

CHARLOTTE CHRONICLE.

VOL. III.—NO. 341.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CHARLOTTE CHRONICLE.
BY THE
CHARLOTTE CHRONICLE PUBLISHING CO.
EVERY MORNING EXCEPT MONDAY.

Entered at the postoffice at Charlotte, N. C., as second class mail matter.

CASH PRICE, IN ADVANCE:
Daily, one year, \$7.00
Daily, six months, 4.50
Daily, three months, 2.50
Semi-weekly, one year, 1.75
Weekly (double sheet), one year, 1.50

Subscribers wishing their address changed from one postoffice to another, must give the old as well as the new.
For Birth, marriage, death, and funeral notices, \$1.50 each first insertion, and 50 cts each subsequent insertion.
Address all communications to
THE CHRONICLE,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Wednesday, May 1, 1889.

Weather Indications.
The Bureau at Washington predicts for North Carolina, rain; lower temperature, southerly; shifting to westerly winds.

Local Weather Report.
U. S. SIGNAL OFFICE,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., APR. 30, 1889.

Time	Barometer	Temperature	Dew Point	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	State of Sky	State of Weather
7 A. M.	30.12	60	49	SE	1	0.00	fair
9 P. M.	30.08	78	55	SE	8	0.00	fair

Total Precipitation at 8 p. m., 0.01; Maximum Temperature 80; Minimum Temperature 53. Average state of Weather, fair.
BYRON H. BRONSON,
Corporal Sig. Corps.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Here and There.—T. L. Seale & Co. Japanese Tea Pots.—Boyer & Badger, Charlotte Philharmonic Club.—4th page, 4th column.
Secret of the Popularity of Life Assurance. Brem & Co.
Strongest, Safest, Cheapest, Best.—North-western Mutual Life Insurance Co.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

Advertisements inserted under this head, at ten cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement will be counted less than two lines. About six words make a line.

Real Estate for Sale and for Rent.

TO RENT.—Elegant 11-room house; bath room, wash-room, hot and cold water. Apply to WM. TRELOW.

FOR RENT in Greensboro.—One of the best located Hotels in the flourishing city of Greensboro, N. C. Ample room, and well arranged. Rare chance for a hotel man. Address Lock Box 863 Greensboro, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.—Wanted at once. C. M. NOLLEN, Kings Mountain, N. C.

WANTED.—Superintendent of a Cotton Yarn Mill. Apply to J. H. WILSON, Lowell, N. C.

BARGAIN.—Latest Improved Singer Sewing Machine—cheap for cash. Apply to J. H. TOLAR.

LET YOUR PERSONAL want be known through THE CHRONICLE's 10 cent column. It never fails to bring relief.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE: THE CHRONICLE'S advertising columns.

BOARDING HOUSES fill their rooms by advertising in THE CHRONICLE.

JOB PRINTING.

IF YOU WANT FINE JOB WORK GIVE THE CHRONICLE A CALL.

THE CHRONICLE HAS SECURED THE SERVICES OF AN ARTISTIC JOB PRINTER, WHO HAD BEEN FOREMAN FOR TEN YEARS OF ONE OF THE VERY FINEST JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE EAST.

THE BEAUTY AND STYLE OF THE CHRONICLE AS A NEWSPAPER, AND THE BEAUTY AND STYLE OF ITS SET ADVERTISEMENTS, ARE DUE TO THE TASTE AND SKILL OF AN EXPERT FOREMAN.

CHASTE ELEGANCE IS THE GOVERNING PRINCIPLE IN ALL WORK AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICES ARE AS REASONABLE AS CONSISTENT WITH PERFECT TASTE, ADMIRABLE STYLE, AND INCOMPARABLE SKILL.

THE CHRONICLE JOB OFFICE IS NOT IN THE MARKET FOR BOTCHED JOBS AT OUT-THE-PORT PRICES. IT GUARANTEES ALL WORK TO BE DONE PROMPTLY, ACCURATELY, AND ELEGANTLY, AND AT LOW PRICES FOR THE STYLE, MATERIAL, AND QUALITY OF WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL.

BILL, LETTER, AND NOTE HEADS, STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES, AND CARDS, FURNISHED PLAIN OR PRINTED.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION; AND PRICES ARE PLACED AS LOW AS IF CONTRACTS WERE MADE IN PERSON.

REMEMBER THIS:

FOR STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP, THE CHRONICLE JOB OFFICE IS NOT EQUALLED ANYWHERE BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND NEW ORLEANS.

