State Libarian

The Carolina Banner.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

HENRY T. KING Editor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy, one year, - - $1 50
" " six months, - - 75
" " three months, - 40

Entered at the Postoffice at Tarboro, N. C., as second-class matter.

The Carolina Banner

"THE OLD NORTH STATE FOREVER."

VOL. I NO 17. TARBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1889. 5 Cents Per Copy.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 tim.	2 tim.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 in.
1 in.	75	1 25	2 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
2 in.	1 35	2 00	3 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 in.	1 75	2 25	4 00	7 50	12 00	20 00
4 in.	2 00	3 00	5 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
5 in.	3 00	4 00	7 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
6 in.	3 50	4 50	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
11 in.	5 50	8 00	14 00	25 00	40 00	60 00
22 in.	9 00	12 50	18 00	35 00	55 00	90 00

The wide-embracing arms of civilization are rapidly stretching out to take in the whole world. One of the latest notable illustrations of this is the announcement made the other day that a cable will soon be laid from Bermuda to Halifax. In a short time, therefore, one can no longer get out of the world, so to say, by making a voyage to the Bermudas.

Beauty shows having become stale, baby shows flat and complexions shows unprofitable, Vienna announces a fresh attraction in the form of a grand competitive exhibition of masculine good looks, and bad looks too. Prizes will be awarded in four classes: To the handsomest man; to the most "killing" mustache; to the biggest nose, and to the most impressively bald head. There are already numerous entries in all classes, and a highly successful show is expected. Perhaps there is nothing new under the sun; but Vienna is "crowding the mourners," at any rate.

The agitation in favor of a legitimate exhibit of pure dairy products has crystalized in a new corporation, the name of which is the National Dairy Fair Association of America. It is incorporated under the laws of Illinois, with a capital stock of $100,000, and its object is to hold an annual national dairy fair. The corporators are Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin; D. W. Curtis, a Wisconsin dairy expert; John Boyd, the well-known Chicago dairy authority; S. J. Harrison, H. B. Gurler, ex-President of the Illinois Dairymen's Association; I. Allis and H. D. Sherman, the latter State Dairy Commissioner of Iowa. With so excellent a beginning, this enterprise, the *American Agriculturist* thinks, should be a marked success. It deserves the fullest encouragement of every dairyman in the country.

"Boscobel," the late Henry Ward Beecher's place at Peckskill, on the Hudson, has been sold to Mr. H. C. Butler, of New York, for $75,000. Mr. Beecher in 1859 purchased the thirty-six acres on the sloping hillside, where he afterward made his home. During the years he had it he spent nearly $200,000 on it. The house cost $70,000. He got together in the grounds one of the finest collections of trees and shrubs native to the temperate zone there is in this country. There are over 8000 of them arranged in such manner as to increase the beauties of the place. He had the whole place sub-soiled and drained, and his trees, which protected his garden from the northwest winds, enabled him to have fruits and vegetables about twenty days in advance of his neighbors.

The Adjutant-General of the Army has published, for the information of the army, a recent decision by a United States Court in Michigan touching the status of minors who enlist and afterward desert from the army. In the case at issue the soldier enlisted when a minor, although pretending that he was of age, and afterward deserted. He was arrested and court-martialed. While the proceedings of the court were awaiting review the father of the minor sued out a writ of habeas corpus. The United States Court declined to issue the writ, holding that a minor soldier of the army in confinement under charge of desertion could not be discharged from military service until he had been released from such confinement. It was also held that a minor contract of enlistment was not void, but voidable. If he be over sixteen years of age he can be discharged only upon the application of his parents or guardian.

A grand exhibition of safety apparatus is to be held at Berlin this summer, and the magnitude and importance of the undertaking is beginning to be appreciated. Until recently its character and scope were misunderstood. It is not to be a mere collection of apparatus and devices for the protection of the persons of workpeople, brought together to promote the interests of a small number of manufacturers. It will be rather a great industrial exhibition, superior to any held in Germany. A number of industrial operations will be carried on within the spacious building now in course of erection. Among these will be spinning, paper making, corn grinding, brewing, chocolate making, shaft sinking by the Poetsch freezing process and other mine engineering work. This exhibition may be justly regarded as international. Prizes have been offered for the following inventions: A prize of $2500 for a satisfactory means for preventing the inhalation of dust in mills for grinding basic slag; a prize of $1000 for a similar means applicable to the mercury vapor in mirror factories, and several smaller prizes for a more efficient brake for the wheels of brewers' drays.

