The Anderson Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1885. VOLUME XX.---NO. 35.

ALWAYS

GO TO HEADQUARTERS

FOR

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

Extracts, Patent Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, &c.

A FULL line of Paints, Varnishes, Combs, Brushes, Hair Oils, Bay Rum, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Face Powders, Fine Toilet Soaps, Tooth Powders, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Hand Mirrors, Razors, Shaving Setts, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c.

Pure, High Toned Flavoring Extracts, Baking Powders and Soda, Pepper Allspice, Ginger, and Finest Teas in the market. Cigars and Tobacco. Best Coal Oil Lamps and Lamp Goods, and every variety of choice Goods and necessary articles usually kept in First Class Drug Stores and used in families.

PATENT MEDICINES, all the Standard and Reliable ones kept in stock. The sweetest and most delicate Perfumes and Odors, and a full line of Colognes and Toilet Water always in stock.

Chapped hands, face and lips are very prevalent at this season of the year, and nothing will cure and prevent this annoying affliction so effectually as a box of Camphor Ice, Cosmaline, or some of our pure Glycerine.

FANCY GOODS and Sundries, and a thousand and one other articles of general use may be found in our complete stock.

☞ Oblige us by giving us a call, and you will be surprised at our LOW PRICES and superior quality of our Goods.

With the compliments of the Season, we are yours, &c.,

WILHITE & WILHITE.

Jan 8, 1885

FERTILIZERS FOR 1885.

Attention of the Farmers of Anderson County is respectfully called to our

OLD RELIABLE BRANDS OF

HIGH GRADE GUANO AND ACID

which are so well and favorably known throughout the County, and which we are now prepared to offer them in any quantity, for Cash or Cotton. **We have always given you low prices, and are prepared to do so again. Call and see us.**

We are in a position to offer inducements to CASH BUYERS of

CORN, FLOUR, BACON, MOLASSES

— AND —

GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

We are receiving large quantities of these Goods direct from the points of production.

We are Agents for the Celebrated WHITE HICKORY WAGONS—*guaranteed* the best of any make.

Mishawaka Sulky and Ordinary Turning Plows,
Daniel Pratt Gins, Feeders and Condensers,
Count's Home-made, 7-Fingered Grain Cradle—the
Best Cradle ever offered on this or any other market.
The Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders, with
The latest improvements, making them
The most desirable Harvesting Machines
In the World.

☞ Our Stock of General Merchandise is complete in all Departments, and we respectfully solicit a call from any desiring to buy Goods, as our facilities enable us to get the best Goods at the most reasonable prices.

McCULLY, CATHCART & CO.

Anderson, S. C., Feb. 12, 1885

W. A. CHAPMAN

IS NOW OFFERING

GOODS AT AND BELOW COST!

So as to close out his entire stock of Winter Goods before 1st February, 1885.

JUST THINK OF IT!

CLOAKS from $3 00 to $10.00.
SHAWLS from 35c to $5 00.
BLANKETS from $1.00 per pair up to $8.00.
SHEETINGS at 5c per yard.
BED TICKINGS from 8c per yard to 25c.
JEANS cheaper than ever.
DRESS GOODS from 10c per yard up.
GOOD FLANNELS from 20c per yard up to $1.15. Best PRINTS 6c per yard.
MENS BOOTS from 50c per pair up to $6 50
LADIES BOOTS from $1 00 per pair up to $4.00.
And as I have only a few Trunks, Valises and Hats on hand I am determined to sell them out regardless of cost.
Before buying I ask everybody to examine my stock.

W. A. CHAPMAN.

Dec. 25, 1884 23 1y

HIGH GRADE ACID PHOSPHATE.

GERMAN KAINIT,—27 per cent Potash.

PURE CHEMICALS FOR COMPOSTING.

HOUSING STOCK OF HEAVY GROCERIES,
FARM SUPPLIES,
And PROVISIONS GENERALLY.

100 lbs. STEEL PLOWS.

