special pains to make out the intentions of the clouds and winds. The signal bulletins at the top of the Equitable building has been decorated with weather signals. All the storm signals have been looked to. The barometer has been drawed with a persuasive bit of bunting, and a heliograph stands ready to reflect the brightest rays the sun can dart. Sergeant Dunn and his assistants wish it to be known that their steady production of fair weather for the days of the parade has in no been in the past to cut a bluff to the elements, but was the result of especially careful investigation, and they think they will be justified by the outcome.

THE PROCESSION UP WALL STREET.

When the President and his party land at Wall street they will face eastward to the Equitable building reception, then go to the City Hall in this order:

First carriage—The committee on Plan and Scope, having the general supervision of the celebration, viz., Hons. James M. Varnum, Joseph N. Dye, Frederick Sandmann, Salomon Sulzbacher, and Jacob Sulzbacher.

Second carriage—The President of the United States, with the Governor of the state of New York at his side, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Third carriage—The President of the United States, with the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York at his side, the Chief Justice of the United States, with the Chairman of the Executive Committee on the centennial celebration at his side.

Fourth carriage—The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy.

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

Sixth carriage—The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Seventh carriage—The Admiral of the Navy, the General of the Army, retired, the Major-General commanding the army, and Senator Harris.

Eighth carriage—The ex-Presidents of the United States, Hayes and Hancock.

FROM THE MILITARY TO THE CITY HALL.

First carriage—The committee on Plan and Scope.

Second carriage—The President of the United States, the Governor of the State of New York, the Mayor of the city of New York.

Third carriage—The Vice-President and the Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Fourth carriage—The Chairman and Secretary of the Committee on States, and two members of the Committee of States.

Fifth carriage—Four members of the Committee on Finance.

At the reception at the City Hall the President will be escorted to his residence by the Committee on Arrangements.

PROGRAMME AT THE EQUITABLE BUILDING.

The programme for the reception at the Equitable building is as follows:

As the head of the military column forming the Presidential escort arrives at the Equitable building, Major McCrea will move his command into the grand court, and will take position in line with his right at the northwest corner of the building, his line extending east. Col. Church will follow with his command, taking position on the south side of the grand court, with his right resting at the staircase and his line extending west. Col. Walton will enter the building with his command, and move to a position in line on the north side of the grand court, with his left resting at the southwest corner.

As the President enters the troops will present arms, and the full choir of Trinity church, headed by the choir master, Dr. Messiter, will descend the staircase opposite the entrance and taking position on the floor, will sound the "Hallelujah" at national festivals and beginning "Before the Lord, we bow." This will be followed by the Doxology, sung to the accompaniment of a full corps of trumpeters.

The President of the United States will then be conducted to the Lawyers' Club, where, on entering, he will be introduced by William C. Hamilton, Chairman of the Committee on States, to the President, Secretary, and Board of Governors of the club. The President will then be taken to his position in the reception room by Mr. William Allen Butler, the President of the Lawyers' Club, the Secretary of the club, Mr. Samuel Borrowe, escorting the Vice-President. These gentlemen will be followed by Mr. Hamilton Fish, Gov. Hill, and Mayor Grant, accompanied by their escorts. The President, Vice-President, the Governor of the State of New York, the Mayor of the city, and Mr. Hamilton Fish having taken their positions upon the dais, the Floor Committee will conduct the Governors of the States and Territories, in their proper order of precedence, to their respective positions on either side of the Presidential dais. The Floor Committee will then be presented in a body to the President as the gentlemen who will present to him his distinguished guests.

Immediately after this the doors of the club will be thrown open, and the invited guests will be presented two at a time to the President of the United States by the members of the Floor Committee. The guests will pass through the reception room to the library, where they will be directed by ushers to the private entrance of the club, through which they will pass and disperse at pleasure in the suite of dining rooms. There will be no handshaking.

THE PRESIDENT'S BREAKFAST.

When the President shall have ceased receiving he will be escorted to the breakfast. The centre of the table will be a mass of roses, through which are interspersed electric lights partially concealed among the leaves. Electric lights will also hang from the branches of a large azalea tree in full bloom, which will rear itself from the centre of the flowers. In the course of the breakfast the President's health will be drunk and the usual toasts offered. There will be a few speeches, necessarily short.

There will be a dining table forty-two feet long and fourteen feet wide, in the centre of which will tower a century palm over ten years old, which was brought from the South for the occasion. From the branches of the palm tree will be suspended tiny electric lights covered with pink silk shades. Around the edge of the table, leaving room for the covers, will run a white band of American Beauty roses, the largest that can be obtained. Along the centre of the table, running its entire length, will be a strip of orchids and Baroness Rothschild and American Beauty roses. On two smaller tables, one at each end of the big table, will be reproduced the features of the large table. There are to be fifteen tables elaborately decorated with roses, and all the rooms of the club will be profusely decked with flowers.

