

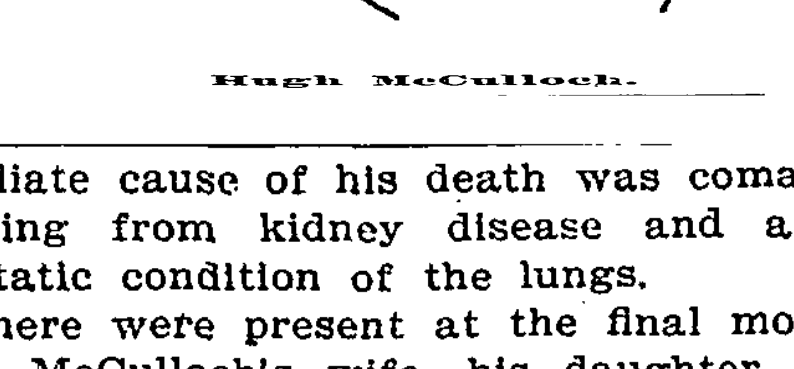
HUGH McCULLOCH IS DEAD

The Ex-Secretary Breathes His Last
on His Maryland Farm.

WAS TWICE HEAD OF THE TREASURY

President Lincoln Promoted Him from
Controller of the Currency—
Distinguished Career as
a Financier.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who had been ill for some time from a complication of diseases attendant upon old age, died early this morning, at his country residence, Holly Hill Farm, in Prince Georges County, Md. Up to within a few hours of his death the condition of the aged financier had apparently improved. His physician to-day said that the im-



Hugh McCulloch.

mediate cause of his death was coma, resulting from kidney disease and a hypostatic condition of the lungs.

There were present at the final moment Mr. McCulloch's wife, his daughter, Mrs. Yale of New-York, and the two sons, Charles and Frederick. Miss Mary McCulloch, who was traveling in Europe when her father's health took such an alarming turn for the worse, and who sailed from Liverpool last week on the Campania, is expected to land at New-York to-morrow.

The funeral exercises will be simple. Services will be held Monday morning at 11 o'clock in Rock Creek Church, and the interment will be in Rock Creek Cemetery. The casket will be borne from the church to the grave by attachés of the McCulloch household.

Hugh McCulloch was born in Kennebunk, Me., Dec. 7, 1808. He was of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Adam McCulloch, came to this country from Dornoch, Scotland, about the year 1765, and settled in Arundel, which afterward became known as Kennebunkport. Mr. McCulloch's father was one of the largest shipowners in all New-England, and was in a fair way to become one of the wealthiest men in that part of the country. The war of 1812, however, came at a critical period in his life, and he suffered serious losses. This afterward interfered with the thoroughness of the young man's education.

Mr. McCulloch received his early schooling in an academy, and was prepared for Bowdoin College, the Alma Mater of Longfellow, Hawthorne, Fessenden, and Franklin Pierce. He entered the college in 1824. In his sophomore year his health became impaired, and this, together with his father's financial losses, caused him to leave college. When he had reached the age of seventeen he began to earn his own living by teaching school. He was thus employed until 1829, when he took up the study of law. He removed in 1832 to Boston, where he completed his legal studies.

Discerning a better opportunity for the exercise of his talents in the West, in June, 1833, he went to Indiana, and began the practice of his profession in Fort Wayne. It was soon discovered that his abilities were those of a financier rather than a lawyer, and the discovery at once diverted him to the business for which he was particularly gifted, and in which he acquired such honorable distinction.

In the autumn of 1835 he was invited to assume the management of a branch of the State Bank of Indiana. In 1836 he had so far displayed his abilities that he was elected a Director of the institution. He continued in that position, and was also cashier and manager of the Fort Wayne branch until 1857. He achieved a marked success and gained a wide reputation by his labors. A new banking concern having been formed, under the title of the State Bank of Indiana, with an authorized capital of \$6,000,000, and twenty branches in different parts of the State, he was unanimously chosen its President. In this capacity he gained a wider reputation than ever before in financial circles. Indeed, his name became known throughout the country, and his ability as a financial manager was generally recognized. The result was that in 1863 Secretary Chase offered to him the position of Controller of the Currency under the national banking law. The position at that time was one of great difficulty and responsibility. In that office Mr. McCulloch acquitted himself with the highest credit.

It is a noteworthy fact that every office which Mr. McCulloch held, from the position of Controller of the Currency, to which he was appointed by Secretary Chase in 1863, to the position he held in Mr. Arthur's Cabinet, came to him unsought. He was in no sense a politician. The intricacies and intrigues of political life held no charm for him. His character, inclinations, his traditions, and environment led him in quite a different direction. Had not the position sought him he would never have entered public life. Not that he was unpatriotic. His public utterances and his whole life disprove any such idea. He was so patriotic, in fact, that, against his wishes, he left his home in Fort Wayne, where he was so thoroughly established in the community and the hearts of the people, to reorganize the new National Currency Bureau. The administration of the State Bank of Indiana, which maintained its credit, and came through the panicky times with flying colors, gained him a national reputation, and Mr. Chase's wisdom in choosing him for the new and important position was favorably commented upon.