Complete Lines of Boots, Shoes and Dry Goods.

COMPETITION for the above Goods is very SEVERE and RELENTLESS, but I am BOUND TO SELL, and ask your inspection of Goods and Prices before buying.

J. J. BAKER, Benson House.

Feb 5, 1885 6

WASHINGTON'S DAY OF DAYS.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

The Most Brilliant Celebration that the Federal Capital has ever Witnessed—Magnificent Decoration of the City—The Unprecedented Crowds.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Washington entertains to-day a hundred thousand strangers. They began to come before the dedication of the monument, and they have been coming day and night ever since. They have come in family parties, in clubs and companies and regiments. The hotels were filled a week ago; and private boarding houses and dwellings have since done what they could to lodge the shelterless and feed the hungry. Nevertheless, not few of the late-comers, who brought little besides their patriotic memories and exulting hopes, tramped the avenues last night from necessity, and breakfasted this morning with the coffee and sandwich vendors of the markets and street corners.

The morning opened hazily, but with excellent promise of fair weather, which was fulfilled before 9 o'clock.

Whatever it is possible to do with scantling and boards and bunting and gilt to bedeck a city for a celebration Washington has undertaken and performed.

The harvest of the decorators and carpenters began ten days ago and the noise of their sawing and pounding and the click of their tack-hammers have been heard day and night ever since, down to the moment of the starting of the procession. The work is very beautiful, and the stateliest of American avenues has been transformed into a moving mass of gay colors, which fittingly typifies the heartiness of this city's welcome to the new Administration.

A WONDER OF DECORATION.

The building at the corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied by the Pension Bureau, was perhaps the most elaborately decorated structure in the city, and the decorations were at once pleasing and unique. Long lines of streamers were suspended between flagstaffs on the roof just below the eaves. On either side of the building an immense golden eagle clutched the long lines of red, white and blue bunting which were artistically woven into a vast network, covering the entire building. At the intersection of the lines of bunting shone stars of gold, and framing the whole design were handsome shields bearing the names of the States of the Union all linked together with gilt chains. At the second story slender staffs bore graceful tri-colored standards with the names of the various Presidents of the United States. The west front of the building represented the legislative branch of the Government. A mammoth picture of the Capitol was flanked by great Roman fasces, and above all colossal heralds sounded pæans. At the corner of the building the Goddess of Liberty, armed with sword and shield, represented the executive branch of the Government. An eagle bearing the national shield surmounted this figure, and an excellent oil portrait of heroic size of the President-elect was suspended above the shield bearing the name of the State of New York. On the south face of the building Justice, blindfolded, with sword and scales, represented the judiciary. Altogether the effect was very pleasing

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

on the line of march were gay with bunting. Large American flags encompassed the gray columns of the treasury, and long lines of pennants of every hue of the rainbow ran across the granite front of the building and relieved its severe architecture by giving it an appearance in keeping with the gala day. Handsome rosettes and designs in parti-colored bunting adorned the State, war and navy department buildings.

ARRANGING THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

The members of the general inauguration committee met at the Arlington before 10 o'clock and placed their services at the disposal of the President elect.

President Arthur breakfasted with his family at the White House about 9 o'clock. No one was admitted to the room to disturb his privacy except Senators Sherman, Ransom and Hawley of the Senate committee of arrangements. They had a short interview with the President, and soon after Senator Hawley left and proceeded to Willard's Hotel, where he was joined by Vice President-elect Hendricks, and the two proceeded to the White House. They occupied a handsome open barouche, lined with crimson satin and drawn by four beautiful horses. The equipage was hired for the occasion.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

It was precisely at the hour set, 10.30 o'clock, that the Presidential party entered their carriages and took the positions assigned to them in line. The party entered their carriages as follows:

In President Arthur's carriage, President Arthur with President elect Cleveland on his left, Senator Sherman facing President Arthur and Senator Ransom on his right facing the President elect. The second carriage contained the Vice-President elect with Senator Hawley on his left.

