

WHOLE NUMBER, 10,498.

THROUGH THE STATE.

THE EASTERN SHORE.

High Tides—A Free Fight—A Mysterious Visit—Political.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

ONANOCK, February 20, 1885.

During the past week the tides along our Atlantic coast were the highest in many years.

The roaring of the sea was so loud that it could be heard all over the Peninsula.

As yet no damage to shipping has been reported.

Seven dredgers came to Onanock several days ago in a sorry plight.

They were thinly clad, and some of them had black eyes and scarred faces.

They stated that Captain E. G. Evans, of the schooner Cornelius Vanderbilt, had refused to pay them and then assaulted them.

These charges are contradicted by reliable persons here, who say that the dredgers mutinied and Captain Evans put them ashore, where they engaged in a free fight among themselves.

Captain Evans paid the men off yesterday, and they left on the steamer for Baltimore.

Considerable speculation has been caused on the Eastern Shore by a mysterious visit of a prospecting party of engineers who went down to Cape Charles the early part of the week, and under the direction of a skillful pilot made soundings in the bay and also in a large pond covering nearly fifty acres.

Rumors have been afloat that another railroad would be built down the peninsula to serve as a feeder to the Baltimore and Ohio system, and thus divert to Baltimore the trade of this prosperous section, which since the completion of the New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk railroad, has been drifting to the cities for which the railroad is named.

Mr. Abel J. Bird, a prominent citizen of this county and a member of the Democratic County Committee, died of paralysis, near here, a few days ago, in the sixty-first year of his age.

The Martha Washington tea-party at the Courthouse last Tuesday night was a signal success.

Ex-Senate-Senator Abel T. Johnson appeared in all his glory as George Washington.

The costumes of all the characters were striking, and the scenes will be long remembered as one of the most brilliant social events of this section.

Harry Custis, whose untimely death from an overdose of morphine has been reported, was the third and only son of Hon. William H. B. Custis, well known in Virginia as a member of the Secession Convention. Mr. Custis is at present clerk of Accomack County Court.

It is charged here that the Democratic County Committee is transacting its powers in the matter of controlling Federal appointments. Much dissatisfaction is expressed, and the recent action of several parties is condemned as highly detrimental to the harmony of the party.

During the high-tides on the bay-side this week large numbers of muskrats were driven from their holes, and the boys had lively fun shooting them. Our epicures consider them a great delicacy for the table.

Last night tonight of the season is now blowing from the northwest. KALLIAS.

PETERSBURG.

Sudden Death—The Poor.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, Feb. 21, 1885.

Mrs. Jane T. Spurgeon, an estimable and much-respected lady, died quite suddenly this morning at her residence on Sycamore street. Her illness was of very brief duration.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas F. Jones, an aged and respectable citizen of Greensville county, who for many years had held prominent positions of trust in that county.

The owners of West-Hill and Oaks warehouses announce this morning that they will close their public warehouses one month from this date.

During the next month, therefore, the old public-impounding system which has been in vogue here for many scores of years will pass out of existence, as it has in every other tobacco-market in the State.

Hundreds of persons, including many ladies, have been skating during the day on the beautiful lakes in West-End Park. This is the first really good skating the winter has afforded, and the people are taking advantage of it.

The Common Council held a special meeting last night to consider a request from the Relief Association for an appropriation for the benefit of the poor of the city.

The sum of \$500 was given, mostly to pay for fuel and supplies heretofore purchased by the Association and to meet any immediate want.

Independent of the annual assistance given by the Council to the city's indigent, the sum of \$5,000 is appropriated to sustain the inmates of the almshouse, and medicines are furnished practically free to those who are unable to pay for them.

The severe winter, notwithstanding all the efforts for relief, has caused a good deal of suffering.

ROBIN ADAMS.

PETERSBURG'S TOBACCO INSPECTIONS.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, Va., February 21.—The action of the Board of Trade in appointing one general inspector of tobacco for the city has caused the owners of all tobacco-warehouses to give public notice that after this month said warehouses will be conducted as private warehouses for the storage and sale of tobacco.

These warehouses, ever since the late war, have been conducted as public warehouses. Under the rules recently adopted by the Board of Trade the tobacco inspectors appointed by the Governor will have no right to inspect tobacco in this market.