1789--1889.

Grand Celebration of the Nation's Birth.

THREE DAYS OF REJOICING.

Imposing Parades on Land and Water.

RECEPTIONS BY THE PRESIDENT

Exercises on the Site of Washington's Inauguration.

MARTHA WASHINGTON.

On April 30, 1789, Constitutional Government in the United States was ushered in with the inauguration of George Washington as first President at Federal Hall in New York. General Washington had traveled by coach from Mount Vernon to Elizabethtown, N. J., his journey being one continuous ovation. At Elizabethtown he was conveyed in a barge, rowed by thirteen harbor pilots, and followed by a procession of boats to the city. There the installation ceremonies took place on April 30 in Federal Hall, located at Wall and Broad street, on the site of what is now the massive United States Sub-Treasury building.

And now, a hundred years after that momentous event, the Centennial of the birth of Constitutional Government has been celebrated in a style of unparalleled magnificence. There have been three days of national rejoicing in the Metropolis. Three days marked with parades on land and sea, banquets, receptions, decorations, fireworks and illuminations. The Empire City was one vast field of decorative display. Flags and bunting waved and fluttered everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the great city. The humblest tenement as well as the proudest mansion rendered tribute to the joyous occasion by a display of the national colors or gaily decorated picture of the immortal Washington. Visitors from all parts of the country came pouring into the city by every train, and it is estimated that at least 500,000 strangers were in town to view the ceremonies. A detailed account of what occurred during the three days of the Centennial Celebration is subjoined.

THE FIRST DAY.

The President Embarks at Elizabethport for New York.

President Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, the President's Private Secretary, the other immediate members of the President's party, members of the Cabinet, the Vice-President and the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, came on from Washington in a special train, reaching Elizabethtown early Monday morning.

At Elizabethtown the last car of the train was detached. This was the President's car. The rest of the train went on to Elizabethport. The President and his family were received at Elizabethtown by Governor Green and taken to the Governor's house, where breakfast was served. President Harrison at his breakfast at Governor Green's met some of the distinguished men of New Jersey.

After breakfast there was a procession which the President reviewed. Over 4000 persons in line. There were five stands and three arches. Conspicuous in the parade were forty-two school girls dressed in white and carrying banners. All the church bells rang and the town and port were lavishly decorated. The President was brought down in his special car, and, with his party, was taken in a launch from the float of the Alcyone Boat Club to the Government vessel Dispatch. The launch had to be used, because the water at the shore is only three feet deep and the Dispatch draws sixteen feet. The exact spot where Washington stepped from the Jersey shore is not known, but the boat club float is within 100 feet of it.

FEDERAL HALL, WHERE WASHINGTON WAS INAUGURATED.

On the Dispatch were the President, his Private Secretary, and five personal friends; the Vice-President, the eight members of the Cabinet, the seven Supreme Court Justices, Admiral Porter, Rear Admiral Jouett, Commodore Ramsay, one military and one naval Secretary, Governor Hill, of New York; Governor Green, of New Jersey; the seventeen members of the Committee on Reception, and the Chairman of the Committee on Transportation and General Government.

Mrs. Harrison and the ladies of the Presidential party were on board the steamer Sirius. They witnessed the naval parade from that steamer, and then were landed at the foot of West Twenty-third street, from which point they were taken to their hotel in carriages.

The Grand Naval Parade.

The line of twelve United States ships of war, yachts and steamboats were formed in the upper bay under Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., as chief marshal, and were reviewed by the President from the Dispatch. The twelve war vessels in line to welcome the President were the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, Yorktown, Vesuvius, Juniata, Brooklyn, Jamestown, Kearsarge, Minnesota, Yantic and Essex.

With all her bunting flying to the breeze and her yards squared and braced, the Dispatch presented a picturesque appearance. Captain Cowles, her commander, had ordered the Dispatch dressed both "rainbow" and "yardarm" fashion. Two large brass cannon, which glittered like gold in the sunshine, had been mounted on the forecastle deck and were used for saluting.