RULES OF THE BRIDGE FOR THE SHOW DAYS.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the south roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge looking toward the bay was closed to vehicles and opened to pedestrians going to New York. Pedestrians bound to Brooklyn were kept to the promenade as usual, so that the two streams of walkers had separate ways all to themselves during the afternoon.

Keeper of the Tolls Van Keuren said that foot travel on the bridge was not in excess of the ordinary Sunday business, and could easily have been handled in the ordinary channel of the promenade. The opening of the south roadway was made yesterday simply to familiarize passengers with the new arrangement which will be observed during the three days of the centennial celebration. Ninety bridge policemen, under command of Capt. Ward and 100 Brooklyn city police, will take care of them in the crowds. Keep them moving if a block threatens, and also keep a sharp lookout for centennial bridge jumpers.

It was at first intended to erect a stand on the bridge for the accommodation of the trustees and other officials of the city of Brooklyn, but this scheme was set down upon by President Howell, who objected to it on the ground that it was undemocratic and out of keeping with the spirit of the centennial.

ONE POINT OF VANTAGE LESS.

On the point of Red Hook at the foot of Conover street, between Erie and Atlantic basins, is a pier 450 feet long, belonging to the New York Warehouse Company. On the occasion of any naval display in the bay it has been the custom of residents of that part of Brooklyn to resort to the pier, as it affords an uninterrupted view of the water. The pier is a little rickety, although it is used daily for commercial purposes. On Saturday the Warehouse Company employed a gang of men to put up a board fence twelve feet high across the bulkhead, to prevent any one from going on the pier. An employee of the company in charge of the work said that it was expected that 1,000 adventurous women would rush to the pier to-day, and it was thought that a crowd would break the pier down and there would be loss of life.

A HOTEL THIEF CAUGHT IN TIME.

"I am in a hole and would like some work during centennial week," said a young man with a florid complexion and a sandy mustache to Clerk Morrison, of the Brunswick Hotel, on Saturday night. The rush of centennial business made an addition to the hotel's force necessary, and Mr. Morrison asked the applicant for his recommendations. The man handed over a number of letters which stated that the bearer, Patrick Kennedy, was a trustworthy man. These letters purported to have come from former employers. Mr. Morrison was suspicious as to their genuineness and sold so. Kennedy became abusive on being ordered to leave the hotel wanted for fight. Detective McMullen grabbed him just in time to prevent his drawing a revolver. The detective took Kennedy to the Thirteenth street station, where sergeant Schmittberger identified the prisoner as an old inmate. Police Justice Kelly sent him to the island for one month.

It is supposed that Kennedy wanted to get in the hotel for the purpose of robbing the guests. Kennedy's hat and pistol are at the hotel. A box of cartridges was taken from his pocket at the station.

SELLING CENTENNIAL SEATS AT CHURCH.

While services were being held yesterday forenoon in the South Reformed Church, at 14th avenue and Twenty-first street, a man stood within the railing of the yard and offered for sale seats to view the parades from the platform that is built across the front of the church. The crowd around the ticket seller could hear the preaching of the minister in the pulpit. Seats sold readily.

"Remember the Sabbath day," quoted a passer-by, "and keep it holy."

SERVICES AT OLD ST. PAUL'S.

Members of the Society of the Cincinnati at Church—An Englishman's Tribute.

The first of the commemorations of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States was held yesterday morning in St. Paul's Chapel. There was a crowd present that filled all the pews on floor and gallery and made it necessary to use hundreds of camp chairs in the aisles. The services were those of morning prayer, under the direction of the Society of the Cincinnati. The officiating clergymen were the Right Rev. Bishop William Stevens Perry, D. D. Oxon, LL.D., D. C. L., Bishop of Iowa, and the Rev. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, S. T. D., of Charleston, the Chaplain-General of the Order of the Cincinnati, assisted by the clergy of the chapel, the Rev. James Malcahey, and the Rev. William M. Geer.

Bishop Perry wore the red and black gown of his Oxford degree of Doctor of Divinity. The choir was reinforced. A cluster of palms and other green plants in pots gave life to the nave and chancel, and national flags festooned at the capitals of the chapel's many pillars made plain that it was a patriotic occasion. Half the body of the seats in the centre aisle was roped off for the members of the Society of the Cincinnati. They entered in procession, and immediately the services were begun. The form of prayers had been compiled from the offices contained in the Proposed Book, in the preparation of which Bishop Provoost, who officiated at St. Paul's Chapel on the occasion of the religious observance of Washington's inauguration, April 30, 1789, was specially concerned, and in the use of which he continued until the present Prayer Book of the American Church was set forth a few months later.

Bishop Perry's sermon was addressed particularly to the men before him, whose forefathers had been the comrades and supporters of Washington. He reviewed the life of the first soldier of the Revolution and the first President of the United States, and discoursed at length upon the relations of Washington to the Episcopal Church.

