SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXI.--NO. 58. SACRAMENTO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1889. WHOLE NO. 11,837.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Our Stock of Gents' Summer Wear is now replete with Good Values in Medium and Light-Weight Goods.

Gents' Fancy Seersucker Coats and Vests, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 00
Gents' fine Mohair in fancy checks, Coats and Vests $4 00
Gents' plain brown and drab Coats and Vests $4 50
Gents' extra quality, medium weight Worsteds, dark colors, Coats and Vests $5 00
Gents' fine brown Worsteds, medium weight Coats and Vests, extra sizes, 43 to 50 .... $5 00
Gents' Black Alpaca Coats ... $1 75, $2 25 and $2 75
Gents' extra sizes black Alpaca Coats $3 00
Gents' blue Flannel Coats .... $2 to $3 50
Gents' brown Flannel Coats and Vests, extra quality $4 50
Gents' Linen Dusters .... $1 45 to $2 50
Gents' fine Mohair Dusters .... $3 to $5 00
Clergymen's black Serge Coats, fine quality ... $5 00
Gents' Cotton Dusters, light gray .... 75 cents
Lot of Gents' Linen Coats .... 50 cents
Boys' Alpaca Coats, ages 5 to 8 .... 50 cents

THE NEATEST SUMMER SHOE IN THE MARKET: Our Gents' Southern Tie, half-high Shoe, in Dongola Kid and French Calf .... $2 50 and $3 00

RED HOUSE,
Nos. 714 and 716 J Street,
AND 713 and 715 OAK AVENUE .... SACRAMENTO, CAL.

THE NONPAREIL.

Daily * One-Hour * Sales !

—AT—

THE NONPAREIL,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

Prompt---9 to 10 A. M. To-day :

10 pieces TABLE LINEN, half-bleached, good quality, regular price, 75 cents; for

35 Cents a Yard.

30 dozen fine quality HUCK TOWELS, all-linen, large size; regular price, 25 cents;

For 15 Cents.

JUST OPENED!

A HANDSOME LINE OF

IMPORTED ALBATROSS CLOTH

IN PEACH COLOR, OLD ROSE,
DREGS OF WINE, APRICOT,
TILLEND, CANARY,
MODE DE PERSE, GOBELIN,
ARGENT, CARDINAL,
PONCEAU, HUNTERS' GREEN,
MANDARIN, ROSE,
CIEL, CREAM, BLACK.

Take a Look at Them.

THE NONPAREIL,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

NEW TO-DAY.

Welcome to Calvary Baptist Church, I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 1st, at 8 o'clock, to listen to what George Boyne saw in "London and Paris." 1t*

Circle No. 2, L. of G. A. R., will meet at Grangers' Hall WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 1st, at 7:30 sharp. BELLE S. HERR, President. MARY R. AVERILL, Secretary. 1t*

Stated meeting of Union Lodge, No. 58, F. and A. M., will be held THIS EVENING, May 1st, at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited. W. H. BALDWIN, W. M. JOHN MCARTHUR, Secretary. 1t*

The date of the refreshment privileges of the Union Sunday-school Picnic will be changed from May 6th to May 3d. 1t

WANTED—TWO GOOD DERRICK MEN. Apply at Fourth and J streets. 1t*

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH or without board, in good family. Address X., this office. 1t*

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN BETWEEN THE ages of 18 and 22 years. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' STORE, opposite the Plaza. 1t

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK FOR A family of two persons. Apply 1731 H street. my1-2t*

LOST—BETWEEN SEVENTEENTH AND R streets and the Three Mile House, on the Freeport road, a Satchel containing clothes. The persons who followed will save trouble by returning to this office or the Three Mile House, and be rewarded. 1t*

LOST—NEAR TWENTIETH AND H STREETS, a Set of Plans. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at 429 L street. my1-4t*

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND best Saloons in this city, connected with Restaurant and Ladies' Rooms; best location; stock and lease. Inquire at this office. m1-6t

FOR SALE—THE GROWING CROPS OF twenty-three acres full bearing vineyard, mostly table grapes; no rent to pay for buildings; no work to do but to harvest; only three-quarters of a mile from railroad depot, and three miles from Sacramento; money-making chance for workingmen. Apply to STROBEL, 317 J street. my1-3tw1t

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED JANITOR. Apply CHARLES E. PHIPPS, Weinstock, Lubin & Co. ap30-3t

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN TO KEEP house for a man and invalid wife. Apply at 1013 Fourth street. ap30-2t*

WANTED—A GERMAN OR AMERICAN girl to do light housework. Inquire at 1215 K street. ap26-6t*

WANTED—A MILKER AND BUTTER maker, eight ranch hands, men for vineyards and hop ranches, a man to run a header. Female—Two girls to wait, eight girls for various work. Apply to EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and K streets, Sacramento.

