The National Republican.

VOL. XXVII—NO. 251. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1887. THREE CENTS.

GREAT PARADE

THE MILITARY DEMONSTRATION AT PHILADELPHIA.

30,000 Men in Line.

PEACEFUL INVASION OF THE QUAKER CITY.

GREATEST SHOW IN HER HISTORY.

Hundreds of Thousands of Visitors Applaud the Passing Troops, Cheer the Governors Enthusiastically, Greet the President and Joyfully Celebrate the Centennial of the Adoption of the Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Eleven years are gone since our national centennial began. This will be the last. Only a record and a memory will remain after to-morrow. The wheels of history mark a century since the fathers gave to the nation the constitution which has assigned a material growth more than fabulous to the old world. These three days will tell the story of a hundred years. The record has been a good one. Patriotic spirit commended each citizen to assist according to his opportunity in giving the impulse of success to this occasion. Philadelphia never makes a slow response when the honor of the country is to be sustained or the deeds of men—brave, wise, patriotic—are to be celebrated.

Nature was kind to us yesterday, and to-day she again showers her gifts upon us with a lavish hand. The day opened bright and clear; a better one could not be asked. Since daybreak people have been astir and clothed in holiday raiment; they were one and all starting in with a will to make the second day of the grand occasion even more of a success, if such a thing be possible, than yesterday. The sounds of life and drum early told that preparations were being made for the grand street demonstration of the nation's protectors.

The decorations on the streets, buildings, and residences were practically the same as those of yesterday, and every street through which the column passed was almost a solid mass of tri-colored bunting and flags of all nations. In addition to those on Broad street a stand had been erected on Chestnut, Market, and Arch streets, and the streets themselves were covered by a solid mass of humanity. Twelve hundred and fifty of the city's police force were on duty shortly after daybreak, and shortly afterwards reinforced by eighty of the Fairmount Park guards and a large number of special officers in citizen's dress. All of the streets through which the parade passed were roped off from curb to curb, in order to insure a clear passage for the troops, and street traffic was delayed at intervals for a short time. The line was opened, however, every forty minutes to allow street cars, vehicles, and pedestrians to pass through.

Even during the time of the war of the rebellion, when men left the plow, the workshop, the home, and all to uphold the honor of their country with the deadly implements of warfare, there were not as many soldiers in Philadelphia as there were to day; and even when that bitter strife ended and those who remained to tell the tale of countless bloody battles marched back to their peaceful homes, their numbers did not even reach the shadow of what is here to-day.

Nearly thirty thousand uniformed soldiers passed in review before the Chief Magistrate and the high officers of this and other governments before the noonday sun, and at their head rode the gallant cavalry hero, Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan.

During the past two days there have arrived in the city by the various railroad lines nearly four hundred thousand people, and to this must be added the vast number who have reached the city by other means than the railroads.

There were at least half a million strangers within the city's gates to-day, and even with this vast throng in addition to the million of inhabitants, the page of history made yesterday passed away without a blot. Not a single accident of a serious nature marred the occasion. Everybody was good natured and forbearing, and had but one object in their mind's eye—the peaceful and happy celebration of the greatest event of civilized times. The enormous size of some of the displays in yesterday's pageant prevented them from occupying any other street than Broad, but to-day's demonstration being purely a military display, passed through all of the prominent streets, thus giving a greater number of people an opportunity of witnessing the display than were allowed to yesterday by reason of the limited space afforded them.

Broad street from end to end presented a sight never to be forgotten. The raiment of the ladies and children lent a pretty effect to the plottre, and with the clear sky, the wide street, the handsome uniforms of the military and police, it was an inspiring scene.

At 10 o'clock the Governor's Foot Guards, of Connecticut, came up Broad street and stopping in front of President Cleveland's balcony, in front of the Lafayette Hotel, gave a magnificent display of their proficiency in going through the evolutions of a military drill. As they maneuvered their band struck up "Hail Columbia," and they received a hearty round of cheers from the throng who occupied Broad street. The stands were filled to overflowing.

On the reviewing stand there was a congregation of distinguished visitors. Among them were: Governors Bigg, of Delaware; Green, of New Jersey; Sawyer, of New Hampshire; Larrabee, of Iowa; Hughes, of Arkansas; Gordon, of Georgia; Buckner, of Kentucky; Thayer, of Nebraska; Scales, of North Carolina; Foraker, of Ohio; Penoyer, of Oregon; Terry, of Florida; Lee, of Virginia; Richardson, of South Carolina; Wilson, of West Virginia; Lloyd, of Maryland; Hill, of New York; Lounsbury, of Connecticut, Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Ingalls, of Kansas.