Among the congregation were Samuel Crocker Cobb, President of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, ex-Mayor of Boston, and grandson of Lieut.-Col. Cobb, an aide-de-camp to Washington; William Benning Webb, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and a grandson of Capt. John Webb of the Second Continental Line Dragoons; J. M. Simons, Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives, and a grandson of Lieut. James Simons of Col. William Washington's Third Regiment; Alexander Williams of Boston, a grandson of John Williams of the Massachusetts Continental line; William Wayne of Paoli, Pa., a grandson of Mad Anthony; Col. Oswald Tilghman of Talbot county, Maryland, a grandson of Lieut.-Col. Tench Tilghman, aide-de-camp to Washington; James M. Varnum, a grandnephew of Brig.-Gen. James A. Varnum of the Rhode Island Continental line; Sylvanus A. Reed, great-grandson of Brig.-Gen. Reed of the New Hampshire Continental line; Henry Thayer Dexter, grandson of Surgeon Solomon Drowne of the Rhode Island Continental line; Capt. Daniel Sergeant Taylor, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., a great-grandson of Brig.-Gen. Daniel Morgan, the hero of Cowpens; Commander Henry C. Taylor, U. S. N., President of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati, a great-grandson of Lieut. Chas. Sims, Seventh Regiment Va. Continental Infantry; Prof. Edward Graham Davies, grandson of Capt. John Davies of the First Carolina Infantry; Major Arthur Morris, a grandson of Capt. James Morris of the New York Continental line; Paul A. Fearing of New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, a grandson of Capt. Samuel Henry of the Third Regiment Continental Infantry; Gen. Alexander S. Webb of the College of the City of New York, a grandson of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Samuel B. Webb, aide-de-camp to Washington. Third Lieutenant Continental Infantry; Frederic S. Tallmadge, President of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, with a large deputation of that body and the New York commandery of the Loyal Legion; Asa Bird Gardiner, great-grandson of First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Jonathan Ward of the First New Hampshire Continental Infantry; Nathaniel Green, George N. Gardiner, Lothan G. Reed, Clermont L. Clarkson, D. Augustus Clarkson, Henry Marion Webb, Creighton Webb, George Gardiner Ivy, a great-grandson of John Hancock, John Trower Green, George H. Sharpe, and Gen. Newton M. Curtis.

The Rev. E. Walpole Warren, son of the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," paid an "Englishman's tribute to America's centennial" in the church of the Holy Trinity at Madison avenue and Forty-second street yesterday morning. The edifice was decorated for the occasion. A big American flag hung across the rear wall of the chancel. Red, white, and blue bunting decorated the chancel railing and the paning of the gallery all around the church. From the north gallery hung an American flag and from the south an English. The pulpit was entwined with the national colors and the Union Jack.

Taking up his text from Isaiah xiv, v. 16: "They that see thee shall narrowly look upon thee, and consider thee, saying, Is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms?" Mr. Warren applied the words to Washington. He said in substance:

"Perhaps no grander man or character is to be found in history. When you consider his personal integrity, his political honesty, his simplicity, his martial genius and his art of government which succeeded in making homogeneous, diverse elements, and in welding together into one great country rival sections, you can scarcely find his parallel. Other men through lust of conquest have made the earth to tremble, as Napoleon and Alexander did in Europe and Asia with the miracle of their legions. Washington morally shook the world. He stands before us as an absolute example of honest ambition whose one thought was his country. He manifested an example so high and so great that it's no wonder his name is on every lip. And we must also admire the modesty as well as bow before the majesty of George Washington."

THE TOWN FULL OF SOLDIERS.

They Are to Bunk in the Armories and Public Halls and Mess as They Can.

The blue coats of the large army of National Guardsmen that will enter New York in full force to-day gave a touch of color to the streets yesterday. A large number of troops arrived during the day, and the armories and halls where the commands are going to camp are rapidly filling up. The corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the Army Committee has its headquarters, were thronged with officers of the regular army and the National Guard.

The quartering of such an army of visiting militia even has been a serious problem, but every detail of it has been carefully attended to, and the visitors will all be properly housed and fed. Few of them, however, will sleep on spring mattresses, and in some of the halls the men will have to be satisfied with the soft side of a board and a blanket to cover them.

Only a small part of the troops can be accommodated in the armories, and in addition to the hotels and halls the steamer Grand Republic will shelter those companies of the Fourth Brigade that are unable to find quarters in the Twelfth Regiment Armory.