Death of a Well-Known Citizen of Lynchburg.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

LYNCHBURG, Va., February 21.—Major C. H. Hutter, of this city, died suddenly this evening at his home on College Hill.

The deceased was major and quartermaster in the provisional army of Virginia in the late war, and held the same rank in the regular army, and was stationed at Richmond. Since the war and until recently Major Hutter had been chief clerk in the internal-revenue office here.

He was fifty-four years old, and was a son of Major George C. Hutter, who was paymaster in the United States army prior to the secession of the State.

Virginia Postal Notes.

A new office has been established at White Forge, Scott county, Va., with George B. White as postmaster.

Henry B. Wood has been commissioned postmaster at Tarklin, Patrick county, Va., and Andrew C. Gilbert at Trail Branch, Madison county.

Hampden Notes.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

HAMPDEN, February 21, 1885.

A colored child living about four

miles from town was terribly burned a few days ago by her clothing accidentally catching fire.

Charges have been preferred against a teacher in one of the public schools of the county. They will be investigated by the Board in March.

HAMPTON.

THE EXPOSITION.

Order Out of Chaos—Virginia's Exhibit—Mardi Gras.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18, 1885.

Your correspondent has been here for the past week endeavoring to form correct ideas in regard to the World's Exposition, and such other scenes and events as present themselves to the eye of the visitor in this unique American city, and he comes before you with the common but poor apology that he has seen so much of the useful, the instructive, the beautiful, the interesting, and the amusing, that he feels bewildered, and can only state the indelible impression made upon him was that the Exposition is a grand success, and that the Mardi-Gras carnival was more varied and imposing than his imagination could have pictured.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the buildings, contributions, and arrangements of the Exposition, and the multitude of minor details and difficulties consequent upon the proper exhibition of such vast and varied production from all parts of the world, order has come out of chaos, and the Exposition now presents a whole that is regular and beautiful in all its details and greater in its extent than anything of its kind that has ever before been seen in the world's history.

Specifically, it is impossible to speak of its contents. There you see the colossal machinery, the elaborate workmanship, the tasteful design, the curious execution in works of art and science, and nature's rarest gems from all parts of the earth. You there behold not only an interesting collection of things, but of men also—the men and costume of the East, the dark-eyed Italian, the swarthy Mexican, and the thicket figure of the tenant of climes bordering on the frigid.

The history of the arts of life and the history of the mankind may there be read from the simplest structure to those of the most complicated.

It was natural that your correspondent should first visit the apartment assigned to Virginia, and until he had the opportunity of comparing Virginia's exhibit with that of other States he thought it good—very good; but he afterwards had some regrets that our State had not done more.

On Monday—Madri-Gras day—there were, it is supposed, 75,000 visitors to the Exposition, and to-day I suppose there was fully half that number.

Steamboats and railroads are daily bringing increased numbers, and I hope that the Exposition will be a financial success. I have met with many Virginians here, among them the former Colonel Beverly, president of the Farmers' Congress, which has just concluded a convention in the Exposition building; Agricultural Commissioner Harrison; Major A. B. Venable, Captain Robert E. Lee, and many others.

The offices of Colonel Daniel A. Wilson and Mr. Charles Minigerode afford headquarters for visiting Virginians, and these gentlemen spare no pains in making themselves useful and agreeable to their friends.

Governor Cameron and suite arrived this afternoon, and have taken rooms at the St. Charles Hotel.

The weather for the past several days has been fair and pleasant, and just suited to the exertion necessary in seeing the many attractive objects in this interesting city.

C. M. R.

A CAT SAVES FIVE LIVES.

The Noise of a Blazing Fire Awakens a Lady Sleepers in a Burning Home.

A Boston special says: An interesting fact connected with the mysterious burning of the residence of Mr. Frederick Reed, of Hingham, at 1 o'clock Thursday morning, is that the lives of five persons were saved by the timely warning of danger given by the family cat. Miss Lillian Reed, an eighteen-year-old daughter of Mr. Reed, was sleeping in a chamber directly beneath the window of which was the roof of a porch. At 11 o'clock this morning Miss Lillian was suddenly awakened by a loud meowing and scratching outside her window. Startled from her sleep, she heard the crackling of flames and saw a ruddy light beneath her door. Already the room was partly filled with smoke. Rushing into an adjoining chamber and snatching from his bed her little brother, the girl flew in her night-dresses down the front stairs, crying, "Mother! mother! the house is afire."