The parade was a grand one. War ships of the Navy, steam yachts, steamboats, tugboats, sailing yachts and smaller boats, the aggregate being 500 vessels, joined in procession. The men-of-war were anchored in single column off Liberty and Ellis Islands. The merchant marine formed in the Upper Bay, heading north-northeast, in double column.

The war ships were in holiday attire. Flags and bunting were displayed in abundance. Signal flags knotted together were run over each ship from bow to stern, and mast to mast, beginning at the water's edge directly over the bow. From here the streamers ran to the bowsprit or jibboom, then to the fore royal truck, from there over to the lofty main, thence to the mizzen royal truck, descending to the outer end of the spanker gaff on the mizzen, down to the taffrail over the poop, and finally ending at the water's edge under the stern.

There were six revenue cutters—the Grant and one each from Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, Philadelphia and Boston.

The Sandy Hook pilots had six pilot boats in the parade, and over 400 merchant craft were also in the line.

The river and Sound steamboats and tugs were formed in two grand divisions, in charge of senior and junior rear admirals respectively.

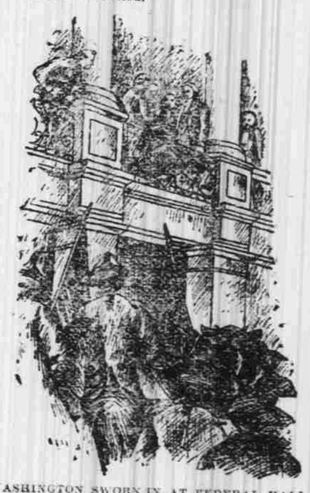
The nautical schoolship St. Mary's took part in the demonstration, but she was anchored in the East River, dressed in flags, and when the Dispatch approached her yards were manned by the boys the same as on the naval vessels.

A small tug from the Brooklyn Navy Yard was stationed at the entrance of the Kill von Kull. As soon as the President's vessel came in sight a signal flag was displayed. Then when the Dispatch steamed by the fleet of warships, orders were given to the sailors to man yards. As the command, "All hands lay aloft and man yards," was trumpeted across the decks, blue jackets in Sunday attire ran into the ship rigging and up into the tops, ready to lay out on the yard arms.

When the order "Lay out" was sounded the sailors walked out on top of the lofty yard and, facing down the bay from where the President's boat approached, saluted the Commander-in-Chief. With the order "Lay out," the first gun was fired from the flagship Chicago, closely followed by those from the other warships in the fleet. Each ship fired a full Presidential salute of twenty-one guns. The Chicago's brass band in full dress played the National air as the President passed, and the sailors gave three rousing cheers.

As soon as the President passed the warships the merchant marine fleet followed the Dispatch and the river parade began.

The Dispatch steamed to a position off Wall street, where she was anchored while the review was held.



WASHINGTON SWORN IN AT FEDERAL HALL.

The course of the parade was around Governor's Island into the East River, taking the east shore, passing the President's boat on her starboard side and continuing up the East River to the stake boat off Newtown Creek, thence down on the west shore of the East River, around the Battery, up North River to Fifteenth street, around the stake boat to the west shore, down the west shore of the Hudson, passing the flagship in review off Governor's Island and dismissal.

The yacht squadron was a beautiful feature, and the long procession of hundreds of steamers was very impressive. The spectacle along the river front was a beautiful one. Every wharf and pier, every sailing ship in port and all the great foreign steamers were decked and dressed with bunting.

When the President's boat passed each squadron its Commodore caused salute to be given by dipping of colors and blowing of steam whistles of a period not to exceed half a minute.

The same salute was given when the fleet passed up the North River and was abreast of the war ships at anchor about Thirtieth street.

When passing in review before the Vice Admiral, off Governor's Island, the same salute was given.

The magnificent parade was witnessed by an immense crowd, which lined the water front on both the East and North rivers. The firing of cannon and the tooting of innumerable whistles were responded to with tumultuous cheers from the assembled multitude. All in all, the marine parade was the greatest ever witnessed in this country, if not in the world.

