# New-York Tribune.

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## MR. PARNELL'S TESTIMONY.

### HIS ENTIRE CAREER REVIEWED BY HIMSELF.

THE POLICY OF VIOLENCE UTTERLY REPUDIATED BY THE IRISH LEADER—MR. BATES'S EXPLANATIONS WELL RECEIVED—THE PARIS EXPOSITION—THE QUEEN—THEATRICAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, April 30.—Mr. Parnell's appearance in the witness-box brings the serious interest of this great state trial to a climax. His counsel have thought it best to make him an autobiographical witness. Their theory is that Mr. Parnell only needs to be known to be justified. So they began with his birth, carried him on through college, passed rapidly to the beginning of his political life, and went thereafter deliberately, step by step, along his career as leader of the Irish party. I wish to speak cautiously, for, having not been able to be in court, I go by the published reports this evening, which are abridged; but the line which Mr. Parnell now takes seems unmistakable. He has arrived at the parting of the ways. He has had to choose which road he will henceforth travel. He has chosen that which is broad enough for him and his English friends to march side by side. If he ever had a past which would make his present journey difficult and his alliance with the English Liberals impossible, he has deliberately broken with it. He renounces any faith he may ever have had in violent methods. He presents himself on oath to the English public as a purely constitutional agitation. Dynamite? Perish the thought! Outrage and crime? Nothing could be more abhorrent to him! Fenianism? He knew it not! Mr. Patrick Ford? "I never saw Mr. Patrick Ford in my life." Severing the last link between England and Ireland—the famous Cincinnati speech? "If I ever did say it, I must have qualified it. As it stands, I never said it, never thought it." Of course he disowned, deprecated and denounced the Phoenix Park murders, and with that the day's work came to an end.

Mr. Asquith has been examining Mr. Parnell, though Sir Charles Russell was present, and every line, almost every word, of the Irish leader's testimony had been settled long since in consultation with counsel. Everything has been thought out, talked over, and determined quite as much with reference to the future of Home Rule as to the course of this inquiry, and the net result of it all is apparently that Mr. Parnell now thinks himself strong enough to stand alone. If ever there were a left wing, he relies on it no longer. If he has to elect between the party of force in America and the party of Parliamentary method in England, he now elects to stake the fortunes of Ireland on a coalition with the English Liberals.

Mr. Bates's explanations at Berlin have been well received there and here; nor do diplomatists think that he said a word more than the circumstances required. He said to Count Bismarck no more and no less than one gentleman says to another when something has happened on which candid friends put a wrong construction. No explanation was or would have been asked for by Count Bismarck. It is the voluntary character of it which makes it graceful. Mr. Bates tells the president of the Conference that he would not have written the "Century" article had he expected to go to Berlin as a Commissioner or had the German dispatches been published. When he was appointed he tried, but vainly, to suppress the article. This account of matters was accepted in the spirit in which it was offered, and the incident is at an end.

The Conference was launched on Monday with a speech by Count Bismarck in French. Why French? It is the accepted language of diplomacy. But rumor said that this occasion would be seized to make a new departure. English is a language which every member of the Conference understood, and which Count Bismarck speaks with vigorous fluency. The business of the subcommittees into which the Conference has now resolved itself must be done in English, and seems likely to last for some weeks. Meanwhile the Conference itself stands adjourned.

English Radicals affect surprise that Lord Lytton should come home in order not to be present at the opening of the Paris Exhibition. It has long been settled that none of the great Powers of Europe would be represented on that occasion. "We spent," wrote the then Foreign Minister of England, "eight hundred millions sterling in making war against the principle and policy which France now commemorates. We were right then, and we have no right now to celebrate the anniversary of that revolution. All the Powers take a similar view, and the diplomatic tribune at Versailles on Sunday will not contain a single Ambassador.

The Queen has abandoned her intended visit to Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at Waddesdon. It was unpopular because it was thought, since Her Majesty so seldom goes among her subjects, that others than Baron Ferdinand had prior claims. I believe that the Queen, who likes the Rothschilds, had a strong desire to see Waddesdon itself, which is in one respect the most remarkable place in England. It is magnificent, quite unlike any other great house, and is the creation of ten years.

The same critics who praised Mr. Pinero's melancholy "Profligate" condemn Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's melancholy "Wealth," produced at the Haymarket. They praised the former in spite of its melancholy; they condemn the latter because of its melancholy. Yet each is a morbid study of unrelieved human misery without real dramatic merit. Mr. Jones wrote his piece to Mr. Beerbohm Tree's measure. Mr. Tree is an admirable actor in domestic comedy or within a certain range of character parts, but he inclines to tragedy, of which he has not yet shown himself master. So Mr. Jones has fitted him with a semi-tragic part. Money is his mania, and he finally goes mad without much rhyme or reason. The audience protested rightly, and no amount of critical good nature can conceal the fact that the play was a failure, or that Mr. Tree's acting, though fine in itself, failed to save the play.

G. W. S.

## MR. PARNELL AS A WITNESS.

### HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE CLAN-NA-GAEL—THE PHOENIX PARK MURDERS—HIS HOPE IN CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION FOR IRELAND'S BENEFIT.

