

AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES

(Copyright, 1900, by Seymour Eaton.)

THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STATE CIRCLE DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

IV.—THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING.

(1817-1825.)

BY JESSE MACEY, LL. D.

Disappearance of Partisanship.

The close of the war of 1812, followed as it was by the removal of burdensome restrictions upon trade and the revival of business, inaugurated a period of eight years which has been called the era of good feeling because of the lack of partisan strife which characterized it. Barton as it has seemed to some of our ablest historians, the time is memorable as marking the disappearance of the early political issues and the rise of other questions which were to influence profoundly the future destiny of the republic. Though party conflict was wanting, yet within this brief space may be found the seeds of the young growing plants of all the more important after-party divisions and struggles.

The far-sighted Jefferson had long before predicted that state of political affairs which now ensued. As early as 1802

of union and free government. He contended the view of many distinguished statesmen that free governments cannot exist without parties. That they had always been found in the ancient republics and in England he believed to be due to "certain defects of those governments," rather than to the constitution of human nature; and he was confident "that we have happily avoided those defects in our system." It was one of the avowed objects of his official career "to conciliate the people of this Union with one another and quench the ardor of party spirit."

Development of the Country. Monroe's two administrations covered a period of tranquil and prosperous growth for the country. Happy in their release from the alarms of war and their freedom from the irritation of factional strife, the people gladly devoted themselves to the cultivation of the arts of peace. Population was increasing rapidly. Manufactures in New England were assuming important proportions under the first of the tariff

which, in her judgment, should threaten the security of the new sort of government set up in the Western hemisphere. The view of President Monroe was stated with moderation and dignity. It carried the cordial assent of his own people and commanded the respect of European nations.

The United States Bank.

The establishment of a National bank was a matter which sharply divided parties in Washington's first administration, the debate turning upon opposing views of the Constitution. Jefferson and Hamilton have left carefully stated arguments upon the question—the first from the standpoint of the strict construction of that document, the other from the loose or liberal view of construction. Hamilton's opinion was accepted by Washington, who signed the bill creating the bank in 1791. It remained in successful operation until 1811, when the renewal of its charter was defeated on grounds set forth by Jefferson. But in 1816 a new National bank was created, the measure being favored by Madison, who had strongly opposed the first. This foreshadowed the change in sentiment soon after marked in the Republican party. The Constitutionality of the bank was affirmed by decisions of the Supreme Court in 1819 and in 1824. Through this removed from the original state discussion, the question was still to enter again in a different form into party struggles. Throughout the era of good feeling it was one of the subjects in respect to which leaders of opinion differed and which had to do with the new alignment of parties then in progress.

Internal Improvements.

New York was the leader among the states in introducing a vigorous state policy for the improvement of the means of transportation. The difficulties encountered during the war of 1812 in moving soldiers and stores made manifest the extreme need of such improvement and the successful construction of the great Erie Canal, with the immediate benefits which resulted to the state, turned popular attention to the subject.

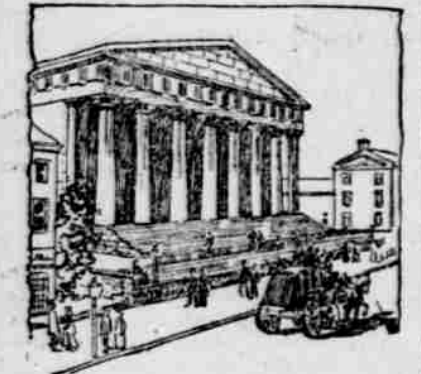
The Constitution had in the beginning granted to each state, with the approval of Congress, the right to levy tonnage duties upon its commerce to be expended for the facilitation of navigation. Each of the original states possessed a seacoast, but there were soon Representatives in Congress from interior states having no coast line to be improved, and their broader views as to internal improvements began to permeate the opinions of the General Government. As early as 1806 a plan for building the great Cumberland turnpike road from the Potomac to the Ohio River at National expense was brought forward, along with a bill for a road across the State of Georgia toward New Orleans. Numerous other bills for similar purposes were introduced, but had nearly all proved abortive. The Constitutionality of such use of Federal funds was constantly called in question, although statements of all parties admitted its desirability.