THE CENTENNIAL DAY.

The Great Celebration of the Anniversary in New York City Yesterday.

THE SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.

A CONGREGATION OF DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE AT THE CHAPEL.

HARRISON AND DEPEW SPEAK.

The Greatest Parade that New York City Has Ever Seen.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The earliest streaks of dawn found many people in the streets, and these indeed were fortunate, for in all the range of meteorological chance, a more perfect morning could scarcely have been found. It was too cold, perhaps, for those who shiver in a light wind, but it was a morning to delight the heart of the soldier who has a long tramp before him. The air was exhilarating in the extreme, and the wind was sharp enough to soon put a tinge of bloom on the cheeks of those who faced it.

Many wended their way towards the lower end of the city, more resplendent than ever in the early morning light, with the wind stretching every flag and steamer taut, and slapping their folds as though in jubilation.

THRONGS IN THE STREETS.

As the morning wore along, the crowds in the streets became even greater than they were yesterday, and this time the hurry was even greater, for one and all saw the necessity of reaching points of vantage from which to witness the parade, at the earliest possible moment.

Then the sound of bells calling the people to Thanksgiving services in various churches awakened the people anew to the true solemnity of the occasion. Services were held in all the churches of the city, of every denomination, votive mass being offered up in the Catholic churches, at which special prayers will be held as matter of course.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

The principal services were at St. Paul's Church, in Broadway, where Washington attended on the morning of his inauguration. At 8 o'clock the committee on States escorted the President from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, accompanied by the Chief Justice and the members of the Cabinet, and under the escort of the police, proceeded to Vice-President Morton's residence. The Vice-President entered President Harrison's carriage and the procession moved down to St. Paul's.

As the President stepped from the carriage, followed by the Vice President and Mr. Hamilton, a committee of the Trinity party stepped from the gateway and escorted the party to the west entrance, where the rector of Trinity, Rev. Dr. Dix, was waiting to escort the President to the old Washington pew. The Thanksgiving services at St. Paul's were carried out strictly according to programme, being conducted by Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.

Prior to their being begun, a great crowd began to assemble on the east side of Broadway, extending, as early as eight o'clock, from below Twelfth street to the postoffice. The windows and roofs of the buildings on Park Row and Broadway were thronged with people. With the exception of those people who had tickets or passes of some kind, Vesey street, from Broadway to Church street, was kept clear. At exactly 8:30 o'clock, the President arrived at the Vesey street gate to the chapel. The crowd in the vicinity of St. Paul's seemed to be impressed with the religious order of exercises within the edifice, for it was the most orderly crowd of any that have assembled thus far in the celebration.

OTHER DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE.

During the service, the new British Minister to the United States occupied a seat in the pew allotted to the diplomatic corps. The Spanish Minister sat near him. The Cleveland sat in a front row on the right of the middle aisle. William M. Evarts occupied a seat in the same pew. The President and Vice-President, whom eager eyes sought in one of the front pews, occupied a large pew midway up, on the side aisle, under the south gallery. Governor Hill sat in a corresponding position on the north side. Most of the Cabinet officers were allotted seats at the head of the centre aisle. Ex-President Hayes sat beside Mr. Cleveland.

At the close of the service, the doors leading out on the west porch were thrown open, and distinguished congregation which had entered at the Broadway entrance, passed out this way under a canopy which had been stretched to the Vesey street gate. The guests took the carriages assigned them, according to the arranged programme, and moved along short paces at the time until the entire body were seated in the carriages. Broadway down to Pine street was kept clear, though walks, stoops, windows and house-tops were thronged. The procession was headed by a company of mounted police. The procession turned into Pine street and proceeded to the Pine street entrance of the Sub Treasury building. The Treasury side of the walk was kept clear for nearly a block, and the carriages being drawn up by a curb the entire distance, a large part of the occupants were enabled to alight at once. They proceeded through the corridor of the Sub Treasury building, and out to the stand.

THE LITERARY EXERCISES.

Orations by Dr. Depew, and Remarks by President Harrison.
NEW YORK, April 30.—The Sub-Treasury steps, the scene of the literary ex-

ercises, were the mecca of thousands from an early hour. At nine o'clock it was almost impossible to pass through the streets for a quarter of a mile around, while in the immediate neighborhood of the Sub-Treasury, sight-seers were packed like the traditional sheep. The stand itself was one mass of bright color, and prior to the arrival of the Presidential party, the various bands stationed in the neighborhood evolved stirring strains for the edification of the waiting thousands.