His success in this office won him a promotion to the Cabinet, where his wonderful ability had full scope. Mr. McCulloch was the only new member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and took the place of William Pitt Fessenden, who resigned to take his seat in the Senate. In this position Mr. McCulloch followed the advice he had himself given Mr. Fessenden, after he had made a fruitless effort to induce the banks to adopt unity of action. "Administer the department in your own way," he said, "letting consequences take care of themselves; outside advice will embarrass, instead of help you."

William Pitt Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury, signified in March, 1865, his intention of retiring from office. President Lincoln at once turned to Hugh McCulloch to ask him to take the office, to which he was appointed March 7. Mr. McCulloch has described the circumstances of his promotion by Mr. Lincoln, and his own words may be appropriately quoted:

"A day or two after his second inauguration, Mr. Lincoln requested me, by one of his messengers, at some time during the day, which I did in the afternoon. He was alone, and as he took my hand he said: 'I have sent for you, Mr. McCulloch, to let you know that I want you to be my Secretary of the Treasury, and if you do not object to it, I shall send your name to the Senate.' I was taken all aback by this sudden and unexpected announcement. It was an office that I had not aspired to and did not desire. I knew how arduous and difficult the duties of the head of that department were, and a place had been offered me in New-York which it would be greatly for my interest to accept. I hesitated for a moment, and then replied: 'I thank you, Mr. President, heartily for this mark of your confidence, and I would be glad to comply with your wishes if I did not distrust my ability to do what will be required of the Secretary of the Treasury in the existing financial condition of the Government.' 'I will be responsible for that,' said the President; 'I will be responsible for that, and so, I reckon, will consider the matter settled.'"

The next day Mr. McCulloch was unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

The President was shot April 14, and Andrew Johnson reappointed Mr. McCulloch April 15. Mr. McCulloch managed the Treasury Department until 1869, the end of Mr. Johnson's term, and displayed the highest ability throughout. He was desirous of a more speedy return to specie payments than Congress thought advisable at the time, but, while held in check by its action, he endeavored so to shape matters and to keep the finances so completely within the control of the department as to facilitate the object which he had in view whenever

a return to specie payments should become possible. In his political views he was at that time understood to sympathize with President Johnson, but he never made his sentiments on other topics than finance at all prominent.

After Mr. Lincoln's death Mr. McCulloch found his path "steep and craggy." But the same steadfast purpose, the same indifference to everything except what he considered right, made success possible, and even those people whose bitterness to him because of his sympathy with Johnson blinded their judgment were finally forced to admire his conduct of our financial affairs. Mr. McCulloch's report of 1867 won from no less a person than Mr. Gladstone the following tribute in the House of Commons:

"Let us not be ashamed to follow a good example wherever we may find it, or to render a just tribute of admiration to the courage and forethought of the American people, who are at this moment bearing a large burden of taxation, both in its amount and kind, which makes their conduct a marvel, because they believe that the true secret of their future lies in the steady and rapid reduction of their debt. I am sure the prevailing sentiment of the House will be to convey to the American people, to the authorities there, and to the able and enlightened Minister of Finance [Mr. McCulloch] our hearty congratulations and our best wishes, that he may long continue to apply the same vigorous and prudent hand in thus wisely administering the resources of his country."

After retiring to private life at the conclusion of his term of office in 1869, Mr. McCulloch became one of the banking firm of Jay Cooke & McCulloch, London. The house went down in the panic of 1873, and Sept. 22 of that year Mr. McCulloch arrived in New-York. He was President and manager of the American Council of Foreign Bondholders for several years. It was natural that life in London should be agreeable to him, since the prestige of his position at home brought him at once social recognition, and his agreeable personality soon made him many friends. When he had finished his business in London in 1873 he returned to Washington to live, much to the satisfaction of many old friends, for personally Mr. McCulloch was a very lovable man. His appointment to Mr. Arthur's Cabinet in 1884 was, of course, gratifying. It came so spontaneously, and twenty years after was a tribute to his superb administration of the financial affairs of the Nation at a tumultuous time.

Mr. McCulloch was living on his Montgomery County farm, eight miles from Washington, when he was asked a second time to become Secretary of the Treasury. The place is one of great natural beauty, and the life on the farm was very congenial to Mr. McCulloch. His farming was not lucrative, the income barely equaling the output. It was to the farm that President Arthur drove one beautiful October afternoon, through the brilliant woods, to offer to Mr. McCulloch the Treasury portfolio. Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch were seated before a crackling fire in the drawing room, their children and grandchildren about them. Some of the younger ones were singing when the President was announced. "Three generations of happy people made a family picture never to be forgotten," Mr. Arthur said afterward. Mr. McCulloch accepted the office just vacated by the resignation of Walter Q. Gresham, who had resigned to accept the appointment to be United States Circuit Judge to succeed Judge Drummond. He served until the end of President Arthur's term, and surrendered his office to Daniel Manning March 6, 1885.