Stimulated by causes suggested above, popular attention was directed in a very decided manner to the subject of internal improvements during Madison's second



MAP SHOWING THE EXTENT OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

he had repeatedly mentioned in his correspondence his expectation that the mass of the Federalist party would adopt Republican principles and join the Republican party—with the exception, always, of the Federalist leaders, whom he believed to be monarchists at heart and wholly incorrigible. He also clearly foresaw that when this should take place division within the Republican party itself was certain to follow. Writing in May, 1802, he says: "We shall now be so strong that we shall certainly split again, for freedom thinking differently, and speaking and acting as they think, will form into classes of sentiment. But it must be under another



The Old United States Bank.

name. That of Federalism is become so odious that no party can rise under it."

During the era of good feeling the Federalist party, utterly discredited and demoralized, did indeed disappear not only from National politics, but from state politics as well, though in a few states it controlled state elections until after 1820 years after it was quite dead as a National party.

Changes in the Republican Party.

This absorption of Federalism was attended by the appearance of a more liberal form of democratic doctrine in the old Democratic-Republican party. The practical experience which had arisen during the years of Republican domination had led the party chiefs to acts inconsistent with that strict construction of the Constitution which was theoretically their fundamental basis of party union. Such was the purchase of Louisiana in 1803 and the embargo act of 1807, with other measures believed to be necessitated by the unflinching conduct of foreign nations. Such also were the tariff of 1816 and the revival of the National bank—a purely Federalist scheme in its origin and strongly opposed by Jefferson as unconstitutional. A young Republicanism grew up with Henry Clay as its natural leader, but embracing many former Federalists. It appropriated certain of the Federalist doctrine and incorporated them into that modified democracy which was the outgrowth of practical experience.

Jefferson's political sagacity was able to penetrate the veil of deceptive harmony which delighted the popular mind. From his retirement at Monticello he wrote to Gallatin in October, 1822:

"The same parties exist now as ever did. No longer, indeed, under the name of Republicans and Federalists. The latter name was extinguished in the battle of Orleans. Those who held it, finding monarchism a desperate wish in this country, are rallying to what they deem the next best point, a consolidated government. Although this is not avowed—as that of monarchism, you know, was—it is existing decidedly, and is the true key to many of the debates in Congress, wherein you see many calling themselves Republicans preaching the rank doctrine of the old Federalists."

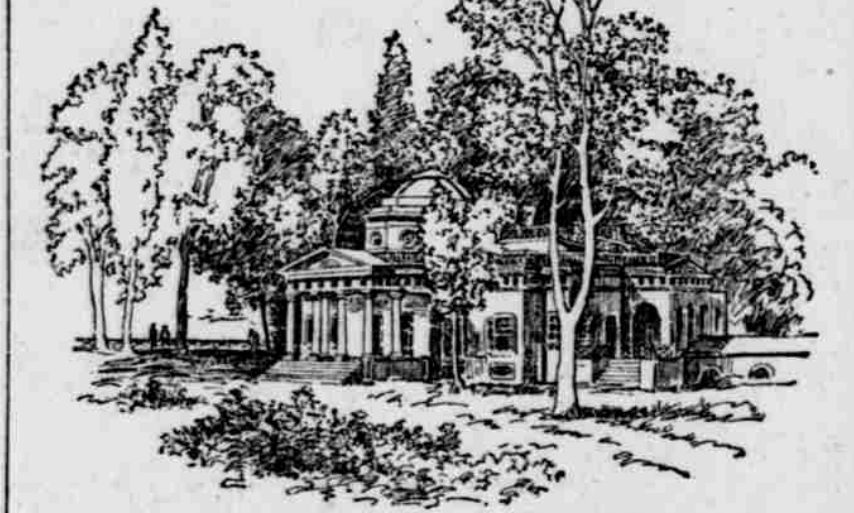
President Monroe. James Monroe, of Virginia, who had been an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency in 1808, succeeded to that office in 1817. He had been for years the leading member of Madison's cabinet. His large experience in practical administration and wide acquaintance with public affairs in both hemispheres, combined with a strength of character and dignity of manner, commanded for him the respect and confidence of the whole people. His qualities were solid rather than brilliant. Less conservative than Madison, he was still not extreme in his views, though

acts designed to favor the production of textile goods. Already a strong movement of population westward had set in, greatly accelerated by the increased use of steamboats upon inland waters, which not only made travel easier, but gave access to market for the agricultural products of the new lands. New states sought admission into the Union. Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine and Missouri were all admitted during Monroe's term of office. The last was accompanied by the Missouri compromise, of which we were to hear much in after years.