London, April 30.—The Parnell Commission resumed its sitting to-day. There was a moderate attendance in the court-room. Mr. Parnell was called to give his evidence. He took his seat in the witness's chair and gave his testimony in a clear voice in a deliberate manner. He testified that he did not know that Peter [illegible] was connected with the amnesty association. He had never heard of any attempt being made on Justice Lawson's life. He was never a member of a [illegible] society. Although the late Mr. Forster did not know Mr. Biggar was a Fenian until 1877, he advised Mr. Biggar to resign his seat in Parliament, but Mr. Biggar refused.

Mr. Parnell said he did not communicate with Ford or Fenian convicts in America, neither did he [illegible]. He first heard of the Clan-na-Gael in America. He doubted that the convention at Cincinnati advocated the destruction of the link between England and Ireland, which was so opposed to his opinion. He had urged boycotting under certain conditions, but never intimidation.

Mr. Parnell [illegible] the alleged interview with Le Caron in 1881. He said it might have taken place. He had not said he believed that only force would redeem Ireland. He did not doubt that by constitutional parliamentary action the Irish leaders would succeed. He never suggested a revolution nor discussed the means by which a revolution could be effected. He had not been asked to authorize the payment of 20,000 pounds to "remove" officials. He had never sanctioned outrage. He did not know of payments for the committal of outrages. He did not approve of a suggestion by Mr. Egan that Earl Cowper, Mr. Forster, Under secretary Burke, Justice Lawson and many others be "removed." He could not have approved of such a suggestion, Mr. Egan never having made it. He had never heard proposals from any quarter for the "removal" (meaning murder) of Earl Cowper, Mr. Forster and others.

He did not know of the existence of the Invincible conspiracy until after his arrest in 1883, when he was liberated from the Kilmainham Jail on parole, to attend the funeral of his nephew in Paris. He met in Paris Justin McCarthy and Messrs. Quinn and Byrne. He did not know that Byrne had been a Fenian. He did not communicate with Mr. Egan, directly or indirectly, while he was in Paris, thinking that his parole precluded communication with any of his political friends.

He had always regarded the Phoenix Park murders as the greatest possible calamity to Ireland. He had never been able to obtain the slightest evidence connecting the League with those murders, excepting untrustworthy statements made by the informer Carey. He did not believe the stories about Mr. Egan supplying the Invincibles from the League fund. The payment of 100 pounds to Mr. Byrne was made in response to a letter asking for an advance for the purposes of the Land and Labor League, and not for the purpose of enabling him to make his escape. He had not the slightest suspicion that Mr. Byrne was engaged in any conspiracy.

## LORD DUNRAVEN DISSATISFIED.

### HE MAY NOT ALLOW THE VALKYRIE TO COMPETE IN THE YACHT RACE.

London, April 30.—Lord Dunraven is dissatisfied with the conditions for the international yacht race. It is probable that he will not allow the Valkyrie to compete if the cup is to be held subject to the full terms of the deed of gift of 1877. The Valkyrie is ready for launching.

## THE THROUGH TRAFFIC VIA CANADA.

### THE COMING VISIT OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION TO CANADA.

Ottawa, April 29 (Special).—J. S. Richie, of Akron, Ohio, has come to this city to pave the way for a visit to Canada of the Interstate Commission of the United States. To-day he met Sir John A. Macdonald. He represented to Sir John that the relations of the railways of Canada and the great country to the south of Her Majesty's Dominions have now become so interwoven that it has been thought desirable that the Commission should make a special study of the whole question, with reference to the recent legislation in both countries, and more particularly to the question of duties on both sides of the line. One of the most important points engaging the attention of the Commissioners, it appears, is that of levying duties on the Canadian cars now in the United States, some thousands in number. Through cars of the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and other Canadian lines are passing through the State by thousands every day, East and West, and are travelling East, West, North and South engaged in interstate business.

A vast quantity of United States tonnage going through over East and West trunk roads, starting, say from Boston and New-York, to Chicago and San Francisco, leave United States territory between Montreal and Ottawa, and east of Montreal and west of Toronto and striking Canadian territory, run over Canadian roads in an air-line till United States territory is reached again. In other words, parts of Canada project between important east and west points in the States, and it is easier, cheaper and quicker to dash across the intervening country, though it be in Canada, than to go hundreds of miles round, out of the way, in order to remain on the southern side of the line. In this traffic the Canadian lines, of course, have their share, and the roads, Canadian and American, are to a greater extent than is generally supposed used in common. United States freight is carried in Canadian cars, and vice versa. The Canadian short-cuts between American points are consequently of great value to American lines altogether aside from the car question. The Canadian lines connecting with the American lines have become an integral part of the American system on the American side of the line.

In fact, the railway systems of the two countries have become so mixed up that to attempt to separate them now, or to apply distinctive and prohibitive tariffs, would simply be to dislocate railway traffic and business generally to an extent no one not familiar with the facts would suspect.

It was for these and similar reasons that Mr. Richie has been here to pave the way for a visit to Canada next June or July. Sir John Macdonald talked the matter over with Mr. Richie, and said he would do everything necessary to make the visit of the Commission a success, and to enable them to ascertain everything that might be necessary to deal with the matter satisfactorily.

