(Taken after a meeting in the Senate Room, October 22, 1898)

of the Mexican War Veterans. I hope you will believe my heart is still with you, as it was for the four years, when Liut. Ulysses S. Grant was helping scale the walls of Chapultepec, taking Molindelrey, and seizing Saint Cosme Road. I had precious letters from there. I have them still. I hope you may yet meet many times.

JULIA DENT GRANT.

Port Colborne, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 22.

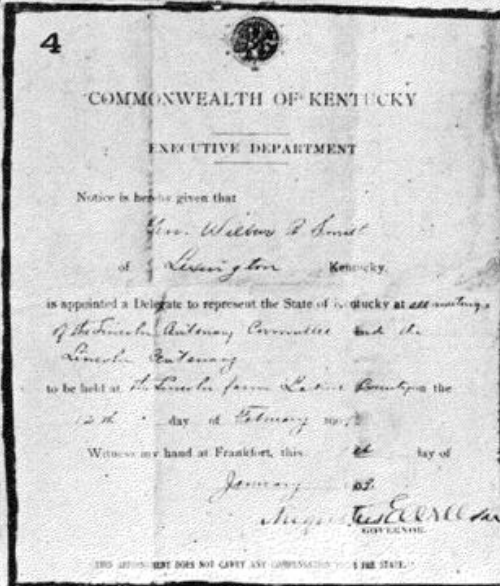
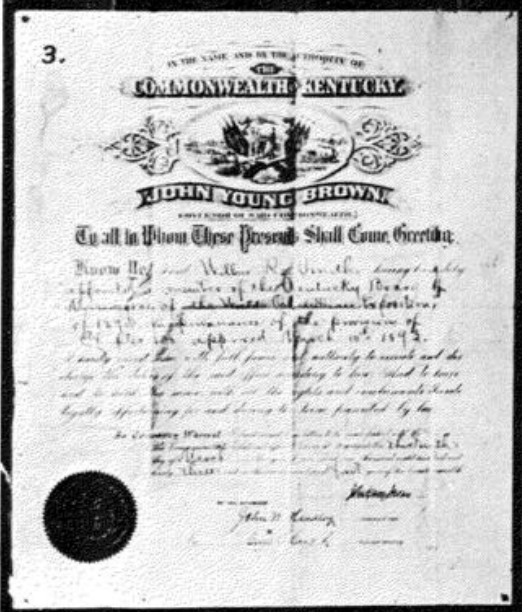
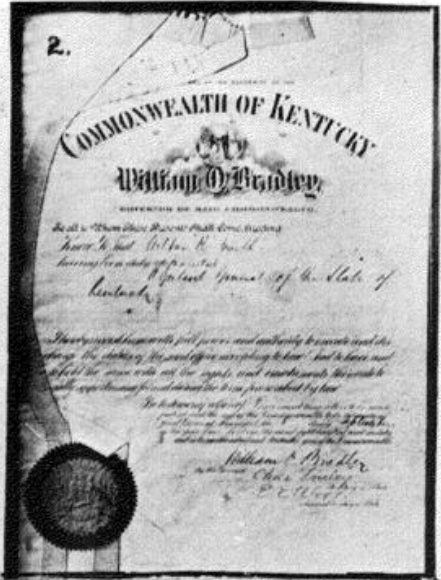
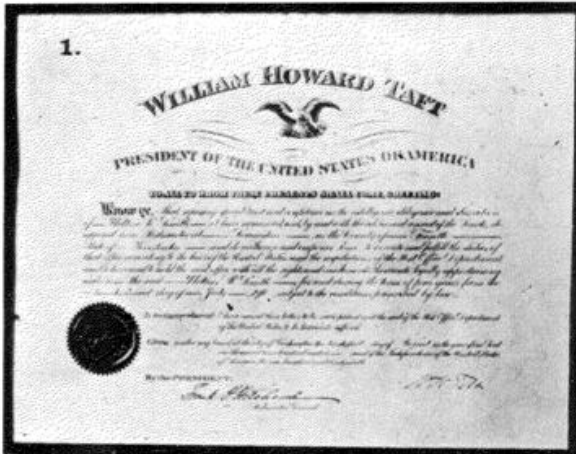
General W. R. Smith,

My dear Sir: I have received your very gratifying invitation to attend the meeting of the National Association of Mexican War Veterans and wish my health would permit me to accept, but old age will deprive me of this gratification. I may be counted a veteran since fifty-six years ago my husband and the young men of my family were present in the enemy's front. In the greater wars of a later date, the veterans of the war with Mexico have faded from the view of the men of this day, but in proportion to the number engaged, and the results to our country of the American victories over the Mexicans, there have been no more beneficial victories for us, and certainly never were more gallant deeds performed by any army. Their prowess gave peace to our boundary, which, before that time was the scenes of constant raids and much destruction of the frontiersmen's property, and settled our status probably for a hundred years with our neighboring country. In that day there was no telegraphic line of communication south of Baltimore, and those vitally interested in the army at home, suffered more than the people of this day can comprehend, from long sustained fear and hope deferred.

Congratulating you, the comrades of my husband upon your brilliant achievements in the long ago, I am,

Yours very cordially and admiringly,

VARINA JEFFERSON DAVIS.



COMMISSIONS OF WILBUR R. SMITH
FROM PRESIDENT W. H. TAFT, ALSO GOV-
ERNORS BRADLEY, BROWN & WILLSON OF KY.

HELD MANY POSITIONS OF HONOR AND TRUST.

CHAPTER IX.

A President and four Governors, three Mayors and others have appointed General Smith to positions of honor and trust. Elected Member or various Social, Historical, patriotic and fraternal societies, and organizations. His services sought by Banking and other organizations. At one time the President, Vice-President, Director or Trustee of eight organizations.

APPOINTMENTS FROM THE PRESIDENT, GOVERNORS OF KENTUCKY AND OTHERS.

President William H. Taft appoints him Postmaster, Lexington, Ky., 1911.

President Woodrow Wilson, administration, (1913) incumbent.

Governor John Young Brown, on March 13, 1893, appoints him as member of the Kentucky Board of Managers of the World's Exposition. State Appropriation \$100,000.

Governor William O. Bradley, on Dec. 16, 1895, appoints him as Aide-Campe of the Staff of the Governor with the rank of Colonel.

Governor William O. Bradley, Aug. 12, 1897, appoints him a Commissioner to represent Kentucky at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition held at Omaha, Nebraska, June to November, 1898.

Governor William O. Bradley, on Sept. 8, 1898, appoints him as Adjutant General of Kentucky.

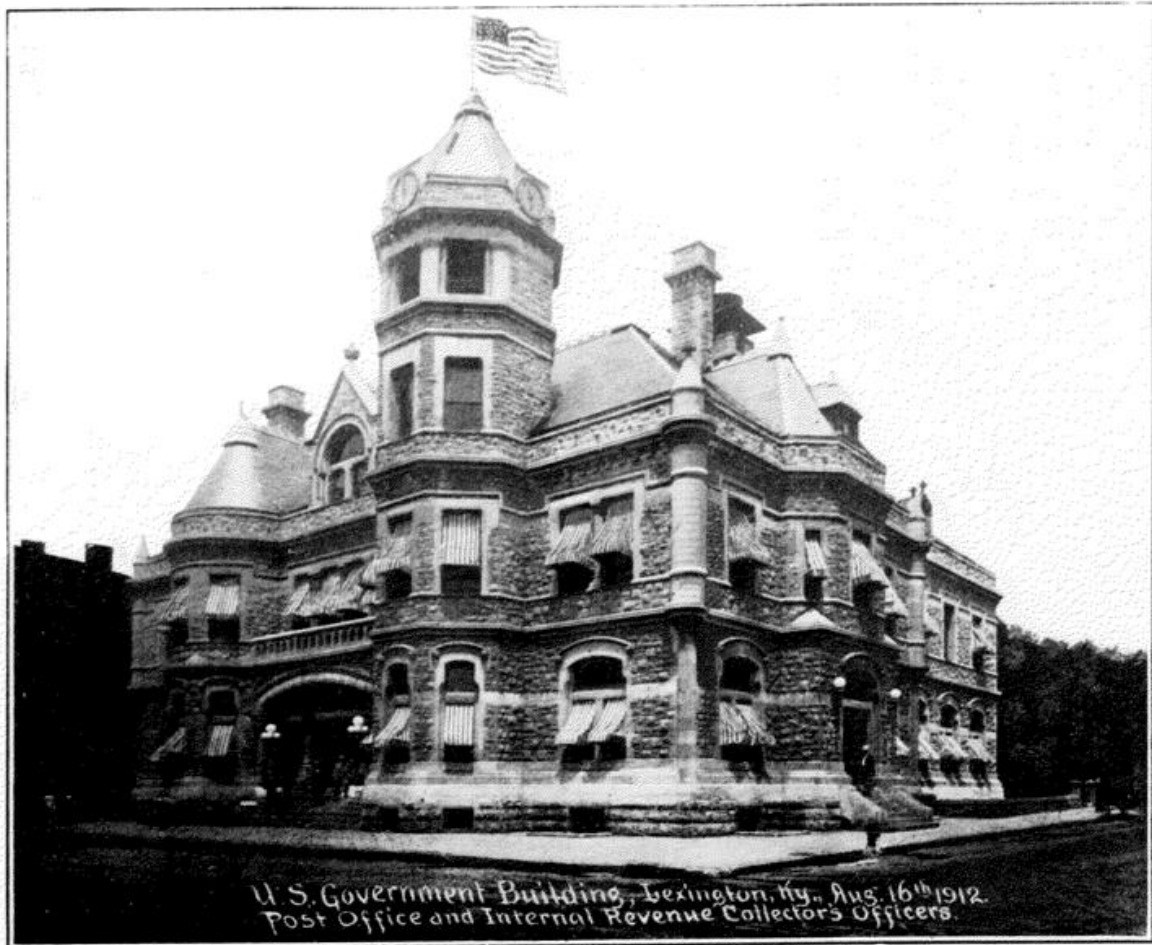
Governor William O. Bradley, on Nov. 10, 1898, appoints him as Commissioner for the Eastern Kentucky Asylum.