The New National Spirit.

Not until the peace with England after the war of 1812 was there a general feeling that a real and permanent independence of the mother country had been secured. Then at last the United States began to realize their nationality. A wave of fervid patriotism directed to the National Government as such swept over the land, carrying away for the time even Calhoun, the great apostle of states' rights. State lines faded away. As never before the people felt themselves a nation. Signs of the new spirit were seen in the system of internal improvements undertaken at the National cost, in certain decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which established the supremacy of that court over state judgments in Federal questions, and in the re-establishment of the National bank.

The tide of foreign immigration which now began to flow contributed to strengthen the National spirit in the Northern states, to which it was almost wholly confined. How profoundly this was to affect public feeling was not at first perceived, but as years passed and the sectional rift between North and South grew wider the influence of the continued and ever more copious influx of foreign population into the Northern states became clear. To a foreign immigrant accustomed to centralized government, the country to which he came was one. Of the separate states as such he knew little and for them cared less. The immigration of these early years was rapidly absorbed into the native population and



MONTICELLO, THE HOME OF JEFFERSON.

worked in a single generation a vast effect upon the National sentiment, except in the South, where, wanting such nationalizing aid, the doctrine of "states' rights" grew to inordinate and fatal proportions.

The promulgation of the famous "Monroe doctrine" in the President's message of 1823 further contributed something to the fostering of the National spirit. It indicated the entrance into the family of nations of a new member who might, upon occasion, choose to share in the deliberations of the powers and to oppose action

term. A bill appropriating money "for constructing roads and canals and improving the navigation of water courses" passed both Houses of Congress in 1817, but was vetoed by the President as exceeding the Constitutional powers of Congress. It had been warmly supported by Clay and Calhoun. President Monroe vetoed the bill, but in his first annual message, but his opinions underwent some modification in the course of a few years.



James Monroe.

for in 1827 he declared that Congress had power to expend public funds at its discretion, being bound, however, to choose such objects as should be of general utility. Rightly he held that it was "not the province of the President to sit in his judgment upon its selections." Still, an amendment to the Constitution was in his opinion needed before Congress could enter upon a general system of internal improvements. The policy to which Monroe now seemed committed was warmly approved by his successor, John Quincy Adams. Adams followed in quick succession for carrying it into practical operation. The newer states eagerly accepted the assistance of the National Government in meeting their pressing need and as only justly offsetting the favor already rendered to the Atlantic states by the public expenditures upon coasts and harbors. As out of the chaos of the period the issues of coming battles slowly shaped themselves the question of the Constitutionality of Federal appropriations for internal improvements became a clearly marked divisive element.

Webster defines crime as follows: "1. Any violation of law, either divine or human. 2. Any aggravated offense against morality or the public welfare; any outrage or great wrong. 3. Any great wickedness or sin; iniquity; that which occasions crime." He defines vice as a synonym of crime; that is, an identical, interchangeable.

We may logically say, therefore, that Intemperance is both vice and a crime, because it is a violation of the divine law, which, in her judgment, should threaten the security of the new sort of government set up in the Western hemisphere. The view of President Monroe was stated with moderation and dignity. It carried the cordial assent of his own people and commanded the respect of European nations.

Webster defines crime as follows: "1. Any violation of law, either divine or human. 2. Any aggravated offense against morality or the public welfare; any outrage or great wrong. 3. Any great wickedness or sin; iniquity; that which occasions crime." He defines vice as a synonym of crime; that is, an identical, interchangeable.



John C. Calhoun.

more positively democratic. He regarded himself as the head of the Nation, not of a party. Indeed, unlike Jefferson and Adams, he seems to have looked for the final and permanent disappearance of parties and the fusion of the whole people in a single-hearted devotion to the "principles

CULLISON & CO.
Board of Trade and Stock Exchange Brokers.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

LIVE STOCK

CAPE NOME

The Iron Steamship "Willamette," 3000 Tons
WILL SAIL FROM SEATTLE FOR

Cape Nome, June 1

The Willamette is especially adapted for carrying livestock, her spacious decks afford ample room for feeding, watering and attention. Being a staunch vessel, low rates of marine insurance are assured. Sails direct to Cape Nome without stop. Ample and safe lighters for landing have been provided. For rates and space apply at once to

Telephone 229.

N. POSTON, 249 Washington St.

CAPE NOME

S. S. GEO. W. ELDER, S. S. NOME CITY
S. S. DESPATCH

The above first-class steamers will sail every 10 days during the season for Cape Nome, York and St. Michael and Yukon river points.

