THE CENTENNIAL.

The Cradle of Liberty Lifts its Coverlid a Century Later.

From the Grave of the Past a Mirage Arises and the Present Views it.

The Long Ago Shakes Hands on the Green with the Living Present.

The Centennial

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The Centennial of events of revolutionary times began this morning, at Philadelphia, and her hundred thousands of guests appeared on the streets early this morning in holiday garb. Yesterday and last night, visitors including the distinguished guests, military and firemen arrived by every possible conveyance, and the dozen railroad depots were taxed to the utmost in accommodating the throng which had flocked to the "Cradle of Liberty," to bear witness by their presence of of their love and veneration for the historic document which gave them liberty and freedom. It is safe to say that there are at least 200,000 visitors from a distance, in addition to thousands from adjoining counties of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Deleware and Maryland, and hardly a state or territory remains unrepresented in the large day's festival. The streets today presented an appearance that is lively in the extreme. In all directions, as far as the eye can reach, it was one mass of bunting and decoration. The monster civic and industrial pageant started from Broad and Dauphin streets, shortly after 10 o'clock, and marched to Broad and Moore streets, a distance of nearly five miles, and then countermarched to the starting point, passing through one continuous avenue of observation stands, gaily decorated with flags of all nations.

THE PEOPLES' DAY.

North broad street was so crowded as to be almost impassable as early as 7 o'clock. On north Broad street there was scarcely a house, public or private, that was not covered with bunting or in other ways suitably decorated. Some houses were almost covered with

HERALDIC STATUES OF COLUMBIA

surrounded by flags of all nations, while other fronts were completely concealed with bunting. Odd Fellows' hall exhibited a banner announcing the place as "The spot where Franklin drew lightning from the clouds in 1752," and at other points Washington's portraits were mounted in front of the houses which were profusely decorated. Nearly all the side streets leading into North Broad were roped off, and filled with trucks, on which huge tiers of seats were erected, and rapidly sold. There was at the grand reviewing stand, situated opposite the Union League Club's house on Broad street, just below San Sah.

WAS GRAND.

The stands on either side of Broad street were filled with people, and the gay colors of the ladies' and children's raiment lent beauty to the magnificent and elaborate decorations of the various stands.

THE GRAND PARADE.

The monster civic and industrial parade, illustrating the advancement of industrial arts and science during the past century, it is believed, fairly eclipsed anything of the kind ever known. There were in the procession, each bearing a representation of some particular industry, in this column were [illegible] men, [illegible] horses and 150 bands of music. At the head of the column rode Col. A. Loudon Snowden, chief marshal, and his staff of fifty aids and standard bearers, and two trumpeters. Directly behind them and leading the column itself was the United States marine band, followed by a grand banner representing Columbia of the past on the one hand while on the other the present the former being represented by old implements and conditions, the latter by those of today, indicating progress. The banner typified the demonstration and was drawn on a car by six horses. The display from this point was divided into twenty three sections each being under the charge and supervision of an assistant marshal and several aids.

THE HONOR

of leading the first division was given on to the Patriotic order of The Sons of America, who presented a beautiful display. It was headed by a gaily decorated wagon with mottoes emblematical. Following this float came bands and several tableaux on historical events during the revolution and representing the different nations which make up America's population in native costumes.

A BEAUTIFUL TEMPLE

handsomely decorated with thirty-eight aisles in the portal, representing the states of the union, Uncle Sam, Goddess of Liberty, and the thirteen original states represented by daughters of America in costume, and a float on which stood representations of school houses of a century ago and those of today, surrounded by school children. The remainder of this division was made up of national and state officers including the national and state executive committee in full regalia and visiting camps of Sons of America.

THE SECOND DIVISION

was made up by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, which antedates all other industrial associations, having been incorporated in 1724, and which is the only industrial organization in existence in this city which participated in the procession of 1787. The first feature of this display was a float upon which was borne a

MINIATURE GREEK TEMPLE

of thirteen Corinthian columns, representing the thirteen states of the union of 1787, which is a duplicate of the original portrait of the Carpenters' Company in parade in the year 1787, which commemorated the adoption of the federal constitution. Following this was another temple of Grecian doric order, far more imposing than the predecessor and intended to be emblematic of the present grand union of the states, and bearing upon each of its thirty eight columns a shield.