WANTED—VIOLIN PUPILS, FIRST-CLASS tuition. For terms inquire of GEORGE FRANZ, Leader Clunie and Metropolitan Theater Orchestra, or at Hammer's music store, 820 J street. ap22-1m*

FOR SALE—TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE lodging-house. Apply at COLUSA HOUSE, Fourth street, bet. K and L. ap30-1m*

FOR SALE—A FRESH MILK COW WITH calf, half Jersey. Price, $40. 2430 J street, southwest cor. Twenty-fifth and J sts. ap30-3t*

FOR SALE—DRAUGHT HORSE WEIGHING 1,600 pounds, and five years of age. J. F. BROWN, 427 K st. (Denson's law office). ap30-3t*

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF SEVEN ROOMS cheap. Apply after 3:30 P. M. at 224 J street. ap29-3t*

FOR SALE—LOT 40x160, WITH LARGE NEW house; fruit of all kinds; if not sold soon will rent it. 1719 Fourteenth street. ap27-12t*

FOR SALE—NO. 1 HAY WILL BE SOLD cheap. Inquire of J. HEGELEY, 1916 I street. ap24-2w*

FOR SALE—THREE ACRES OF LAND ON J-street road, few minutes' walk from Thirty-first street. House, barn and other buildings, fine young orchard in full bearing, horse, buggy and spring wagon, two cows, 300 chickens. All for $3,500; terms easy. ap23-2w*

TO LET—LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen. Apply 604 J street. ap20-tf

CHANGED HANDS.—THE SACRAMENTO House, 925 Front street, between I and J streets. One of the most quiet houses in the city. Furnished rooms; also, rooms for housekeeping. [ap13-1m*] MRS. M. J. NICHOLS.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND ELEGANT FRONT suites; also, lower floor to rent as boarding-house. RUSS HOUSE, 1009 J street. ap10-1m*

FOR SALE—300 ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS foot-hill land, all fenced and cross-fenced; good house and dairy houses, cellars, etc.; price, $20 per acre, including crop of 30 acres in hay. For particulars call at the CALIFORNIA MARKET, 712 K street, Sacramento. ap6-tf

TO RENT—ONE TENEMENT OF THREE rooms, suitable for housekeeping for man and wife; also one furnished room. Apply to D. GARDNER, Woodyard, Fourth and I. mr7-tf

FOR SALE—ABOUT FIFTY LOADS HORSE Manure; will be sold cheap if called for soon. C. O. D. Woodyard, Fourth and I. mr7-tf

FOR SALE—A NEW UPRIGHT MATHUSHEK Piano; cost $1,000; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at this office. fe28-tf

GENERAL NOTICES.

The most obstinate cases of catarrh are cured by the use of Ely's Cream Balm, the only agreeable remedy. It is not a liquid or snuff and is easily applied. For cold in the head it is magical. Price 50c. See adv't.

A cure at last for catarrh. The evidence is overwhelming that Ely's Cream Balm goes more directly than any other to the seat of the disease, and has resulted in more cures than all other remedies.—*Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Leader.*

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best-known remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MWFly

B. F. Stoll, Dentist, formerly of 511 J street, has removed to 605 J street, over Mrs. Katzenstein's Millinery Store. 1m1p

Steam Baths given of Bitter-herb, Sulphur or salt; are all good for Spring Diseases. ap24-1m MRS. E. M. CARLY, 715 I street.

Mme Hart, the Wonderful Magnetic healer and fortune-teller, reads the past, present and future, develops the form and removes superfluous hair. Hours, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. HOWARD HOUSE, room 7, 109 K st. ap22 1m

Don't buy a Sewing Machine until you have seen the Improved New White. Agency, 804 J street. The White is king. ap8-1m

Riding Academy. — Lessons given in riding to both ladies and gentlemen at Fifteenth and N sts. MR. AND MRS. GEO. SHERMAN. mr28-tf

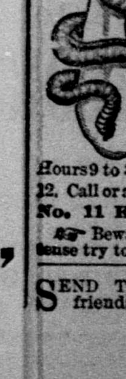
Burlington Route Excursions.
Commencing Friday, March 1st, at 7:30 P. M. and every alternate Friday, excursionists will leave Sacramento for all points East, via Salt Lake City, where stop will be made one day. The sleeping cars are provided with mattresses, blankets, pillows, curtains, etc. For full particulars and descriptive folder, call on or address, TICKET AGENT SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, Sacramento. fe23-tf

John Eitel, Assayer and Chemist, has returned to 317 J street. Gold bought.

The best place in California to have your printing done: A. J. Johnston & Co's, 410 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

Just Arrived! A large shipment of genuine German Braunsschweiger and Eastern Mettworst, fine Italian Salomi. Also, a large variety of different kinds of Cheese, at 723 J street. F. BAUMLE. Give us a call. d20-1m

DR. McNULTY.



This EMINENT SPECIALIST cures Private Chronic and Nervous Diseases with absolute certainty. Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Youthful Follies, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Lost Vigor and Manhood, Prostatitis and all Special Bladder and Kidney Troubles *positively cured.* He has made these Diseases a life-study. Question List and Book "Life's Secret Errors" Free to all who write him the nature of their trouble. Patients treated at Home. Terms reasonable. Consultation Free and Confidential. Hours 9 to 3 daily; 6:30 to 8 ev'gs. Sundays, 10 to 12. Call or address P. Roscoe McNulty, M.D., No. 11 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal. Beware of all persons who under any pretense try to lead or "steer" you to other doctors.

SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.

WASHINGTON.

GRAND CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK.

A Grand Display of Military—Literary Exercises Where Washington Took the Oath.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

New York, April 30th.—While the historical interest to-day centered in St. Paul's Chapel, where Washington attended church before the inauguration, and in Wall street, where the literary exercises occurred on the spot where Washington was inaugurated, greater popular interest attached to the military demonstration. The fact is recognized alike by military men and the public at large, that this is the nearest approach to the mobilization of strictly State troops that ever occurred in this country. The event also possessed peculiar local interest, being the first time the entire National Guard of the State of New York was collected in this city.

SIGHT-SEEING STANDS.

The morning dawned overclouded, but soon became clear, with a cool breeze—so cool that wraps were agreeable—an ideal day for marching. The crowds were out early, the public stands seating many thousands and private stands seating many thousands more. Along the line of procession hundreds of drays were drawn up in the side streets and converted into sight-seeing stands, crowded by 8:30 o'clock.