Col. Cruger's committee rooms were the scene of wild confusion all day yesterday. The three assistants who have managed all the gigantic work of preparing for the military parade, at length were fairly swamped in the mass of business that heaped upon them. Col. Cruger sat at a desk all day long, and simply received the army officers who called to report, and gave them advice or directions. The room was crowded with officers in every variety of uniform all day. They filled the halls leading to the rooms and spread out into the corridors of the hotel, where they made large and ever-changing groups. Every officer had sixteen or twenty questions to ask Col. Cruger. The committee chairman and Chief of Staff took it like a soldier, sat just as erect, and did not lose his head. His work was varied by the constant revelry all about.

A number of commands of the Ohio troops, which will be one of the heaviest representations in the line, arrived yesterday. A novel feature of the Ohio troops will be the Batteries A, B, C, D, and F of the First Regiment of Light Artillery, which arrived yesterday and are quartered at Weber's Hall, 112 East Seventeenth street. Col. Louis Smithright and his staff of the First Regiment of Light Artillery are stopping at the Grand Union. The Second and Thirteenth Regiments are quartered in Nilson Hall, 128 East Fifteenth street, and the Fifth Regiment is at Everett Hall, No. 31 East Fourth street. The Third, Sixth, Eighth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and seventeenth Ohio regiments will swell the total of Ohio troops to about 3,500 men. They will be quartered at Everett, Webster, and Nilson halls, and the Germania Assembly rooms. This will prove a comparatively easy to mass the Ohio troops for the line. The Cleveland Troop of Cavalry numbering about seventy men, will be the guests of the New York Hussars. They will form a part of the President's escort.

The coming of the Ohio troops yesterday was the great event at Col. Cruger's headquarters. It took Capt. Murphy, who is in charge, by surprise. They were not expected till to-day, and their quarters were not ready for them. In fact the three halls were only leased from this morning.

"Can you tell me——" began a reporter approaching Capt. Murphy last evening.

"I can tell you nothing," exclaimed Capt. Murphy hurriedly. "It's all I can do to keep Ohio out of the streets to-night. There are 3,500 of 'em and I've got to provide every one a bed. Three thousand five hundred beds, young man. Please don't talk to me."

The Detroit Light Infantry, one of Michigan's crack companies, composed of young men from the best families in the City of Straits, reached New York yesterday morning and are quartered at the Oriental Hotel. They are commanded by Lieut. H. B. Lothrop, son of the late Minister to Russia. Michigan has another crack company here in the Michigan Cadet Corps, under the command of Col. J. Bumner Rogers. They have been staying at the Park Avenue Hotel for the past week, and will form the escort of the Governor of Michigan. Two years ago they won the $1,000 prize at the national encampment for drill in Washington. They are uniformed like the West Point cadets.

The Seventy-first Regiment armory, at Forty-fifth street and Broadway, resembled a large bee-hive yesterday. This armory has received nearly its full quota, and presented a good imitation of camp life. The large drill hall is used for a sleeping apartment. It will accommodate twenty soldiers, who are furnished with mattresses and blankets. In the rear of this room is the mess room. The food is all cooked in the building. The troops that are already quartered there are the Richmond Howitzers, Richmond Blues, Richmond Grays, Company C of the First Virginia Regiment, and the Stonewall band. They will be joined by two companies of the First, two companies of the Second, two companies of the Third, five companies of the Fourth Regiments, Battery A of Richmond and Battery B of Norfolk. The men will mess to-day in squads of 25 men.

The Seventy-first Regiment of New York is proving that it can entertain its guests as well as it fights, and the men will be quartered there from Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, and Texas. The Delaware ladies from Texas have been at the Sixty-ninth armory for two days. They were joined yesterday by the Sharpshooters of Washington, the Washington Light Infantry, Merchant Rifles, and the Fencibles. The Delaware regiment, numbering 450 men, will complete the Sixty-ninth's quota to-day. The Board of Officers of the Sixty-ninth will entertain the officers who are quartered at their regiment on Tuesday evening at the Ashland House. The Twelfth Regiment armory and the Madison Square Garden are ready for the Third and Fourth brigades, respectively, of the New York troops. They will arrive to-day, and the Fourth brigade will probably have a dress parade this afternoon on the Plaza.

The State Fencibles of Philadelphia and the Third and Sixth Regiments of the Pennsylvania National Guard will be the guests of the Seventh Regiment.

In Forty-ninth street, near Eighth avenue, are quartered Battery C of the Third and Battery B of the Fourth United States Artillery and a battalion of United States Cavalry from the Sixth Regiment.

The Second Regiment of Virginia was expected after midnight on the same train with Post Louisiana blue coats. The First Regiment of North Carolina got in, and Companies A and C were lodged in Florence Hall. Company C is the Governor's guard of Raleigh. The National Fencibles got in from Washington in the morning and were lodged in the Germania Assembly rooms. With them came the Corcoran Cadet corps of Virginia.