## DISCUSSING THE SAMOAN AFFAIR.

Berlin, April 30.—The "Berliner Tageblatt" states that at the Samoan Conference yesterday Mr. Kasson, one of the American delegates, asked whether a secret treaty existed between England and Germany to partition between them the Tonga and Samoa Islands, and that in reply both Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador, and Prince Bismarck categorically denied that such a treaty existed.

At the session of yesterday Count Herbert Bismarck disavowed, on behalf of Germany, any idea of aggrandizement inconsistent with existing treaties. Count Herbert spoke in French. Sir Edward Malet and Mr. Kasson followed in a similar strain. Mr. Kasson hinted that the United States Government hoped that the question would be settled on such a basis as would preserve the autonomy of the Samoan Islands.

Malietoa, the deposed King of Samoa, has apologized and Emperor William has decided that the ex-King may be liberated.

## THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT CENSURED.

London, April 30.—In the House of Commons this evening, a motion of Samuel Smith (Liberal), censuring the Government for fostering spirit drinking in India, was carried by a vote of 113 to 103.

## RACING IN ENGLAND.

London, April 30.—This was the first day of the Newmarket spring meeting. The race for the Hastings Plate of 400 sovereigns for three-year-olds, one mile, was won by Mr. Abington's bay colt Freemason, J. Hammond's chestnut colt Laureate, by Petrarch out of Macaria, was second, and T. Jennings, jr.'s chestnut colt Royal Star third. There were six starters. The last betting was 10 to 1 against Freemason, 3 to 1 on Laureate, and 14 to 1 against Royal Star.

## DECLARING A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT.

Fall River, Mass., April 30.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Osborne Mills, held at noon to-day, the treasurer's report showed that the corporation had earned $136,000 for the year, and a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent was declared. Owing to a peculiar system employed by the agent, Joseph Healy, the books showed a deficit of $51,000. This was due simply to carelessness, and there was no actual loss and no dishonesty of any kind. The old board of officers was re-elected.

## A DOUBLE WEDDING AT LOCKPORT.

Lockport, N. Y., April 30 (Special).—A notable double wedding occurred here to-day. The couples were G. Henry Halcomb, of Norwich, N. Y., and Miss Blanche Cleveland Davison, daughter of Dr. Rexford Davison, and W. Hollingsworth Jacob, of New-York, and Miss Julie M. Barbaroux, of Louisville, Ky., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Barbaroux. The wedding took place at Christ Episcopal Church, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles T. Olmsted, rector of Grace Church, Utica, assisted by the Rev. Dr. C. Graham Adams, of this city.

## LOSSES BY FIRE IN VARIOUS PLACES.

Chambersburg, Penn., April 30.—The new charcoal blast furnace of the Mont Alto Iron Company, at Mont Alto, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The furnace was new and had been put in operation only two weeks ago. There is no insurance. Over 200 men will be thrown out of employment.

Wellfleet, Mass., April 30.—The largest fire for years in this region has been raging since morning in the woods east of this town. Many acres of woodland have already been burned and the fire is increasing.

## THE SANDWICH ISLANDS SUGAR CROP GOOD.

Chicago, April 30.—Z. S. Spaulding, of Honolulu, next to Claus Spreckles, the greatest individual producer of sugar in the world, passed through Chicago yesterday on the way to New-York. He says that while he was riding from San Francisco to Chicago, he made $25,000 by the rise of two cents a pound in sugar. This year's crop, he says, will be a good one.

## LORD LONSDALE ON THE WAY EAST.

San Francisco, April 30.—Lord Lonsdale started last night for the East, to meet Lady Lonsdale, who left London on Saturday. He will stop at Victoria, B. C., one day, and then go to Winnipeg.

## BOOMERS MUST KEEP OFF THE STRIP.

### A WARNING FROM GENERAL MERRITT NOT TO SETTLE IN THE CHEROKEE OUTLET.

Ponca, I. T., April 30.—General Merritt, escorted by Captain Hays, of the 5th Cavalry, passed here yesterday on a tour of inspection of the Cherokee Outlet. His visit has special reference to the reported colonization of the strip by returning and disappointed boomers from Oklahoma. Previous to his departure from Oklahoma City General Merritt caused to be issued the following warning circular:

Headquarters Department of the Missouri,
(In the field), April 29, 1889.

Notice is hereby given to all settlers in Oklahoma and people intending to depart from that country, that while the use of the public highways in the Cherokee Strip is granted for the purpose of travel, it is especially forbidden that any one shall remain in the Cherokee Strip longer than necessary for rest, and usually not to exceed one day. Depredations upon property in the strip, departure from the highways in travelling through, and any attempt to settle in the strip are positively forbidden by law, and the troops operating in the territory are instructed to expel all intruders and make a record of their names, with a view to their being deprived of their right of entry, should the land ever be opened to settlement.

For the past three days the strip has been thoroughly scoured by details from Captain Hays's command, and they report that there are no squatters in the entire outlet. Since April 25, 800 wagons, carrying 3,200 people, have passed through Ponca from Oklahoma, on their way north to Kansas. General Merritt will go into camp for a few days at Chillocco, seven miles north of Arkansas City.