First Sailing, May 15.

FOR RATES AND INFORMATION APPLY TO
CALIFORNIA & OREGON COAST S. S. CO.

F. P. BAUMGARTNER, 253 Washington St.
W. A. MITCHELL & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

THE NEW PALATIAL STEEL STEAMSHIP
"Senator" will sail from San Francisco, May 14, Seattle, May 19. Subsequent trips will be from Seattle direct, namely: June 21, July 21 and August 20.

The "Senator" has a capacity of 2000 tons. Her second cabin and stowage accommodations are superior to the first-class accommodations of most of the steamers advertised for Nome. The Pacific Coast Steamship Co. has been running its steamer to Alaska—winter and summer—for 25 years, and is the pioneer Pacific Coast line. Seattle freight and passenger rates apply from Portland to GOSWELL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, 10 Market, San Francisco, or N. POSTON, Agent, 249 Washington St., Portland, Or.

"Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, for at the last it bleeth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

Secondly, Intemperance is a crime because it is an "aggravated offense against morality and the public welfare." Third, it is a crime because it is a "great wickedness and sin"; fourth, Intemperance is "that which occasions crime."

In 1898 there were in this country 10,000 murders, and nearly every one of these was committed by a rum maniac. We maintain, therefore, that if Intemperance is a crime, how much greater is the crime of a city, a state or nation giving license to the saloon to go into the business of manufacturing drunkards, to turn them loose upon their homes and society, to commit all kinds of crimes upon the helpless and the weak? I say that the crime of the Nation is the fact that we have gone in league with the liquor traffic of this country in the creation of poverty, suffering, crime and sorrow. The rum maniac is the friend of fraud, the brother of blood, the sister of shame, the mother of murder, the father of falsehood and the offspring of perdition. It crowds our asylums, populates our penitentiaries, fills our almshouses, crams our jails and corrupts our courts. It mocks manhood, rails at religion, is merciless to motherhood, curses childhood, turns the best of men into an octopus of death, clutches at the heart of the Nation.

The editor says: "An open saloon is not an ideal place of resort, but a covert refuge for the criminal in every prohibition state, is far worse." He further says: "Does the history of prohibition, where in the extreme East it has existed nearly 50 years, warrant the conclusion that it is salutary, morally remunerative means to the end of increased public sobriety?"

I reply, yes, most emphatically. Maine has found the law most conducive to public morality, and a measure of great economical benefit as well. You will not find a statesman of prominence in Maine who will deny that prohibition has been a grand blessing to every citizen of that state. Today Maine through her statements, has more influence in the Nation than almost any other state, and it is largely due to the fact that her people have been under the curse of the liquor traffic. She has been developing a stalwart manhood, following intellectual pursuits, and building a grand Christian citizenship.

I have just had a conversation with a young lady from Ottawa, Kan., a city of 8000 or 10,000 people. I asked, "How is prohibition in Ottawa?" She replied: "A great success. We haven't a saloon in Ottawa. Hundreds of our young people never saw a drunken man. Our young people attend church, and know nothing about the fearful temptations of the saloon. True, there have been some underground places where liquor is sold, but it is very difficult to find them, and our young men know it is a dreadful disgrace to be caught in such places, and hence, for the most part, they stay away. There in Ottawa we hunt down the liquor-seller as we would any other criminal, and punish him, and we punish the man also who is found drunk."

One such testimony is worth columns of editorials on the other side of the question. For the further information, don't fail to read the report of the President of the central committee of the Prohibition party, tonight at 8 o'clock at A. O. U. W. Hall.

Religion in the Philippines.

Bishop Potter, in the review of his survey of the religious situation in the Philippines, does not think that there is much opportunity for Protestant missionary work there. The Catholics have the field, and in his opinion, they are likely to

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDINE" This Great Vegetable... The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because 100 per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. COUPIDINE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 500 testimonials. A written guarantee given and now returned if it does not effect a permanent cure. \$1.00 a box for 50¢. Address: RAY PALMER, P. O. Box 278, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by Aldrich Pharmacy, Sixth and Washington streets, Portland, Or.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

O.R.&N.

Union Depot, Sixth and J Streets.

TWO TRAINS DAILY
FOR ALL PORTS EAST

"FAST MAIL AND PORTLAND - COLUMBIA SPECIAL ROUTE."