The Massachusetts men, to the number of 800, will be quartered to-day in Wendell's Assembly Rooms in Forty-fourth street. The cadets have been assigned quarters in the New York Mercantile Library, Fifty-sixth street. The Amoskeag and Honorable Artillery of Boston are the guests of the Old Guard. The Louisiana Artillery, under Brig.-Gen. A. Meyer, have quarters at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The headquarters of the New Hampshire men are in Carroll Hall. Sergeant's Fife and Drum are on the steamer to be moored near Peck slip, in the East River. The First Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard are the guests of the Twenty-second Regiment by invitation. Most of the United States troops are quartered on Governor's Island. They number about twenty-five companies of infantry and batteries from various Eastern States.

The Fifth Maryland, 450 strong, arrived last night, and is quartered in the Ballston flats, Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, and in the neighborhood.

Chicago Correspondence, April 28.—There was another rush down the Hudson to-day of people going to the centennial. Early this morning the two Atlantic expresses passed south with crowds of people on board, one of the trains being run in sections. Each train had over 200 persons on board. A special train passed south this afternoon, having on board the Akron and Cleveland batteries of Ohio and Gov. Hooker and staff. The horses belonging to the staff were in three cars. The steamer Grand Republic passed north to-day to Albany, with 500 on board, and got a hard fight in New York. The steamers John L. Hasbrouck, Daniel S. Miller, James W. Baldwin, and City of Kingston passed south to-night with 1,000 persons for New York. Special trains have been running south in sections all day on the West Shore road. The Atlantic and Pacific and Chicago express trains were sent out early in the day. New York to-morrow morning, have thousands of persons on board. Locomotives have been running north all day on the Hudson river and West Shore roads to meet special trains coming from the West and take them to New York. The rush of excursionists is the greatest ever known on the Hudson River and the two roads. Orders have been issued directing freight trains to give way entirely to the passenger trains, and gravel and construction trains will be side-tracked. Sheets 1-team and sail vessels on the Hudson are being impressed into service to accommodate the crowds, and thousands will sleep and eat on board of the crafts. Yesterday afternoon a steam canal boat passed south from Albany with fifty persons on board, who had chartered the craft for the three days of the centennial. The eighteenth and Fifteenth Separate Companies of this city will leave for New York to-morrow morning on a special train, and to-morrow morning the Mary Powell will go south with a thousand or more on board. The military trains on the West Shore road to-morrow will be run in eighteen sections.

Albany, N. Y., April 28.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of Massachusetts, with the Worcester brass band, left for New York at 9:15 A. M. by special train over the Shore Line. Boston's civic representatives left at 3 P. M., via the Old Colony Railroad. Gov. Ames and staff went in the party, which were accompanied by the First Maryland and Corcoran Cadets as a body guard. At 10:20 P. M. four companies of the Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, left via the Boston and Providence Railroad.

MEN-OF-WAR IN LINE.

Ready to Salute the President and Fall In in the Parade.

The United States naval and revenue marine contingent of the great naval parade, which has been gathering like a flock of birds from all along the coast, was got into place yesterday. The flagship Chicago and the historical Kearsarge, which both lay in the navy yard, got under way early in the morning, and they steamed out into the stream without accident. The Chicago cast anchor in the place from which she will start to-day, at the head of the two-mile-long procession. She lies in the deep water off Bedlow's Island, almost in line with the Battery.

The ships formed a pretty sight as they lay in a long oblique line toward Robbins Reef across the sun-tipped waters of the bay.

Behind the Chicago the Kearsarge anchored, and then in order lay the Yantic, the Juniata, the Yorktown, the Essex, the Jamestown, the Pensacola, and the Atlanta. The latter got in from her long voyage yesterday morning. The Shiras, Gayhead, and Hornet were also anchored out in the stream, off Governor's Island, with the New York State flag flying.

The lighter revenue boats were scattered about promiscuously. The Washington and Chandler lay at the barge office wharves. Out in the stream were the Gallatin from Boston, the vessel from the New York outside station, the Dexter from Long Island Sound, the Rush, the Manhattan, and the Hamilton from Philadelphia.

There was a crowd along the Battery wall watching them all day. Thousands, however, took advantage of the route of the Staten Island ferryboats and the Statue of Liberty boat to combine a trip to one place or the other with a near view of the naval display.

CAN'T JOIN M'SWYNY'S 500.

Ward McAllister Will Be Out of Town on the Great Day of the Festival.

Ward McAllister, Esq.

DEAR SIR: It affords me great pleasure to tender you a cordial invitation to the centennial banquet at Delmonico's, April 30, for which I enclose ticket. Should you be able to favor us with your company we shall feel very much obliged. Awaiting a favorable reply, yours faithfully, BRYAN G. MCSWYNY.

NEW YORK, April 27.

P. S.—A seat will be reserved for you near the Chairman. B. G. M. S.

16 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.

Mr. Ward McAllister regrets extremely that absence from the city deprives him of the pleasure of attending Mr. McSwyney's polite invitation to the centennial celebration dinner, April 30, at 6 o'clock.