## ACCIDENTS ALONG THE LINE.

### INSPECTOR CONLIN BADLY INJURED—SEVERAL OTHERS HURT.

A few minutes before 11 a. m. Police Inspector Conlin was badly hurt in Fifth-ave. at Thirtieth-st. The Inspector was a cavalry officer in the war, and he has been known as one of the best riders in the Police Department. He was mounted on a spirited horse yesterday, and rode along the police lines from Twenty-sixth to Fifty-ninth sts. and back again, directing the work of the police in keeping that part of the route of the parade clear. Suddenly his horse fell on the slippery pavement, and the Inspector was flung forward on his face. He was stunned so much by the fall as to be helpless for the time. He was carried to the New-York Hospital. An examination showed that he had received serious bruises on his leg, arm and face, but no bones were broken. It was said that the patient's recovery was not in doubt, but he might not be able to resume his duties for several days.

Major F. K. Patterson, of the Second Brigade of the Pennsylvania troops, fell from his horse in front of No. 331 Broadway at 12:30 p. m. His foot was caught in his stirrup and one of the bones of his foot was broken. An ambulance carried him to the Chambers Street Hospital. His home is in Freeport, Penn.

Henry Eiler, of No. 749 Ninth-ave., dropped dead in the crowd at Broadway and White-st. His body was removed to a police station. John Robertson, of the 8th Regiment band of this city, became ill at Broadway and Houston-st., and was sent to his home in the care of friends. Half a dozen women had fits brought on by excitement in the crowds, and were attended by the police surgeons.

As the 32d Regiment of the Second Brigade was passing the City Hall Park stands Lieutenant Zechiel the Commissary of Subsistence of the regiment, lost control of his horse, and the animal indulged in a lively display of antics, during which he fell, bringing his rider with him. Sergeant Pickett, of the City Hall police, ran to the fallen horseman, and succeeded in extricating him from his dangerous position. The lieutenant was uninjured beyond a few bruises. The horse's trappings were readjusted and the dust was brushed from Mr. Zechiel's uniform, after which the latter pluckily remounted his steed and rode off to rejoin the head of the regiment amid the cheers of the thousands who had witnessed the episode.

Martin Hanley, of Scranton, Penn., a private in Company D, 13th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, was seriously wounded at Broadway and Third-st. The regiment had halted there and Hanley sprang forward to catch an orange which was thrown from a window. In doing so the upper part of his right arm was pierced by a bayonet in the hands of a comrade who was also trying to catch the orange.

## INSURANCE ON A MURDERED HUSBAND'S LIFE.

Louisville, April 30 (Special).—At Harrodsburg, Lucretia Munday has collected $8,000 on a $10,000 policy on the life of her husband who died by poison several years ago. It is probable that she will get as much more from other policies on his life. At Munday's death Mrs. Munday and Dr. Walker Davis were accused of having poisoned him. Davis was sent to the penitentiary for life. In Mrs. Munday's case the jury disagreed. Before another trial came, Colonel James Hawkins, an important witness for the State was called from his bed one night and shot. Mrs. Munday and a young man in her employ were tried for this, but were acquitted. Mrs. Munday was then tried again for poisoning her husband and acquitted. She then instituted suits to recover the $20,000 insurance on her husband's life and one company compromised yesterday for $8,000. The others will probably follow at once.

## CUTTING MINERS' WAGES IN INDIANA.

Brazil, Ind., April 30 (Special).—The greatest cut ever made in the price of coal mining in the West was made here to-day. It was from 90 cents to 70 cents on Indiana block and from 75 cents to 60 cents on Indiana bituminous coal. Two years ago the Indiana operators and miners, jointly with the Ohio and Pennsylvania operators, fixed upon a yearly scale for mining in the three States. Because of natural gas, Ohio and Pennsylvania were given as a rate respectively 60 and 69 cents. The Indiana rate was fixed at 80 cents, because it was nearer to the market. This scale was renewed a year ago. The miners have been idle for some time and are anxious to work.

## ARRESTED FOR SHOOTING THEIR STEPMOTHER.

Somerset, Penn., April 30.—Jacob D. Shaulis, a wealthy farmer, sixty years of age, who lived in Jefferson township, eight miles from this place, was found dead this morning hanging to a tree near his house. Lying in the barnyard, a few feet away, was his young wife shot through the body and fatally wounded. Detective T. J. Picking hurried to the scene and after an investigation arrested David and George Shaulis, sons of the old man and step-sons of Mrs. Shaulis. They were brought to Somerset and lodged in jail charged with the crime. It is alleged that the old man committed suicide first and then David, his son, attempted to kill his step-mother, who is only twenty-five years of age, to prevent her inheriting the estate, the two boys hoping by this means to secure the estate themselves.

## AN AERONAUT BADLY HURT.

Booneville, Ind., April 30.—Yesterday afternoon Harry Street, an attache of a Wild West show, attempted an ascension in a balloon. When the balloon reached an altitude of about 300 feet it burst, and at once made a rapid descent to the earth. The aeronaut attempted to spread his parachute, but failed. He landed upon the edge of the roof of a house with a crash that could be heard a square away, and then fell to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. He was picked up unconscious, and physicians pronounce his injuries probably fatal. He was only eighteen years of age, and his home is at Dubuque, Iowa. In the first attempt to inflate the balloon several holes were burned in it, which were afterward patched up, and at that part of the canvas burst.