Governor Augustus E. Willson, on January 1, 1909, appoints him a delegate to represent the State of Kentucky at all meetings of the Lincoln Centenary Committee and on Feb. 12, 1909, at the Lincoln Centenary, held at Lincoln Farm, Larue county, Kentucky.

Governor Augustus E. Willson, on Nov. 27, 1909, appoints him a delegate to represent the State of Kentucky at the Southern Commercial Congress held at Washington, D. C., Dec. 6th and 7th, 1909.

Governor Augustus E. Willson in 1911, appoints him a member of the Committee of the unveiling exercises of the Lincoln statue in the rotunda of the State Capitol, Frankfort, Ky., at which President Taft and others made addresses.

Order of exercise of the Lincoln Centennial Celebration, Birthplace Farm, were addresses by Hon. Joseph W. Folk, President of the Lincoln Farm Association, Hon. Augustus E. Willson on behalf of the Commonwealth of Kentucky; Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, on behalf of the American people; Gen. James Grant Wilson, on behalf of the Union Veterans, Hon. Luke E. Wright, Secretary of War, on behalf of the Confederate Veterans. Laying of the Corner Stone of the Lincoln Memorial by President Roosevelt.



President Taft Appoints Him Post-Master, Lexington, Ky., July 22nd, 1911.

Takes Charge of Office, Sept. 1, 1911.

Office First-Class; Annual Business Done, \$140,000.00.

President Woodrow Wilson Administration (1913) Incumbent.

NOTE:—The object of the Southern Commercial Congress was to promote by deliberation, a greater nation, through a greater South. The stake involved being the greatest commercial history of the United States a southern rush of development before 1915, a condition of preparedness for the opportunities that rest under the influences of the Panama Canal in producing a southward swing of commerce.

Governor Bradley proffered appointment as Member of the State Board of Equalization which he could not accept.

In 1887 Delegate to the State Industrial Convention held at Louisville, Ky., Governor S. B. Buckner presiding.

In 1891 he was made a Vice President of the Executive Committee of 1,000 business men assembled in Louisville, Ky., "to advance Kentucky's interests at the World's Columbian Exposition, and to assist in formulating a bill and to use all honorable means towards having the Legislature pass it." Governor Buckner presided, and U. S. Senator William Lindsey and ex-Lieut. Gov. Edward McDermott were also members of this Committee.

In 1892 he was a delegate to the Immigration Convention at Louisville, Ky., and appointed by Judge Savage, of Ashland on Committee on Credentials.

Mayor H. T. Duncan proffered him the appointment as a member of the Board of Equalization of Lexington, Ky.

On Nov. 10, 1902, he was appointed by Mayor H. T. Duncan as a delegate to the Good Roads Convention.

Mayor J. H. Davidson on May 27, 1892, appointed him as one of the Committee to receive a delegation of fifty prominent citizens of Philadelphia, who were to present our state an oil painting which they brought of the first National Capitol Building where congress met when Kentucky was admitted to the sisterhood of states. By formal exercises Gov. John Young Brown received the picture on Cheapside, Lexington, in behalf of the state.

Mayor Thomas A. Combs on August 15, 1904, appoints him a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, of Lexington, for two years.

For thirteen years elected a Director of the Young Men's Christian Association.

For ten years President, Vice-President or Director of the Chamber of Commerce.

Became a member of True Unity Lodge No. 575 at Higgsport, Ohio, December 27, 1877. Removed membership to Merrick Lodge No. 31, Lexington, Ky., which was instituted Nov. 16th, 1846. His withdrawal card was dated Jan. 9, 1899, recommending him as one who having attained the

third degree, to the friendship, protection and admission into any other lodge of Odd Fellows.

Demit card from Lexington Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., chartered 1738, in good standing and clear of records and as such cordially commend him to the fraternal regard of all Free and Accepted Masons wherever deposited around the globe.

On reception committee May 27, 1892, at the Triennial Meeting of the Sons of the Revolution, at Washington, D. C.

He attended the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia in 1900 in the place of alternate delegate from Kentucky.

For a number of years a Delegate to the County, District and State Republican conventions.

Vice President for several years of the Phoenix National Bank and also one of its Directors for several years.

A member of various committees that went before the State Legislature of Kentucky on important matters of the City's interest including that of the Capitol removal.

Member of many committees on receiving distinguished men and important organizations including receiving Gov. Jos. W. Folk, of Missouri and Gov. J. C. W. Beckham, of Kentucky and the Officers of the Southern Educational Society. On Feb. 25, 1892, he was a member of a Committee from the Chamber of Commerce to receive Gov. John Young Brown and members of the General Assembly who visited Lexington and the State College.

He was Secretary of Kentucky's Centennial Celebration.

Appointed delegate to the Golden Jubilee Convention of the National Republican League June 1906 at Philadelphia, by Gov. W. O. Bradley, President K. S. L. and Gov. A. E. Willson, Secretary.

Secretary of Law Department of Kentucky University, when Hon. M. C. Johnson author of the Code of Practice of Kentucky was Vice-President.

Elected member of Kentucky State Historical Society, Aug. 2, 1904, Governor J. C. W. Beckham, President.

Promoter of Kentucky Centennial Exposition 1892 to commemorate the admission of Kentucky into the sisterhood of states and which was endorsed by the City Council, Dec. 3, 1891.

A director of the Lexington Exposition 1894-95.

A member of a committee of fifty which raised \$55,000 in twelve days for Y. M. C. A.

Elected a member of the Lexington Golf Club, Nov. 18, 1896.

A member of the Lake Ellerslie Fishing Club.

A member of the Country Club, Lexington, Ky.

Elected a member of the Lexington Union Club, one of the most prominent in the South, after being invited to a dinner given by the Club.

Invited by the Society of Cincinnati, Feb. 10, 1909, to become a member of this Society which was organized in 1783, by officers of the Revolutionary War.

In banking and financial circles Gen. Smith was remarkably successful. He was one of the Directors of the Phoenix National Bank, Chairman of its Auditing Committee, and for years its Vice President. The other officers were W. H. Cassel, Pres., Judge Watts Parker, Judge Mat Walton, D. F. Frazee, E. M. Norwood, James Rogers, Mayor J. H. Davidson, M. G. Thomppson, B. S. Gentry, G. D. Wilson and Haydon Kendall. He accommodated a purchaser of his stock at \$160 per share when there were ten other banks. This Bank had the deposit of the City and County and has had over a million dollars on deposit.

He was a Director and member of Auditing Committee of the Fayette Safety Vault and Trust Company. His associate Directors were Judge Watts Parker, Maj. R. S. Bullock, Judge Mat Walton, M. G. Thompson, T. D. Mitchell, Asa Dodge, J. A. Headley, C. S. Scott, H. Hillenmeyer and W. E. McCann. Although holding stock in a Building Association and other financial concerns and asked to serve as officer, he refused for want of time.

As a newspaper man he was successful. From 1886 to 1901 he edited and published the Business World, a monthly paper the size of Harper's Weekly, of ten thousand copies. This was succeeded some months after by the Business Review.

He was projector of the Press Club of Lexington and was made an honorary member of the Club and was called by Col. John O. Hodges, Editor, and Chairman of the Reception Committee to be first assistant in receiving the State Press Association. He has contributed some articles of merit for different publications.

In church affairs he can be judged better by his being elected to different offices for years as Secretary of the Board of Trustees of his church.

He was Trustee of the City Library, founded in 1795, which was the first public library west of the Allegheny Mountains. E. D. Sayre, Judge A. Buford, H. T. Duncan and P. Farnsworth were the other trustees.

He was one of the charter members, and afterwards Secretary and Treasurer of the Kentucky Society of Sons of the Revolution, and a Delegate to the National Society at different times.

He accepted the office as a member of the Board of Education in 1897 to assist in making sure the election of Hon. Wm. Rogers Clay, now of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, as Principal of the City Schools, also to work for and to maintain the appropriation for the Department of Music and Kindergarten, etc.

Associated on the Board with him were Rev. Mark Collis Chairman, Dr. Lyman Beecher Todd, Louis Strauss, C. W. Bean, Jos. Overstreet, John Pew, A. G. Morgan, Mrs. A. M. Harrison.

March 4th, 1897, he was the Chairman of the Building Committee, etc., Committee on Finance, also of supplies and printing.

The number of school children were 4,843; teachers employed, 101; amount used for school purposes and expense, was \$61,986.65.

He was a member of the first Board of Park Commissioners of Lexington and which also built the Auditorium.

The other Commissioners were J. W. Porter, Rev. C. H. Branch, Prof. Scoville and H. F. Hillemeier. This Commission was to have charge, not only of Woodland Park, but the custody of all the parks and grounds owned by the city of Lexington.

Maj. J. C. Almstead, of Boston, Massachusetts, a landscape architect was appointed by the Board on Oct. 6th, to lay out Woodland Park. Soon after an auditorium was erected costing \$20,000.

The Lexington Herald said in an editorial, August 18, 1894, "We congratulate Lexington on the personnel of the newly appointed Park Commissioners. Their names are earnest that the interests of the community will be paramount in the decisions of all questions.

In September, 1894, the Board went to Louisville, Kv., as the guests of The Lexington Herald, to visit the parks of that city. General John B. Castleman, President of the Board of Park Commissioners of that city, accompanied them through all the parks, which enabled each member to gain considerable information. The Board fully appreciated this courteous assistance rendered by Editor Desha Breckinridge, also General Castleman.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CHAPTER X

Charter member. Ten years an Officer as Director, Vice-President- President. His Anniversary Message, "Facts and Figures" printed in pamphlet form used by City Officials. Representing it and the business interests of Lexington at important Conventions. Arbiter between Knights of Labor and Contractors. Advocating State Capital removal, State University. L. & E. Appropriation. Water Works and U. S. Government Building. Promoter of Kentucky Centennial Exposition, also Secretary of Citizens' Committee in the Celebration of the 100th Anniversary of Kentucky's admission into the sisterhood of states. Barbecue. Transition of Centennials (18th and 19th Century) exercises. Presented with gold-headed cane, presentation speech made by Mayor Duncan.