The President Lands.

On the arrival of the Presidential party in the East River, opposite Wall street, a barge manned by a crew of twelve ship masters from the Marine Society of the Port of New York, with Captain Ambrose Snow, President of that society, as coxswain, rowed the President ashore. The crew of the barge that rowed President Washington from Elizabethport to the foot of Wall street were members of the same society. The old salts wore black frock coats, striped trousers and tall silk hats. The barge was christened Queen Capiolana and belongs to Dispatch. The members of the Marine Society again unfurled the old banner borne before Washington on his march up Wall street April 29, 1789. The banner is five feet square, and was originally of white. The name of the society is on it in gold and blue letters. When the barge reached the pier at Wall street, and the President had landed amid the cheers of the assembled thousands, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

The President was received by Governor Hill, the Mayor of the city of New York, Hamilton Fish, President of the Committee, and William G. Hamilton, Chairman of the Committee on States. The President and other guests were then escorted to the Equitable Building, where a reception and collation was tendered them by the Committee on States. The following were the occupants of the carriages on the route:

First Carriage—The Plan and Scope Committee (having the general supervision of the celebration)—viz.: Messrs. James M. Varnum, Cornelius N. Bliss, Frederick S. Tallmadge and Samuel D. Babcock.

Second Carriage—The Governor of the State of New York on the back seat, with the President of the United States on his right hand. On the front seat the Mayor of the city of New York and the President of the Centennial Celebration Committee.

Third Carriage—The Vice-President of the United States, the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Chief Justice of the United States.

Fourth Carriage—The Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy. Secretary Blaine was sick and unable to attend.

Fifth Carriage—The Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sixth and Seventh Carriages—The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Eighth Carriages—The Generals of the Army (retired), the Admiral of the Navy, the Major General Commanding the Army, and Senator Evarts.

Ninth Carriage—Ex-President Cleveland and ex-President Hayes and Senator Hiscock.

At the Equitable Building.

At the Equitable Building President Harrison was formally welcomed to the city of New York.

The main hall of the building was handsomely decorated with flags, banners and portraits.

The inaugural ode which was sung at the inauguration of Washington was sung by a choir.

Among those who received the President was Bushrod Washington, of West Virginia, a great-great-grand nephew of President Washington, who bears a striking resemblance to his illustrious ancestor.

After the reception the party repaired to the rooms of the Lawyers' Club in the building, where the banquet was served. The rooms were handsomely decorated with shrubs, flowering plants, floral emblems and emblematic devices. A full length postrait of Washington, by Peale, now in possession of the Boudinot family, was hung facing the President's table. At that table also one course of the banquet was served on a set of china used by General Washington at Bordentown when he visited the residence of General Boudinot.

At the banquet the invited guests included representatives of all the learned professions, all mercantile pursuits and manufacturing interests, the various exchanges, German societies, foreign consuls and descendants of distinguished Frenchmen.

Public Reception at the City Hall.

At the close of the reception in the Equitable Building the line of march was resumed to the City Hall, where a public reception was given by the President in the Governor's room.

At the steps of the City Hall a representation of girls from the public schools, in white dresses, strewed the Presidential pathway with flowers, and Miss Abrahams, of the Normal College, made a short address of welcome. In the center of the Governor's room was a raised dais covered with red velvet, on which the President sat with the Governor on his right hand and the Mayor on his left. Above this was a beautifully decorated canopy, covered with flags and streamers of bunting. While receiving the people the President stood behind a brass railing. Governor Hill was on his right and Mayor Grant on his left.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH, FOOT OF WALL STREET.

In the short time allotted to the reception a constant stream of people entered the Governor's room to pay their respects to the President.

At noon the reception ended and the President was driven to the home of Stuyvesant Fish, No. 20 Gramercy Park, where he and Mrs. Harrison dined.

Centennial Inauguration Ball.

In the evening at 9 o'clock the centennial ball was given in the Metropolitan Opera House.

The Mayor of the city of New York, as host and as Chairman of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, arrived at the Metropolitan Opera House at a quarter past 10 p. m., and at half past 10 received the President of the United States and other distinguished guests.

The President was brought to the ball by the Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, accompanied by the Governor of the State of New York and Mrs. Harrison, the Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Jones.