THE THIRD DIVISION

was an agricultural exhibit, displaying ancient as well as new implements. Following this came a representation of flouring mills built in 1760, 1814 and 1826. Next was a display of the typographical fraternity, and this was an interesting feature. Next came a display made by the paper trade, the art of lithographing and blank book manufacture. Division No. 6 was headed by the University of Pennsylvania which was represented in the demonstration of a century ago, and following its educational apparatus came various educational institutions and the United States Indian training schools, illustrating advancement of civilization of their men. At the head of this procession was several noted Indians from the far west. College pupils and cadets of soldiers orphan institute also took part in this display. The sixth division presented the building trades of Philadelphia and was one of the largest in the line. Division No. 7 was a representation of saws, engines and tool works. Division 8 was composed of the Volunteer firemen's association with its old apparatus. The ninth division was a complete exhibit of the manner of drawing beer, cooper shop and other adjuncts of that trade. Division 10 was a representation of the United States Mint, showing two coining presses in operation, an old style coiner and other features of money making. There were 300 employes of the mint in line, followed by 800 employes of the post office and floats representing the workings of post office. Division 11 was taken up by the Knights of Golden Eagle who had 5000 men in uniform in line, and several floats bearing tableaux representing

FIDELITY, VALOR, HONOR,

the motto of the organization. Division 12 was a display of products of the textile industry. Division 13 was a display of silk manufacture, which was complete in every respect. Division 14 was a representation of the cloth trade. Division 15 was a display by the Pennsylvania Railroad company and was one of the largest in the line. Progress in the mode of traveling from the revolutionary era to the present time was typographically presented on numerous floats. In this division were pack mules, a genuine conestoga wagon, a Concord coach, representing the mail service, seven civil engineers in uniform delineating the first step in the construction of a railway line, men laying rails and constructing switches, a wooden model of the oldest locomotive in America, weighing [illegible] pounds, and a train of six miniature cars. The miniature train was equipped with a full crew. Division 16 was a complete ship building and naval exhibit, including a large model of the John Fitch, the first steamboat that was launched in the Delaware river in 1786, propelled by six long paddles, connected in a crude manner with a wheel which in the original vessel was turned by a steam engine. Division 17 comprised a government display which included a model of the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic, tableaux, several children and ladies representing the states, model of the old United States man of war, Hartford, old flash of specimens of the cheap pounder naval gun, models of the training ship Antietam, models of the turreted monitor, a whale boat and the new cruiser, Charleston, now building at San Francisco. Division 18 included electrical machinery, light and ceramics. Division 19 was made up of civic societies. Divisions [illegible] and [illegible] were of miscellaneous character.

Have you tried Daughtry's ice cream. If not you have neglected a most excellent article.

CURRENT CRIME.

THE AMERICAN SEDITIONISTS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The Arbeiter Zeitung of which Spies was editor, in announcing the decisions says: The supreme court of Ottawa, the legal instrument of capitalistic reign has affirmed the outrageous verdict which decides that seven of our best comrades shall suffer the death of martyrs for the cause of the laboring people and that the eighth shall serve a fifteen years sentence in the penitentiary. We, however, are the adherents of Spies and his comrades and we will not cry out for revenge at an inopportune time, but we will do everything that remains to be done to save them.

MORE OF IT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—It did not appear, when the anarchists emerged from their cells to take exercise this morning, that the news of yesterday had made any impression upon them. Spies came out with a cigar in his mouth, nodded to his fellows, and then, going to the sink, washed two or three pieces of tin ware. Lingg climbed into the barber chair and was shaved and the others retired behind the projecting corner of a coal house and talked among themselves until their friends began to come in. A representative of a German newspaper in this city—the Staats Zeitung—which has hitherto been in favor of the execution of the anarchists, comes out this morning in an editorial somewhat supporting commutation of sentence. The main paragraph reads as follows:

It would be more clever of the defense instead of seeking through quibbles to disturb and excite public opinion took advantage of the present prevailing milder sentiment of the public, in order to present a petition to the governor, not for a free pardon but for commutation of the death sentence to penal servitude. It might be possible that such an attempt would meet with success, but it would have to be understood that in the meantime the comrades of the condemned men should be very well behaved, and very tranquil. Should they, however, continue acting as they have done at their meetings during the last two months, they would surely bring their comrades to the gallows."

FORT WORTH FOREVER.

Fort Worth Connected as an Opposite Terminal with Memphis.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 15.—Assistant Chief engineer Ramsdell, of the St. Louis Arkansas and Texas Railway company, arrived here tonight from Dallas county, and says half the right of way was covered with graders today and five miles more will be covered tomorrow. By Monday, every mile between Commerce and Fort Worth will be graded, and it is expected that by November 15, Fort Worth will be the terminus of a line to Memphis.

Army of Tennessee.

DETROIT, Sept. 15.—This morning's business session of the Army of Tennessee was called to order by General Sherman. Toledo, September 15 and 16, 1888, was selected as the place and time for holding the next reunion. Col. Gilbert A. Pierce with General Smith Atkins as alternate, was chosen as the next orator. Cincinnati was selected as the permanent headquarters of the society. General Green B. Raum presented the report of the committee which had prepared resolutions on the death of General Logan. The resolutions declare him the embodiment of an American patriot, and the foremost volunteer soldier. A suitable statue at Washington was recommended, and the Army of Tennessee intends to cooperate with the Grand Army of the Republic in erecting it. The report was adopted. The committee on nominations reported as follows:

President, General W. T. Sherman.

Vice President General Poe, Major Harding, Captain Eagan, Captain Headley, General Landrum, Major Ware and General Hubbard.

Recording Secretary Colonel Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary Samuel O. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer Major General Force.

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