PRESIDENT HARRISON AT ST. PAUL'S.

About 8 o'clock President Harrison and Vice-President Morton left the residence of the latter, with a mounted escort, for St. Paul's Chapel, the members of the Centennial Committee following in carriages. The course down Broadway occasioned cheers all along the line, to which the President and Vice-President responded, bowing right and left. The Presidential party reached St. Paul's Chapel just at 9 o'clock. Broadway was jammed, but the President easily made his way to the chapel from the Vesey-street entrance, whence he was escorted by a committee of the vestry of Trinity Church to Washington's pew. The interior of the church was decorated with flags and potted plants, and the ancient coat-of-arms was over Washington's pew. The church was filled with ticket-holding worshipers. The new British Minister, the Spanish Minister, ex President Cleveland and Senator Evarts were among the prominent people occupying seats during the services.

The sermon was by Bishop Potter, whose discourse was historical and eloquent.

At the close of the religious exercises the President and party were escorted in carriages to the Sub-Treasury in Wall street.

LITERARY EXERCISES.

Elbridge T. Gerry, in opening the literary exercises on Wall street, at the Sub-Treasury Building, reminded the audience that it was on the same spot where Washington first took the oath of office, and the Bible on which he took oath was present. Rev. R. S. Storrs then uttered the invocation, giving thanks for Washington's example, praying that the nation might continue in favor and making a special plea for the President and Congress.

THE VOW OF WASHINGTON.

A Centennial Poem Written by the American Poet Whittier.

After the invocation by Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, the following, written by John Greenleaf Whittier, was read:

THE VOW OF WASHINGTON.

The sword was sheathed. In April's sun
Lay green the fields by freedom won;
And severed sections, weary of debates,
Joined hands at last and were United States.

O city sitting by the sea!
How proud the day that dawned on thee,
When the new era, long desired, began,
And, in its need, the hour had found the man!

One thought the cannon salvos spoke;
The resonant bell tower's vibrant stroke,
The voiceful streets, the plaudit-echoing halls,
And prayer and hymn borne heavenward from St. Paul's!

How felt the land in every part
The strong throb of a nation's heart,
As its great leader gave, with reverent awe,
His pledge to Union, Liberty and Law!

That pledge the heavens above him heard,
That vow the sleep of centuries stirred;
In world-wide wonder listening peoples bent
Their gaze on freedom's great experiment.

Could it succeed? Of honor sold
And hopes deceived all history told.
Above the wrecks that strewed the mournful past,
Was the long dream of ages true at last?

Thank God! the people's choice was just,
The one man equal to his trust,
Wise beyond lore, and without weakness good,
Calm in the strength of flawless rectitude!

His rule of justice, order, peace,
Made possible the world's release;
Taught prince and serf that power is but a trust,
And rule, alone, which serves the ruled, is just;

That Freedom generous is, but strong
In hate of fraud and selfish wrong,
Pretense that turns her holy truths to lies,
And lawless license masking in her guise.

Land of his love! with one glad voice
Let thy great sisterhood rejoice;
A century's suns o'er thee have risen and set,
And, God be praised, we are one nation yet.

And still, we trust, the years to be
Shall prove his hope was destiny,
Leaving our flag with all its added stars
Unrent by faction and unstained by wars!

Lo! where with patient toil he nursed
And trained the new-set plant at first,
The widening branches of a stately tree
Stretch from the sunrise to the sunset sea.

And in its broad and sheltering shade,
Sitting with none to make afraid,
Were we now silent, through each mighty limb,
The winds of heaven would sing the praise of him.

Our first and best!—his ashes lie
Beneath his own Virginian sky.
Forgive, forget, O true and just and brave,
The storm 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 warning word,
Their father's voice his erring children heard!

The change for which he prayed and sought
In that sharp agony was wrought;
No partial interest 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 now,
Take on our lips the old Centennial vow.

For rule and trust must needs be ours;
Chooser and chosen both are powers
Equal in service as in rights; 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 the pledge a century old!

THE ORATION.

Chauncey M. Depew's Brilliant Review of the History of the Republic.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the eloquent orator of the day, was next introduced and made a ringing patriotic address of nearly an hour and a half. In his opening remarks he said:

"We celebrate to-day the centenary of our nationality. 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 ceremonial 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. It was not the triumph of a system, the application of a theory, or the reduction to practice of the abstractions of philosophy. The time, the country, the heredity and environment of the people, the folly of its enemies, and the noble courage of its friends, gave to liberty, after ages of defeat, of trial, of experiment, of partial success and substantial gains, this immortal victory. Henceforth it had a refuge and recruiting station. The oppressed found free homes in this favored land, and invisible armies marched from it by mail and telegraph, by speech and song, by precept and example, to regenerate the world.

"Puritans in New England, Dutchmen in New York, Catholics in Maryland, Huguenots in South Carolina had felt the fires of persecution and were wedded to religious liberty. They had been purified in the furnace, and in high debate and on bloody battle-fields had learned to sacrifice all material interests and to peril their lives for human rights. The principles of constitutional government had been impressed upon them by hundreds of years of struggle, and for each principle they could point to the grave of an ancestor whose death attested the ferocity of the fight and the value of the concession wrung from arbitrary power. They knew the limitations of authority, they could pledge their lives and fortunes to resist encroachments upon their rights, but it required the lesson of Indian massacres, the invasion of the armies of France from Canada, the tyranny of the British Crown, the seven-year war of the revolution, and the five years of chaos of the Confederation to evolve the idea upon which rest the power and permanency of the republic, that liberty and union are one and inseparable.