Leaves for the East via Spokane daily at 3:45 P. M. Arrives at 8:00 A. M.
Leaves for the East via Portland and Huntington daily at 8:00 P. M. Arrives via Huntington and Portland at 6:45 P. M.
THROUGH FULFILLMENT AND TOURIST SLEEPERS.

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE.

OCEAN DIVISION—Steamships sail from Astoria dock at 8:00 P. M. Leave Portland-Columbia, Monday, April 2; Tuesday, April 3; Wednesday, April 4; Thursday, April 5; Friday, April 6; Saturday, April 7; Sunday, April 8; Monday, April 9; Tuesday, April 10; Wednesday, April 11; Thursday, April 12; Friday, April 13; Saturday, April 14; Sunday, April 15; Monday, April 16; Tuesday, April 17; Wednesday, April 18; Thursday, April 19; Friday, April 20; Saturday, April 21; Sunday, April 22; Monday, April 23; Tuesday, April 24; Wednesday, April 25; Thursday, April 26; Friday, April 27; Saturday, April 28; Sunday, April 29; Monday, April 30; Tuesday, May 1; Wednesday, May 2; Thursday, May 3; Friday, May 4; Saturday, May 5; Sunday, May 6; Monday, May 7; Tuesday, May 8; Wednesday, May 9; Thursday, May 10; Friday, May 11; Saturday, May 12; Sunday, May 13; Monday, May 14; Tuesday, May 15; Wednesday, May 16; Thursday, May 17; Friday, May 18; Saturday, May 19; Sunday, May 20; Monday, May 21; Tuesday, May 22; Wednesday, May 23; Thursday, May 24; Friday, May 25; Saturday, May 26; Sunday, May 27; Monday, May 28; Tuesday, May 29; Wednesday, May 30; Thursday, May 31; Friday, June 1; Saturday, June 2; Sunday, June 3; Monday, June 4; Tuesday, June 5; Wednesday, June 6; Thursday, June 7; Friday, June 8; Saturday, June 9; Sunday, June 10; Monday, June 11; Tuesday, June 12; Wednesday, June 13; Thursday, June 14; Friday, June 15; Saturday, June 16; Sunday, June 17; Monday, June 18; Tuesday, June 19; Wednesday, June 20; Thursday, June 21; Friday, June 22; Saturday, June 23; Sunday, June 24; Monday, June 25; Tuesday, June 26; Wednesday, June 27; Thursday, June 28; Friday, June 29; Saturday, June 30; Sunday, July 1; Monday, July 2; Tuesday, July 3; Wednesday, July 4; Thursday, July 5; Friday, July 6; Saturday, July 7; Sunday, July 8; Monday, July 9; Tuesday, July 10; Wednesday, July 11; Thursday, July 12; Friday, July 13; Saturday, July 14; Sunday, July 15; Monday, July 16; Tuesday, July 17; Wednesday, July 18; Thursday, July 19; Friday, July 20; Saturday, July 21; Sunday, July 22; Monday, July 23; Tuesday, July 24; Wednesday, July 25; Thursday, July 26; Friday, July 27; Saturday, July 28; Sunday, July 29; Monday, July 30; Tuesday, July 31; Wednesday, August 1; Thursday, August 2; Friday, August 3; Saturday, August 4; Sunday, August 5; Monday, August 6; Tuesday, August 7; Wednesday, August 8; Thursday, August 9; Friday, August 10; Saturday, August 11; Sunday, August 12; Monday, August 13; Tuesday, August 14; Wednesday, August 15; Thursday, August 16; Friday, August 17; Saturday, August 18; Sunday, August 19; Monday, August 20; Tuesday, August 21; Wednesday, August 22; Thursday, August 23; Friday, August 24; Saturday, August 25; Sunday, August 26; Monday, August 27; Tuesday, August 28; Wednesday, August 29; Thursday, August 30; Friday, August 31; Saturday, September 1; Sunday, September 2; Monday, September 3; Tuesday, September 4; Wednesday, September 5; Thursday, September 6; Friday, September 7; Saturday, September 8; Sunday, September 9; Monday, September 10; Tuesday, September 11; Wednesday, September 12; Thursday, September 13; Friday, September 14; Saturday, September 15; Sunday, September 16; Monday, September 17; Tuesday, September 18; Wednesday, September 19; Thursday, September 20; Friday, September 21; Saturday, September 22; Sunday, September 23; Monday, September 24; Tuesday, September 25; Wednesday, September 26; Thursday, September 27; Friday, September 28; Saturday, September 29; Sunday, September 30; Monday, October 1; Tuesday, October 