On the stand proper, the people fortunate enough to possess the necessary tickets of admission were packed almost as solidly as they were in the street below.

As soon as the Presidential party reached the platform, a shout of applause rose from the assembled crowd. Archbishop Corrigan, wearing his scarlet robes, was on the platform when the party arrived. He was introduced to the President, Vice-President, Governor Hill, Mayor Grant, Dr. Storrs and others.

DR. STORRS OFFERS PRAYER.

Hamilton Fish, Sr., opened the exercises by introducing Eldridge T. Gerry as chairman. Mr. Gerry introduced Rev. Richard F. Storrs who delivered an invocation in a very clear voice.

JOHN G. WHITTIER'S POEM.

Clarence W. Cowen, secretary of the Centennial committee, was next introduced. He read John G. Whittier's poem composed for the occasion. It is entitled "The Vow of Washington," and concludes as follows:

Our first and best!—his ashes lie
Beneath his own Virginia sky,
Forgive, forget, O true and just above,
The altar that swept above thy sacred grave!

FOR, EVER IN THE AWFUL STRIFE.

And dark hours of the nation's life,
Through the fierce tumult pierced his warn-
Their father's voice his erring children heard!

THE CHANGE FOR WHICH HE PRAYED AND SOUGHT.

In this sharp agony was wrought;
No partial interests draws its alien line
Twixt North and South, the cypress and the pine!

ONE PEOPLE NOW, ALL DOUBT BEYOND.

His name shall be our Union-bond;
We lift our hands to Heaven, and here and
Take on our lips the old Centennial vow.

FOR RITE AND TRUST MUST BE OURS;

Choose and chosen both are powers
Equal in service as in right; the claim
Of Duty rests on each and all the same.

Then let the sovereign millions, where
Our banner floats in sun and air,
From the warm palm-lands to Alaska's
cold,
Repeat with us this pledge a century old!

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S ORATION.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, orator of the day, was next introduced. He received a hearty greeting, and when this had subsided, he began as follows:

We celebrate today the Centenary of our Nationally. One hundred years ago the United States began their existence. The powers of government were assumed by the people of the republic, and they became the sole source of authority. The solemn ceremony of the first inauguration, the reverent oath of Washington, the acclaim of the multitude greeting their President, marked the most unique event of modern times in the development of free institutions. The occasion was not an accident, but a result. It was the culmination of the working out by mighty forces through many centuries of the problem of self-government.

EUROPE CONTRASTED WITH AMERICA.

After an eloquent historical review, Mr. Depew ceased his address as follows:

The flower of the youth of the nations of Continental Europe are conscripted from productive industries and drilling in camps. Vast armies stand in battle array along the frontiers, and a Kaiser's whim or a Minister's mistake may precipitate the most destructive war of modern times. Both Monarchical and Republican governments are seeking safety in the repression and suppression of opposition and criticism. The volcanic forces of Democratic aspiration and socialistic revolt are rapidly increasing and threaten peace and security. We turn from these gathering storms to the British Isles and find their people in the throes of a political crisis involving the form and substance of their government, and their statesmen far from confident that the enfranchised and unprepared masses will wisely use their power.

But for us no army exhausts our resources or consumes our youth. Our navy must needs increase in order that the protecting flag may follow the expanding commerce, which is to compete in all the markets of the world. The sun of our destiny is still rising, and its rays illumine vast territories as yet unoccupied and developed, and which are to be the happy homes of millions of people. The questions which affect our government and the expansion or limitation of the authority of the Federal Constitution are so completely settled, and so unanimously approved, that our political divisions produce only the healthy antagonism of parties which is necessary for the preservation of liberty. Our institutions furnish the full equipment of shield and spear for the battles of freedom, and absolute protection against every danger which threatens the welfare of the people, will always be found in the intelligence which appreciates their value, and the courage and morality with which their powers are exercised. The spirit of Washington fills the executive office. Presidents may not rise to the full measure of his greatness, but they must not fall below his standard of public duty and obligation. His life and character, conscientiously studied and thoroughly understood by coming generations, will be for them a liberal education for private life and public station, for citizenship and patriotism. With their inspiring past and splendid present, the people of these United States, heirs of a hundred years marvelously rich in all which adds to the glory and greatness of a nation, with an abiding trust in the stability and elasticity of their Constitution, and an abounding faith in themselves, hail the coming century with hope and joy.

A SPEECH BY PRESIDENT HARRISON.