As the carriages drove out of the gates and entered the line the occupants were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm, men shouting, women screaming and waving their handkerchiefs, and all seemed carried away with the excitement of the moment. The Vice President-elect and the President elect came in for the principal share of enthusiasm, and both of them raised their hats and bowed right and left to the crowd which lined both sides of the carriage way. The first division of the procession, escorting the President elect, then began its march to the Capitol.

THE PRESIDENT'S ESCORT.

The scenes on Pennsylvania avenue almost baffled description. A great sea of upturned faces bid the sidewalks. Over it the stately buildings were covered with cloths of gorgeous colors, arranged in patriotic devices. Special aides in brilliant uniforms charged hither and thither, lending animation to the scene. The police regulations were perfect, and the broad avenue with its hard, smooth surface was completely cleared of everything that might obstruct the pageant.

The United States regular troops came first, thus departing somewhat from the order of the programme, with the probable object of insuring a clear marching space.

The President's elegant carriage was preceded by Gen. Slocum, chief marshal, and his staff and the First City Troop, a Philadelphia cavalry organization. Surrounding the carriages were a dozen mounted policemen.

The party received an ovation all along the line of march. Men cheered, women waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands, and the greatest enthusiasm was evinced by the great throng. President-elect Cleveland kept his silk hat in hand and bowed to the right and left as the carriage rolled slowly along. This mark of courtesy was accorded to the Vice-President-elect, whose carriage followed.

THE SCENE AT THE CAPITOL.

Before 9 o'clock fully 3,000 people had congregated on the broad plaza to the east of the Capitol and on the terrace to the west. The approaches to the building, both for carriages and pedestrians, were blocked with strangers going to and from the great structure. On the streets north of the building military companies and societies were forming and preparing to march to the centre of the city. Hundreds of people, who had passed the night in Baltimore and who had arrived on early morning trains, lined the thoroughfares.

At 11 o'clock the crowd had increased to 6,000 or 7,000 and crowded the plaza.

Gen. Hancock and Lieut. Gen. Sheridan arrived, and as they ascended the steps to the east front of the Senate wing deafening cheers arose from the crowd.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL.

Twenty minutes later the President's carriage, with four horses fairly prancing, entered the west of the plaza. Prior to its arrival the people stood en masse before the east front. Policemen on horses rode among them, and with shouts and clubs cleared a passageway. The carriage began to move through the passageway preceded by a military escort. The people cheered first faintly, but as it proceeded the hurrahs increased, hats were lifted and thrown into the air, handkerchiefs were waved above the heads by both ladies and gentlemen, tiny flags held by patriotic elders were waved, the bands seemed to play with greater vigor and the drums were beaten with greater vehemence; the fifes' shrill sounds were more piercing and the bugles' blasts louder and louder.

The carriage was driven in front of the east steps and around to the passageway beneath them. It had been expected that the distinguished occupants would ascend the steps and enter the building on the main floor. When, however, it was discovered that they would enter through the basement passage, there was a rush in that direction, but in a moment the President and the President elect, the Senators who had accompanied them in their carriage and the Vice President-elect and his companion were within the building, and the doors were closed.

Mr. Cleveland, on the arm of Gen Sherman, went to the private entrance to the Senate chamber and proceeded immediately to the Vice-President's room. President Arthur went to the President's room, where his Cabinet was assembled, and where he engaged himself in signing measures which Congress was rushing through.

Vice President-elect Hendricks, on the arm of Senator Hawley, entered the apartment where President Cleveland had previously gone.