2; Wednesday, October 3; Thursday, October 4; Friday, October 5; Saturday, October 6; Sunday, October 7; Monday, October 8; Tuesday, October 9; Wednesday, October 10; Thursday, October 11; Friday, October 12; Saturday, October 13; Sunday, October 14; Monday, October 15; Tuesday, October 16; Wednesday, October 17; Thursday, October 18; Friday, October 19; Saturday, October 20; Sunday, October 21; Monday, October 22; Tuesday, October 23; Wednesday, October 24; Thursday, October 25; Friday, October 26; Saturday, October 27; Sunday, October 28; Monday, October 29; Tuesday, October 30; Wednesday, October 31; Thursday, November 1; Friday, November 2; Saturday, November 3; Sunday, November 4; Monday, November 5; Tuesday, November 6; Wednesday, November 7; Thursday, November 8; Friday, November 9; Saturday, November 10; Sunday, November 11; Monday, November 12; Tuesday, November 13; Wednesday, November 14; Thursday, November 15; Friday, November 16; Saturday, November 17; Sunday, November 18; Monday, November 19; Tuesday, November 20; Wednesday, November 21; Thursday, November 22; Friday, November 23; Saturday, November 24; Sunday, November 25; Monday, November 26; Tuesday, November 27; Wednesday, November 28; Thursday, November 29; Friday, November 30; Saturday, December 1; Sunday, December 2; Monday, December 3; Tuesday, December 4; Wednesday, December 5; Thursday, December 6; Friday, December 7; Saturday, December 8; Sunday, December 9; Monday, December 10; Tuesday, December 11; Wednesday, December 12; Thursday, December 13; Friday, December 14; Saturday, December 15; Sunday, December 16; Monday, December 17; Tuesday, December 18; Wednesday, December 19; Thursday, December 20; Friday, December 21; Saturday, December 22; Sunday, December 23; Monday, December 24; Tuesday, December 25; Wednesday, December 26; Thursday, December 27; Friday, December 28; Saturday, December 29; Sunday, December 30; Monday, December 31; Tuesday, January 1; Wednesday, January 2; Thursday, January 3; Friday, January 4; Saturday, January 5; Sunday, January 6; Monday, January 7; Tuesday, January 8; Wednesday, January 9; Thursday, January 10; Friday, January 11; Saturday, January 12; Sunday, January 13; Monday, January 14; Tuesday, January 15; Wednesday, January 16; Thursday, January 17; Friday, January 18; Saturday, January 19; Sunday, January 20; Monday, January 21; Tuesday, January 22; Wednesday, January 23; Thursday, January 24; Friday, January 25; Saturday, January 26; Sunday, January 27; Monday, January 28; Tuesday, January 29; Wednesday, January 30; Thursday, January 31; Friday, February 1; Saturday, February 2; Sunday, February 3; Monday, February 4; Tuesday, February 5; Wednesday, February 6; Thursday, February 7; Friday, February 8; Saturday, February 9; Sunday, February 10; Monday, February 11; Tuesday, February 12; Wednesday, February 13; Thursday, February 14; Friday, February 15; Saturday, February 16; Sunday, February 17; Monday, February 18; Tuesday, February 19; Wednesday, February 20; Thursday, February 21; Friday, February 22; Saturday, February 23; Sunday, February 24; Monday, February 25; Tuesday, February 26; Wednesday, February 27; Thursday, February 28; Friday, February 29; Saturday, March 1; Sunday, March 2; Monday, March 3; Tuesday, March 4; Wednesday, March 5; Thursday, March 6; Friday, March 7; Saturday, March 8; Sunday, March 9; Monday, March 10; Tuesday, March 11; Wednesday, March 12; Thursday, March 13; Friday, March 14; Saturday, March 15; Sunday, March 16; Monday, March 17; Tuesday, March 18; Wednesday, March 19; Thursday, March 20; Friday, March 21; Saturday, March 22; Sunday, March 23; Monday, March 24; Tuesday, March 25; Wednesday, March 26; Thursday, March 27; Friday, March 28; Saturday, March 29; Sunday, March 30; Monday, March 31; Tuesday, April 1; Wednesday, April 2; Thursday, April 3; Friday, April 