## AN INNOCENT PRISONER PARDONED.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 29.—The Governor to-day pardoned John Deitch, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1884 for the murder of Joseph Thurm, in Cedar Rapids. At the time of the murder another man was suspected, arrested and tried, but was acquitted. A reward of $500 had been offered by Governor Sherman, and that was probably the incentive which led to the arrest, conviction and sentence of Deitch. The reward was never paid, the State regarding it as a clear case of swearing a man into prison for the sake of the reward.

## SIOUX AT CHEYENNE READY TO SELL OUT.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 30.—A dispatch to "The Tribune" from Pierre, Dak., says: "A council of the Indians at the Cheyenne Agency was held yesterday relative to the Sioux bill and the newly appointed commissioners. The Indians are pleased with the appointment of General Crook and want the Commission to visit them among the first agencies. They are satisfied with the bill and are about ready to sign it."

## DAWN OF A NEW CENTURY.

### WASHINGTON'S STEPS RETRACED

### PRESIDENT HARRISON FOLLOWS THE FIRST PRESIDENT.

*BEGINNING THE DAY WITH PRAYER.*

THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S FOLLOWED BY LITERARY EXERCISES ON THE SUB-TREASURY STEPS—A GREAT MILITARY PARADE IN HONOR OF THE CENTENNIAL OF THE NATION'S FORMATION REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT—ELOQUENCE AT THE BANQUET IN THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—FIREWORKS IN THE PARKS.

Sunrise—Artillery salutes.

7 to 8:20 a. m.—Formation of civic and industrial parade.

8:20—Civic parade starts from Fifty-seventh-st. and Fifth-ave.

9—President Harrison arrives at reviewing-stand.

10:15—Head of column will probably reach Canal-st. and parade begin to disperse.

3:30—President Harrison leaves the reviewing-stand.

6—Parade will end.

Close of celebration

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!

Equally proud the day that rounded out the first century begun by the day thus sung by the country's laureate! Who that saw yesterday's celebration will think it unworthy of the occasion? Who that will read about it, not having seen it, will be able, even feebly, to imagine its glories? The Tribune's descriptive writers will do much, but whether the record will recall the festival with becoming vividness and inspire a tithe of the enthusiasm which kept the great heart of New-York palpitating with patriotic feeling from sunrise till long after sunset, and astonished the millions of lookers-on, remains to be seen. Word-pictures cannot do everything; they can but weakly and incompletely image such elemental emotions as were quickened by yesterday's occurrences to an intensity never felt before. Figures and retrospection may, perhaps, stir the fancy and help to vitalize the record.

One hundred years after George Washington took the oath of office as President on the porch of old Federal Hall, Benjamin Harrison, a great-grandson of one of the illustrious men who had helped him to fashion this great free Government, stood on the same spot, on the same stone, and rested his hand on the Bible whose cover the first President's lips had touched with a reverential kiss, while the blessings of Heaven were invoked on the Nation by a divine whose patriotism, learning and piety have made him known throughout the land. While listening to the eloquence of one of America's foremost orators he sat in the chair which Washington had used at his Inauguration, just as an hour before he had sat in the pew of St. Paul's Chapel where Washington sat and taken part in a service of prayer and thanksgiving, conducted by the successor of that Bishop of New-York whose privilege it was to ask Divine guidance for the man who had obtained liberty for his countrymen by the sword, and was now called upon to direct its destinies by the exercise of his wisdom, patriotism and forbearance. When Washington sat at the memorable services in St. Paul's, he was attended by the Vice-President, the Speaker of the two Houses of Congress, "and all who attended the Inauguration ceremony." His successor yesterday was accompanied by two ex-Presidents of the United States, the Vice-President, the Governors of several States, the members of his Cabinet, several ex-Cabinet Ministers, many high officers of the Army and Navy, and a host of dignitaries of lower orders.

As part of the inauguration ceremonies the first President witnessed a parade of the military; the marshal and his aides; a troop of horse and one of artillery; two companies of grenadiers; a company of light infantry "and the battalion men"; a company in the uniform of Scotch Highlanders who kept step to the music of the bagpipes; in all a gallant army of 500 men, whose "appearance was quite pretty," and who "made a good figure" as they lined the street after having escorted the President to church.

Yesterday President Harrison also viewed a military parade arranged to do glory to his high office and commemorate the first centenary of its establishment. In it were the Governors of the thirteen original States and nine others as commanding officers of the National Guard of twenty-two commonwealths, the State troops numbering 50,000 at a low estimate. In other words, in this magnificent celebration of the fruits of peace a larger army, twice over, was concerned than the Continental Congress called to place under the command of General Washington in 1775. The military procession which General and President Harrison reviewed was one hundred times as large as that which escorted General and President Washington to Federal Hall and afterward to St. Paul's Chapel.