CEREMONIES IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate the President of the United States having been announced, President Arthur was escorted by Senators Sherman and Ransom from the principal entrance of the Senate to chairs placed in readiness for them in front of the desk. His appearance was greeted by hearty applause. In a few minutes Capt. Bassett, the veteran door keeper of the Senate, announced the President-elect of the United States. As the President elect stepped into view and paused for an instant to survey the distinguished scene, of which he himself at once became the leading figure, the great gathering rose to its feet. The galleries sent up shouts of applause, which were soon caught up on the floor, and for several minutes the grand hall rang with acclamation. As the demonstration was reaching a conclusion one of the occupants of the gallery exclaimed, "Three cheers for Grover Cleveland!" which became the signal for a new outburst.

Senators Sherman and Ransom escorted Mr. Cleveland to a chair on the left of President Arthur, where he took his seat. The audience then became seated.

Meanwhile Vice President elect Hendricks, escorted by Senators Edmunds and Hawley, had entered the Chamber and had been received with applause. Gen. Sheridan and staff, Gen. Hancock and staff, all in full uniform, the members of the outgoing Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the House of Representatives, the diplomatic corps in official dress and other distinguished guests had also entered and taken places assigned them.

When quiet prevailed the presiding officer, Senator Edmunds, said:

"The Chair has the pleasure of announcing that the Vice President of the United States is in the Senate chamber, and, if agreeable to him, I will now administer to him the oath of office."

After taking the oath Vice-President Hendricks, taking the gavel, then called the Senate to order as in extra session of the 49th Congress, and had the proclamation convening it read. Prayer was offered by the Rev. B. D. Huntley, chaplain to the Senate. The Vice President, then addressing the Senate, said:

"Senators: In entering upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen, may I express the hope and desire that our relations may at all times be harmonious and agreeable. I beg to assure you that in the discharge of my duties I will seek to observe the most absolute impartiality. It is some years since I was connected with the business of the Senate, and it may be that I shall find myself less familiar with its routine and modes of proceeding than formerly, and therefore I may have occasion to lean upon your indulgence and to ask your support."

The Senate was now in session by virtue of the proclamation of the President of the United States, which the Secretary read. The new Senators and re-elected members were then sworn in. The law of the proceedings for the inauguration ceremonies was then read, and in compliance with its provisions the persons assembled in the Senate Chamber proceeded in order to the platform at the east front of the Capitol.

THE INAUGURATION.

The stand on which the President was expected to deliver his inaugural address was erected almost on a level with the floors of the Senate and House, and directly in front of the middle entrance to the Capitol. It is about one hundred feet square, the largest ever erected for an inauguration, and was covered by two thousand chairs. These were occupied by the Senators, members of diplomatic corps, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the House of Representatives and the representatives of the press.

On elevated stands enterprising photographers had elevated their instruments to take in photographic design the assembly on the stand and the sea of hats and faces that moved continually like the waves of the ocean.

This immense throng was variously estimated as to numbers. President Arthur subsequently said that it was "simply immense," the greatest crowd he ever saw. Senator Hawley, as he looked at it, thought it numbered 150,000 people. While waiting for the arrival of the President elect some one would occasionally venture to the front of the platform, and his presence was the signal for repeated cheers.

Precisely at 11 30 the head of the procession appeared coming out of the main east door of the Capitol. President Arthur stepped to the front of the platform, followed by the President elect, Chief Justice Waite and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. All uncovered as they stood facing the crowd, and the vast assemblage cheered again and again for several minutes.

The persons who were to assist at the ceremonies were seated on the platform in the following order: Chief Justice Waite and Senator Sherman sat with the President elect. The committee of arrangements occupied seats immediately to the right of the President elect. The ex President and ex Vice President and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Vice President, the Secretary and members of the Senate occupied seats further on the right. The diplomatic corps occupied seats on the left of the President, and the heads of departments, the retired General of the army, the Lieutenant General of the army, the Admiral of the navy and officers of the army and navy who by name have received the thanks of Congress, Governors and ex Governors of States and ex-members of the Senate took their seats just behind the President. The members and members elect of the House occupied seats further back on the platform, and other persons included in the arrangements occupied the steps and residue of the platform and portico.