"The traditions and experience of the Colonists had made them alert to discover and quick to resist any peril to their liberties. Above all things, they feared and distrusted power. The town meeting and the Colonial Legislature gave them confidence in themselves, and courage to check the Royal Governors. Their interests, hopes and affections were in their several Commonwealths, and each blow by the British Ministry at their freedom, each attack upon their rights as Englishmen, weakened their love for the mother-land and intensified their hostility to the Crown. But the same causes which broke down their allegiance to the Central Government increased their confidence in their respective Colonies, and their faith in liberty was largely dependent upon the maintenance of the sovereignty of their several States. The farmers' shot at Lexington echoed round the world, the spirit which it awakened from its slumbers could do and dare and die, but it had not yet discovered the secret of the permanence and progress of free institutions. Patrick Henry thundered in the Virginia Convention, James Otis spoke with trumpet tongue and fervid eloquence for united action in Massachusetts, Hamilton, Jay and Clinton pledged New York to respond with men and money for the common cause, but their vision only saw a league of independent colonies. The vail was not yet drawn from before the vista of population and power, of empire and liberty, which would open with National Union.

"The Continental Congress partially grasped, but completely expressed, the central idea of the American Republic. More fully than any other body whichever assembled did it represent the victories won from arbitrary power for human rights. In the New World it was the conservator of liberties secured through centuries of struggle in the Old. Among the delegates were the descendants of the men who had stood in that brilliant array upon the field of Runnymede, which wrested from King John Magna Charta, that great charter of liberty, to which Hallam, in the nineteenth century, bears witness 'that all of which has been since obtained is little more than as confirmation or commentary.' There were the grandchildren of the statesmen who had summoned Charles before Parliament and compelled his assent to the Petition of Rights, which transferred power from the Crown to the Commons, and gave representative Government to the English-speaking race. And there were those who had sprung from the iron soldiers who had fought and charged with Cromwell at Naseby and Dunbar and Marston Moor. Among its members were Huguenots, whose fathers had followed the white plume of Henry of Navarre, and in an age of bigotry, intolerance and the deification of absolutism, had secured the great edict of religious liberty from French despotism; and who had become a people without a country rather than surrender their convictions and forswear their consciences. In this Congress were those whose ancestors were the countrymen of William of Orange, the Beggars of the Sea, who had survived the cruelties of Alva, and broken the yoke of proud Philip of Spain, and who had two centuries before made a Declaration of Independence, and formed a Federal Union which were models of freedom and strength."

After reviewing the history of the republic for a century the brilliant orator concluded by saying:

"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 monarchial 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 nor consumes our youth. Our navy must needs increase, in order that the protecting flag may follow the expanding commerce, which is to successfully compete in all the markets of the world. The sun of our destiny is still rising, and its rays illuminate vast territories, as yet unoccupied and undeveloped, and which are to be the happy homes of millions of people. The questions which affect the powers of 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, for love and devotion to Union and Liberty. 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."

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

The Lessons that are Taught by the Life of Washington.

There was a great scene of enthusiasm when the Presidential party appeared. Thirty thousand persons cheered, waved hats, handkerchiefs and flags. While speaking, Harrison stood on the platform just before the heroic statue of Washington, and gazed down Broad street as the first President did one hundred years ago to-day. He saw before him a sea of faces extending beyond Exchange Place, and in Wall street, from Broadway and Old Trinity to William street. There were brilliant uniforms of the militia of many States, and the deep blue of the veterans was mingled with the brighter colors of the ladies. For five minutes he could only bow in response to the cheers of the men and the waving of the handkerchiefs of the ladies. President Harrison said:

"These proceedings are of a very exciting character and make it quite unnecessary 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 was well, and to make further speeches is not only difficult, but superfluous. He has met the demand of the occasion on its own high level. He has brought before us the 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 a hundred years ago to greet always the inspiring presence of Washington. He was the incarnation of duty, and teaches us to day this great lesson: 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 the Captain who goes to sea and throws overboard his cargo that he may gain safety for his imperiled fellowmen. Washington seemed to come to the discharge of the duties his high office impressed with a great sense of his unfamiliarity with the position newly thrust upon him. Modest, doubtful of his own ability, but trusting implicitly in his hopefulness of that God who rules the world and presides in the conscience of the nation and in His power to control human events.

"We have made marvelous progress in material events since then, but the stately and enduring shaft which we have built at the National Capital at Washington symbolizes the fact that he is still the first American citizen." [Loud and long-continued cheers.]

The benediction was then delivered by Archbishop Corrigan.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

On the Site of Old Federal Hall, Typically Decorated.

The scene during the literary exercises was striking. It is estimated that fully 30,000 persons were in the street. Preceding the literary exercises a patriotic concert occurred in front of the Treasury building, under the direction of P. S. Gilmore, by the Twenty-second Regiment Band. As Harrison approached, the band played "Hail to the Chief." The Sub-Treasury building, which replaced the old Federal Hall, was elaborately decorated with many flags. Above the entablature was a golden eagle, with outstretched wings, twenty-five feet from tip to tip, and above the eagle were draped and festooned myriads of flags, with thirteen original stars interspersed. Beneath were thirteen shields, bearing the arms of original States, and underneath these a scroll bearing in letters of gold the motto "E Pluribus Unum," and the date "1789." On a medallion the United States of to-day were typified. On the lower portion of the building, each of the massive pillars bore a golden eagle, draped gracefully with flags, and the grand stand in front was in the form of a gigantic American shield, the space below the railings supporting the shields of forty-two States, in the order of their admission into the Union, while below was a drapery of red and white bunting. Beneath the stand on which the orators of the day stood were shields of the State of New York, Virginia and Indiana, the former in the center, and the statuettes of Washington and Harrison on the right side and on the left, respectively. Above all was a large American flag, and below were signal flags, reading, "First in War, First in Peace, First in the Hearts of His Countrymen."