4; Saturday, April 5; Sunday, April 6; Monday, April 7; Tuesday, April 8; Wednesday, April 9; Thursday, April 10; Friday, April 11; Saturday, April 12; Sunday, April 13; Monday, April 14; Tuesday, April 15; Wednesday, April 16; Thursday, April 17; Friday, April 18; Saturday, April 19; Sunday, April 20; Monday, April 21; Tuesday, April 22; Wednesday, April 23; Thursday, April 24; Friday, April 25; Saturday, April 26; Sunday, April 27; Monday, April 28; Tuesday, April 29; Wednesday, April 30; Thursday, May 1; Friday, May 2; Saturday, May 3; Sunday, May 4; Monday, May 5; Tuesday, May 6; Wednesday, May 7; Thursday, May 8; Friday, May 9; Saturday, May 10; Sunday, May 11; Monday, May 12; Tuesday, May 13; Wednesday, May 14; Thursday, May 15; Friday, May 16; Saturday, May 17; Sunday, May 18; Monday, May 19; Tuesday, May 20; Wednesday, May 21; Thursday, May 22; Friday, May 23; Saturday, May 24; Sunday, May 25; Monday, May 26; Tuesday, May 27; Wednesday, May 28; Thursday, May 29; Friday, May 30; Saturday, May 31; Sunday, June 1; Monday, June 2; Tuesday, June 3; Wednesday, June 4; Thursday, June 5; Friday, June 6; Saturday, June 7; Sunday, June 8; Monday, June 9; Tuesday, June 10; Wednesday, June 11; Thursday, June 12; Friday, June 13; Saturday, June 14; Sunday, June 15; Monday, June 16; Tuesday, June 17; Wednesday, June 18; Thursday, June 19; Friday, June 20; Saturday, June 21; Sunday, June 22; Monday, June 23; Tuesday, June 24; Wednesday, June 25; Thursday, June 26; Friday, June 27; Saturday, June 28; Sunday, June 29; Monday, June 30; Tuesday, July 1; Wednesday, July 2; Thursday, July 3; Friday, July 4; Saturday, July 5; Sunday, July 6; Monday, July 7; Tuesday, July 8; Wednesday, July 9; Thursday, July 10; Friday, July 11; Saturday, July 12; Sunday, July 13; Monday, July 14; Tuesday, July 15; Wednesday, July 16; Thursday, July 17; Friday, July 18; Saturday, July 19; Sunday, July 20; Monday, July 21; Tuesday, July 22; Wednesday, July 23; Thursday, July 24; Friday, July 25; Saturday, July 26; Sunday, July 27; Monday, July 28; Tuesday, July 29; Wednesday, July 30; Thursday, July 31; Friday, August 1; Saturday, August 2; Sunday, August 3; Monday, August 4; Tuesday, August 5; Wednesday, August 6; Thursday, August 7; Friday, August 8; Saturday, August 9; Sunday, August 10; Monday, August 11; Tuesday, August 12; Wednesday, August 13; Thursday, August 14; Friday, August 15; Saturday, August 16; Sunday, August 17; Monday, August 18; Tuesday, August 19; Wednesday, August 20; Thursday, August 21; Friday, August 22; Saturday, August 23; Sunday, August 24; Monday, August 25; Tuesday, August 26; Wednesday, August 27; Thursday, August 28; Friday, August 29; Saturday, August 30; Sunday, August 31; Monday, September 1; Tuesday, September 2; Wednesday, September 3; Thursday, September 4; Friday, September 5; Saturday, September 6; Sunday, September 7; Monday, September 8; Tuesday, September 9; Wednesday, September 10; Thursday, September 11; Friday, September 12; Saturday, September 13; Sunday, September 14; Monday, September 15; Tuesday, September 16; Wednesday, September 17; Thursday, September 18; Friday, September 19; Saturday, September 20; Sunday, September 21; Monday, September 22; Tuesday, September 23; Wednesday, September 24; Thursday, September 25; Friday, September 26; Saturday, September 27; Sunday, September 28; Monday, September 29; Tuesday, September 30; Wednesday, October 1; Thursday, October 2; Friday, October 3; Saturday, October 4; Sunday, October 5; Monday, October 6; Tuesday, October 7; Wednesday, October 8; Thursday, October 9; Friday, October 10; Saturday, October 11; Sunday, October 12; Monday, October 13; Tuesday, October 14; Wednesday, October 15; Thursday, October 16; Friday, October 17; Saturday, October 18; Sunday, October 19; Monday, October 20; Tuesday, October 21; Wednesday, October 22; Thursday, October 