At 12.40 p. m. President-elect Cleveland arose and began his inaugural address. He was clad in a full suit of black, Prince Albert coat, high old fashioned standing collar and black tie. In speaking he held his left hand behind him, and emphasized his speech by gesticulating with his right hand. He spoke without manuscript, but occasionally consulted a small piece of paper bearing notes of the heads of his discourse. His voice was clear and resonant, and he uttered his words slowly and occasionally turned about at pauses as if to note the effect of his remarks.

The following is President Cleveland's inaugural address:

Fellow-citizens: In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen I am about to supplement and seal by the oath which I shall take the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and right of self-government they have committed to one of their fellow citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service. This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety less by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare.

Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of a Government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our Democratic principle needs no apology, and that in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guaranty of good Government. But the best results in the operation of a Government wherein every citizen has a share largely depend upon a proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort, and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the partisan should be merged in the patriotism of the citizen.

To day the executive branch of the Government is transferred to new keeping, but this is still the Government of all the people, and it should be none the less an object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosity of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and the exultation of partisan triumph should be supplanted by an ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will and a sober, conscientious concern for the general weal. Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust, and determine with confidence in one another to work out harmoniously the achievement of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of Government can bestow.

FEALTY TO THE CONSTITUTION.

On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the constitution, which, launched by the founders of the Republic and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and the aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace, and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes. By the Father of his Country our Constitution was commended for adoption as "the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession." In that same spirit it should be administered in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country, and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessing of our national life. The large varieties of diverse and competing interests subject to Federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accepted, if in the halls of the National Legislature that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the Constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponement of prevailing interests or the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced. In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by my just and unstrained construction of the Constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the Federal Government and those reserved to the States or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which by the Constitution and laws have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the Government.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PEOPLE.

But he who takes the oath to day to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen on the farm, in the workshop, in the busy marts of trade and everywhere should share with him. The Constitution which prescribes his oath, my country, is yours. The Government you have chosen for a time is yours. The suffrage which executes the will of freemen is yours. The laws and the entire scheme of our civil rules, from the town meeting to the State Capitol and the National Capitol, is yours. Your every voter, as surely as your Chief Magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust.

Nor is this all. Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil polity, municipal, State and Federal, and this is the price of our liberty and the security of our happiness.

LOW TAXES AND ECONOMICAL EXPENDITURE.

It is the duty of those serving the people in public places to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the Government economically administered, because this bounds the right of the Government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of the citizen, and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suited to the operation of a Republican form of Government and most compatible with the mission of the American people.

Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people, and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which among their fellow citizens aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity.

NO FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS.

The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our Republic. It is the policy of independence favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power. It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and Washington and Jefferson—"peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

THE TARIFF.

A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demand that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests, and make the wages of labor sure and steady, and that our system of revenue should be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of the capital invested and the workingmen employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to tempt extravagance and waste.

PROTECTING THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Care for the property of the Nation and for the needs of future settlements require that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation. The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the Government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship; and that polygamy in the Territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed.

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE.

The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and bringing with them and retaining customs and habits repugnant to our civilization.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The people demand reform in the administration of the Government and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employees who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise and the vicious methods of those who expect such rewards. And those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merits and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief.

THE CITIZENSHIP OF THE FREEMEN BEYOND QUESTION.

In the administration of a Government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men, there should be no pretext for a nicety touching the protext of the freedmen in their rights or their security in the enjoyment of the privileges under the Constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to that relation, and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities.

CONCLUSION.

These topics and the constant and ever varying wants of an active and enterprising population may well receive the attention and the patriotic endeavor of all who make and execute the Federal law. Our duties are practical and call for industrious application, an intelligent perception of the claims of public office, and above all a firm determination by united action to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of Government ever vouchsafed to man. And let us not trust to human effort alone, but humbly acknowledging the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of nations, and who has at all times been revealed in our country's history, let us invoke His aid and blessing upon our labors.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

At precisely two minutes after 1 o'clock he concluded, and turning to the Chief Justice and bowing to him said: "I am now prepared to take the oath of office prescribed by law."