Her mother and her infant child were in a chamber on the ground-floor. They sprang from the bed, and, hastily seizing a blanket from the bed and throwing it around the child, they fled from the burning house into the snow outside. The weather was bitter cold, and so brief was the warning given that they had no time to dress. In leaving the house Mrs. Reed fell upon the ice and received a severe contusion of the spine, from which she is suffering to-day.

Showering in their night-clothes, the husband and wife watched the rapid progress of the flames, which soon enveloped the whole building and burned it to the ground. The boy Charlie had one foot badly frozen, and the others suffered terribly in their semi-nude condition, the mercury being only six above zero. Had not Miss Lillian been awakened in time by the cat, the family could hardly have escaped with their lives.

Railroad Matters.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

KNOXVILLE, TENN., February 21.

Henry Fink, receiver of East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, has appointed C. H. Hudson general manager of that road, with office at Knoxville.

Major John F. O'Brien, late general superintendent, has been appointed assistant general manager, with his office at Knoxville. The office of general superintendent has been abolished.

C. H. Hudson was formerly superintendent of transportation of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad and of the Kentucky Central, and now becomes general manager of the East Tennessee and Memphis and Charleston roads. Receiver Fink has appointed William Haron auditor of the East Tennessee road in place of T. D. Flippin, resigned, with his office at Knoxville. Thomas M. Baker has resigned as auditor of the Memphis and Charleston road, and Receiver Fink has appointed T. D. Flippin in his place with his office at Memphis.

A prominent clergyman of Brooklyn, while boxing, received what the boys call a jolly kick eye.

Timothy, 5th chapter, 7th verse: "I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course."

Then he used St. Jacobs Oil.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Dedication of the Great Monument.

A VAST MULTITUDE.

And a Gala Day in the National Capital.

MILITARY AND CIVIC PARADE.

Imposing Masonic and Other Ceremonies.

VIRGINIA AND MASSACHUSETTS.

Orations of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and Hon. John W. Daniel.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

The Part Borne by Other Prominent Men.

The Music—Scene in the House of Representatives—Incidents of the Day.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—

With the mercury down almost to zero, and with a northerly breeze which bore an ill-omened suggestion, the sprinkling of ticket-bearers who began to fill the seats of the grand stand at 10 o'clock this morning did not appear to be bent upon pleasure, but with their upturned collars, muffled chins and quick nervous movements, they seemed as if inspired by a stern sense of duty alone.

A rough-board shed, blocked with heating, opening upon the snow-covered field; a shaft of marble as simple, as unadorned, as majestic, and as towering as the character of the man it commemorates, were elements of early scenes.

A VENERABLE RELATIVE.

The first distinguished arrival was an old gentleman with long white hair, whose firm, clear-cut features betrayed a possible relationship to the Father of his Country.

"Ticket, sir."

"I am of the Washington kindred, but I will show my ticket."

It was Ebenezer Burgess Ball, of Loudoun county, Virginia. "My grand-mother," he said to a reporter, "was George Washington's niece. My grand-mother ball was of the family of General Washington's mother, Mary Ball."

The military arrived betimes. The brass-bands were marshalled to their places. The troops came to a rest, and Senator Sherman, chairman of the Joint Congressional Commission, from the centre stand, at 11 o'clock, called about 800 people to order and said something about the people keeping their hats on. These remarks were greeted with lively stamps, for the opportunity was a good one to restore circulation to chilled limbs and extremities.

SENATOR SHERMAN SPOKE.

Senator Sherman then proceeded to speak as follows:

"The commission authorized by the two houses of Congress to provide suitable ceremonies for the dedication of the Washington monument direct me to preside and to announce the order of ceremonies deemed proper on this occasion. I need not say anything to impress upon you the dignity of the event you have met to celebrate. The monument speaks for itself. Simple in form, admirable in proportion, and composed of enduring marble and granite, resting upon a foundation broad and deep, it rises into the sky higher than any work of human art. It is the most imposing, costly, and appropriate monument ever erected in honor of one man. It had its origin in the profound conviction of the people, irrespective of party, creed, or race, not only of this country, but of all civilized countries, that the name and fame of Washington should be perpetuated by a most imposing testimonial of the nation's gratitude to its hero, statesman, and father.