Alive to the interests of Lexington, General Smith expended money and devoted no little time toward its advancement. We find him prominent throughout the history of this organization of which he was a charter member. Its articles of incorporation, Nov. 1, 1881, stated its purpose to promote the commercial and industrial interests of Lexington. He was elected continuously as one of its Directors during the years '85, '86, '87, '88, and as Vice-President in '89, '90, '91, and '92, and President in 1893. He acted as Chairman and otherwise during this period, on important committees. The appreciation of his services was also shown by being appointed a delegate to different conventions of business men for the purpose of deliberating and devising means for the advancement of the interests of the state.

The annual message of General Smith in 1893, while President of this organization, "Facts and Figures to show how Lexington, the Capital of the Bluegrass region, maintains her matchless supremacy" was published by order of this organization in pamphlet form, containing fifty-six pages, in condensed form, including valuable statistics regarding Lexington. This pamphlet was used in selling our city bonds; also showing its inducements to manufacturers to locate their plants in Lexington.

When its officer, he was called upon May 12, 1893, by the Knights of Labor and contractors to adjust a difference between them, when nearly one thousand men were on the eve of calling a strike. He was made a member of the special conference committee which met in his office, May 14, 1893, before whom a number of locked-out carpenters appeared and presented their statement. It was here again shown that he was a diplomat and

a wise arbiter. He was requested to visit the Grand Council of the Knights of Labor in Lexington and advise with them on the situation and suggest the proper thing to do. As a disinterested party, wishing justice to prevail, he advised them to act in such a way, that there was no general strike and submitted the following report:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chartered in 1881

Wilbur R. Smith, President.

Lexington, Ky., May 20, 1893.

To the Contractors:

The below proposition is made by the President of the Central Labor Council and desires me to transmit it to you:

The Carpenters and Joiners will return Monday morning and commence working nine hours a day at an agreed price fixed between you and employees Will you receive such? The nine hours not to apply to mill men. This will be a final adjustment of the Trade Rules, if agreed to by you.

Our arbitration committee is anxious for a final and speedy adjustment of differences existing between the contractors and employees for the best interests of both, the city in general. This committee has done all in their power to affect an amicable settlement, and make this their last report.

Most respectfully,

(SIGNED)

WILBUR R. SMITH,

J. B. MORTON,

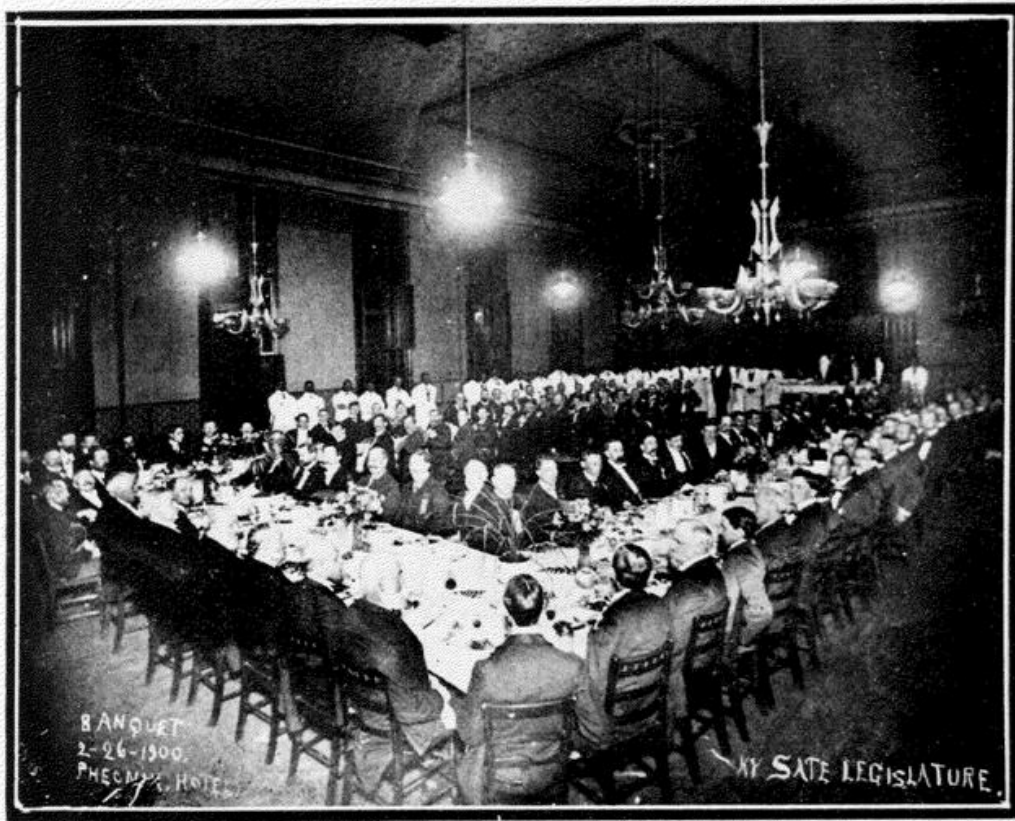
E. B. WOOD,

Member of Committee

The State Capital removal had been the main issue of various sessions of the Legislature. This issue was believed by many to have been used and abused by friend and foe, for the advancement of their own political ambitions and suggested as a trading influence for pending and prospective legislation. If all the efforts made by the people of Lexington through its Chamber of Commerce and allied friends throughout the state had not been handicapped by false friends, Lexington would now be the capital of Kentucky.

Banquets and personal entertainments were given to members of the Legislature to discuss and gain friends for the Capital removal. On June 9, 1893, General Smith, when President of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed a committee of twenty-five citizens, who were entrusted with the entire fight of the Capital removal to Lexington. A banquet was given to members of the Legislature, and General Smith gave a luncheon at his home to the special Legislative Committee, on the Capital location.

He was a member of a Committee, or otherwise worked for an appropriation from this city for the Lexington & Eastern Ry.; also for water works, appropriation for the State University, also for federal appropriation for the present Government building in this city, and many other important measures for the up-building of Lexington. The records also show that he was the promoter of the Kentucky Centennial Exposition, and in other ways properly celebrating the 100th Anniversary of Kentucky's admission into the sisterhood of states which follows:



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BANQUET

Given in honor of the Kentucky Legislature when the Capital Removal was agitated. (Phoenix Hotel.)

"At a regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in the autumn of 1891 a number of people were present and much interest was manifested in the measures of planning an appropriate celebration of Kentucky's Centennial year.

Prof. W. R. Smith moved to appoint a committee to act with the committee of the general council on the Centennial

Exposition in this city, to be held in 1892. Prof Smith spoke with great earnestness in advocating the importance of this movement, and the many advantages that would result to the city and state from holding a great industrial exposition, commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the admission of the state into the Union, the prize exhibits to be sent to the World's Columbian Exposition the next year

Prof. G. W. Ranck, historian, also urged the importance of the movement and said it should be done and well done.

Mr. Chas. Stoll advocated the movement as one of great importance and hoped that it would be taken hold of and pushed with energy and success.

The resolution was moved and carried. The following committee was appointed: Prof. W. R. Smith, Prof. G. W. Ranck, Judge Mat Walton, William E. Bush, Maj. H. C. McDowell, Milton Young, Prof. W. L. Threlkeld, Judge George Denny, C. H. Stoll, J. H. Davidson, William Warfield, and Sam J Roberts.

This, the Chamber of Commerce endorsed, also the legislature of the state by allowing \$15,000 of the Worlds' Fair appropriation to be used for this purpose.

A defect in the constitutional passage of the bill for \$100,000 appropriation for Kentucky representation to the World's Columbian Exposition, of which Kentucky's Exposition fund was a part and the long time intervening before the Court of Appeals passed its decision on the validity of the bill, carried to past the time fixed for the celebration. This event, though, was celebrated by an immense barbecue and among those present being a delegation of officers and business men from Philadelphia headed by Col. Peyton who were received by our citizens. The object of their visit was also to present to Kentucky a picture of the Old Carpenters Hall, where Congress was assembled when this state was added to the Union. Mr. E. D. Sayre was President and Prof. W. R. Smith was Secretary of the Centennial Committee.

The following invitation was issued and brought distinguished people from many states to be present on this notable occasion:

CITIZENS OF LEXINGTON
REQUEST THE HONOR OF YOUR PRESENCE AT A
BARBECUE
TO CELEBRATE THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF
KENTUCKY'S ADMISSION INTO THE SISTERHOOD OF STATES
Woodland Park, June 1, 1892.

Wilbur R. Smith,
Secretary

E. D. Sayre
Chairman of Committee

The next Centenary Anniversary to which we see Gen. Smith invited by the Chamber of Commerce participate in was at the Opera House at Lexington, Ky., as a guest on the platform with speakers at the closing of the Eighteenth Century and the ushering in of the Nineteenth Century.

Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, the "silver-tongued" orator delivered a fine address during the time when one century was changing to another century.

At the end of his term as presiding officer of the Chamber of Commerce, during which time its membership was unusually large, and marked a period of great usefulness, and refusing reelection as president, he was presented with a gold-headed cane at the last regular meeting of his administration, Jan. 21, 1894, by that body and the citizens generally. The presentation speech was delivered by Mayor H. T. Duncan in the following words:

"It is not merely as President of the Chamber of Commerce that Prof. Smith deserves the gratitude of the citizens of Lexington, but also as one of Kentucky's World's Fair Commissioners, and on account of his being at the head of one of the most important educational institutions. As a token, therefore, of our appreciation of these things and as an evidence of our regard for your worth as a citizen, and as a man, I take pleasure in presenting to you this memento of this occasion."

On the head of the cane was engraved the words, "Presented to Wilbur R. Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce by officers and members, Lexington, Ky., Jan. 21, 1894."

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SOCIAL LIFE

CHAPTER XI.

(See Family Supplement).