THE MILITARY PARADE.

A Glittering Array of Soldiers and Distinguished Americans.

While the exercises were proceeding at Wall street the military parade started, getting fairly under way at 10:30 A. M. The military procession marched under command of General Schofield, as Chief Marshal, with Colonel Cryer as Chief of Staff. General Howard commanded the United States troops. Schofield's aides embraced a glittering body of seventy-two distinguished military men from various parts of the country, eleven civilians and special representatives of twenty-three States, one for each State. The troops of regular cavalry acted as special escort to the staff. Then came the army brigade, consisting of a battalion of West Point Cadets, eight companies of the Third Artillery, nine companies of the Fifth Artillery, five companies of the Furth Artillery, two companies of the Second Artillery, five companies of the Eleventh Infantry and light batteries from Third, Fourth and Fifth Artillery.

The army brigade was followed by the naval brigade, consisting of battalions of marines, naval apprentices, seamen from the warships Boston, Minnesota, Essex, Yantic, Chicago, Kearsarge, Brooklyn, Yorktown and Dispatch, with ambulance and stretcher corps.

Then came representations by the States:

Delaware, headed by Governor Biggs, with the First Regiment.

Pennsylvania, headed by Governor Beaver, with First Second, Third, Sixth, Fifth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments.

New Jersey, headed by Governor Green, with First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Regiments and two Gatling-gun batteries and battalion of three companies of infantry.

Georgia, headed by Governor Gordon and staff.

Connecticut—Governor Bulkely, with Fourth Regiment and company of Governor's Foot Guard.

Maryland—Fifth Regiment.

South Carolina — Governor Richardson with Washington Light Infantry, Governor's Guards, Butler Guards, Morgan Rifles, Richland Volunteers, Lee Light Infantry, Marion Rifles.

New Hampshire—Governor Sawyer with First, Second and Third Regiments.

Virginia—Governor Lee with eleven companies of infantry, two batteries of artillery and special escort to the Governor.

New York—Governor Hill with Seventh, Sixty-ninth, Eighth, Ninth, Twenty second, Seventy-first, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Thirty-second, Forty-seventh, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Seventy-fourth and Sixty-fifth Regiments; also, three provisional regiments and the Old Guard Veteran Battalion.

North Carolina—Governor Scales and three companies of infantry.

Rhode Island—Governor Taft and Newport Artillery and Provisional Regiment.

Vermont—Governer Dillingham and First Regiment, Battalion Light Battery.

Kentucky—Governor Buckner and battalion, six companies.

Ohio—Governor Foraker, with First Artillery, and First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Infantry.

Louisiana—Ex-Governor McEvery, Washington Artillery and Louisiana Field Artillery.

Illinois—Governor Reece, with one company, First Artillery.

Missouri—Governor Francis, with First and Third Regiments.

Michigan—Governor Luce, with two companies of cadets.

Florida — Governor Fleming, with Orlando Rifles, and Deland Rifles.

Texas—Governor Ross, with Belknap Rifles.

District of Columbia—Washington Light Infantry, Battalion Local Legion, Grand Army represented by nine divisions embracing fifty-five Posts.

In this part of the procession were the Fourth New York Calvray, the First New York Mounted Rifles as special escort, also the Veteran Zouaves of the United States Army and the Navy Veteran Association. This wound up the long procession.

THE BANQUET.

The Metropolitan Opera House a Magnificent Dining Parlor.

The banquet at the Metropolitan Opera House began at 8 o'clock, and was a magnificent affair. The stage and auditorium were connected to make one continuous floor, over which were disposed twenty-six tables, forming six immense horseshoes. Two central tables, one with twenty-six covers and the other with twelve, were reserved for the most distinguished guests. The President's table was at the junction of the stage with the orchestra, so that General Harrison was in full view. Each table was dressed with the utmost care and skill.

It was a little after 8 o'clock when the President, escorted by Governor Hill and Mayor Grant, entered the great dining-room. They were followed by Vice-President Morton, and Lieutenant-Governor Jones, of New York, and other distinguished guests. As the party walked down the main aisle of the auditorium all of the assembled diners stood up in recognition of the President's arrival, and the band played "Hail to the Chief." The President's party stood back of their chairs with bowed heads, while Bishop Potter made the opening prayer of grace, and dinner was begun at a signal from the banquet directors.

It was announced that Secretary Blaine was unable to be present, and President Harrison's address, which was at the end of the list, was scheduled to replace Secretary Blaine's, which was half way down the toast list.

At the conclusion of the invocation, Mayor Grant rose and read the list of toasts.

Governor Hill was introduced as the first speaker, and rose and welcomed the guests.

GOVERNOR HILL.

Governor Hill in his address of welcome extended the heartiest greeting to all assembled, to the President and his Cabinet, to all in authority, to the Embassadors and to all citizens.

Governor Hill, in closing his address of welcome, said: "The sentiments of every true American are expressed in the hope that faction may not destroy, that pride may not injure, that corruption may not undermine and that sectionalism may not divide this fair republic, but that its borders may be still further extended, its commerce float upon every sea, the stars upon its flag be trebled, its free institutions live on and flourish and its liberty-loving people continue to work out the problem of self-government, so long as freedom itself exists and until time itself shall be no more." He closed with the sentiment, "Keep, God, the fairest and noblest that lies beneath the sun, our country, our noble country, ever one."