Do not such figures and reflections open a proud and interesting vista of National growth and place high the standard of American patriotism? But the end is not yet. One hundred years ago all the citizens of New-York might easily have been accommodated on two or three of the stands erected by the Centennial Committee for the accommodation of those who wished to see yesterday's parade. Nor need we stop at New-York City to find bases of comparison. When Washington took the oath of office, 100 years ago yesterday, he became the Executive head of a Nation of people scarcely more numerous than the host that was in distinct touch with yesterday's festivity. Had New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia a century ago marshalled their entire population on some vast plain the number would not have been much greater than the multitude that came directly under the influence of yesterday's celebration, that took part in the parade or witnessed it, or at least came for a time within the currents that swirled and rushed and eddied along the great avenue through which the thousands of gallant and bravely dressed soldiers marched. Had such a line of march been laid out for the 500 who made an appearance that was "quite pretty" when Washington was inaugurated, it would have required more inspiriting music than that of the Scotchman's chanter pipes and drone to make the walk full four miles beyond the city limits something else than a weariness to the flesh. Ah! yes: such a celebration has its uses besides the delight of the eye, which loves the glitter of gay uniforms and the rhythmical movement of an army in motion. It has marvellous puissance as a promoter of patriotism and as an object lesson in history.

The elements gave their benediction to the festival, and the skies smiled all day. Better weather could not be imagined; not cold enough to bring discomfort to the sightseers who sat without motion for hours, nor warm enough to incommode the marchers. The rains of last week had washed the pavements free from dirt, and there was no possibility of dust. The city gave itself up to enjoyment of the pageant, and exemplified as never before the genial influence of a universal pride and happiness. Hundreds of thousands wore badges of the National tricolor, and though the procession lasted for hours, the faces of the spectators seemed at the close as radiant as the pretty ornaments which they had pinned on their breasts or at their throats in the morning. Others may attempt to describe the crowds that lined the streets and avenues which were the channel of the pageant.

After all has been written the imagination would best be depended on to delineate the real picture. Populate Broadway and Fifth-ave. as densely as you please, leaving scarcely room enough for the moving column, stop at no obstacles, mount platforms of observation for every conceivable place that offered an advantage, fill the cross-streets with platforms erected on trucks and vehicles of all kinds, give to each of the myriad of windows its own group of eager sightseers, perch them on cornices, on roofs, on spires and domes, turn City Hall and Union and Madison Squares into great seas of humanity with influent and effluent currents that flow like a river till movement is stayed because there is no further room for it, dot this dark mass with innumerable spots of red, white and blue, project it up and down the great thoroughfare for five miles, endow it with the capacity of breaking out at intervals with an irruption of fluttering white, which moves along synchronously with some courtly horseman or high dignitary whom the people love to honor—exercise your fancy in painting such a picture, beautified, varied and heightened by a thousand and one details which baffle the recorder, raise it to the highest power of a final and supreme effort, and you will have a faint and incomplete idea of what yesterday's spectacle was like.

At night the Centennial Banquet took place in the metamorphosed Opera House. Many men ate and drank to the memory of the past, the glory of the present, and the promise of the future, while orators poured out their eloquence like sparkling wine, and beautiful women looked and listened and longed in the galleries. Meanwhile, in Madison Square Garden, thousands of tuneful Germans, who brought to this country a fervent devotion for liberty and also an ardent love for the arts and customs that embellished their social life in their native land, raised their voices in joyous song. And the second day of the festival was ended.

## A GREAT MILITARY PAGEANT.

### WAR IN ITS GAYEST AND MOST BRILLIANT ASPECT.

THE PARADE OF THE TROOPS A SPLENDID SUCCESS—THEIR MARCH UPTOWN AND REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT—SCENES AT THE MADISON SQUARE REVIEWING STAND.

Taken at any point in the long line of march the great parade of yesterday was splendidly effective and imposing. From Wall-st. to the Park one incessant fluttering of handkerchiefs, one continuous murmur of applause kept time to the beat of the drum-major and the step of the marching regiments. Every spectator in the two solid walls of humanity which fenced in the route seemed alive to the fact that so various, so brilliant and so genuine a military parade had never been seen before in New-York, and there was on every side a lavishness of applause, of enthusiasm, of appreciation, adequate, certainly, to the merit of the gayest and most attractive display of the holiday side of war in the history of the city.

An army larger than that first called into the field by President Lincoln to suppress the Rebellion, and alongside of which the Continental forces in many a famous Revolutionary battle seem a corporal's guard, called, most of it, from the pursuits of peace, yet still maintaining the discipline and outward show of actual warfare; glittering ranks of infantry, battalion after battalion, whose infinite variety of color and movement alone prevent the tiring of all the senses; cavalry, and artillery clattering in their gorgeous red and yellow uniforms over the smooth cobblestones; the dashing staff, all lace and plumes; generals of brigade, generals of division, Governors of States, an almost endless file of the varied representatives of the military strength of the Nation, gathered to be reviewed by its Chief Magistrate—all this combines to form a picture notable in the history of this pacific Republic. Add to the brilliance of the military pageant the picturesqueness of the crowds, the decorations in the streets, the perfect beauty of the spring day, and the anniversary has filled the fullest measure of anticipated success.