As the Chief Justice arose to administer the oath the vast assemblage cheered again and again. The President-elect stood fronting the Chief Justice with the crowd on his right. Chief Clerk McKinney, of the Supreme Court, stood just to the side of Mr. Cleveland and held the Bible upon which the oath was administered, the President elect also holding it with his right hand. The Bible used was a small morocco covered, gilt edge volume, pretty well worn. It was the Bible his mother gave him when he left home as a young man, and at Mr. Cleveland's request the committee of arrangements had it in readiness for the ceremony.

The crowd preserved perfect silence as the impressive ceremony of administering the oath was taking place, but when it was concluded, and as President Cleveland laid down the Bible after reverently kissing it and shook hands with the Chief Justice, who was first to congratulate him, they cheered loudly and long.

Ex-President Arthur was the second man to congratulate the President, and then followed Chief Clerk McKinney and Senator Sherman. President Cleveland was then introduced to the remaining Judges of the Supreme Court, to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Hancock. The remaining persons on the platform then pressed forward and many of them shook his hand.

As the new President re entered the Capitol he was again greeted with cheers. He walked to the basement entrance, where he first came into the building, and entered his carriage to be driven in the procession to the White House.

A Ghost Story.

RATH, N. Y., February 16.—Surveys of a large tract of land in the town of Jasper, in this County, are being made for a party of confiding capitalists from Buffalo and Albany, who intend to purchase the tract on the strength of an old legend, which locates a silver mine and a "treasure cave" on the property. The legend has been prominent in the folk lore of the Cohocton Valley ever since the first white people settled there. People formerly had unalloyed faith in the legend, but during late years the story has served only to amuse strangers, and the advent of persons into the valley who treat the story seriously and intend to renew the long abandoned search for the legendary treasure, has greatly surprised the neighbors of the property.

During the French and Indian war, so runs the legend, two Quaker brothers by the name of Dickinson entered the Cohocton Valley to trade with the Indians. They gained the confidence of the natives to such an extent that the latter revealed to the traders the existence of a silver mine somewhere along Bennett Creek, as the stream is now called. The brothers had in their service an old man who had come with them from Philadelphia. The Quakers worked the silver mine, the ore of which was very pure, and hid the treasure in a cave known only to themselves until such time as they could have it conveyed to Philadelphia. Near the close of the war a stranger appeared one day at the cabin of the Quaker brothers, which was in the most dense part of the forest. He said he was a deserter from the French army, and begged for shelter and food. These were gladly given him. The first night he was in the cabin he overheard the Quakers talking about their treasure. They evidently supposed their guest was asleep. From their conversation he gleaned that it was secreted somewhere in the vicinity. He also learned that they intended to start their servant for Philadelphia the next day, and had given him a message to another brother there, which would inform him as to the place where the treasure was hidden, in case anything should happen to the brothers who were working the mine. The diabolical thought entered the mind of the stranger to murder the Quakers in the morning, pursue and overtake the messenger, murder him, and secure possession of the paper which revealed the storing place of the reputed wealth. After the servant had started on his journey the next morning, the stranger surprised one of the brothers who was drinking at a spring near the house, and stabbed him to death. He then returned to the cabin and killed the other brother. The Frenchman next hurried in the direction taken by the servant, and over taking him succeeded in murdering him, and getting possession of the message. One glance at the paper showed him that his bloody work had been in vain, for the instructions were written in cipher. Unable to discover a key to the mystic writing, the murderer returned to France, taking the cipher with him. For many years he studied it in vain, haunted perpetually by the memory of his fruitless crime. He became insane and died in an asylum raving about the murder, the cipher and the treasure.