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

In response to the toast, "Our People," ex-President Cleveland said: "The mention of a people may well suggest a sober and impressive reflection. Wherever human government has been administered in despotism or oppression, there has been found among the governed a yearning for a freer condition and the assertion of man's nobility. These are but the faltering steps of human nature in the direction of freedom which is its birthright, and they presage the struggle of men to become a free people and thus reach the plane of their highest and best aspirations. In this relation and in their cry for freedom, it may be truly said, 'The voice of the people is the voice of God.' The influence of these reflections is upon me as I speak of those who, after darkness, and doubt, and struggle, burst forth in the bright light of independence and liberty and became 'our people'—free, determined and confident—challenging the dignity of man and invoking the aid and favor of Almighty God. In their supreme faith and rugged strength, our fathers cried out to the world, 'We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our prosperity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.' Surely such people can be safely trusted with their free government, and there need be no fear that they have lost the qualities which fit them to be its custodians. Let us then have an abiding faith in 'our people.' Let petulance and discontent with popular action disappear before truth, that in any and all circumstances the will of the people, however it may be exercised, is the law of our national existence, the arbiter absolute and unchangeable by which we must abide. Other than existing situations or policies can only justify themselves when they may be reached by the spread of political intelligence and the revival of an unselfish and patriotic interest in public affairs. Ill-natured complaints of popular incompetency, and self-righteous assertion of superiority over a body of the people, are impotent and useless. But there is danger, I fear, that the scope of the words 'our people,' and all they import, are not always fully apprehended. It is only natural that those in the various walks of life should see 'our people' within the range of their own vision. The rich merchant or capitalist, in the center of wealth and enterprise, hardly has a glimpse of the country blacksmith at his forge, or the farmer in his field, and these in their turn know but little of the laborers who crowd our manufactories, and inhabit their own world of toil, and of the thousands who labor in our mines. Yet, in the spirit of our institutions, all these so separated in station and personal interest are one common brotherhood, and are 'our people.'

"The diversity of our interests, though a source of boundless wealth and prosperity, has a tendency to press our people apart. This condition demands a counter force of liberality and toleration toward each other and an enlightened regard for the condition of every individual who contributes to the aggregate of our material greatness. This centennial time which stirs our pride by leading us to contemplation of our tremendous strides in wealth and greatness, also recalls to our minds the virtues and the unselfish devotion to principle of those who saw the first days of our republic. Let there now be a revival of our love for principles which our country represents. Let there be at this time a new compensation to the cause of man's freedom and equality and a quickness of the sense of the solemn responsibility before every man who wears the badge of 'our people.' The future beckons us on. Let us follow with an exalted and ennobling love of country and with an undaunted courage. Though clouds may sometimes darken the heavens, they shall be dispelled, and we shall see the bow of God's promise set clearly in the sky, and shall read beneath it, blazing in radiant characters, the words, 'our people.'"

GOVERNOR LEE.

Governor Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, responded to the toast, "The States," in a very eloquent manner.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

Chief Justice Fuller responded at length to the toast, "The Federal Constitution," paying a high tribute to Washington and his compeers.

THE PRESIDENT.

After the Chief Justice's address, President Harrison was introduced. As the Chief Executive arose to speak, he appeared tired out and even paler than usual. He spoke as follows:

"*Mr. President and fellow-citizens:* I should be unjust to myself, and, what is more serious, I should be unjust to you, if I did not take this first and last opportunity to express to you my deep sense of obligation and thankfulness which I feel for those many personal and official courtesies which have been extended to me since I came to take part in this great celebration. The official representatives of the State of New York and this great city have attended me with the most courteous kindness, omitting no attention that could make my stay among you pleasant and gratifying from you, and at the hands of those who have thronged the streets of the city to-day I have received the most cordial expressions.

"I would not, however, have you understand that the loud acclaims have been in any sense appropriated as a personal tribute to myself. I have realized that there was that on this occasion, and in all these incidents which have made it so profoundly impressive to my mind, which was above and greater than any living man. [Applause.] I have realized that that tribute of cordial interest which you have manifested was rendered to that great office which by the favor of the greater people I now exercise, rather than to me. [Applause.] The occasion and all its incidents will be memorable, not only in the history of your own city, but in the history of our country. New York did not succeed in retaining the seat of the National Government here, though she made liberal provisions for the assembling of the first Congress, in the expectation that Congress might find its permanent place here. But though you lost that which you coveted, I think the representatives here of all the States will agree that it was fortunate that the first inauguration of Washington took place in the State and city of New York. For where in all our country could a centennial of the event have been so worthily celebrated as here? What seaboard offered so magnificent a bay on which to display our merchant and naval marine? What cities offered thoroughfares so magnificent or a people so great or so generous as New York has poured out to-day to celebrate that event? I have received at the hands of the committee who has been charged with the details of this demonstration, an evidence of their confidence in my physical endurance. [Laughter.] I must also acknowledge still one other obligation to the committee having in charge the exercises of this event, who have also given me evidence of their confidence, accompanied with some embarrassment, as I have noticed in the progress of this banquet. It seems to me that each of these speakers had been made acquainted with his theme before he took his seat at the banquet, and that I alone was left to make the acquaintance with my theme when I sat down to the table. I prefer to substitute for the official title which is upon the programme that familiar and fireside expression, 'Our Country.'