The manager of the ball, Mr. E. C. Stanton, met the President at his carriage and conducted him into the building, where the formal reception by the Mayor took place. The members of the Signal Corps and of the Second Battery were drawn up in line in the vestibule. As Mr. Stanton escorted the President through the Broadway entrance eight trumpets were blown.

After the reception the guests above named were conducted to the floor in the following order escorted by a guard of honor:

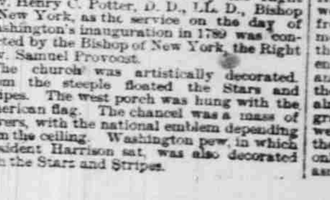
The Mayor. The President. The Governor.

The Vice-President and Mrs. Harrison.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Morton.

The President of the General Committee and Mrs. Jones.

In front of the President's box the Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment was presented to the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the members of the Committee on Entertainment and of the Committee on Plan and Scope.



MT. VERNON, HOME OF WASHINGTON.

After the presentation the opening quadrille was formed by the manager of the ball.

At midnight the President and his party were escorted in the above order to the supper room, which order was observed on returning.

The Metropolitan Opera House was magnificently decorated. The banquet hall and ballroom were hung entirely in garnet and cream color. The ceiling was covered with cream-colored bunting crossed with strips of flowered cretonne. 5000 yards of bunting and 1500 yards of cretonne having been used. The walls were covered with 3000 yards of rich garnet plush. On the plush-covered walls were numerous decorations in gilt, consisting of shields and trophies of the coats of arms of all the States and Territories, each shield surrounded by small American flags.

The platform for the President and the canopy were decorated entirely with silks, satins, velvets, plushes, laces and brass goods. A handsome hand embroidered silk banner, representing the President's flag, was placed over the President's canopy.

Over the proscenium arch hung an enormous portrait of General Washington, in the midst of a group of American flags, while red, white and blue streamers radiated from it in all directions with striking effect. Scores of similar brilliant streamers hung in graceful festoons from the centre of the dome over the auditorium.

The great ball room was thronged from an early hour. Six thousand tickets had been issued. Every box was filled by the representatives of leading New York families and their friends. All the boxes were elaborately decorated. Two orchestras of fifty men each played throughout the night.

THE SECOND DAY.

Religious Services at St. Paul's.

On Tuesday, April 30, the second day of the jubilee, services of thanksgiving, pursuant to the proclamation of the President, were held in the churches in New York and throughout the country at 9 a. m., being the hour at which religious services were held in New York city on April 30, 1789. As St. Paul's, in lower Broadway, was the church that Washington attended after his inauguration, the chief religious commemoration, therefore, was that in this edifice.

This service was conducted by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New York, as the service on the day of Washington's inauguration in 1789 was conducted by the Bishop of New York, the Right Rev. Samuel Provoost.

The church was artistically decorated. From the steeple floated the Stars and Stripes. The west porch was hung with the American flag. The chancel was a mass of flowers, with the national emblem depending from the ceiling. Washington pew, in which President Harrison sat, was also decorated with the Stars and Stripes.

All the Cabinet members, the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, ex-Presidents Hayes and Cleveland, and many other notable people were present. The services were as follows:

1, processional hymn; 2, Our Father, etc.; 3, Psalm lxxxv.; 4, first lesson, Eccles. xliv.; 5, Te Deum; 6, second lesson, St. John viii.; 7, Benedicite; 8, Creed and prayers; 9, address by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; 10, recessional hymn.

At the Sub-Treasury.

At the close of the religious services at 9.45 A. M., the President and party proceeded to the Sub-Treasury building, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, the scene of the inauguration ceremony on April 30th, 1789, where the literary exercises took place.

The literary exercises began at 10 A. M. and consisted of an invocation by the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., LL.D.; the reading of a poem by John Greenleaf Whittier; an oration by Chauncey Mitchell Depew, LL.D.; an address by the President of the United States, and the benediction by the Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, Archbishop of New York.

At the conclusion of the literary exercises the President and members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the United States were driven to the reviewing stands at Madison square to review the military parade. Other guests were carried to the reviewing stands by special train on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad.

The Grand Military Parade.