In the midst of the enthusiastic cheering that followed Mr. Depew's stirring

down, Elbridge T. Gerry arose and said: "The President of the United States will now address you."

President Harrison then arose from his seat, placed his hat on a chair in which he had been sitting and advanced to the front of the platform. This was the signal for a grand outburst of cheers. Dozens of cameras were pointed at him from surrounding house-tops, and he stood still for a moment, unconsciously giving the photographers an excellent opportunity.

He began to speak, however, before the cheering died away, and it was impossible for any one to hear his first few words. He spoke as follows: "These proceedings are of a very exacting character, and make it quite impossible that I should deliver an address on this occasion. At an early date I notified your committee that the programme must not contain an address by me. The selection of

MR. DEPEW AS ORATOR

on this occasion made further speech not only difficult, but superfluous. He met the demand of the occasion on his own high level. He has brought before us incidents of the ceremonies of the great inauguration of Washington. We seem to be a part of the admiring and almost adoring throng that filled these streets an hundred years ago to greet the always

INSPIRING PRESENCE OF WASHINGTON.

He teaches us today this great lesson, that those who would associate their names with events that shall outlive a century can only do so by the highest consecration to duty. He was like a Captain who goes to sea and throws overboard his cargo of rags that he may gain safety and deliverance for his imperilled fellow man.

Washington seemed to come to the discharge of the duties of his high office impressed with a great sense of his unfamiliarity with the position newly thrust upon him, modestly doubtful of his own ability, but trusting implicitly in his helpfulness of that God which rules the world, a President in the conduct of nations and has power to contract human events. We have made marvellous progress in material events since then, but the stately and enduring shaft we have built at the national Capitol at Washington symbolizes the fact that he is still the first American citizen.

The remarks of the President were frequently interrupted with cheers, and when he sat down, the air was rent with the applause of the assembled crowd.

CLOSE OF THE LITERARY EXERCISES.

Then came cries for "Morton," but the Vice-President merely responded by rising and bowing to the throng.

Archbishop Corrigan then pronounced a benediction, everyone within hearing standing uncovered. The Archbishop was attired in his pontifical robes, and while sitting, occupied a position before Vice-President Morton and Rev. Dr. Storrs.

Hundreds of ladies in the windows of the Drexel building, and in the windows of other buildings on Wall, Broad and Nassau streets and on the roof of the Assay Office, waved flags and handkerchiefs throughout the exercises, their bright costumes and beaming faces enlivening the scene greatly.

The literary exercises were over at 11:15 o'clock, and the presidential party left the sub treasury in the order it had entered. The crowd of people was kept back from Pine and Nassau streets, while the presidential party entered carriages and started for the reviewing stand at Madison square.

THE GREAT PARADE.

The Principal Feature of the Second Day's Celebration Described.

NEW YORK, April 30.—At an early hour this morning troops of soldiers, veterans, militia men from out of town in smart uniforms, squads of New York State regiments and G. A. R. in vast numbers, began to make their way to their various rendezvous up town to assemble for the parade.

Detachments began marching down town long before the hour appointed for the start, and during the services at St. Paul's chapel, formed in the streets on either side of Broadway in the lower part of the city.

By the time the Presidential party left St. Paul's on their way to the Sub Treasury, most of the troops which took part in the parade were massed about Wall, Pine, Rector and other streets in the vicinity.

THE ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION

was lined with such vast crowds that passage along the streets was impossible. As soon as the literary exercises began at the Sub-Treasury, the word to start was given at 10:35, and the great parade, the principal feature of the second day's celebration of the Washington Centennial began. The route was: From Wall street up Broadway to Waverly Place, through Waverly Place to 5th avenue, up 5th avenue to 14th street, through 14th street to the east side of Union Square, around Union Square to west side to 15th street, 15th street to 5th avenue, 5th avenue to 37th street.

Previous to the start, the G. A. R. had been formed by their grand marshal, Col. Wm. F. Walton, on streets west of 15th street, Broadway, East 17th street, 4th avenue, 14th street, 5th avenue, Waverly Place and Broadway to Duane street.

ON REACHING THAT POINT

THE LINE WAS FORMED in double rank against the west curb of Broadway, the south curb of Waverly Place, the west curb of Fifth avenue, the north curb of 14th street, the west curb of Fourth avenue, the south curb of 17th street, the east curb of Broadway and the south curb of 15th street, the right resting on Fifth avenue, thus forming a solid line of men on one side of the route as far as 17th street.