Reunion of his family on Thanksgiving and Christmas, considered happy and sacred events. Entertains relatives and friends with proverbial Kentucky hospitality, also Ministers, including Bishops and Evangelists, Governors, Senators, Judges of the Supreme Court, Legislators, State Officials, Admirals, Count and a Prince and Member of Parliament. Dean Rogers, of Yale University, United States Commissioner of Education, State Superintendents of Public Instruction and other prominent educators. Recipient of many social courtesies at the Executive Mansion by Governor and Mrs. Bradley, also by Governors of different states, Clubs and genial friends. His visit to his son, a student at Phillips Andover, Mass., Academy. With wife and daughter at a dinner given in honor of Sir Chen-tung Liang Chang of China. Entertained at dinner by Dean and Mrs. Rogers of Yale Law School, Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court, and wife also guests.

GENERAL SMITH enjoyed his home like a New Englander during Thanksgiving and Christmas time, the time of reunion of relatives and friends from different states. He has entered into the home-coming of his son from Philips-Andover and Yale University and from Columbus, O., where he is located as attorney-at-law, and afterwards his daughter Marguerite, a student at Wellesley College, Massachusetts, and later at Dana Hall, also house parties of his sons and daughters with their merry friends.

He has entertained at his home representatives of religious and other assemblies. While his has been a strenuous life from childhood in educational, financial, political, official and in other lines, yet he has enjoyed the social and religious part of life as well.

He never cared to be what might be strictly termed a "club man," although a club member. In his home there existed such an affinity in the ties of love and comradeship that he felt he was losing valuable time in seeking diversion elsewhere. While this was the case with General Smith he enjoyed the presence of other kindred spirits and the amenities of life at the fireside, and in religious and social functions.

He is a member of the Country Club, Sons of the Revolution, Brotherhood or Club of the Second Presbyterian Church, Lexington Union Club and fraternal organizations.

He has given dinners in honor of and introduction to many, including the pastors of the Second Presbyterian Church, the new president of old Kentucky University, at which many representative citizens were guests and where welcome addresses and toasts were offered. Different Governors of Kentucky, Justice of the

Supreme Court, Bishops of the Episcopal church, and the leaders of thought in many other churches have been his guests.

Among other distinguished men whom he has entertained was Hon. Phillipi Santo, member of the Australian Parliament.

It was September 30, 1898, when Adjutant General, that General Smith entertained Count Yermoloff, Military Attache of the Russian Embassy, who was making a tour of observation of the volunteer camps here, during the Spanish-American War. The Count is described as a typical Russian in appearance, dignified and a highly polished gentleman and soldier. About this time he also entertained a group of Generals and their Aides at an evening function at his ohme which was a notable occasion.

A number of State Superintendents of Public Instruction, with the U. S. Commissioner of Education, the Hon. W. T. Harris, were entertained by General Smith at a dinner at his home during the meeting of the Southern Educational Convention at Lexington.

He has entertained with musicales and fetes, at his home and on the lawn, his teachers and students, which is a pleasant memory to thousands of graduates.

February 11, 1908, he entertained at Luncheon, Dean Wade K. Rogers of the Yale University Law School, and described in the The Leader as follows:

General Wilbur R. Smith entertained with an elegant luncheon today at his home on South Limestone in honor of Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, Dean of the Law Department of Yale University.

The guests were received in the drawing room, which was decorated in pink roses, and the dining room in compliment to the honored guest was all in the Yale blue with violets, the Yale flower predominating.

General Smith's son, Wilbur, Jr., is a student at the University and had sent a Yale banner which hung over the mantel; and the centerpiece for the table was a tall cut glass vase overflowing with violets, white roses and carnations from which blue ribbons extended to the plates where with the name card was a boutonniere of violets for each guest. Blue and white candles burned in silver candelabra and the confections were in dainty white. An elaborate menu was served. Those asked to meet the guest of honor are all representatives of Lexington educational institutions, making a distinguished company.

Those present for the delightful affair were: Dr. Rogers, Professor Charles Louis Loos, President J. W. McGarvey, Professor James White, Dr. Hubert Shearin, President Barton Campbell Hagerman, Dr. James Morton Spencer, Dr. Charles Lee Reynolds, Professor Alexander Milligan, Judge Matthew Walton, Mr. J. T. Vance, Mr. W. W. Estill, Mr. Matt Savage Walton who was Dr. Roger's Secretary while studying law at Yale University.



**JUSTICE HARLAN, OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
And Governor Wilson leaving residence of Gen. Smith, November
23, 1908, where a banquet was given in Justice Harlan's honor.**

The following extract from a local paper describes somewhat a social hour for which his home was noted.

**ENTERTAINS JUSTICE HARLAN.
(Extracts from the Daily Leader.)**

General Wilbur R. Smith entertained with luncheon Monday, Nov. 23, 1908, at his home on South Limestone in honor of Justice John M. Harlan, of Washington, D. C., the eminent guest of the city for a day. It was on the occasion of the Justice's visit to Transylvania University, and from this famous University he graduated fifty years ago.

The house was elaborately decorated with palms and ferns in the drawing room, red chrysanthemums in the library, and carnations and meteor roses in the dining room.

The host was assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. Smith and the children of the houses, who were at home, Marguerite and Lila Delia and Godfrey Brainerd Smith.

The dining room was decked in crimson in honor of Transylvania University, two Transylvania banners on the wall and a center piece of crimson carnations on the table resting on a mirror wreathed in ferns. Crimson-shades were silver holders and there were silver dishes of almonds, and crimson and white confections. The place cards were clever pen and ink sketches of Supreme Court scenes and with each at the plates were meteor roses. The Crimson showed prettily in the courses of the elegant menu served. The ices were designed as flags, eagles, etc.

Guests of the delightful occasion were, Justice Harlan, Governor Augustus E. Willson, President Crossfield of Transylvania University, Dean William T. Capers, Rev. Chas. Lee Reynolds, Mr. James A. Curry, and Judge Matthew Walton.

He entertained in honor of President Burriss A. Jenkins of old Kentucky University, narrated in a daily paper as follows:

Gen. Wilbur R. Smith entertained Friday evening at dinner at his home on South Limestone street, in honor of President Burriss A. Jenkins, of the Kentucky University. The parlors were adorned with the crimson blossoms and the University flag, and on the table the American Beauty rose and crimson carnations, dishes of crimson mints, candies, etc., carried out the color. The menu consisting of substantial and ices, was served in a number of courses, and as the feast progressed the following toasts were responded to: President Burriss Jenkins, "My First Impression of Lexington;" Rev. Mr. Kirkwood, "Ministers' Opportunitites in a College Town;" Prof. James A. White, of the State College, "The Crown Jewels of Lexington are Her Educational Institutions." The guests were: President Jenkins, Bishop Lewis W. Burton, President J. W. McGarvey, Rev. Robert O. Kirkwood, Prof. Charles Louis Loos, Rev. Preston Blake, F. C. Pillsbury, Rev. I. S. McElroy, Rev. Mark Collis, Rev. Edwin Muller, Rev. I. J. Spencer, Prof. Alexander Milligan, Major H. B. McClellan, Prof. A. N. Gordon, Prof. James G. White, President B. C. Hagerman, Rev. John Shouse, Rev. B. C. Deweese, Rev. S. M. Jefferson, Prof. J. C. Willis, Prof. Alfred Fairhurst, Prof. C. C. Freeman, Judge Mat Walton, Prof. Richard Elliott, Mr. James A. Curry, Mr Leonard Cox, Mr. John T. Vance, Prof. Herbert Martin, Prof. W. E. Selin, Prof. Alfred Zembrod, Prof. Milton Elliott, Mr. Jas. M. Graves, and Mr. Wilbur Smith, Jr.

A Prince from India arrived at the World's Columbian Fair in 1893 in pompous style with a retinue of servants. The Prince visited the Kentucky Building, where General Smith and other Commissioners, and a few friends including Rev. Fulton after which as a compliment the Prince sang "the morning, noon and night song."

VISITS HIS SON AT COLLEGE, PHILLIPS-ANDOVER, ALSO YALE.

Gen. Smith, from his experience, as an educator and seeing the value of an education to young men and women in all spheres of life gave his children the advantage of the best schools in the land. During his son's attendance at eastern colleges it was a pleasure to visit him, in fact there was always a hearty comradeship and confidential relation between the General's children and himself at all times and places. He visited his son Wilbur R. Smith, Jr., several times during his attendance at Phillips-Andover Academy, Andover, Mass., the last time with his family to attend his son's graduation exercises.

They stopped at "The Inn," an old stone building made his-

torical as being the homestead of Harriet Beecher Stowe, the authoress.

On June 19, 1907, seventy-seven were graduated and this date marked the one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of this famous college.

Many of the most distinguished men of the United States are numbered among its alumni including Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The flower of the Nation seemed to have been brought together there numbering over five hundred from many states, and several foreign countries. During the week of the commencement exercises, General Smith was a guest at the class banquet given to Sir Chen tung Liang Chang, retiring Minister to the United States, the guest of honor of the class of 1892.

Sir Liang Chang's visit to Andover was memorable because of his announcement that the United States had decided to accept \$11,655,492.69 complete as indemnity in connection with the Boxer trouble of 1900. America's share of the indemnity exacted from the Flowery Kingdom by the allied powers was \$24,440, 778.81. The Washington government therefore forgives China a debt of \$12,795,286.12.

Sir Chentung, dressed in the flowing silk garments of his native land and wearing the insignia of his high office, accompanied by his son, a lad of 13 years wearing American boys' clothes. On this occasion the distinguished diplomat in responding to the presentation of a silver loving cup, said that when he was a student of this Academy it was his master stroke at a match game at baseball that won the victory and in his official position in China he had the American game of baseball made the Chinese national game.

During one of his visits to his son at Yale, General Smith was accompanied by his wife, and daughter, Marguerite, at which time they were all the guests at a dinner given them in honor of Mrs. Wade K. Rogers, Dean of the Law school of Yale in June 1910. They also had the pleasure of meeting at this dinner Ex-Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court and Mrs. Brown. The General was entertained at the Book and Gavel Society of which his son was Chancellor.



MELVILLE W. FULLER

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

**Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National University
of which General Smith was a member (Dec. 1, 1895.)**

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY PROJECT

CHAPTER XII

Member of Executive Committee—Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, presiding. Meeting with the Advisory Committee at the Arlington Hotel. Its object. Endeavoring to carry out the design of President George Washington of a Post-Graduate University. Meeting prominent members of the committee, his letters part of Senate Record of University Bill.