At 11 o'clock the City Troop of Cavalry came down Broad street escorting the President, who occupied an open barouche with Thomas M. Thompson, chairman of the committee on the reception of distinguished guests, and Mayor Edwin H. Fitler. Behind them came a carriage with Secretary of State Bayard, George W. Childs, Secretary Fairchild, and Amos R. Little. Other carriages followed with distinguished guests, among whom was Rutherford B. Hayes. When the line reached the reviewing stand the President's carriage halted, and as he alighted to take his place on the reviewing balcony of the grand stand the cavalrymen stood "right about face" and saluted him.

There was a continuous round of cheers as the President rode by, and he bowed his acknowledgment of the compliment as he passed each stand. After saluting the President the City Troop proceeded down Broad street to take its place in the procession.

Just behind the President's carriage the venerable Hannibal Hamlin walked arm in arm with Thomas Donaldson to their places on the stand. Then came Gov. Hill and staff, of New York. All of them were the recipients of round after round of applause and each and all of them raised their hats in return.

The President occupied a beautifully carved mahogany chair presented to him for this occasion by a prominent furniture firm of the city, and around him sat Secretaries Bayard and Fairchild; Gov. Hill, and ex-President Hayes.

Shortly after 11 Mrs. Cleveland appeared on the balcony of the Lafayette Hotel followed by Private Secretary Lamont and wife and two or three guests. Mrs. Cleveland received an enthusiastic round of applause as she appeared in the front of the balcony dressed in a handsome black silk dress, with white insertions and a beautiful white feather adorning her hat. At just 11:20 Gen. Sheridan, mounted on a handsome

GEN P. H. SHERIDAN

sorrell horse, came up the street at the head of the vast cavalcade of military, preceded by a squad of mounted reserves.

As he passed the reviewing stand the President arose and tipped his silk hat. It was then one continuous round of huzzars.

Behind Gen. Sheridan came the City Troop of cavalry on their prancing steeds, and they presented a beautiful appearance. As the cavalrymen passed the grand stand each of the companies went through the drilling evolutions with a precision that was amazing. Then came a handsomely uniformed band of the state militia playing patriotic airs. Next to them were the dismounted United State's light artillery, and directly after them came the mounted heavy artillery, with their polished carriages and shining cannons.

Admiral Luce rode at the head of the column of the naval turnout, and proceded the Marine band, who, with their handsome uniforms of red coats and white trousers, marching in four columns, the entire width of the street, presented a beautiful and imposing sight. Following closely were the detachment of marines from the North Atlantic squadron, now anchored in the waters of the Delaware. As they drew up "company front" in front of the stand they broke into "eights," their evolutions being models of precision. They looked more like automaton figures, moved by mechanism, than human beings. The life saving service followed them with a pretty display.

Gov. Biggs, the gray-haired and venerable Delaware, came up at the front of the Delaware troops, who marched with their caps "right shouldered," and made a great impression. As each company and regiment passed by the President's stand he arose and bowed.

The troops, one and all, marched with heads erect and eyes looking stright ahead, more like graven figures than moving humanity. Gen. Sheridan, notwithstanding the plaudits of the multitude, rode erect, looking neither to the right nor left. As each platoon passed the President their commander gracefully raised his hat and saluted him, receiving in return a bow of recognition from the commander-in-chief of all the troops. After passing the stand, and almost directly in front of Mrs. Cleveland's balcony, the cavalrymen gave marvelous exhibitions of their skill in drill exercises, which were applauded to the echo.

As Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, passed by thousands of throats opened and sent up a royal cheer for the veteran who left a limb on the field of battle as a tribute of his loyalty. Behind him came nearly ten thousand Pennsylvania militia dressed in their handsome suits and marching to the music of national and patriotic airs rendered by their regimental martial bands. It would surely tax the most extravagant imagination to conceive a prettier sight than the three Pennsylvania brigades. To say that their marching was perfect is to but partly convey an idea of their general deportment. All of the companies marched "company front" until they reached Sansom street, where they performed the military evolutions with a degree of skill that caused the interested spectators to gaze in absolute wonderment. The bugler sounded their calls as they passed in review as a salute to the President, and each company received an appreciative bow. Broad street was one solid mass of humanity, many people coming at daybreak in order to secure even standing room.