"This universal sentiment took form in a movement of private citizens under the name of the Washington National Monument Association, who, on the 31st day of January, 1848, secured from Congress an act authorizing them to erect the proposed monument on this spot—selected as the most appropriate site by the President of the United States. Its cornerstone was laid on the 4th day of July, 1848, by the Masonic fraternity with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of the chief officers of the Government and a multitude of citizens.

"It was partially erected by the National Monument Association with the means furnished by voluntary contributions of the people of the United States.

"On the 5th day of July, 1876, one hundred years after the declaration of American independence, Congress, in the name of the people of the United States, formally assumed and directed the completion of the monument. Since then the foundation has been strengthened, the shaft has been steadily advanced, and now the completed structure stands before you.

"It was a fit memorial of the greatest character in human history. It looks down upon scenes most loved by him on earth, the most conspicuous object in the landscape, full of objects deeply interesting to the American people. All eyes turn to it, and all hearts feel the inspiration of its beauty, symmetry, and grandeur. Strong as it is, it will not endure so long as the memory of him in whose honor it was built, but while it stands it will be evidence to many succeeding generations of the love and reverence of this generation for the name and fame of George Washington, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

more than this, prototype of purity, manhood, and patriotism for all lands and for all time. Without further delay, I proceed to discharge the duty assigned me.

The Marine Band then played a short piece of music, which was rendered almost inaudible by the continual

stamping of the shivering open-air audience.

Hon. W. W. Corcoran's Remarks.

A prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Suter, of Christ church, Alexandria, Va., and Dr. J. C. Welling, president of Columbia University, thereupon read the address prepared by Mr. W. W. Corcoran, to whom had been assigned the honor of representing the part taken in the initiation of the project and the construction of the monument by the Washington Monument Society, of which he is first vice-president.

"It has been said," he began, "that the fame of those who spend their lives in the service of their country is better preserved by unwritten memorials of the heart than by any material monument. The saying is preeminently true of the man whose people the people of these United States most justly prize and gratefully remember as one entitled above all others to the honored name of *Pater Patrie*. Yet the instincts of the heart do but follow the impulses of our higher nature when in honor of the mighty dead they call for a commemorative column or a stately monument, not, indeed, to preserve the name and fame of an illustrious hero and patriot, but to signalize the gratitude of generations for whom he labored.

The speaker described the efforts which were made in Congress and elsewhere, beginning the day after the burial of General Washington's remains, and repeated from time to time during the next thirty years, to combine public sentiment in support of some one of the various projects which were mooted to erect a commemorative structure which should be lasting evidence of the sentiments of gratitude and reverence which filled the hearts of Washington's countrymen.