APRIL 27.

Democratic Indians.

PENDER, Neb., April 28.—The first Democratic convention in this recently organized county of Thurston was held here to-day. Most of the residents are Indians, and they were out in force, and showed themselves fully as able to grumble and kick at results as are their white brothers.

Amusement Note.

Owing to the rehearsals necessary for the presentation of "The Brigands" next Monday night, the only matinee of the week at the Casino will be given on Saturday. Rudolph Aronson's latest composition, Martha Washington Waltz, will be performed by the Casino orchestra this and to-morrow evenings, during the intermission between acts first and second of "Nadjy." "The Brigands" sale of seats commences this morning.

BROOKLYN.

Hands H. Bergh, a blacksmith, aged 57, hanged himself yesterday in his house in the rear of 275 North avenue. He had been out of work for a week.

William Storey, of 149 Meserole street, Williamsburgh, while decorating his window yesterday, fell to the street. He fell across his arm and leg and inflicted internal injuries which may prove mortal.

Charles Stewart, mate of a ship at the foot of Kent street, Greenpoint, reported last night to the police that a man had jumped from the wharf into the river and had sunk from sight in the warf a Derby hat was found in which was a paper with the name "Swift, 22" written on it.

STORM OVER AND FLAGS OUT.

THE FINE OLD CITY HALL MADE GLORIOUS WITH COLOR.

An Even Finer Sight is to be Seen at and About the Sub-Treasury—Tenement Districts Off the Line More Patriotic than Fifth Avenue Has Yet Shown Itself.

There are decorations all over town, but it can't be said yet that the town's all handsomely and elaborately dressed in honor of the great centennial show. In spots here and there something may be seen which is worth looking at, and undoubtedly to-day there will be lots more bunting put up and more flags floated. But up to date there are almost as many signs of Fourth avenue on the line of the parade, reading "Seats Here for the Parade," as there are flags. Besides, the chief decorations on Fifth avenue are on the hotels and clubs, while the seats-to-let signs appear on buildings that look very much like private residences. Many, many signs are on buildings converted into stores, and of all these inshionable places of commerce along the avenue of parade there are very few that so far have put on bunting.

The magnificence that Fifth avenue ought to imitate may be found on Wall street and lower Broadway. Down by the river side at the Wall street ferry, where Washington landed, there isn't any display except of the dirt and disorder that may be found anywhere along the metropolitan river side; but a block further in on Wall street and the aspect changes. The first pleasing sight is the arch that the business men of lower Wall street have paid for without any aid from the Centennial Committee or the city or the State. It spans Wall street, just west of Front, and is the first arch under which President Harrison will pass after he puts foot on the pavement of Manhattan town. The Wall street arch is Corinthian in style. A picture of Harrison is on the left column and of Washington on the right. Above, at the centre of the superstructure, is a painting of a woman representing Commerce, with a pictured locomotive on one side of her and a ship on the other. Under the cornice are the names of the original States.

WALL STREET IS REALLY FINE.

After you have passed under the arch you won't find much red, white or blue on the buildings unless the bricks were painted that way a long while ago, but if you look up the street toward Trinity in an entranging vista of tall structures, clad in gay colors, will hold your eye and win your praise. Wall street is always interesting, and to stand now just east of the Custom House and to look up the narrow lane toward Broadway is something worth going down there to do. The street is like a huge pass through a lofty plateau of rock, in cement or cut on. Loose scarves of varied stuffs have been partly laid with rainbow draperies. First before our eyes loms the blackened gray front of the Federal Custom House. Put not all of the time-stained facade may now be seen, for fastened above the twelve capitals of the twelve thick columns are flags and streamers, all of our own red, white, and blue. All along the cornice the big masses of cloth are fastened at the eastern end; a flag, then a streamer, and another streamer, then a flag, and another flag, then a streamer, and so on to the end. Each flag and each streamer reaches almost to the bases of the columns near the sidewalk, and down that far the emblems of the Union reach, and there are fastened. The wind yesterday swayed the depending stripes and fields of stars, and blew the immense swads of bunting from side to side, making wall like sails from the mast and yardarms. Along the cornice, where the upper end of the streamers and flags are tied, a row of even small flags runs each shiner against the stone so as to show some of the bars and some of the stars. At the centre of the cornice is an eagle gilt, with the words *A Pluribus Unum* on it.

ABOUT THE SUB-TREASURY.