THE COLUMN MOVED

from the head of Wall street in the following order: Platoon of police in advance of chief marshal; Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., and over 100 aides de camp, among whom were Gen. T. Vincent, U. S. A.; Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A.; Commander J. Duncan Graham, U. S. N.; Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. Horatio C. King, Col. Jonathan L.

Depeyster, Col. Finley Anderson and Col. Wm. C. Church, West Point Cadets, numbering 450, National Guard, Delaware, Gen. Benjamin T. Briggs, commanding, and staff, 750 men.

Pennsylvania—Gov. James A. Beaver, commanding, and staff, 9,000 men.
New Jersey—Gov. Robt. L. Green, commanding, and staff, 3,000 men.

Georgia—Governor John B. Gordon, commanding, and staff; the Governor's personal guard, only 65 men.
Connecticut—Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley, commanding and staff; six hundred men.

Massachusetts—Gov. Oliver Ames, commanding, staff and honorary staff, 1500 men.
Maryland—Gov. E. Jackson, commanding, and staff, 500 men.

South Carolina—Gov. J. P. Richardson, commanding, and staff 850 men.
New Hampshire—Gov. Chas. S. Sawyer, commanding, and staff, 1,000 men.

New York—Gov. David B. Hill, commanding, and staff, the entire natural guard of the State, numbering about 12,000 men.

Virginia—Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding, and staff, separate companies only 500 men.
North Carolina—Gov. Daniel C. Fowle, commanding, and staff, 150 men.

Rhode Island—Gov. Royal C. Taft, commanding, and staff, 450 men.
Vermont—Gov. William P. Dillingham, commanding, and staff, 650 men.
Kentucky—Gov. Simon B. Buckner, commanding, and staff, 540 men.

Ohio—Gov. Joseph Foraker, commanding and staff, 3500 men.
Louisiana—Gov. Francis F. Nichols, commanding and staff, Continental Guards, 400 men.

Mississippi—Gov. Robert Lowry, commanding, and staff, 600 men.
Michigan—Gov. C. G. Luce, commanding, and staff, 400 men.

Florida—Gov. Francis F. Fleming, commanding, and staff, 900 men.
West Virginia—Gov. J. B. Wilson, commanding, and staff, 500 men.

District of Columbia—W. B. Webb, president of the commissioners, Washington Light Infantry and eight separate companies, total 800 men.
Grand Army of the Republic, Commander in Chief William Warner and staff; Deputy Commander in Chief Harrison Clarke in a carriage; Delegates escort of two from each post in the State and 1200 men; Col. Wm. F. Walton, guard marshal, with staff of 50; Adjutant General, Capt. Elm T. Goodridge; Assistant Adjutant General, John G. Symes; Loyal Legion, Lieut. Loyd Farragut in command.

Thirty-five posts from New York city 6,000 men; Brooklyn posts, Marshal Henry W. Knight, 4,000 men, and fifteen posts besides New York and Brooklyn, 1,000 men. There were between 50,000 and 60,000 men in line.

The following Governors who were not at the head of troops from their respective States and Territories also were in line:
They rode in carriages: Alabama, Thomas Seay; Arkansas, James P. Eagle; Colorado, Job A. Cooper; Illinois, Joseph W. Fifer; Indiana, Alvin T. Hovey; Iowa, Wm. Larrabee; Maine, Edwin C. Burleigh; Minnesota, Wm. H. Merriam; Missouri, David A. Francis; Nebraska, John M. Thayer; Oregon, Sylvester Penney; Wisconsin, Wm. Board; And from the Territories: Alaska, Commissioner J. S. Newell; Idaho, Commissioner Fred T. Dubois; New Mexico, Gen. L. Bradford Prince; Washington, Gen. Miles C. Moore; Indian Territory, Gen. Pleasant Porter.

THE MOST IMPRESSIVE FEATURE of the whole day occurred when the literary exercises at the Sub Treasury were over. The Presidential party in eleven carriages, in the order before designated, drove over the route of the procession up to the reviewing stand in Madison square, between two lines of troops drawn up at either curb of the street. The President's carriage was drawn by four horses in silver harness. It had two footmen. The other carriages were drawn by two horses. During the literary exercises the van of the parade, which had started when the exercises began, had marched a long distance up town, but had not reached Madison square.