In September, 1833, a meeting of the citizens of Washington was called to take the matter in hand, and at that occasion the Washington National Monument Society was formed, with Chief-Justice John Marshall, then seventy-eight years old, as president; John Crouch as first vice-president; and George Watterston, who deserves to be remembered as the originator of the movement, as secretary. The plan adopted by the Society was to secure the assistance and under the voluntary efforts of the people of the country in the work, and to this end contributions were limited to the annual sum of one dollar from any one person. The collections on this plan amounted in 1836 to \$28,000, which sum was carefully placed at interest, and in that year advertisements were published inviting designs from American artists. Many were submitted, and from them one by Robert Mills was selected as the best. The president of the fund amounted to \$75,000, the limit upon subscriptions having been removed, and preparations for the work of construction were begun. Congress, by resolution, granted a site on any of the unoccupied public grounds of the city of Washington, to be selected by the President of the United States and the Monument Society, which duty having been performed, the cornerstone was laid on the 4th of July, 1848, in the presence of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the government, and the foundation was completed, and a vast concourse of citizens from all sections of the Union. Among guests on the stand were Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, then ninety-one years old; Mrs. Dolly Paine Madison. Mrs. John Quincy Adams, George Washington Parke Custis, Chief-Justice Taney, Lewis Cass, Martin Van Buren, and Millard Fillmore. The work progressed steadily until 1854, when the shaft had reached the height of 150 feet and had cost \$200,000. The treasury of the society having now been exhausted, a memorial was presented to Congress, representing that no plan which was likely to succeed for obtaining further sums had been devised, and asking that Congress should take action in the matter. Complications of a political nature now arose in the Society, and in consequence, action by Congress and further work upon the monument were for some years delayed. In 1855 Congress gave the Society a formal charter, and the condition of the country from 1860 to 1870 rendered all exertions futile. By 1876 measurable success met the efforts of the Society, a very considerable sum having been promised by responsible bodies, and the Society desisted from its efforts only when, on the 21st of August of that year, an act of Congress appropriating \$200,000 to continue the construction of the monument had become a law of the land. According to the provisions of the act the Society transferred and conveyed to the United States, in due form all property, rights, and interests belonging to it, and the monument. "It is glory enough," said the speaker in conclusion, "for the Washington National Monument Society that its pious labors, as put to the proof of time, have issued in the majestic structure which stands before us to-day; and it is glory enough for the legislative and executive departments of the Government that in assuming and directing the completion of the monument" on the foundations laid by the people, they have completed a sacred national pledge and fulfilled a sacred duty by giving to this great obelisk the culmination and crown with which it towers above the earth and soars heavenward like the fame it commemorates.

THE MASONIC CEREMONIES.

The Masonic ceremonies by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, which then followed, were brief. The proper functionaries declared that the square, level, and plumb had been applied to the obelisk, and that its corners were found to be square, its circumference, its walls, grandly erected according to the plan. Grand Master Myron M. Parker then scattered corn and poured out wine and oil, emblems of nourishment, refreshment, and joy; and in the course of the mystic ceremonies brought into use certain historic relics with which General Washington was intimately connected. The gavel was prepared for and used by General Washington as Grand Master *pro tem*, in laying the corner-stone of the national Capitol on September 18, 1793; the sacred volume belonging to Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, of Virginia, upon which Washington took his first vows of Masonry; that belonging to St. Johns Lodge, No. 1, of the city of New York, upon which, on the 30th of April, 1789, he took the oath of office as first President of the United States; the "Great Light" belonging to Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22, of Alexandria, Va., upon which, as Worshipful Master, he received vows of initiation; the apron worn by him which was worked by Madame Lafayette; the golden chain containing a lock of his hair, belonging to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; the "Lesser Light," one of three sperm candles borne in Washington's funeral procession, were exhibited.

Brief prayer by the Grand Chaplain, invoking the blessings of nourishment, refreshment, and joy upon all who were assembled, and response by the brethren. "So mote it be. Amen," brought this part of the proceedings to an end.

The address of the Grand Master concluded as follows: "Know ye, ye all ye people, that we are Freemasons, loyal and true, citizens obedient to law and order, and can never be concerned in plots and conspiracies against true Governments. The immortal Washington himself was a Freemason, and devoted his hand, his heart, his sacred honor, and, if need be, his life, also, to the cause of freedom, of conscience, of speech, and of action; and by his successful leading has arisen this nation. To him and to the memory of his deeds a great work has been erected in the national capital which he founded, and which will bear his name to the remotest ages—a monument towering above other monuments as he towered above other men."

COLONEL CASEY'S PRESENTATION SPEECH.