General Smith was a member of the Executive Committee of the University of the United States, and was very much interested in its success. It will be only a matter of time, when this great educational project will be realized. A bill for its establishment has been continuously before Congress for several years.

General Smith's attention was first called to the then proposed grand University, at the World's Fair by Gov. John W. Hoyt, who was heroically advocating its merits. The endorsers of this enterprise were the leading educators and statesmen of the United States.

After his election as a member of the Executive Committee for its promotion, he was officially notified thereof, and met with other members of the Executive Council at the Arlington Hotel, December 1, 1895. The first session of the Council lasted from nine A. M. to twelve M.

Referring to this project Gen. Smith said:

At this meeting the bill to be presented to Congress stating the object of the University was presented, and each section read and discussed by the Board, which was finally left to a Revisory Board.

This Revisory Committee met on December 11, 1895, and presented a bill to be submitted to Congress.

As a matter of digression, Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court was discussing a section of the bill, when Senator Edmunds, "called him to order" in a pleasant way.

When the section referring to the qualification for admission was discussed, Gen. Eaton stated as an illustration, "Which would have been most honored, Abraham Lincoln, or Harvard, by either referring to his attending college", Lincoln's education was such that he could not attend the Law Class of that College."

The reasons for founding such a University at Washington are:

Washington was designated by the Father of his country in his bequest of property in aid of its endowment and by his selection of land for its site.

Washington is the only sufficient and convenient spot where the Government has both exclusive and perpetual jurisdiction.

There are in the Government departments and connected therewith vast amounts of material that could be made auxiliary and which being now but partially utilized, are, in some part, an enormous capital running to waste.

There are hundreds of experts in the departments whose services could be more or less utilized with mutual advantage. Such an University in Washington would exert a great influence upon the National government itself in every branch and department.

Your Committee would especially emphasize the fact that the National University would fulfill offices vital to the Nation which cannot be fulfilled by any other institution; that a supplemental of this high character would surely help and not hinder any other institution, that it would lift the United States from their secondary rank in education to the foremost place among nations; and that the pending bill asks for no appropriation in any form,—simply the right to be and become.

“The considerations which moved Washington in this great matter were those which later moved the Constitutional Convention over which he presided in 1787, and which so strongly moved many of the delegates, notably James Madison, Charles Pickering, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin, to urge the incorporation of a suitable provision in the Constitution itself as a means of making its realization more sure.

Such also were the considerations which moved Dr. Benj. Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, in framing his address to the people of the United States, and Samuel Blodgett in the pages of his work on economics,—(“Economica.”)

Such were the considerations which kept the University enterprise constantly in the mind of Washington, during and after his eight years of service as President of the United States; that inspired his several messages on the subject to Congress, and his many earnest letters, formal and special to Thomas Jefferson and Vice-President Adams, to Alexander Hamilton and Edmund Randolph, his Secretaries of State, to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Governor Brooke of Virginia and others. Such, too, were the considerations that moved him to make selection of a site for the University in the City of Washington; and that finally led to the provision in his last will and testament for a bequest of \$25,000 in the then valuable stocks of the Potomac Company as the beginning of what he hoped would become a sufficient endow-

ment and evidently with no question but that Congress would soon establish the institution, and make any provision that might be necessary to the further security of the stocks with which he had begun the endowment.

It was also this same deepening desire and purpose of the patriotic educators, men of science, and statesmen of the country, that brought the enlargement of the aforesaid committee of the Pan-Republic Congress under the new title of the National Committee, to promote the establishment of the University of the United States, and to the formation by it of an executive Council, which council is composed of the following members:

The Honorable Melville W. Fuller, LL. D., Chief Justice of the United States.

Ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds, LL. D., of Vermont.

Ex-President William Pepper, M. D., LL. D., Philadelphia.

Hon. Andrew D. White, LL. D., ex-president of Cornell University, ex-United States minister to Germany and Russia, member of Venezuelan Commission, etc., New York.

Ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, LL. D., general president Society of Sons of the Revolution, Maryland.

Gen. Horace Porter, LL. D., president-general Society Sons of the American Revolution, New York.

Ex-United States Senator Eppa Hunton, LL. D., Virginia.

Ex-United States Senator A. H. Garland, late Attorney-General of the United States, Arkansas.

Ex-United States Senator J. B. Henderson, Missouri and District of Columbia.

Col. Wilbur R. Smith, Kentucky University.

Gen. John Eaton, LL. D., ex-United States Commissioner of Education, etc., New Hampshire.

Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard, LL. D., president National Geographic Society, Regent of Smithsonian Institution, etc., District of Columbia.

Simon Newcomb, LL. D., Director of the Nautical Almanac, District of Columbia.

Hon. John A. Kasson, ex-United States minister to Austria and ambassador to Germany, Iowa.

Hon. Oscar S. Strauss, ex-United States minister to Turkey, New York.

G. Brown Goode, LL. D., assistant secretary of Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the National Museum.

Ex-Governor John W. Hoyt, M. D., LL. D., chairman of National University Committees, Washington, D. C.

It was moreover a spirit of determination that induced said Executive Council of the National Committee, at the end of 1895, to hold a meeting of several lengthy sessions, the Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, presid-

ing, and every member but one being present, to offer the new bill (S. 120?, Fifty Fourth Congress, first session) presented to the Senate immediately afterwards and to support the same by the arguments of most of its members, personally made before the Senate committee.

The following letters from General Smith were submitted with others by Governor Hoyt to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the establishment of the University of the United States, as a part of the records of the 54th and 57th Congress. They were addressed to Gov. John W. Hoyt:

(54th Congress—Report 429, page 77.)

Kentucky University
Lexington, Ky., Oct. 17, 1895

My dear Sir:

The more I contemplate the grandeur of the National University project, and the great benefits resulting therefrom to our people by its establishment, I become more enthusiastic in the advocacy of it.

WILBUR R. SMITH.

(57th Congress—Report 945—page 174.)

Kentucky University
Lexington, Ky., May 26, 1896.

My dear Governor:

I have just received your reply to the University report, etc. ***** The National University enterprise is bound to succeed. The people of America will, someday, hold your name in grateful remembrance for what you have done in this matter. They will recount your trials and triumphs.

Your friend,

WILBUR R. SMITH

POLITICS AND POSITIONS

CHAPTER IX.

Advises young men not to be active in politics, unless in line with their profession. Relates experiences of others. An observer of politics. In many political conferences. Serving as election officer considered a sacred duty and trust.

Delegate to County, District and State Conventions and an Alternate to a National Convention.

Loyalty to Senator Bradley. Refused proffer of appointment as Alderman, also as Member of City and State Board of Equalization, as well as making the race for State Senator and State office, his election of both being practically assured. President W. H. Taft appoints him Postmaster at Lexington, Ky.

“My advice to young men,” says General Smith, “is not to touch politics until you have the time and means to devote to the same independently, or unless it be in line of promotion in your profession or to use as a stepping stone. Do not sacrifice your valuable time from professional duties, or your business pursuits, or you will likely be drifted to an age by its allurements that will find you hopelessly a wreck, physically, professionally and financially. I have seen the struggles and disappointments of many young men entering politics and many political defeats may be really a blessing in disguise.”

“I have been asked in council by candidates for Governor, Congressmen, U. S. Senators, Legislators, and county and state officials. I have seen their wearing anxiety before and after election, their perplexities encountered in satisfying constituents and insinuations of ingratitude.”

General Smith was appointed by Judge Frank Bullock an officer of election when the secret ballot was first used in precinct “M” in Lexington. More than four hundred votes were cast in this precinct afterward and although the majority of its votes were registered as Democratic, yet at an election it gave Governor Bradley a good majority.

He was requested several times to allow his name to appear as a candidate for Councilman and Alderman of Lexington on the Republican ticket, the last time a telephone message was sent to him at Higginsport, Ohio, at which place he was visiting, requesting him to allow the use of his name on a ticket, but he refused. He was requested to make the race for State Senator against the Democratic nominee in 1895, and could have had the support it is said of the labor organizations and the passive in-

fluence of numerous political (not personal), enemies of a candidate for United States Senator whom the Democratic nominee was to represent in the Legislature. He was of the opinion that Governor Bradley could carry Fayette county if some of the Democratic leaders were not provoked to more active work, and therefore in behalf of Gov. Bradley's interests declined to allow his name to go on the ticket for State Senator.

In political, as in various other lines of work, General Smith was a veritable dynamo, with a practical foresight. While he was loyal to the Republican party, he respected the opinions of others, maintaining his self-respect, yet he never sought vengeance.

He was a delegate to the County, District and State Republican conventions and was with Governor Bradley in his state campaign for Governor. He was Alternate delegate to the Republican National convention at Philadelphia in 1900 and attended sessions of different state Republican leagues and was appointed delegate to the golden jubilee convention of Republican leagues by credentials from Governors Bradley and Willson.

General Smith's prediction by an interview in the Cincinnati Tribune several weeks before the election in 1907 that Governor Bradley would be elected to the United States Senate was verified, and showed that he was a keen observer in political matters as well as in business affairs. It was not generally known that eight of General Smith's graduates were members of that legislature which elected Governor Bradley United States Senator and played an important part in his election. Nearly five thousand loyal graduates of his in Kentucky caused a state official to suggest that they could be made a potent political factor, while scores of his graduates of different political affiliations have been delegates to state conventions. General Smith is not a politician,—only the admiration for a friend and the principles he espoused caused him to take an active part at different conventions. Editor Richard Redd in his journal referring to the Republican county convention said: "Prof. W. R. Smith, by a very ingenious act of strategy made W. O. Bradley's ancient enemies endorse him as a good public servant" which is explained as follows:

A thousand republicans were called together at the Lexington Auditorium on a Saturday noon in June, 1911, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State convention to nominate a candidate for Governor and other state offices. An ex-United States Minister was elected chairman, and many others, actively participating, were those deposed from federal offices, or who were disappointed office seekers and were naturally adverse to President Taft and Senator Bradley. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed by the chairman, who, in their report, ignored the

names of President Taft and Senator Bradley, and the state administration, with a scant reference to the republican leaders by "endorsing the State and National administration generally."