Some of the stands that were only partially filled yesterday were packed to-day, and if there was an inch of unoccupied space along the entire route it would have been difficult to find it.

Company K, of the 15th Pennsylvania regiment, carried a tattered battle flag at their head and received a perfect ovation. The flag itself was simply a mass of fluttering rags, as were also two flags carried by the Duquesne Grays, of the 18th regiment of Pittsburg, who received considerable attention by reason of their marching. Gov. Beaver's balcony at the south end of the Hotel Lafayette, was occupied mostly by ladies who were the invited guests of the governor, and as he passed by, at the head of the Pennsylvania troops there was a general waving of handkerchiefs and hats, and a similar ovation greeted him from the balcony of Mrs. Cleveland, behind whom stood Anthony J. Drexel and friends.

The President had at out the hardest work of any one on the stand, the quick succession in which the troops passed by compelling him to stand nearly the entire time.

The Girard College Band, preceding the Girard College Cadets, were the recipients of much applause, and behind them a still more imposing sight was the band of the Soldiers' Orphans Cadets, who were so diminutive in size that their instruments almost hid them from view. Their performances, however, was of a character that was appreciated by everybody.

Gov. Green and Gen. Sewell, of New Jersey, at the head of the 24 New Jersey brigade, were recognized by the crowd, and lustily cheered as they reached Sansom street on their high spirited animals.

Gov. Gordon, of Georgia, and his staff rode at the head of the Gate City Guards, of Atlanta, and recived the plaudits of the multitude. The Governor's Foot Guard, of Hartford, who were unanimously declared to be the most handsomely uniformed and finest drilled set of men in the parade, also received a large share of the applause, but as between them and the First Regiment of Massachusetts, and the Boston Cadets, the Governor's Body Guard, it was difficult to decide as to which excelled in their maneuvers.

The entire parade was the most successful ever seen in modern times, and it would seem that the heighth of military perfection had been reached by the troops of the various states. It would indeed be hard to imagine anything more inspiring than 30,000 uniformed militiamen, all of whom were headed by regiment bands. The commanders of each turned "face about" as they reached the President's stand, and with the cheers of countless thousands and the sweet strains of the music, the throng of people were completely enraptured.

Deserving of more than passing notice the Baltimore Light Infantry, who in "wheeling" at the corner of Chestnut street performed both difficult and wonderful evolutions, and if the movements of the Baltimore Rifles (colored) are any indication of their fighting qualities they are certainly deserving of a large space on the roll of honor on the page of military history.

The Butler Guards, of South Carolina, and the Virginia troops, who were compelled to halt for a few moments in front of the reviewing stand were enthusiastically greeted by the spectators who viewed them with a critical eye.

The New York state militia marched with columns of men on each side of their band of nearly 100 pieces, forming a pretty spectacle. Companies from several of the regiments marched thirty abreast and with the lockstep they looked like automatons. Gilmore's band leading the 23d regiment outshone all the other musical features of the parade, and "Pat" Gilmore himself was the recipient of many compliments at the hands of thousands of admirers, but as between the different New York regiments a disinterested observer would find it difficult to pass an opinion as to which excelled. Brooklyn's crack regiment the 23d, marched full company front, thirty-four men abreast, producing a novel effect. Their maneuvers in turning at the corner of Chestnut street were executed with a preciseness that was simply amazing. The Albany Jackson Corps at the end of the New York division received a graceful bow of recognition and the 1st Rhode Island Infantry with their towering shakos for headgear were a feature.

When Gov. Foraker appeared at the head of the 14th Ohio regiment he was obliged to keep his head uncovered for a long time in order to acknowledge the vociferous cheers of his friends, who seemed to be numerous. The 4th carried with them the battle-scarred flags which were left them as a legacy by the late rebellion.

Gov. Larrabee and his staff, at the head of the Governor Foot Guards of Iowa, bowed to the President and also to Mrs. Cleveland as he rode by. Directly behind them were the colored troops from Washington, who were greeted heartily.

These were followed by company A, 24 battalion, Union Veteran Corps, Maj. M. Emmett Urell, and company B, 24 battalion, Capt. W. A. Rutherford.