Just as the literary exercises at the Sub-Treasury began the military parade started from Pine street and Broadway. The troops had formed in various side streets up town, and proceeded down town by avenues east and west of Broadway and Fifth avenue to join the main line below Pine street, 14,000 men joining the head of the parade by way of Pine Street on the east, and 34,000 men joining it from the west by way of Rector Street and the side streets from there to the Battery. Thus the whole parade, except the Grand Army, was made up in all its points at Pine Street.

The line of march was up Broadway, past the great stand at City Hall Park to Waverley place, there wheeled to the left, past the stands at Washington square, and turned up Fifth avenue under the citizen's arch. Going up Fifth avenue the line was eastward along Fourteenth street to the Washington Monument at Union square, entirely around Union square, past the great stands erected there, and to Fifteenth street by Broadway. Turning westward through Fifteenth street the line extended up Fifth avenue to Fifty-seventh street, passing the Presidential reviewing stand at Madison square, the Worth Monument stand opposite, and the big stand at Forty-second street, and under the triumphal arches at Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets. At Fifty-seventh street it dismissed.

When the Presidential party, in eleven carriages, entered Broadway by way of Pine street from the Sub-Treasury, it drove over the whole course of the parade between those two guards of men, the veterans on the left and the regulars and militia on the right. Every regiment and post, as the party of honor approached, in turn saluted, and after the carriages had passed, fell in behind and marched uptown.

It is calculated that 52,000 men took part in the military parade, divided as follows: 1000 United States army regulars, 1000 marines and sailors; 400 West Point cadets; 37,000 national guardsmen; 12,100 Grand Army men; 200 members Loyal Legion. The great body of troops formed one of the grandest military processions ever seen in the United States.

There were three grand divisions, as follows:

Troops in regular service	2,400
State militia	37,100
Grand Army posts	12,300
Loyal Legion	120
Total	52,000

In the militia division the troops representing each State marched by themselves under the leadership of their respective Governors. In the matter of postion in line, the States ranked in the order of their admission to the Union. Delaware came first. The sight of the Governor of each State riding at the head of his troops, and attended by his staff of brilliantly-uniformed officers, was an imposing one. The number of State troops on parade was as follows:

Delaware	750
Pennsylvania	8,000
New Jersey	3,700
Georgia	85
Connecticut	600
Massachusetts	1,675
Maryland	500
South Carolina	250
New Hampshire	1,000
Virginia	500
New York	12,000
North Carolina	150
Rhode Island	450
Vermont	750
Kentucky	450
Ohio	2,500
Louisiana	400
Mississippi	600
Michigan	400
District of Columbia	800
Florida	200
Texas	50
West Virginia	300

Major General Schofield, chief of the army, was the Grand Marshal and rode at the head of the column.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.

The entire National Guard of the State of New York took part in this magnificent exhibition of the country's militiamen.

The strains of martial music, the ringing clatter of hoofs, the rumble of artillery wagons, the tramp of thousands of soldiers, with waving banners and flashing swords and bayonets, was a scene to stir the heart of every patriotic citizen. The paraders were hemmed in from beginning to end of the march, by a solid mass of cheering humanity. Almost all the houses along the line of march were brilliant with flags and bunting, and from every window the faces of men, women and children looked out upon the marching soldiery. Along the entire route, innumerable stands, large and small, were filled with spectators, while the sidewalks were so densely packed it was almost impossible to move. The mammoth grand stands on Union and Madison Squares were filled with cheering spectators. Even the housetops were occupied by thousands of onlookers, and the scene of patriotic enthusiasm was one never to be forgotten.

The Banquet.

At 7 o'clock Tuesday evening the centennial banquet was given in the Metropolitan Opera House. The President sat at an oval table within the concentric rings of tables, in full view of all. With him were seated Vice-President Morton, Governor Hill, Mayor Grant, Speaker Carlisle, Chief Justice Fuller, Admiral Porter and Major-General Schofield. Mayor Grant presided at the banquet, and opened it by requesting a clergyman present to say grace. Before the speeches began the ladies appeared in the boxes at a given signal, which was the appearance of Mrs. Harrison in her box. At 9 o'clock the speeches began, Mayor Grant acting as toastmaster. The speeches were given by thirteen of the most famous orators in the country, selected by the Literary Committee. They were in response to thirteen patriotic sentiments, delivered in writing by thirteen other distinguished Americans.