At this juncture, General Smith arrived at the convention and went to the platform and offered a supplementary resolution, endorsing President Taft as a wise and conservative President, and Governor Bradley as our distinguished Senator," and also endorsed the state administration. The whole anti-Bradley faction were confused, looking at one another, while General Smith, at the psychological moment, secured the unanimous adoption of his resolution. His inquiry as to the whereabouts of the Committee on Resolutions did not mean that he desired to see the Committee then, as his adversaries thought he did. About this time it was suggested to General Smith that the Committee on Resolutions were coming in with a report which, if he had been in conference with the Committee, they would have shorn his resolution and brought in a majority report. He played his part well and by himself. It was the first county in Kentucky to endorse the National, State and County Republican administrations that year and was appreciated by the real leaders of the Republican party.

When the clouds of political strife cleared away, there always stood this man, loyally and a most effective fighter, respected by his foe and admired by his adversaries for his unfailing loyalty to his friends.

General Smith was personally popular with his political opponents, the Democrats. He was appointed by Governor John Young Brown, with Hon Jno. W. Yerkes, and Hon. A. D. James, as republican members of the non-partisan Board of Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition.

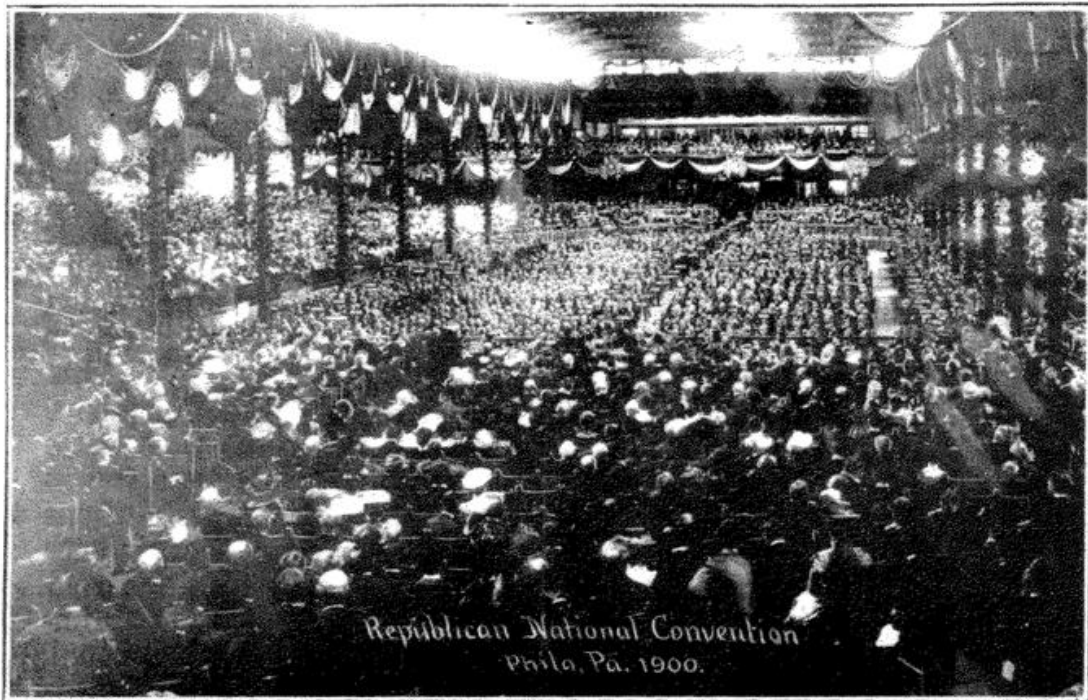
He was appointed by Hon. Thomas Combs, Mayor, as the republican member of the Board of Park Commissioners, also by other democratic mayors to positions of honor.

He was Vice-President of the Phoenix National Bank, which had the city and county deposits of a Democratic administration, in fact the only Republican on the board, when the Mayor, Sheriff and other Democratic officials were members of that board.

He has also been Clerk, Sheriff, and Judge of his voting precinct at different times.

It is further said that two-thirds of General Smith's nearly five thousand graduates, who are voters in Kentucky are democrats and that he is friendly with them and they with him. He would say, "Boys, it is just awful to see so much good material going by default in the democratic party. Come now, let's reason together about this."

Hundreds of graduates of General Smith have held official



positions, among whom are a Congressman, two Lieutenant Governors, Attorney-General of State, many who were members of the Legislature of different states; United States Government, State, County and City officials; Secretary to U. S. Secretary of State; Secretaries to Governors and U. S. Senators.

CHAPTER XIV.

POSTMASTER AT LEXINGTON, KY.

President W. H. Taft makes Appointment. Office of the First Class. Senator Bradley presented General Smith's endorsement and recommended his appointment. Prominent citizens unite in testimonial of esteem. Meeting President Taft and distinguished men at the White House. Good business management of the office. History making epochs. During early part of administration (1911.) Inauguration of the Postal Savings Bank. Transmission of mail by interurban railway to Central Kentucky towns recommended. Closing of Post Office to public on Sundays, (1912). Enforcement of regulations against white slave traffic and clandestine correspondence. Corps of Department Chiefs, (1912), Transmission of mail by areoplane attempted in 1912. Parcel Post articles delivered by automobile, 1913. As member attends the National Association of Postmasters, of First Class offices, at Atlantic City, N. J. Makes address at Annual Meeting of the Postmasters of Kentucky. Offers resolution which was wired to President Taft and General Hitchcock. Historic Office. Statistics.

GENERAL SMITH was appointed Postmaster at Lexington, Ky., by President William Howard Taft, July 22d 1911, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate of the United States. He had the endorsement of Senator William O. Bradley, his personal friend and to whom his appointment was largely due. He also had the endorsement of educators, business and professional men and officials of Lexington, and that of Republican congressmen of Kentucky and a majority of the Republican State Central Committee, many legislators and others. After arranging his college affairs and installing Prof. W. W. Smith as Superintendent of his College, he made a brief visit to Washington conferring with Senator Bradley, and returned to Lexington and took charge of the office, September 1, 1911.

While at Washington, upon the invitation of Senator Bradley, he accompanied him to the White House and paid his respects to President Taft, thanking him for his appointment.

He was also introduced to Vice-President Sherman and several Senators at the President's office who were arriving to witness the signing of the Canadian-Reciprocity bill recently passed by Congress. Afterward called on Postmaster-General Frank H. Hitchcock and First Assistant Postmaster General Grandfield.

The Lexington Postoffice being the highest salaried official position in that city was naturally sought by others who desired the honorable and remunerative office. General Smith's predecessor was among the first to send his congratulations and best wishes.



It is said that other positions were suggested to General Smith, that would have taken him out of the state and country which, though highly salaried he could not afford to accept on account of his college and other financial interests in Lexington.

The importance of the Lexington Postmastership can be judged, not on account of the fact that it is rated First Class and employs some sixty-five persons, is the custodian of deposits for many Kentucky towns, but from the fact that during the one hundred and seventeen years since this office was instituted, the personnel of its twenty Postmasters has been recognized as coming from its most prominent citizens.

THE PRESS ON GENERAL SMITH'S APPOINTMENT.

(The Farmer's Equity Journal, Aug. 19, 1911.)

It was once Prof. Smith, then General Wilbur R. Smith, it will now be in order to salute him as "Postmaster General" Smith. General Smith is a fine and successful business man.

(Courier-Journal, July 20, 1911.)

The promptness of the President in sending in the names immediately following the report of the Kentucky Republican convention proceedings made known by Senator Bradley, pleased the Blue Grass solon to the extent of an "all day smile." I was deeply interested in the Lexington



PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT.

GEN. SMITH'S COMMISSION AS POST MASTER OF LEXINGTON, KY.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

President of The United States of America.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the intelligence, diligence and discretion of **Wilbur R. Smith**, I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him Postmaster at Lexington, in the County of Fayette, State of Kentucky; and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to the laws of the United States and the regulations of the Post Office Department, and to have and to hold the said office, with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining unto him, the said **Wilbur R. Smith**, for and during the term of four years from the twenty-second day of July, 1911, subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the Post Office Department of the United States to be here-with affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States of America one hundred and thirty sixth.

By the President:

(Signed) **Wm. H. TAFT.**

[SEAL]

(Signed) **Frank H. Hitchcock,**
Postmaster General.

Post Office, said Senator Bradley to-night. General Smith was at one time my Adjutant General and is my friend.

After Gen. Smith's appointment the following testimonial was presented by prominent citizens.

Lexington, Ky.

It is our privilege and pleasure to testify that **General Wilbur R. Smith** is a man of high character and has the personal esteem of the best element of our citizens.

He merits the many honors conferred on him and the success he has achieved.

Few have done more for the educational and financial betterment of our people.

We congratulate the community in securing his services knowing, by education and experience, he will fill every trust efficiently and with dignity.

LEWIS W. BURTON, Bishop, Episcopal Church.

E. G. B. MANN, Pastor, First Methodist Church.

CHARLES LEE REYNOLDS, Pastor, Second Presbyterian Church.

I. J. SPENCER, Pastor, Central Christian Church.

W. T. CAPERS, Dean, Christ Church Cathedral.

E. L. SOUTHGATE, Presiding Elder Lexington Dist. M. E. Church South.

GEORGE H. HARRIS, Church of Good Shepherd.

HENRY S. BARKER, President State University.

R. H. CROSSFIELD, President, Transylvania University.

H. G. SHEARIN, President, Hamilton College.

J. M. SPENCER, President, Sayre College.

B. C. HAGERMAN, President, Campbell-Hagerman College.

J. W. STOLL, President Lexington City National Bank.

J. E. McFARLAND, Cashier, Lexington City National Bank.

J. E. BASSETT, President Commercial Club and Banker.

M. A. CASSIDY, Superintendent City Schools.

JOHN SKAIN, Mayor.

J. T. WILKERSON, President, Union Bank and Trust Company.

WILLIAM WARREN, Cashier, Fayette National Bank.