In 1810 Gregory Harding settled with his family in the town of Jasper. He knew the legend, and, unlike others, he placed no faith in it. A few months after he settled in the valley he dreamed that he saw a cave not far from his clearing. The opening of the cave was concealed by a large flat rock, upon which sat a copper kettle. In the cave was stored enormous wealth in silver, but it was guarded by two ghostly sentinels. Harding thought nothing of his nocturnal vision until the arrival of his twin-brother in the clearing. This brother had a dream exactly like that of the other brother, and when the latter was told the story he was so impressed with the circumstance that he resolved to investigate the matter. The two brothers searched for the cave. They found the locality just as they had seen it in their dreams, and discovered the copper kettle and the flat rock, but, remembering and fearing the spectre guardians that watched the treasure within, they did not attempt to remove the covering. The next day Gregory Harding was killed by a tree he was felling, and his brother was thrown from his horse and killed. The secret of the cave's locality died with them.

In 1880 the Rev. Anson P. Greene, a Methodist preacher who knew the legend and believed that there was a strong basis of fact for it, came to the Cohocton Valley from Genesee, accompanied by a woman who professed to have a wonderful glass, by looking into which she could see the secret cave where the treasure of the murdered Quaker was hidden. This woman and Dominie Greene searched along Bennett Creek for the spot where the cave was to be found. They finally reached a place which the woman said, while gazing into her glass, was the approach to the cave. As she was reading what further was being revealed in the glass she was stricken blind, and the search was necessary abandoned. Greene and the woman remained that night at the house of the Rev. Jedediah Stephens, in the neighborhood. They related what had occurred. Stephens's son Silas was curious to see the marvellous glass and he was allowed to look into it. He said he could see plainly the cave and its surroundings and could go straight to the spot. No one else could discover anything in the glass. The next day Silas Stephens and his brother Nathan went out to find the cave. As they neared the spot Silas gradually grew blind, but he continued to describe the way to the cave to his brother and insisted on proceeding. They had gone but a short distance further when Silas became deranged, and his brother was obliged to conduct him back home.

These legends are religiously believed in by many of the old residents of the valley, and no effort has ever been made to find the cavern since the alarming experience of young Stephens.

Did His Best.

There is an old legend, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, of the time when Mr. Bidwell was candidate for Governor. He had a servant at the door who demanded cards from his visitors before they could be admitted. Cards are not plenty in the rural districts. But the story has nothing to do with cards. One day an old farmer and his family called. The servant answered the call.

"Is the Governor's folks at home?" demanded the old farmer.

"Are, papa, are; not is," said the Mills Seminary daughter.

"Are the Governor in?" said the old man; and the young lady fainted.—*Highly Conjugular.*

ARP ABROAD.

An Interesting Letter From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—[Special correspondence.]—I do not see much change in New Orleans. The St. Charles is just where it was and is still the center of space. The customhouse and Canal street are still the land-marks and the French market looks about the same. The river is some higher or the city some lower and some of these days there will be weeping and wailing—at least it looks that way to a man from the mountains, and I reckon that is the reason why nobody build fine residences in the suburbs. There may be some, but we could not find them. They are all common and look old.