#### THE SCENE IN MADISON SQUARE.

Striking as the parade was from any point below Twenty-third-st., its best and completest effect had to be looked for in the three blocks of the route along Madison Square. Here the reviewing stand for the President had been built, and here, between the two triumphal arches which bridged the avenue at Twenty-third and at Twenty-sixth sts., were crowded the luckiest and most discriminating critics of the parade. The President's stand stood along the edge of the square, on the east side of the street, and stretched from the junction of Broadway and Fifth-ave. to just opposite the Hotel Brunswick. The seats for the reviewing party were on a raised semi-circular platform, opposite the Worth Monument, sheltered from the sun by a roof of light woodwork. The rest of the stand was bare of protection against the sun, which beat down unsparingly on the dense ranks of the spectators. Opposite was a shorter stand, running from Twenty-fourth-st. to Twenty-fifth-st., rising back to and beyond the column of the Worth Monument.

Between these two black masses of spectators every regiment tried to march its steadiest and look its trimmest. As each file crossed Twenty-fourth-st. the pace stiffened, the backs of the soldiers straightened, the line of bayonets grew more regular. The bandmen blew themselves red in the face and the color-bearers dipped their colors. The President lifted his hat to the flags gravely and bent his eye steadily along the approaching line. At his right General Sherman, erect and soldierly, looked on calmly, with an expert's quick appreciation of the niceties of the drill. The swords of the officers were lowered, then raised; the flags went up again; the tenseness of the line relaxed; the file had passed, and the reaction was visible even in the backs of the disappearing blue-coats. The climax of the march had come and gone. The rest was routine, and the disbanding point at Fifty-first-st. could not be reached too soon. No regiment or troop in the line missed the stimulus of that little stretch past the reviewing stand. Some commands did better than others, but all did their best, and that in almost every case was equal to the brilliance and importance of the occasion—the biggest and most dazzling review of troops since war times.

#### THE DECORATIONS FEW, BUT GRACEFUL.

Madison Square had put itself into fitting garb for such a scene. From the reviewing stand the eye could light on little that was not suggestive of the spectacle. A big triumphal arch spanned the avenue at the southern end of the stand. Built like the sally-port of a fortress, from the top Washington on a charger waved with his sword a welcome or defiance toward the square which bears his name. On the reverse side faces of the first President and Vice-President and of their latest successors smiled gayly up the avenue. Across from the reviewing box the Albemarle Hotel and the Hoffman House were ablaze with patriotic colors, in designs in which the genius of the designer ran a merry riot.

From the midst of all looked down one of the most extraordinary portraits of the Father of his Country which the talent of the sign-painter has ever put on canvass. The First President, to the few who recognized him, narrowly escaped being taken for one of those conventional stage villains, whose smile of conscious depravity penetrates to the back row of the theatre-gallery. To the left the Fifth Avenue Hotel shone by contrast. Its decorations were few and graceful, and the fine proportions of the big building came out in their natural effect. A bust of Washington was conspicuous over the upper portico, which was itself almost hidden by the brilliant parasols of the pretty spectators it held. From the roofs of all the big hotels hundreds of people were peeping over into the square. The very cornices were lined, and over that of the Fifth Avenue an old man's long gray beard could be seen straggling down to the delectation of jokers. Every window along Broadway was held by a party of sightseers, and down Fifth-ave. one could catch a glimpse of other crowded buildings, the prospect ending with the big stand built on the sidewalk of the Union Club.

#### GROUPS IN THE WINDOWS.

The old New-York Club, now given over to business, was the choicest of all the buildings facing the square for sightseeing. The Republican League had gotten possession of several windows looking down the avenue. Other rooms were occupied by other jolly groups, and a big stand had been built in Twenty-sixth-st. for the overflow. The house was gay with the usual patriotic decorations, but did not show a picture of Washington. Further up the avenue there were some pretty views. Theodore B. Starr had his store trimmed with wreaths of green. The Redfern establishment flew the British colors, and Delmonico's showed a leaning toward the tricolor. The arch at Twenty-sixth-st. looked rather flat and plain compared with the Twenty-third-st. one. Two four-foot Continental soldiers did duty against the pillars, menacing any new invader from the direction of the Battery. The square itself, its trees just turning into green, gave a refreshing background to the long reviewing stand and helped to shade the early comers from the morning sun. At the Twenty-sixth-st. end the bronze figure of Farragut could be seen just able to peer across the heads of the seat-holders into the avenue. Others besides the hero of Mobile Bay were shut out from a view of the parade, and all the square and the cross-streets leading into it were packed with these unfortunate people, all pushing and elbowing to get a glimpse even, of the bayonet tips of the passing regiments.

The stand had been crowded from 10 o'clock on. An hour earlier Inspector Byrnes had a strong force of police on the spot to man the wire rope lines along the avenue and fight back interlopers. A guard of honor from the 7th Regiment also appeared, and the sentinels kept relieving one another in their beats up and down before the stands. From 10 o'clock to 11 there were fresh arrivals every few minutes. Four of the members of the Army Committee, F. D. Tappen, Frederick Gallatin, Park Commissioner J. Hampden Robb and J. C. Tomlinson, received the guests who had tickets for the reviewing stands. The police kept fighting back the mob, which made fresh pushes against the line at brief intervals. Clubs would go up in the air and come down softly on the hats of the offenders, and the officers would make a plunge altogether like the rush line on a football field. The crowd would give in at last and the strained rope would be pulled in taut again. The avenue had been cleared as far as Twenty-seventh-st. From there all the way up the slope of Murray Hill the mass of spectators was wedged in tightly from house wall to house wall. A squad of mounted police was sent to cut a way through, but it came back without doing much.