23; Friday, October 24; Saturday, October 25; Sunday, October 26; Monday, October 27; Tuesday, October 28; Wednesday, October 29; Thursday, October 30; Friday, October 31; Saturday, November 1; Sunday, November 2; Monday, November 3; Tuesday, November 4; Wednesday, November 5; Thursday, November 6; Friday, November 7; Saturday, November 8; Sunday, November 9; Monday, November 10; Tuesday, November 11; Wednesday, November 12; Thursday, November 13; Friday, November 14; Saturday, November 15; Sunday, November 16; Monday, November 17; Tuesday, November 18; Wednesday, November 19; Thursday, November 20; Friday, November 21; Saturday, November 22; Sunday, November 23; Monday, November 24; Tuesday, November 25; Wednesday, November 26; Thursday, November 27; Friday, November 28; Saturday, November 29; Sunday, November 30; Monday, December 1; Tuesday, December 2; Wednesday, December 3; Thursday, December 4; Friday, December 5; Saturday, December 6; Sunday, December 7; Monday, December 8; Tuesday, December 9; Wednesday, December 10; Thursday, December 11; Friday, December 12; Saturday, December 13; Sunday, December 14; Monday, December 15; Tuesday, December 16; Wednesday, December 17; Thursday, December 18; Friday, December 19; Saturday, December 20; Sunday, December 21; Monday, December 22; Tuesday, December 23; Wednesday, December 24; Thursday, December 25; Friday, December 26; Saturday, December 27; Sunday, December 28; Monday, December 29; Tuesday, December 30; Wednesday, December 31; Thursday, January 1; Friday, January 2; Saturday, January 3; Sunday, January 4; Monday, January 5; Tuesday, January 6; Wednesday, January 7; Thursday, January 8; Friday, January 9; Saturday, January 10; Sunday, January 11; Monday, January 12; Tuesday, January 13; Wednesday, January 14; Thursday, January 15; Friday, January 16; Saturday, January 17; Sunday, January 18; Monday, January 19; Tuesday, January 20; Wednesday, January 21; Thursday, January 22; Friday, January 23; Saturday, January 24; Sunday, January 25; Monday, January 26; Tuesday, January 27; Wednesday, January 28; Thursday, January 29; Friday, January 30; Saturday, January 31; Sunday, February 1; Monday, February 2; Tuesday, February 3; Wednesday, February 4; Thursday, February 5; Friday, February 6; Saturday, February 7; Sunday, February 8; Monday, February 9; Tuesday, February 10; Wednesday, February 11; Thursday, February 12; Friday, February 13; Saturday, February 14; Sunday, February 15; Monday, February 16; Tuesday, February 17; Wednesday, February 18; Thursday, February 19; Friday, February 20; Saturday, February 21; Sunday, February 22; Monday, February 23; Tuesday, February 24; Wednesday, February 25; Thursday, February 26; Friday, February 27; Saturday, February 28; Sunday, February 29; Monday, February 30; Tuesday, March 1; Wednesday, March 2; Thursday, March 3; Friday, March 4; Saturday, March 5; Sunday, March 6; Monday, March 7; Tuesday, March 8; Wednesday, March 9; Thursday, March 10; Friday, March 11; Saturday, March 12; Sunday, March 13; Monday, March 14; Tuesday, March 15; Wednesday, March 16; Thursday, March 17; Friday, March 18; Saturday, March 19; Sunday, March 20; Monday, March 21; Tuesday, March 22; Wednesday, March 23; Thursday, March 24; Friday, March 25; Saturday, March 26; Sunday, March 27; Monday, March 28; Tuesday, March 29; Wednesday, March 30; Thursday, March 31; Friday, April 1; Saturday, April 2; Sunday, April 3; Monday, April 4; Tuesday, April 5; Wednesday, April 6; Thursday, April 7; Friday, April 8; Saturday, April 9; Sunday, April 10; Monday, April 11; Tuesday, April 12; Wednesday, April 13; Thursday, April 14; Friday, April 15; Saturday, April 16; Sunday, April 17; Monday, April 18; Tuesday, April 19; Wednesday, April 20; Thursday, April 21; Friday, April 22; Saturday, April 23; Sunday, April 24; Monday, April 25; Tuesday, April