On each side of the lane beyond the Custom House the fronts of the tall office buildings, the homes of the great financial institutions, trust companies, are garbed with holiday splendor. All that there is to see is rich enough to compare with the decorations uptown in the street, but not so rich as to make a contrast. Whether by accident or by design it was done, never mind, but the street is like a stepping in mosaic, and thus make that little street of great business buildings the handsomest part of the town in point of centennial color glory. There is the Sub-Treasury building, site of the first inauguration of a President; there is the Drexel building, the home of the house of Alexander Hamilton, first financier of the republic; there is Trinity, that was a pile of ruins when Livingston gave Washington the oath, and each building appears to ore you resplendent with the insignia of the Union and the States. Upon the middle of the transom of Washington and Wall streets one may look toward Broadway and take in all the beauties of the picture beyond. The perspective is perfect, the tone perfect. On the right, the granite Sub-Treasury, beautiful with gold and red and white and blue, fed, seen through the arch, a fitting setting for the marble Drexel building, glittering with cosmopolitan banners, and farther in front of all, the brown wall and ornate spire of Trinity, graced only with the national colors, crowned over the entrance and the big flag of the one country waving from the steeple.

In the Sub-Treasury building Gay Office on its eastern side are fronted with a barricade of stands. The skeleton uprights are hidden by sheets of red and white bunting, the stripes running vertically, and above them runs a border of blue, draping the rail of the stands. Flags, which comes out over the sidewalk, are fastened to the front of the building, where Washington and Mr. Harrison will speak in about the spot over which the sentry of Federal Hall protected the balcony where the first President stood one hundred years ago to-morrow. Behind the box and above the masses of chairs rises the bronze figure of Washington. Behind the bronze figure are the eight fluted columns of the nation's treasury house, each girdled half way up with a cluster of small flags. Upon each capital is a shield. The greatest decoration, historically considered, however, is the gilded eagle midway in the cornice, the eagle stretch from the roof to the tops of the poles. There was a splendid sight yesterday afternoon when a new national flag was hauled up. It is a sheet upon which there are the stars of the new States, and never before had this flag been drawn to the top of a pole. It was a sight for the cousins shone in even the mild sunlight of the afternoon. There was a lowering rain cloud in the north, and the new flag when held out straight by the wind was so smooth and still and so strong and bright in its coloring that it seemed like a piece of art. Up in the arch was a beautiful flag, and the President's flag will fly over the City Hall when he gets there to-day.

THE CITIZENS' ARCH.

Above the City Hall the big business houses of Broadway have all sorts of decorations, though there are some blocks where the taste evinced is mediocre and other blocks where there are no decorations at all. As a whole the street did not show well yesterday. Down on Waverley place there are some flags, but the decoration of that neighborhood is concentrated upon the citizens' arch at the foot of 14th avenue. This is the most artistic arch along the line of march. A source of Washington stands upon the superstructure. The structure is of the order of architecture in vogue at the time of Washington. It is of wood, painted ivory white, and will be covered with bunting, flags, streamers, and troubles. From this arch up to Fifteenth street the chief decoration is a succession of platforms and signs announcing that the public can hire seats at this or that place. Flags are few, bunting is scarce. Along Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets there is little display, except upon the big apartment house at Fifteenth street and Fifth avenue, southeast corner. That is handsome with bunting. Around Union square there is something to see at Ricadonna's, the Union Square Hotel, the Everett House, the Gorham building, and the big building on the Broadway corner of north Union square. The immense stands all around Union square are handsome with the decoration of faces that will be upon them to-morrow and next day, but as they are they are ugly and frail looking.

Up Fifth avenue above Fifteenth street the chief decoration is at the Union and the Lotos Clubs. Beyond rises the Twenty-third street arch, a sixteen of a stone battlement. It is big and cold looking, because it is feudal in style and all its surroundings are not. The *Herald* building, the Bartholdi, the Albemarle, and the Hoffman House are brilliant with flaunting colors, and make Madison square look splendid. The stand at the Worth Monument and on the square are suggestive, but not pretty.

The arch at Twenty-sixth street and Fifth avenue is neither suggestive nor pretty, and the man who put it up doesn't like it a bit. He didn't design it, though. There are four pictures of soldiers on the sides of the pillars. The poor soldiers look as if they had been squashed upon the head with a heavy weight.

From Twenty-sixth street to Fifty-ninth along great Fifth avenue there is a sad lack of bunting and flags. Viewing stands are in plenty, they are even built on the churchyards. Most of the hotels and clubs fear flags. Both the Astor houses at Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets are decorated; the New York Club is well covered; the D. K. E. Club is out in full colors; the Jewish Synagogue Emanuel at Forty-third street is very handsome with its flags swaying around the dome. Inst west Sage's house at 591 is well equipped; there is nothing yet on the Vanderbilt or Gould houses, though something is promised; but at the adjoining houses of Dr. W. Seward Webb and Hamilton Wm. Twombley, just at the corner of Fifty-fourth street (now St. Luke's Hospital), there is the solitary shade on any private houses on the avenue. There is scarcely a flag near, except at William Rockefeller's. From there up to the end of the line of march there was not more than one flag yesterday.

THE TENEMENTS ARE PATRIOTIC.