New Orleans is a peaceable city. We never saw a fight or heard a quarrel. We never experienced any rudeness or neglect or any extortion. We got a good room well furnished for one dollar and a quarter each and took two meals a day for a dollar more. This was at Vanderbanks, a good hotel on the European plan. The street cars took us to the Exposition five miles for five cents each. One cent a mile is cheap riding, too cheap, for it kept the poor mules poor. A man can live here comfortably and see the Exposition every day for three dollars a day. Twenty dollars could not be better spent for a few weeks' stay here and a daily visit to the grounds. It is condensed, concentrated, illustrated education, and it enlarges a man's conceptions of nature and art. Every day winds up with music—grand music by a band of 100 performers, all Mexicans. I did not know they were such a cultured people. Their exhibit, and their music, and their good manners has elevated them in the opinion of the American nation. They love their country and love to talk about it. It is a blessed trait in human nature that every people love their native land. It amused me to hear the Texans brag about Texas, and the Californians brag about California, and so on with all the rest. I bragged on old Georgia some too, but I couldn't say much. They wouldent give me time. These western folks talk so much about land and cattle and big trees and high mountains and waterfalls that I kept silence and listened in amazement. I had read about the big tree, but a Californian told me that tree was nothing. That there was a cluster over in Calaveras County that were over 500 feet high, and the leaves of the trees were for the healing of the nations. He said that its name was the catalyptus, and the juice from the leaves would cure catalepsy and catarrh and cataract and other cats. He declared that the old she one had fallen down, and it was 600 feet long and 40 feet in diameter and had a hollow so big that six men could ride in abreast for 50 feet, and then four go on to 100 feet and then two for 200 feet, where there was a knot hole so big they could ride out one at a time. "I never saw it," said he, "with my own eyes, but that is what the folks tell me," and he took a chew of tobacco and waited for remarks. Well, there are enough amusing things from California. She does not need any exaggeration. Her exhibit is wonderful, and so are those from Nebraska and Dakota and Kansas. I take it for granted though, that they have done their best, and so when I hear anybody telling about still bigger things I am reminded of a man who listened patiently to a Floridian telling big yarns about Florida, and after a while the tale teller paused and said: "Stranger, you don't seem to appreciate; you don't catch on." "No," said the stranger, "I am a liar myself."

New Orleans is a very curious city. When Sunday comes the church bells ring and folks go to worship; but not all the folks. Some of the stores are closed, but not all. The saloons and billiard halls and shooting galleries and faro banks and lottery agencies are all open and in full blast. The racing went on as usual, and there was a prize fight in public and a chicken main, and the theater band paraded through the streets in a band wagon and played "Oh, Jinny is your ash cake done." There are three distinct people here, the English and French and German, and they all jubber together and understand each other, and all think as they please and do as they please. Most of the stores have double signs, one in English and one in French, and some German, too. There are but few negroes here, very few. The humble foreigners do most all of the humble work. This humble population stay here during Summer, fever or no fever, cholera or no cholera. They are born here and acclimated and can get fat on malaria and invisible animalcule. The streets are filthy and the gutters awful and they get hardened to it just like a man's system can absorb opium until the drug does not affect him. I asked where all these little dirty streams went to, and they told me they went away six miles to Lake Ponchartain, which is much lower than the river. The suburbs are very desolate and uninviting. The deep, black mud is everywhere; no carriage drives except to the race course; no gentle elevations to build on; no nothing, but a few limited blocks of massive buildings for commercial uses. Warehouses to receive the cargoes from the mighty river that is at once her salvation and her fear. My travelling companion pondered it all over, and remarked with serious concern: "I wouldn't live here for all they have got. Why, I wouldn't give my little hotel in Cedartown for the St. Charles if I had to stay here and keep it."

Well, I don't blame him. I am homesick too, and could wish myself sitting by the old family hearthstone telling the children what I have seen and what I have not. I have seen no green grass, no flowers, no trees in bloom. I have heard no birds singing and seen no sun to shine since I left home. The weather is depressing and makes me feel blue, but we live in hope and will bide our time.

BILL ARP.

A Man's Way.

The front steps of a citizen have needed repair for many months past, and almost every day since last October he has promised to send a carpenter around to fix them. He came home, the other day, to find that his wife had been tripped up again by the steps, and this time she had received a broken limb. She felt just as any woman would, and as he came into the house, stopped groaning long enough to say:

"The doctor says I'm laid up for three or four months, and I guess you'll fix those steps now."

"They ought to have been fixed long ago," he slowly replied; "but if you are going to be laid up all Summer, I won't bother with 'em; I'll come and go by the side door."

— A gentleman in Hamilton, Ohio, purchased of a prominent druggist a half dozen quinine pills. They were administered to a member of the family, and one of them was accidently bitten open. The alleged pill proved to be nothing but a small soup bean, neatly covered with the preparation and perfectly representing the regular quinine pill as regards appearance.