To Colonel Thomas L. Casey, United States Engineer, was assigned the duty of presenting the part taken by the General Government in the construction of the monument and of delivering it to the President of the United States. He said the first really effective proceedings in Congress with a view to the completion of the monument were had on the 5th day of July, 1876, on which day the chairman (Mr. Sherman) had introduced in the Senate a concurrent resolution referring in terms to the centennial of our national independence. The resolution declared in substance that Congress, in the name of the people, at the beginning of the second century of the national existence assumed the direction and completion of the monument, and it instructed the committee on appropriations to propose a suitable provision of law to carry the resolution into effect. The result was the passage of an act which appropriated \$200,000 for the completion of the monument; provided for the transfer to the United States of the ownership of the portion of shaft then built; created a joint commission to direct and supervise the construction of the monument. From the early days of construction there had been apprehensions that the foundation was of insufficient size to sustain the column if carried to the height originally designed. Investigations were made by capable engineers, and the conclusions drawn by them were to the effect that the existing foundation should not be subjected to any additional load whatever. In 1878 an appropriation was made to be expended by the commission in giving greater stability to the foundation, and the work was begun in January, 1879, and finished in May of 1880. The pressure on the old foundation lay in the fact that it was so shallow, and covered an area of ground insufficient to sustain the pressure of the completed work. The strengthening consisted in the enlargement of the foundation by spreading it over a greater area and sinking it to a greater depth in the earth. As completed the new foundation covers two and a half times as much area and extends thirteen and a half feet deeper than the old foundation. The pressure on the earth beneath the foundation are nowhere greater than the experiences of yesterday shown this earth to be able to sustain, while the strength of the masonry in the foundation itself is largely in excess of the strains brought upon it. The stability of this base is assured against all natural causes except earthquakes or the washing out of the sand-beds beneath the foundation. The first marble block was set in the shaft on the 7th of August, 1880, and the last stone, a block of granite, 500 feet on the 9th of August, 1884, thus consuming four seasons in finishing the shaft. The topmost stone of the pyramid was set on the 6th of December, 1884, thus essentially completing the obelisk. The masonry, constructed by the Government, is the best known to the engineering art, and the weight is so distributed that, subjected to wind-pressure of 100 pounds per square foot on any face corresponding to a wind velocity of 145 miles per hour, the monument would have a large factor of safety against overturning. The shaft is a fine and compact in texture, free from disintegrating impurities, and in this climate will endure for ages.

IN CONCLUSION, COLONEL CASEY SAID:

"Although the dimensions of the foundation-base were originally planned without due regard to the tremendous forces to be brought into play in building so large an obelisk, the resources of modern engineering science have supplied means for the completion of the grandest monumental column ever erected in any age of the world. In its proportions, the ratios of dimensions of the several parts of the ancient Egyptian obelisk have been carefully followed. The entire height has been made slightly greater than ten times the breadth of the base, producing an obelisk that for grace and delicacy of outline is not excelled by any of the larger Egyptian monoliths, while in dignity and grandeur it surpasses any that can be measured. The shaft is a fine and compact in texture, free from disintegrating impurities, and in this climate will endure for ages.

PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

Organized in 1774, Captain E. Bard (ranked commanding), which was assigned to duty as escort to the marshal of the day. This troop was magnificently mounted, with uniform consisting of blue cape, white trousers, and metal helmet with white plumes. The marshal of the First division was Brevet Major-General R. B. Ayres, United States army, who was accompanied by ten aides in artillery uniform. Following in order came three battalions of regular United States artillery, numbering several hundred men, a battalion of the United States Marine Corps, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts (organized in 1628), Captain Augustus Whittemore commanding. This attracted marked attention. The peculiar combinations of uniforms of the various branches of the service caused much comment, as did also the large number of men in line who had passed the meridian of life. Several times their marching was excellent and the evaluations of this company were rewarded by liberal applause. About eighty men represented the GOVERNOR'S FOOT-GUARD.

Major J. C. Kinney commanding. This company was handsomely uniformed in black and scarlet, marched in line, and brilliantly presented a very creditable appearance. It claims the honor of being the only military organization that has preserved an active existence of one hundred and fourteen years. The muster lists of Charleston, S. C., contained about 35 men in line, and bore a magnificent banner with the palm-tree device. This company was organized in 1774, and is commanded by Captain Henry Schachte. Another ancient organization was the RICHMOND LIGHT INFANTRY.