J. WALLER RODES, President, Phoenix-Third National Bank.

W. H. CASSELL, President Security Trust & Safety Vault Co.

D. G. FALCONER, Attorney-at-Law.

BISHOP CLAY, Vice-President Lexington Banking & Trust Co.

JOHN G. STOLL, President Hyd. Mfg. Co., (Waterworks Co.) And many others.

After Inspector J. I. Games had checked up accounts and items of the retiring Post Master, the formal transfer of office was made by Postmaster Thomas L. Walker to General Smith who

received to his predecessor for everything transferred to his custody.

He found all employees of his office were under the Civil Service and that twelve were former pupils of his College.



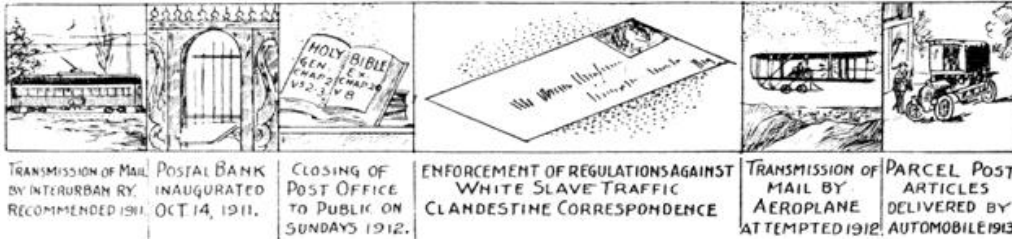
**POSTMASTER SMITH WITH HIS FORMER STUDENTS
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES**

To the left of General Smith is Superintendent of Mails, George H. Warren, salary \$1,500.

To the right is Harry McEldowney, Acting U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, salary at rate of \$4,500 a year.

Standing to left is H. D. Wilson, Secretary to Postmaster, salary \$1,200.

Others in group are receiving an average of \$1,200 each, from left to right are S. H. Crosthwalte, Lee Brittingham, W. B. Prather, A. F. Adams, W. R. Owings, F. R. Diamond, J. B. Irvin, W. W. Thompson, W. S. Gordon and O. T. Jones.



TRANSMISSION OF MAIL BY INTERURBAN RY. RECOMMENDED 1911.

POSTAL BANK INAUGURATED OCT. 14, 1911.

CLOSING OF POST OFFICE TO PUBLIC ON SUNDAYS 1912.

ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS AGAINST WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC CLANDESTINE CORRESPONDENCE

TRANSMISSION OF MAIL BY AEROPLANE ATTEMPTED 1912.

PARCEL POST ARTICLES DELIVERED BY AUTOMOBILE 1913.

EPOCHS IN POSTAL SERVICE DURING FIRST YEAR AND HALF-YEAR OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF

WILBUR R. SMITH, POSTMASTER

Lexington, Ky (Beginning Sept. 1, 1912.)

General Smith's business management of the office was according to the most approved business methods.

He arranged for stated meetings of a corps of chiefs of the various departments for the discussion of problems for benefiting the service. Notwithstanding the great increase of amount of business in the various departments of the service, yet the expense (other than automatic) and the number of employees, was not materially increased, in fact part of the usual allowance for Christmas business was returned to the department.

Several hundred dollars have been saved during this time in the expense for coal and electricity by a ten-column record with instructions formulated by General Smith.

The eighty thousand dollars improvements to the Government building was completed during his administration, in fact after the resignation of the superintendent of construction important duties of winding up the work was left to him.

The Postal Savings bank was inaugurated October 14, 1911, General Smith was notified September 11, 1911, that in accordance with the terms of Act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, amended and approved March 4, 1911, that the Lexington Post Office was designated as a Postal Savings Depository from October 14, 1911, and was authorized to receive deposits under certain regulations.

The Postal Savings Depository has been a success at the aforesaid office from the first day of its service—the beginning of which is shown by the following item prominently appearing on first page of the Lexington Leader, Oct. 14, 1911.

(Leader, Oct. 14, 1911.)

GODFREY SMITH FIRST DEPOSITOR IN POSTAL BANK

Son of the Postmaster Leaves Home Before Breakfast and Holds His Place at Money Order Department Door Until His Money is Taken In.

The postal savings bank was opened at the Lexington postoffice Saturday morning at 8:30 o'clock. Godfrey Brainerd Smith, the ten-year-old son of Postmaster Wilbur R. Smith, was the first depositor. The little fellow had ridden his pony to the office early in the morning, not waiting for his breakfast.

The lad stuck steadily to his post, much of the time with his back against the money order department door, so that no one could get his place and be the first depositor.

When the necessary blanks had been filled out for him and he had signed his name a sufficient number of times and had received his coupon and envelope for the keeping of coupons and postal savings stamp cards, the little fellow seemed supremely happy and did not object to riding home on his pony in the rain to get a late breakfast, for he had gotten what he went after—the honor of being the first depositor in the new bank.

The first attempt to use the areoplane was authorized by the Department in transmitting U. S. mail from the Lexington, Ky., Post Office, June 8, 1912, under the auspices of the Mercurial Areoplane and Entertainment Co. It was contemplated to carry mail by areoplane from Lexington to a neighboring post office, Winchester, Ky.

About a 1000 postal cards had been mailed at this office to be carried by areoplane to Winchester, and thence by the regular despatch to post offices throughout Kentucky, and to different States in the Union.

The meet of the Mercurial Areoplane and Entertainment Company began June 3, at the grounds of the Kentucky Racing Association. Numerous flights were made from the grounds each day, and the people eagerly anticipated the flights.

A temporary post office was established at the grounds in the afternoons, in charge of a regular clerk from the main office, for the benefit of those who wished to avail themselves of this novel way of sending mail.

It was deeply regretted by the management of the Aeroplane Company and the public that the prevailing high winds prevented the contemplated flight.

Aviator Paul Peck, who endeavored to transfer the mail was killed within six months afterward at Chicago when trying to make a spiral glide.

The Parcel Post was inaugurated at the Lexington, Ky., Post Office, Wednesday morning, at 7 a. m., January 1, 1913. General W. R. Smith, Postmaster, mailed the first package, under the new system, to his son, Wilbur R. Smith, Jr., attorney-at-law, Columbus, Ohio.

Fifteen packages had been mailed during the first hour the window was open. At 10 o'clock the window was closed in observance of New Year Holiday, but something like a half-wagon load of packages had been taken in, addressed to points throughout all the eight zones, the parcels weighing from one-half to nine and one-

half pounds. Daily papers referring to this new feature, chronicled its progress as follows:

(Jan. 2nd.) It is quite evident that the parcel post system is a success. A crowd was in line and waiting when the window was opened. The trade continued good throughout the day. Among the articles sent were, a basket of fruit to Vicksburg, Miss., for 78 cents; A box of apples to Atlanta, Ga., a wooden box of produce weighing nine pounds to Lebanon, Ohio, for thirty-eight cents. Six packages were insured to the limit of fifty dollars each.

(Jan. 3rd.) Five pounds of sausage went by parcel post to Erie, Pa., for thirty-two cents. The number of parcels sent by parcel post steadily increases. Packages of every description, from coal to clothes are sent by parcel post.

(Jan. 4th.) While the number of packages sent by parcel post steadily increases, only a small number were received with ordinary stamps attached. The public learned that the ordinary stamps cannot be used on parcel post packages.

AUTO TRUCK USED FOR DELIVERY OF PARCEL POST.

(Jan. 6th.) Owing to the great increase of parcel post matter since its inauguration on Jan. 1st., the Postmaster decided it would be necessary to use an automobile truck in delivering parcels in the near future instead of a wagon, now used.

(Jan. 13.) The new auto truck left the postoffice exactly at half past eight o'clock with 62 packages to be delivered, seven of which were insured and had to be receipted for. The truck returned to the office at 10:30 o'clock. The speedometer showed that twenty miles had been traversed in the delivery of the 62 packages, and that it would have taken a horse and wagon, which has been used previously all day to do the work. The expense, too, is lower than the former way.

Clandestine correspondence received a severe shock, when Postmaster Smith, by instructions from the Department, ordered that the mail should not be used for that purpose, nor the Government building as a clandestine meeting place.

The Sunday closing of the Lexington Post Office to the public was made effective in June, 1912. The dispatching of the mails and such other work as was absolutely a necessity only, was a step encouraging morality and Sunday observance. There is, throughout the country, and, in fact was, at the annual convention of postmasters at Atlantic City, New Jersey, a divided sentiment in regard to this matter.

General Smith attended the fifteenth Annual Convention of the National Association of Postmasters of First Class offices held

at Atlantic City, New Jersey, September, 4, 5, and 6, 1912. Each day's programme, embraced addresses from the heads of various Post Office departments, and was diversified by social features, including clam bakes, auto drives, sailing parties, smokers, theatrical parties, etc. Nearly two hundred postmasters were present, representing the large cities throughout the land.



Postmasters of the First Class Offices of the United States in session at Atlantic City, New Jersey, September, 4, 5, 6, 1912.