"I congratulate you to-day that, as one of the instructive and interesting features of this occasion, these great thoroughfares, dedicated to trade, have closed their doors and covered the insignia of commerce with the stars and stripes. [Loud cheers.] That your great exchanges have closed and that in the very heart of Wall street the flag has been carried, and upon the old historic spot men who give their time and energies to trade have given this day to their country, to the thoughts of her glory and to the aspirations of her honor and prosperity. I have great pleasure in believing that love of country has been intensified in many of the hearts here, not only of you who might be called, some of whom have been called to give witness of your love of the flag upon the battlefield, both on sea and land. But of these homes and among these fair women who look down upon us to-night, and in the hearts of these little children who mingled their piping cries with the hoarser acclaims of men as they moved along your streets to-day, and I believe that true patriotism has been blown into a higher and holier flame in many hearts. These banners with which you have covered your walls, these patriotic inscriptions must come down, and ways of commerce and of trade be resumed again; but may I not ask you to carry these banners that now hang on walls into your homes, into the public schools of your city [applause] and into all your great institutions where children are gathered, and to drape them there, that the eyes of the young and of the old may look upon that flag as one of the familiar adornments of every American home. [Applause.] Have you not learned that not stocks or bonds, or stately houses or lands, or mill or field, is our country? It is the flag and what it stands for. It is the glorious history. It is the fireside and home. It is the high thoughts that are in the heart, born of the inspiration which comes of the story of our fathers—martyrs to liberty. It is grave into which our grateful country has gathered the unconscious dust of those who died. Here in these things is that thing we love and call our country rather than anything else that can be touched or handled. [Great applause.] Let me add the thought that we owe a duty to our country in peace as well as in war. Perhaps never in the history of our nation have we been so well equipped for war upon land as now, [cries of "Good! good!"], and yet we have never seen the time in our history when our people were more smitten with the love of peace—to elevate the morals of our people, to hold up the law as that sacred thing which, like the ark of God of old, may not be touched by irreverent hands, to frown upon every attempt to dethrone its supremacy, to unite our people in all that makes the home pure and honorable, as well as to give our energies in the direction of our material advancement. This service we may render, and out of this great demonstration we should all feel like reconsecrating ourselves to the love and to the services of our country." [Prolonged and loud applause.]

SENATOR DANIELS.

In response to the toast "The Senate," Senator Daniels said: "Upon our flag is a star for every State. Each State presents countless diversities in territory, population, race, creed and history. They differ in all things save one; each is sovereign, each is equal, and that equality is represented in the Senate group. Thirteen trees were planted by Alexander Hamilton to symbolize the union of States as one forest, yet each as distinct as trees of that forest. Our forefathers planted the Senate in the Constitution, not as a symbol, but as the 'The Word' made flesh that mankind might see with their eyes and hear with their ears. What is known as courtesy in the Senate flows out of its representative character. Its rational is not that of the courtier who kissed away his hand in courtesy. It has a deeper root than politeness and refinement. It is spirit of the Constitution, the defense of the States to their equals pressed by their embassadors. It is a salute of the star of the State that glistened in the gallery of the United States. In the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution at Philadelphia, the constitution which most disturbed that body was that of the Congressional representation, and Madison said if it could be surmounted all else would be obtainable."

Daniel then referred to the compromise by which the difficulty was solved, and gave Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts and the committee over which he presided the credit for overcoming the trouble. He paid a glowing tribute to Webster's keen perception and appreciation of the wonderful work thus accomplished, and closed with an eloquent tribute to the greatness of our country.

EX-PRESIDENT R. B. HAYES.

Ex-President Hayes responded to the toast "The President." He dealt with the subject first historically. The conclusion he drew from the events was, "We can truly say of the Presidency that the results of twenty-five consecutive terms have vindicated the wisdom of our fathers who established it."

SENATOR EVARTS.

"The Judiciary" was responded to by Senator Evarts.

PRESIDENT ELIOT.

President Eliot, of Harvard College, responded to the toast, "Our Schools and Colleges." He said: Imagine eight million children actually in attendance at the elementary schools of this country brought before your view. Each a unit in thought, the mass speaks of a glad birth, a brightened home, a mother's fondling heart, a father's careful joy. They all have learned, of whatever race, that Washington was a brave soldier, a steadfast statesman, a patriotic ruler, who made their country strong, free and just. The 250,000 girls and boys in the secondary schools are getting a fuller view of this incomparable character than the younger can reach. The next picture is that of 60,000 students in colleges and universities. They are able to compare Washington with the greatest men of other times and countries, and to appreciate the unique qualities of his renown. They recognize in him a simple, stainless and robust character. And what shall I say of the 360,000 teachers of the United States? "Most of them are poor, retiring and unnoticed; but it is they who are building perennial monuments" to Washington. This local commemoration of one great event in the life of Washington and of the United States is well, but it is nothing compared with the incessant memorial of him which the schools and colleges of the country has maintained from generation to generation. We have mentioned only the pupils and teachers now in the schools and colleges. All generations for 100 years have sounded the praise of this Virginia country gentleman, and countless generations will swell the loud acclaim.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

James Russell Lowell responded to the toast, "Our Literature." He said it was not the place for the critical balancing of what we have done or left undone in the field of literature. An exaggerated estimate and indiscriminations of praise which implies fear to speak the truth would be unworthy of myself or of you. I might indeed read over the list of names now also carved on headstones, since it would be invidious to speak of the living, but the list would be short, as I could call but few names great as impartial years measure greatness. I prefer to assume that American literature is not worth speaking of at all if it were not quite able to speak for itself, as all others are expected to do.

Lowell continued ten minutes in his characteristically eloquent peroration.

THE BANQUET HALL.

A Dinner that Cost $35,000—Eight Hundred Guests.