Magnificent Displays of Fireworks.

New York was bathed in fire on Tuesday evening. The people witnessed the most magnificent pyrotechnic display ever seen in this country. Ten extraordinary exhibitions of fireworks were giving simultaneously at Battery Park, Canal Street Park, Union Square, Tompkins, Washington Square, Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, East River Park, Mount Morris Park, Washington Heights, and in the Annexed District.

Great crowds of people viewed the fireworks, and many public spirited citizens illuminated their houses with Chinese lanterns in honor of the occasion. During the evening an open air concert was given at the reviewing stand at Madison Square by the combined singing society of the city and vicinity. More than 2,000 singers, under the leadership of Theodore Thomas, sang patriotic and other songs. New York's streets were crowded with people until late at night, and the second day of the great centennial celebration passed away in a furore of patriotic good feeling.

THE THIRD DAY.

A Wonderful Civic and Industrial Parade.

80,000 men.
100 large floats.
20 miles of paraders.
150 bands of music.
15,000 Irish-Americans.
20,000 Germans.
600 firemen.
5000 school boys.

This a brief review of the great civic parade on Wednesday. Over 100,000 men applied for positions in line, but the committee decided to limit the procession to 80,000 men.

The display exceeded anything ever before attempted in the way of showing the industries of the nation. The immense body of men and the large floats on which the tableaux were exhibited formed a line over twenty miles in length. All nations were represented, as well also all trades and branches of mechanics.

The educational division of the parade was an interesting feature. It consisted of about four thousand children from the New York and Brooklyn public schools, under command of General A. E. Ketchum. At the head of the children marched J. Edward Simmons, President of the Board of Education, and Superintendent John J. Jasper.

Washington's carriage was in the historical section of the parade. Wax figures represented George and Martha Washington in the act of gazing at the people from either window of the vehicle. The carriage was escorted by German Knights on horseback representing the body of men sent to this country by Frederick the Great for the purpose of presenting a sword to General Washington. The horses were caparisoned in ancient style, with small kettle drums hanging at the saddle bow.

The Friendship Volunteer Fire Company, of Alexandria, Va., of which General Washington was a member, took part in the parade. The company had with them their old engine that was put in service about 1850. They also carried a number of old leather buckets, some of which were used when Washington was a member of the company, and when, like the other members, he used to run to the fires. Some of the old leather buckets that were carried can be traced back to the year 1774. On some of them is the name "Friendship," which is almost obliterated.

The civic and industrial parade lasted much longer than the soldier's parade, but a host of shouting, enthusiastic spectators viewed it to the end. The beautiful historical floats excited great applause. Nothing equal to this parade has ever before been seen in this country, and it will probably be a long while before its like is seen again.

Shortly after the long parade had come to a close, the doors of the Metropolitan Opera House were thrown open, and the National

WASHINGTON'S COACH.

Provident Union, a patriotic beneficial organization, celebrated the Birth of the Second Century of the Constitutional Government of the United States. The presiding officer was Congressman William Warner, and the orators were United States Senators John W. Daniels and Shelby M. Cullom. Appropriate literary and musical exercises were held, and thus was brought to a close the great series of celebrations in commemoration of the centennial of constitutional government in the United States.

Lifeless Panama.

Colon reminds one of nothing so much as the enchanted city of the story in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainment," save, indeed, it be a dead bride. Lately many new buildings were erected, a fine market and all that. Then the streets have been nicely macadamized; bright, green lamp-posts occur at frequent intervals, and altogether the little town looks spick and span as a very bride awaiting her lord. But, alas! life is extinct. No motion, no energy, no spirit is observable. Visions of long empty streets present themselves on every hand, and the air of desolation their white emptyness gives is intensified by the closed doors. Many more buildings, both tenements and stores, are closed up to-day than there are open. In this respect it is like a Scotch town on Sunday.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Fourteen ex-Senators are said to inhabit the Kansas Penitentiary, though only one of them ever conducted legislative business in the interest of that State.