Name		No.
President, E. R. Sizer	Lincoln, Neb.	
Pres.-Elect, Isadore Sobel	Erie, Penn.	
1st. Vice-Pres. Robt. E. Woods	Louisville, Ky.	24
Ex-Pres. E. R. Monfort	Cincinnati, Ohio.	25
Ex-Pres. Maj. A. W. Wills	Nashville, Tenn.	10
Ex-Pres. F. G. Withoft	Dayton, Ohio.	13
Hon. R. S. Sharp, (Chief Inspector)	Washington, D. C.	36
Wm. Hall Harris	Baltimore, Md.	21
D. T. Gerow	Jacksonville, Fla.	40
Wilbur R. Smith	Lexington, Ky.	15
F. L. Stockling	Tacoma, Wash.	12
W. G. Haskell	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	1
Edgar Allan, Jr.,	Richmond, Va.	6
W. G. Briggs	Raleigh, N. C.	8
Miss Alice M. Robertson	Muskogee, Okla.	11
N. R. Jessup	Stamford, Conn.	7
J. C. Richardson	Jackson, Mich.	57
Buel J. Derby	Burlington, Vt.	
Charles D. Brown	Gloucester, Mass.	60
Mrs. E. G. Mattoon	Sheboygan, Wis.	31
F. B. Crofitt	Danbury, Conn.	61
L. L. Campbell	No. Hampton, Mass.	17
S. B. Miller	Cairo, Ills.	
J. H. Harison	Denver, Colo.	27
W. A. Hutchison	Oak Park, Ills.	20

Chas. M. Hoyt	Haverhill, Mass.	30
Jas. B. Mates	Butler, Pa.	34
N. A. Warren	Yonkers, N. Y.	42
J. M. McLaughlin	Lynchburg, Va.	56
J. B. Hess	Dubois, Pa.	64
W. D. Fitzgerald	Taunton, Mass.	66
F. H. Fales	Framington, Mass.	67
G. T. Durfee	Fall River Mass.	68
G. F. Pease	Rutland, Vt.	69
C. A. Chase	Holyoke, Mass.	70
W. F. Bevitt	Springfield, Ohio.	3
Wm. Royer	Seward, Nebr.	16
John N. Dersam	McKeesport, Pa.	19
Wm. H. Davis	Pittsburgh, Pa.	20

It may be of interest to note that before the establishment of a post office at Lexington, John Bradford, founder of the Kentucky Gazette, employed post riders to deliver his papers to subscribers, and, incidentally, to collect their mail, and in 1790, Mr. Bradford to still further accommodate the people of the community, opened a letter box in his printing office where all letters and papers brought to town were deposited until called for. This service was kept up until sometime in September, 1794, when the Government established a post office at Lexington, then a town of about 1,000 inhabitants.

The first post office in Lexington was in the public room of the log jail, which building was located on Main street near Broadway.

The post office consisted of a box divided into pigeon holes, in which were arranged the papers and letters in alphabetical order; this box occupied a position on the mantel above the wide fire-place, in reach of the public.

The postage, in those days, on letters was regulated by a table of distance; 30 miles and under, 6 cents; over 30 and under 80, 10 cents; over 80 and under 150, 12½ cents; over 150 and under 400, 18¼ cents; over 400, 25 cents.

Captain John Fowler was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. In 1787 he represented Fayette county in the Virginia Legislature, and was first Congressman from Fayette county.

T. S. Redd was appointed through the influence of Henry Clay. He graduated from Transylvania University with Jefferson Davis.

Capt. Jesse Woodruff and Capt. W. S. McChesney were Mexican War soldiers.

Gen. Price, Col. Milward and Capt. Howard were Union soldiers.

Dr. L. B Todd was a cousin of President Lincoln's wife.

General Smith reviews proceedings of the National Association in an address before the Postmasters of Kentucky, as described by the following article.

GEN. SMITH TO KY. POSTMASTERS

Lexington Official Speaks at Louisville and Gives Some Highly Interesting Information.

Resolution Wired President Taft and Gen. Hitchcock.

The Seventh annual meeting of the postmasters of Kentucky of the first, second and third class was held at the Hotel Henry Watterson, Louisville, Monday and Tuesday. The convention was called to order by Hon. George Wilhelmi, with J. P. Spillman, Secretary. After a formal welcome to Louisville by Postmaster Wood, of that city, and some routine business transacted, a motion to adjourn for the races was voted down.

Postal officials from Washington, D. C., are on the program for Tuesday. Postmaster Wilbur R. Smith, of Lexington, was called upon for an address Monday and replying presented the following resolution and afterward gave a brief discussion on prominent subjects at the National Association meeting of Postmasters of the first class offices, recently held at Atlantic City. The resolution presented by General Smith reads as follows and was unanimously adopted:

THE RESOLUTION

President W. H. Taft, Beverly, Mass.

The Postmasters of Kentucky in annual convention assembled, congratulate you, the Chief Executive of this great nation of ours on your wise, patriotic, dignified and successful administration, resulting in its greatest prosperity, and upholding the constitution, maintaining peace, and commanding honor and influence with all nations. We wish you continued success.

This resolution and one to Postmaster-General Hitchcock were wired to the President and General Hitchcock, respectively. The subjects General Smith reviewed were the Parcel Post, Postal Savings Bank, the proposed bonding of postal employees and pensioning of suparennuated employees.

Epoch making history and record of the Lexington Post Office for the first year and a half of General Smith's administration is given:

FIVE THOUSAND PARCELS HANDLED MONTHLY IN LEXINGTON SINCE NEW REGULATIONS TOOK EFFECT—INTERESTING INFORMATION OF LOCAL POSTAL DEVELOPMENT.

(Lexington Leader, March 15, 1912.)

That the parcel post has become very popular in Lexington, and that it has come to stay, is evidenced by the announcement given out by Postmaster Wilbur R. Smith Satur-

day to the effect that more than 5,000 packages had been sent out from the Lexington postoffice via the parcel post route during the month of February, the same amount being sent out in January. In each month, the number received at the local postoffice was practically the same as the number sent out.

The parcel post is only one of the features that has been inaugurated during the term of office of Postmaster Smith. His first move was the recommendation of transmission of mail by interurban, closely followed by the inauguration of the Postal Savings Bank on October 14, 1911.

In the summer of 1912, the closing of the postoffice as a public rendezvous was effected and shortly after that a reform was made through the enforcement of regulations against the White slave traffic and clandestine correspondence, which has been strictly adhered to. Another event in 1912 was the transmission for the first time in this State, of mail by aeroplane.

The crowning epoch of the year and one half of the administration of Postmaster Smith came on January 1, 1913, with the introduction of the parcel post. Its wide use is a proof of its success.

During this period the income of the postoffice has been approximately \$200,000, the largest for any like period in the history of this office.

Again, during this time, the completion of the \$80,000 improvements on the government building was made with the requisition of new furniture, carpets, and other furnishings which required some additional time and thought on the part of General Smith, as he is the Custodian of the Government building. The expense for the above time has not been increased, notwithstanding the increase of business and inauguration of other service, except by promotion.

This all shows the watchful and economical management of the local office under General Smith, whose administration has not only been an efficient one but popular as well.

In addition to the above statistics, the following departmental figures, which are given approximately, show the large volume of business done in the local office for the past year and a half.

Number of letters and post cards, five million pieces.

Money orders issued, thirty thousand, amounting to \$250,000.

The parcel post handles 5,000 pieces monthly. In the postal savings bank, one hundred and forty-nine persons have been depositors since its installation. The registry department, over window, by carrier and in transit 120,000 pieces have been handled.

Besides Postmaster Smith, there are more than seventy persons employed in this office, twenty-three clerks, twenty-four city carriers, five substitute carriers, eleven rural carriers, seven railway postal clerks, two special delivery clerks. The employees of this office are paid between \$5,000 and \$6,000 a month.

POSTMASTERS, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

(Appointed. By Whom Appointed. Epochs in Postal Service.)

Inness B. Brent, appointed Oct. 1, 1794, by President Washington.

John W. Hunt, appointed April 1, 1799, by President John Adams.

John Jordan, Jr., appointed July 1, 1872, by President Thomas Jefferson.

John Fowler, appointed April 1, 1814, by President Madison.

Joseph Ficklin, appointed Jan. 11, 1822 by President Monroe; Letters returned to writers 1830.

Thomas S. Redd, appointed July 22, 1841, by President Tyler.

Joseph Ficklin, appointed Mar. 29, 1843, by President Tyler; Postage Stamps issued 1847.

Geo. R. Trotter, appointed Oct. 4, 1850 by President Taylor; Stamped Envelopes issued 1853.

Squire Bassett, appointed Feb. 25, 1852, by President Fillmore; Stamped Envelopes, 1853.

Jesse Woodruff, appointed Sept. 4, 1855, by President Pierce; Letters registered 1855.

Lyman B. Todd, appointed Mar. 23, 1861, by President Abraham Lincoln; Newspaper Wrappers; Special request Envelopes; Money order system 1864; Free Delivery 1863.

Samuel W. Price, appointed Apr. 5, 1869, by President Grant; Postal cards 1873.

Hubbard H. Milward, appointed Mar. 24, 1876, by President Grant; Special delivery 1885.

Wm. Samuel McChesney, appointed Dec. 23, 1887, by President Cleveland; Rural delivery 1890.

James R. Howard, appointed Mar. 19, 1891, by President Benjamin Harrison.

Wm. Samuel McChesney, appointed Jan. 17, 1894, by President Cleveland.

Fielden Clay Elkin, appointed May 16, 1898, by President McKinley.

Chas. H. Berryman, appointed Aug. 6, 1906, by President Roosevelt.

Thomas L. Walker, appointed Mar. 1907, by President Roosevelt.

Wilbur R. Smith, appointed July 1911, by President Taft; Postal Savings bank 1911; Sunday Closing 1912; Anti clandestine correspondence 1912; Parcel Post 1913.

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HELD OFFICE UNDER TWO PRESIDENTS.



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

With pleasure, General Smith's thousands of graduates of different political affiliations have referred to him, their friend and preceptor, as having held, with enviable record, an honored position under President Taft and President Wilson, as well as under different Governors heretofore referred to.

SERVICE APPRECIATED BY TWO POSTMASTER-GENERALS.

Former Postmaster-General Frank H. Hitchcock wrote Postmaster Smith, thanking him for interest and helpful suggestions in post office affairs.

Postmaster-General Albert S. Burleson, replying to a felicitous letter from General Smith, in taking up his part folio, wrote as follows which makes an appropriate closing for this chapter:

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL
Washington, D. C.

March 13, 1913.

Hon. Wilbur R. Smith,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sir:—

I assure you I appreciate your good wishes. I can appreciate the satisfaction that must be yours in having educated so many young men of our country for their life's work.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely,
A. S. BURLESON.

With this chapter we conclude the interesting and pleasant service assigned us by the committee, in the brief review of the successful career, to date, of General Wilbur R. Smith, one of the useful and honored citizens of the state.

Much interesting matter of "Reminiscences of Forty Years With Fifteen Thousand Students, Their Trials and Triumphs," and matter for other subjects which are expected to form other books have been omitted.

We drop the pen, for others to take up later to record future achievements of Wilbur R. Smith, which we prophesy will be as resplendent as those of the past.