When Archbishop Corrigan had pronounced the benediction at the Sub Treasury, word was given to some of the marshal's aides, who were in waiting, and they passed along the line, giving the order for each officer to halt his company. In this manner the whole procession was halted from Wall street to the head of the line up town. Then, at the order of the officers, the troops below Duane street divided, part forming a continuous line on the western curb of Broadway, and part forming a line on the eastern curb. Above Duane street, the G. A. R. men were drawn up in line on the western curb, and the regulars and militia made a line opposite the veterans. This order prevailed from Wall street throughout the line of march as far as 17th street, where the head of the procession was resting.

Then between these living walls the President and his party were driven up Broadway to Waverly Place, through Waverly Place to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to 14th street, through East 14th street to the East side of Union Square, along the square to 15th street, through 15th street to Fifth avenue and up Fifth avenue to Madison Square. As the President's carriage passed along through the lines the soldiers saluted and the crowds on the sidewalks, in the windows and on the house-tops cheered themselves hoarse.

After passing through the line of soldiers the President was taken in charge by the committee on arrangements and escorted back to the residence of Vice-President Morton and the greatest parade, in point of significance, that New York has ever seen, was over.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Centennial Generally Observed at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The centennial of the inauguration of constitutional government in the United States was properly observed here today. All business was suspended, the government departments closed, the public school children given holiday, the courts adjourned. It was a gala day.
The streets were alive with people dressed in holiday attire. The weather is very pleasant. The day was also very generally observed in a religious sense. The Presbyterian churches held

a Union meeting over which Rev. Dr. Sunderland presided; in the Catholic churches special thanksgiving masses were said; the Baptist churches held a Union service. Services were held in the various Methodist and other churches and addresses appropriate to the day delivered. There was a large attendance at all the churches.

THE DAY IN RICHMOND.

Services in Old St. John's—A Fatal Accident.
RICHMOND, Va., April 30.—The centennial was observed here today as a general holiday. Banks and public offices, State and federal, were all closed, and during the greater part of the day business was entirely suspended. A great number of flags were flying and appropriate services were held in Old St. John's church, in accordance with the recommendation of Governor Lee.

This evening Floyd Wright, a colored man employed at the Richmond Theatre, went on the roof of the building to take down the flag which had been raised there during the day. While walking in between the roof and ceiling he fell through a hole in the ceiling used to suspend trapeze, etc., to the floor below, a distance of seventy feet. His head was crushed and he sustained a number of other injuries resulting in death in a few minutes.

IN ALEXANDRIA.

Where the Oration to Washington, on His Way to New York, was Begun.
ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 30.—The centennial of Washington's inauguration did not pass without a very general observance in Alexandria, as was fitting, for the oration to Washington on his route to New York, was begun in Alexandria. The centre of observance was at Christ Church, where Washington worshipped, where Rev. Philip Slaughter, D. D. delivered a discourse on Washington's life as a churchman and a townsman. Dr. Slaughter narrated graphically, yet with eloquent words, the relation of the great chief to the city of Alexandria, and closed by the recitation of verses in honor of Washington and Lee. The congregation, rising, at the close sang "America."

Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 30.—The local centennial celebration of Washington to the presidency was fitting and enjoyable. The weather was cloudy and cool. Public and private buildings throughout Allegheny City and Pittsburg were patriotically draped, and business of all kinds was practically suspended, and the streets were thronged with strangers and citizens in holiday attire. Special religious services were held in nearly every church in both cities.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—In this city there is a general observance of the holiday among the public institutions, banks and exchanges, while not a few of manufacturing establishments are closed down and the hands are enjoying themselves in their several ways.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 30.—Although the Legislature failed to make today a holiday it is being quite extensively observed as such in Boston and neighboring towns.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—The centennial anniversary of Washington's inauguration was celebrated here in a befitting manner.

AN INCIDENT OF THE BALL.

A Reception Tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland.
NEW YORK, April 30.—An odd and interesting feature of the great Centennial ball was the reception tendered to ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, after the departure of President Harrison about midnight.

The Cleverlands had occupied a box near the President during the reception, and the opening quadrille. After the departure of the President and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland came down to the floor to promenade. No sooner did the crowd catch sight of them than they were surrounded with people, as anxious to see Mrs. Cleveland, apparently, as they had been when she was a White House bride.

Some one started the applause. It grew until with a cheer the entire crowd swept down on the Cleverlands, forcing them against the boxes. At this moment some one in an upper box broke a bouquet and showered roses on Mrs. Cleveland's head. The crowd cheered again and again. For quite a time Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland held a reception on the floor of the ball-room as during that time they were the center of attraction.

William H.