Mr. Chandler, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. McCulloch, was associated with him in Mr. Arthur's Cabinet. During the excitement which Mr. Johnson's course occasioned Mr. Chandler was as radical and republican as Mr. McCulloch was conciliatory and conservative. There were slight differences at times over the matter of appointments. "Chandler," said Mr. McCulloch one day, "if you had been in South Carolina you would have been as cantankerous a little rebel as any of them." "Doubtless," said Mr. Chandler, "but I would have staid there, and not come to Washington trying to get an appointment under a Republican Administration."

Mr. McCulloch sometimes startled his associates in the Treasury by the boldness of his decisions. One day, toward the close of Gen. Arthur's Administration, Assistant Secretary French and the head of the Customs Division of the Secretary's office came to ask him what they should do about the request of a New-York importer of silks, who asked the Government to compensate him for a bale of goods lost or stolen from the storage warehouse while in Government custody. The Assistant Secretary and his subordinate objected to recommending to Congress payment of the amount claimed. Mr. McCulloch held a decidedly conflicting opinion:

"The Government exercised its power to take this man's goods into possession," he said, "and it should not have taken them if it was not prepared to pay for them if they were lost or stolen while held by the Government. The Custom House is an embarrassment and an impertinence to the business man, and, while it is considered necessary, it should not be permitted to be in addition a means of depriving him of his goods. I think you had better ask the Appropriations Committee to make this man's loss good."

BROOKLYN VETERANS INDIGNANT

Letter Sent to Mayor Schieren Against
Their Sunday Parade.

Col. Alexander S. Bacon, who is interested in the Law Enforcement League of Brooklyn, and has been engaged in fighting the saloons, which were opened on Sunday, yesterday sent this letter to Mayor Schieren:

Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Hon. Charles A. Schieren, Mayor:

My Dear Mr. Schieren: The New-York Sun of yesterday's date contains a statement to the effect that there is to be a kind of naval Grand Army of the Republic parade on Sunday next. This parade will, of course, be a direct violation of Section 276 of the Penal Code. While in perfect sympathy with every effort to do honor to our soldier dead, we cannot view with complacency an attempt to desecrate the Lord's Day by unlawful parades. Would you kindly give the matter such consideration as it warrants? Yours very sincerely,

ALEXANDER S. BACON.

The parades Col. Bacon refers to are those customary to Memorial Sunday, when the veterans decorate the Lincoln Monument, the Beecher Statue, the tombs of the martyrs at Fort Green, and the sailor's graves in the Naval Cemetery, attached to the navy yard.

The veterans are indignant at Col. Bacon's letter, and say it does no credit to a man who has figured in the past as a soldier, patriot, and statesman.

SAID THERE WAS NO BRIDGE JUMPER

Heresay Testimony in "Toronto Red"

Tremaine's Case.

The probable fact that "Toronto Red" Tremaine did not jump from the bridge two weeks ago was made more certain in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, when Michael Houlihan, arrested on the charge of having aided and abetted "Toronto Red" to jump from the bridge, was arraigned before Justice Walsh.

Barney McKenna, the cabman, testified that he drove Houlihan and another man across the bridge, and that while he was going leisurely across the structure he looked back and saw Houlihan struggling in the hands of the bridge police. His cab was empty.

Policeman Hoskins said there was another witness, but he was not present. "He is the boatman who picked a man out of the water under the bridge that morning," said the policeman. "He says that the man went to the bridge in a cab, leaped out of it at Sands Street, and then ran down to the dock and jumped into the water."

"He would be an interesting witness," said Justice Walsh. "I'll adjourn the case until we can hear from him."

Brooklyn Doctor Arrested.

Dr. George R. Hunter, a physician of 153 Hart Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on a warrant obtained by Mrs. Kate Barclay, a peddler's wife, of 777 Myrtle Avenue, who charges him with a serious offense. Justice Harriman, who granted the warrant, admitted Dr. Hunter to bail in \$1,000, and Dr. Edward H. Muncie of 119 Macon Street furnished the security.

Mrs. Barclay first applied to Justice Goetting for a warrant, but it was refused, and she then visited the District Attorney, who said Justice Goetting had acted properly. In the meantime, she applied to Justice Harriman, and secured the arrest of the doctor. Her lawyer dropped the case, as he claimed there was not sufficient corroborative evidence to her charge.

Dr. Hunter denies the allegations charged against him.

Ran Over and Killed a Child.

Charles Hand, six years old, of 432 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, while playing in the Street in front of his home yesterday morning, was knocked down by a horse attached to an express wagon, and both wheels passed over his body. He died almost instantly.

Adolph Rapp, eighteen years old, of 320 Bushwick Avenue, who drove the wagon, was arrested. In the Grove Avenue Police Court, he said that the accident was unavoidable, but recklessness testified that he was driving at reckless speed. He was held to await the action of the Coroner's Jury.