New York, April 30th.—The Metropolitan Opera House was to-night the scene of the second chief event of the great centennial celebration, and the theater of the greatest banquet, possibly, ever held within the recollection of man. The interior decorations of the now historical building excelled even the splendor and display of the ball celebration of the previous night. The stage and auditorium, connected in one continuous floor, was the foundation for over a quarter of a hundred tables arranged in double horse-shoe fashion, with seating capacity for 800. Nearly 8,000 wine-glasses glittered at intervals along the array of tables, and 200 waiters, as well-drilled as so many soldiers, stood ready to respond to the slightest wish of the diners. The tables were elaborately decorated. The expense of the dinner is said to have been $35,000, the wine alone costing an expenditure of nearly $16,000. The bill of fare, in print, was eight inches long and of French construction. It wound up with twelve varieties of wine and three cordials.

Over the President's seat surrounded by flowing American flags was suspended a large picture of the face and bust of Washington. At Mayor Grant's right hand sat the President, and Governor Hill was on the Major's left. Next to the President sat Vice-President Morton, Chief Justice Fuller, General Schofield, Senator Evarts, Ex-President Hayes, Bishop Potter, Secretary Proctor and General Sherman. On Governor Hill's side were Judge Charles Andrews, Admiral Potter, Senator Hiscock, Ex-President Cleveland, Speaker Cole of the New York State Assembly, Hon. S. S. Cox, Clarence W. Brown and Eldridge T. Gerry.

THE LAST DAY.

The Programme in Detail for To-Day's Celebration.

New York, April 30th.—The civil parade tomorrow, May 1st, will be a display that will fairly stagger the sightseers. One hundred thousand men will join, and there will be innumerable floats, trucks and devices. The number of people who will participate is immense, and the French citizens are to have a representation in the line, which will be no discredit to the nation which was essentially a friend to America when it needed one.

The German-American citizens will make probably the finest display in the parade. The floats will be artistic, beautiful and costly—in fact, it will be, the committee say, the most elaborate exhibition of the kind ever seen in this country.

THE FLOATS.

The tableaux will be mounted on large floats, and will be arranged with a view to represent the various great historical events in the history of the nation. Many of the floats will be over twenty feet high. In addition to the floats for the tableaux there will be trucks on which the various trades will be seen. A printing press will work off cards and handbills; a baker will be seen kneading the dough and preparing it for the oven; carpenters will be at work at their benches; the entire process of making chocolate will be exhibited, and so on through many trades. The principal tableaux will be:

"The Discovery of the Hudson river by Henrik Hudson," represented by a Dutch galleon, bearing the daring navigator and his crew sailing up New York bay to the mouth of the North river.

"The First Continental Congress," 1774—Accurate embodiments of the first Legislators of the Republic.

"Signing of the Declaration of Independence," 1775—Thomas Jefferson and his confreres, according to accepted models and tradition.

"General Washington and his Generals Mounted"—A picture of the principal General officers of the American army in the War of the Revolution.

"Washington Crossing the Delaware," 1776—A reproduction of the celebrated painting of that momentous event.

"Washington at Valley Forge," 1777—A picturesque winter scene.

"The Inauguration of Washington as First President of the United States," 1789—A reproduction of Federal Hall and its surroundings, with appropriate groupings.

Columbia and Germania.
General Steuben and his staff.
The press of the past and present day.
Alexander von Humboldt.
The Brooklyn Bridge.
Prince Carnival.
Cecilia, the patron saint of music.
Richard Wagner, with personifications of "Lohengrin," etc.
German Christmas, with tree and Santa Claus.

A regular camp fire burning, while guns, swords and all kinds of military weapons give the whole a warlike appearance.

Arion standing on a dolphin, followed by a troop of Romans on horseback.

Loreley seated on a rock, a long wreath at her feet

The fairy-story float, containing tableaux taken from familiar fairy stories.

The music chariot, containing the three Rhine daughters, Siegfried at the forge striking lightning with his blade, Lohengrin and Elsa, Wotan and Brunnhilde, the latter a good counterpart of Lillie Lehman; Venus resting on a couch of roses, and Tannhauser.

There will be sixty-five tableaux in the procession.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.

There are three triumphal arches erected, under which those who take part in the military and civic parades will pass. These arches have been designed by the best artists in this city, and are marvels of decorative art. They are located as follows:

At Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street.
At Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street.
On Fifth avenue on Washington square.

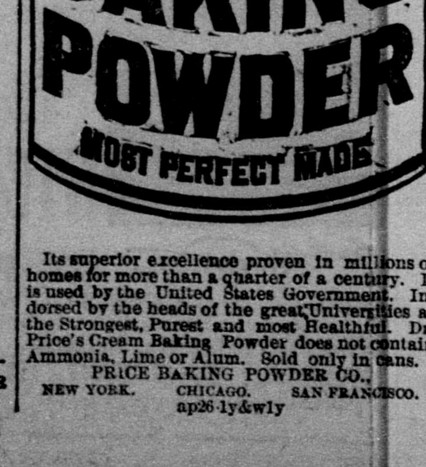
OTHER FEATURES.

A feature of the civic parade will be the old volunteer firemen, who will appear with the men manning the ropes of the old-fashioned crane-necked engines, which did such good service years ago. Firemen will come from Brooklyn, Jersey City, Yonkers, Albany and many other cities. Among others will be Friendship Fire Company of Alexandria, Va., the fire company of which Washington was a member. The company will bring its old apparatus to this city. It has one of the first leather fire-buckets ever made in America. Thirteen similar buckets are to be made, representing the original United States, and they will swing from the old pumping engine in the procession.

Scholars of the public schools to the number of 3,072 will take part in the civic parade.

They will be divided into eight battalions of eight companies each.

The will of Henry Vrooman has been admitted to probate, and his widow appointed executrix without bonds.



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