The stand up to this point had been occupied chiefly by that class of people whom nobody had ever seen or heard of, but who manage mysteriously to get hold of the best seats at nearly every big display. Distinguished arrivals were few and far between. Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, and Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, reached the stand before 11. William E. Dodge came later; then Generals Abner Doubleday and John C. Robinson, Congressman S. S. Cox, ex-Congressman S. V. White, Police Commissioner Voorhis and Nathaniel McKay. The Pennsylvania Legislature got seats at the Twenty-third-st. end of the stand. Near by was a group of Indianians, among them Attorney-General L. T. Michener, General George B. Williams, now of Washington, and one of the managers of the Inauguration festivities; the Rev. Dr. McLeod; of Indianapolis; C. W. Fairbanks and General T. H. Nelson. Commissioner of the State, and Colonel W. R. Holloway, a brother-in-law of ex-Senator O. P. Morton. Captain Murphy, of the Army Committee, walked up and down the avenue before the stand in a brilliant uniform, and helped the other committeemen to look after the arriving guests.

At 12:10 some of the guests from the Sub-Treasury, who had come up on the elevated railroad, appeared. In the group were ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney, Carl Schurz and J. C. Carter. They took seats near the reviewing-box. Others of their neighbors were Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, and his staff, Collector Joel B. Erhardt, General E. H. Muller, Ewert J. Wendell and F. Hopkinson Smith.

#### CHEERS FOR MR. HARRISON.

About 1 o'clock an outburst of cheering from the stand at the Union Club and a vigorous spurt of hand-waving told that the President and his party were arriving. A detachment of mounted policemen clattered by and the President's carriage soon followed. The spectators on the stands stood up to cheer and those in the back rows shouted "sit down," and pelted those lower down with paper balls and orange peelings. The President took off his hat and bowed as the crowd saluted him. His carriage stopped short, and General John Cochrane, who was on the front seat, clambered out and helped the guests alight. Colonel Winchester, his companion on the front seat, got out next. Then the President stepped down, followed quickly by Mayor Grant.

In the second carriage were the Vice-President and one or two members of the Centennial Committee. From the third alighted Secretary Windom, Elbridge T. Gerry and Clarence W. Bowen. Secretaries Tracy and Proctor, and their two aids, were in the next. Then came the Postmaster-General, Secretary Noble and Lieutenant-Governor Jones. The Attorney-General and Secretary Rusk shared the sixth carriage. In the other carriages were Chief Justice Fuller, Associate Justices Field, Lamar, and Blatchford, ex-Justice Strong, General Sherman, Chauncey M. Depew, Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Potter, Bishop Perry, of Iowa; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, a delegation of Senators, among them being Senators Sherman, Ingalls, Hiscock, Evarts, Aldrich, Higgins and Hawley; Generals Husted and Henry A. Barnum, Russell B. Harrison, and Private Secretary E. W. Halford. Ex-Presidents Hayes and Cleveland rode in a carriage together. The New-York lawyer was received with polite cheering along the line, and smiled broadly and lifted his hat.

#### APPLAUSE FOR THE MARCHING COLUMN.

The party was soon seated in the reviewing-box. The President was well to the front, and General Sherman sat at his right. To his left were Mayor Grant and ex-President Cleveland, the latter holding a red rose in his hand which he often lifted to his nose. General Tracy stood behind the President, and Mr. Gerry was near Mr. Cleveland. There were no ladies in the party. Ten minutes later General Schofield and the head of the column came through the Twenty-third-st. arch. He was followed by General Cruger and the general staff. The head of the Army was applauded enthusiastically. So were the staff officers, all trim and fresh, as the gallant at whom Hotspur took offence. Then came the military representatives of the various States, and acting as escort to all two troops of regular cavalry, with yellow plumes and trappings. The West Point cadets had the place of honor at the head of the line of regulars. The battalion never looked better, and its marching drew out rounds of applause. Then came the artillery regiments in red and the infantry in white. After the Army had passed the Navy came in sight. The marines gave a clean exhibition of marching, and the tars from the ships in the harbor finished up the display of the regulars with credit and celerity. The Army and Navy got by at 1:40 p. m. The muster was about 1,500.

The State militia was to follow in the order in which the States had ratified the Constitution. Delaware accordingly was first. She sent one regiment of infantry and a cavalry troop. Governor Biggs rode at the head of the line, a tall dashing figure, his long white hair floating in the wind. He lifted his hat constantly in response to the cheers he aroused, and was easily the most conspicuous figure in this division.

Pennsylvania came next to Delaware, and thus with her 8,000 men had practically the place of honor among the militia. The Pennsylvania troops long ago made their [illegible] as, perhaps, the most businesslike of the State forces. They wear the [illegible] uniform and affect the monotonous [illegible] of the regulars. They always march, too, in heavy dress, carrying all the accoutrements of [illegible] campaign. Knapsacks, blankets, haversacks, canteens, and cups are a serious [illegible] parade, and the Pennsylvanians [illegible] on a gala day from their heavy uniforms. [illegible] their marching is always good, and they give the impression of force and solidity which [illegible] regiments often miss. The Pennsylvania [illegible] did not follow the order on the [illegible]