The tenement districts on the east and west sides were much more interesting than Broadway, and the profusion of the adornment of the humble dwellings was a contrast to the painful dearth of decoration on Fifth avenue, though the parades will be in it anyway. It seemed to a proper observer that in the tenements that scarcely a house in the whole stretch of crowded dwellings was without some sort of emblem of centennial jubilation. Even the poorest folks away over in Venice present a few pennies to brighten the windows of their homes. Sometimes the decoration is the best effort of a tenant who is ambitious that a tiny flag stuck in the earth of a flower pot. Where the family means was greater the windows were entirely decorated, flags being hung as shades and the sides curtained with shirred muslins. In the German quarter the streets looking down from the avenues between Avenue A and Third were each a mass of flags and swaying banners.

Chinatown even caught the patriotic fever, and the native American of Mott street crowded out into the streets to see the yellow-skinned celestials pin a card on the backs of their Mongolian pigtails, and hang bunting fronts with some Washington bunting and set the Stars and Stripes flying from myriads of tiny sticks. At numbers 11 and 13, the tallest two celestial dwellings in the whole colony, portraits of the fathers of his Country peered out amid great profusion of gay festoons.

The Italians in Mulberry bend burst out in a full flow of gaiety of bunting, too, after the sun came out and so did the great heart of the citizens of Baxter street.

Alderman Patrick Divver, the boss of the Second district, with extended park row until it wind out unpleasantly in Chatham street, set a good example and heap of bunting over his headquarters there.

VARIETY IN THE BOWERY.

Nowhere in town beside did the decorations assume so striking diversity of design as in the Bowery. The poorly salaried Irish cops and the well paid Jews made of their stores fronts to go in the fashion, just at the entrance to the Bowery the famous giant bottle of whiskey was got out high was wound with folds of bunting. Just beyond this a store window was stuffed with the fold of a huge Bavarian, with a big stein of beer. Farther on twenty-five or thirty dangling flags, which so sticks covered a gray stuff design. The decoration of a hotel at Canal street was made conspicuous by a border of green bunting with hundreds of yellow fringed harps on it, that framed the walls. Yellow was also found in the fringe of a big and handsome by one artist a cat, with her family of kittens, with red, white, and blue ribbons, and another merchant produced a unique window effect with an umbrella stuck full of little flags. A tailor carried his idea by decking coats and trousers with tiny banners. A wholesale dealer in fancy goods had a big Bavarian in his doorway buried in bunting. An Irish-American home ruler's shoe store show window was an interesting study for strangers, because such as bunting were displayed two Irish pikes used in the Irish revolution of 1798, and a sword captured from a British officer by an Irish soldier in the battle of Ballinagar Hill in county Wexford in 1798. Nearby was a broken back chair, with its back draped with blue striped bunting, and blue and white bunting along the edge of the seat. A few steps north at about stand displayed a gay assortment of bottles, from a big white one to a little one, all filled with decanters and goblets blown in red, white, and blue colors, with gold monograms in the glass. A few doors above a well-known billiard manufacturer displayed an old billiard cue with a placard alleging that it is the cue that Washington used in playing billiards in Cochran's in 1783.

ON THE SIDE AVENUES.

Fourth avenue's most noticeable contribution to centennial decoration was a small boy with a big gun, wide and long as the tale, Tammany Hall was gay with scarlets and flags. Mayor Hewitt's mansion on Lexington avenue blossomed with bunting.

Most conspicuous among the decorations of Sixth avenue was the adornment of the big stores of A. J. Cammeyer, R. H. Macy, Hugh O'Neill & Co., Johnson and Dunlap, H. F. Koch & Co. Dolmpole's stood out in contrast to the rest of Sixth avenue, for it planted in the big vases in front of its restaurant, so that the hues of red, white, and blue alternated in living colors.

THEATRES AND HOTELS OFF THE LINE.

Upper Broadway beyond the route of the parade display, so far as the hotel management is concerned, is seen anywhere in the town. They were contributed to the general display by the proprietors of the hotels and the up-town theatres and restaurants. The most artistic and pleasing effects in the decoration of the theatres is that of Palmer's Theatre. The big columns of the portico are wound with bunting, over which is twined smilax in great abundance. Ribbons of smilax and greenery depend from the roof of the portico to the columns, and the balcony over the entrance is made gay with dozens of stands of fluttering banners. The Casino front is all alive with flags artistically festooned, with a huge equestrian painting of Washington, in the front of the Fifth Avenue Theatre the Academy of Music, Niblo's, the Broadway Theatre, Wallack's, Daly's, are in abundance. Daly's portico is beautifully draped, and the cornice illuminated with rows of colored globes. Nearly all the up-town hotels are handsomely festooned and adorned with a beauty of effect that kept admiring crowds gathered around them all day long. The Metropolitan showed more taste in the adornment of the