Organized in 1774, it was the date of its birth. Their blue suits, helmets, and white plumes made up a beautiful uniform, and altogether they presented a soldierly appearance. Next in order came the Washington Light Infantry, United States Corps, Washington Rifles, Emmet Guard, Washington Rifles, Butler Zouaves, Washington Cadet Corps, Capital City Guards, National Rifles, and Volunteer Light Infantry; Massachusetts and Lawrence Militia, Captain J. E. Blake commanding. The last-named company had about fifty men in line plainly but neatly uniformed in blue. The Detroit

in the hearts of his countrymen. Faith that never faltered, wisdom that was broader and deeper than any learning taught in schools, courage that shrank from no peril and was dismayed by no defeat, loyalty that kept all selfish purposes subordinate to the demands of patriotism and honor, sagacity that displayed itself in camp and Cabinet alike, and above all, that harmonious union of moral and intellectual qualities which has never found its parallel among men—these are attributes of character which the intelligent thought of this century ascribes to the grandest figure of the last. But other and more eloquent lips than mine will to-day rehearse to you the story of his noble life and its glorious achievements. To myself has been assigned a simpler and more formal duty, in fulfillment of which I do now, as President of the United States and in behalf of the people, receive this monument from the hands of its builders, and declare it dedicated from this time forth to the immortal name and memory of George Washington."

Upon a signal from the chairman (Senator Sherman) the assemblage broke into cheers, the military wheeled into place, and the distinguished participants in the proceedings of the day sought their carriages, and the procession, under the marshaling of General Sheridan, took up its line of march to the Capitol.

THE LINE OF MARCH.

Crossing the monument grounds to Seventeenth street the procession turned into Pennsylvania avenue at the State, War, and Navy-Department building and proceeded to the Capitol. Pennsylvania avenue presented a brilliant scene during the progress of the pageant. Thousands of people lined the sidewalks and occupied the head of the cool procession turned the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue and entered on the magnificent broad and straight course of a mile to the western boundary of the Capitol grounds. First in order came

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN.

United States Army, marshal of the day, accompanied by his chief of staff, Brigadier-General Ordway, United States Volunteers, and twenty-four aides-de-camp, in showy army uniforms. Following were the members of his honorary staff, representing the States and Territories, as follows: Alabama, John H. Morgan; Arkansas, Thomas C. Tapscott; California, Thomas C. Quantrell; Colorado, Major J. V. W. Vandenberg; Connecticut, General C. P. Graham; Delaware, General J. Parke Postle; Florida, Colonel Wallace S. Jones; Georgia, Colonel Clifford W. Anderson; Illinois, General Green B. Raum; Indiana, Colonel R. W. McBride; Iowa, Colonel William P. Hepburn; Kansas, General C. W. Blair; Kentucky, Colonel J. B. Castleman; Louisiana, Colonel Charles A. Lawrence; Maine, General J. M. Brown; Maryland, Colonel E. L. Rogers; Massachusetts, Mr. A. A. Hayes; Michigan, Colonel H. M. Duffield; Minnesota, Colonel C. W. Johnson; Mississippi, Colonel J. L. McCaskill; Missouri, Colonel J. W. Stone; Nebraska, Colonel L. W. Colby; Nevada, Hon. John H. Kinkead; New Hampshire, General J. N. Patterson; New Jersey, Colonel T. Meredith Dixon; New York, Major Alexander H. Davis; North Carolina, Mr. H. Stith; Ohio, Colonel C. A. Layton; Oregon, Mr. E. D. Appleton; Pennsylvania, Colonel P. L. Goddard; Rhode Island, Colonel F. M. Bates; South Carolina, Colonel J. A. Simons; Tennessee, General A. B. Upshur; Texas, Colonel J. E. Labatt; Vermont, General William Wells; Virginia, Major L. Blackford; West Virginia, Colonel Robert White; Wisconsin, General J. C. Starkweather; Arizona, Hon. J. W. Eddy; Delta, Colonel William Thompson; Idaho, Major William H. Thompson; Montana, Major Martin Maginnis; New Mexico, Hon. F. A. Manzanares; Utah, Humphrey McMaster; Washington, Hon. O. C. S. Voorhes; Wyoming, Hon. M. E. Post. Next in order came first troops:

Light Infantry, of Michigan, First Lieutenant George W. Coins commanding, were greeted with cheers and with waving of handkerchiefs all along the line of march. They marched with absolute precision, and their evolutions were executed with machine-like accuracy. Their uniforms was a striking combination of blue, white, and scarlet, and above all, that harmonious union of moral and intellectual qualities which has never found its parallel among men—these are attributes of character which the intelligent thought of this century ascribes to the grandest figure