The end of the parade was occupied by the Grand Army of the Republic, and as each post passed in front of the stand its commander gave a salute to the President and was recognized. Post 2 of this city carried in the center of its column twenty-one of the flags captured by them during the war. They were a mass of tattered and torn colors, but they were honored by the spectators with cheers whose echo seemed to never die. It was a fine appearance they made—some walking with the aid of crutches, and all of them wearing on their visages the unerring finger marks of time. They were a picture in contrast with the beautiful militiamen who preceded them. Their platoons of men told a story. They had seen service, while their predecessors in the line of march were wanting to see it. In their appearance and drill they displayed the knowledge of military life which they had bought with years of privation and suffering, and many of them had paid a still higher price in the loss of an arm or a limb.

During the time they were passing the President remained standing with his head uncovered, and answered each salute as it was given. Orders had previously been issued by the department commander, G. A. R., that only post commanders should salute, the men in line to walk facing ahead. This was not strictly adhered to, however, and many of those of the rank and file passed by the stand with uncovered heads, and when Garfield Post, No. 4, of New York, came up, the front ranks turned "face about" and sent up a rousing cheer for the Chief Magistrate, which he graciously acknowledged. Their cheer was taken up by the crowd and carried to the echo.

It was just a quarter to three when the last of the Grand Army men passed by. They may well be proud of their display, and that it was appreciated by the vast concourse of spectators was plainly evidenced from their demonstrations.

After the end of the parade had passed, the First City Troop of Philadelphia cavalry were drawn up in double columns for the purpose of escorting the presidential party back to their hotel which was less than half a square distant. As the President descended the steps to the street, leaning on the arm of ex-Minister John A. Kasson, he was greeted with tumultuous applause, people yelling themselves almost hoarse in the anxiety to show their appreciation of his presence. Directly behind the President and Mr. Kasson came Secretaries Bayard and Fairchild and near Admiral Luce and his staff.

When all of the party reached the street, they walked almost in the middle of the street to their respective homes or the hotel, preceded and followed by portions of the City Troop. As they walked along, there was one continual round of cheering, to which the President responded by removing his hat.

There were probably 30,000 men in the line of parade, 5,000 or 6,000 of whom were Grand Army men.

Shortly after the New York troops had passed Mrs. Cleveland, Private Secretary Lamont, and wife, Mr. Drexel and the others who were with Mrs. Cleveland on the Lafayette Hotel balcony retired, and were driven to the Bellevue Hotel, where they took luncheon with Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs, the invitation to the luncheon at that hour having been accepted earlier in the day.

To give an idea of the enormous proportions of the parade it may be said that the following is about the number of men participating as near as could be judged from the stand as they passed by: United States troops, 800; Delaware, one full regiment; Pennsylvania, three brigades, about 8,000 men; New Jersey, 1,500; Georgia, 500; Connecticut, 100; Massachusetts, 1,200; Maryland, 1,000; South Carolina, 150; New Hampshire, 150; Virginia, 300; New York, 5,000; North Carolina, 50; Rhode Island, 200; Ohio, one full regiment; Maine, 400; West Virginia, 200; Iowa, 50; District of Columbia, 800; Grand Army, 7,000, making, with their bands and others, nearly 30,000.

RECEPTION TO THE PRESIDENT.

He Meets the Business Men and Makes a Neat Little Address.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The President was not allowed to sleep very late this morning, for the day was packed full of incidents for him, and he had to start out betimes. His escort, the First City Troop of cavalry, under Capt. Grubb, reached the Lafayette Hotel before 9 o'clock, and in a few minutes the committee of the commercial exchange drove up in barouches and paid their respects to the President. Chairman M. Thompson and H. K. Jamison were already there, and in a few minutes Mr. Cleveland was ready for his first public duty of the day—the reception at the commercial exchange.

The City Troop cleared a passage for the party, and Mr. Cleveland, leaning on the arms of Messrs. Thompson and Jamison, entered the carriage waiting for him. The members of the committee followed, and in a few moments the party was clattering down Chestnut street. At the custom house the inspectors and other employes were drawn up in line, and were reviewed by the President.

The street were almost impassable, and when the Exchange, which is located on Second street, above Walnut, was reached, it took all the efforts of the soldiers to clear a way into the building. In the meantime the members of the commercial, stock, drug, grocers' and importers', maritime, petroleum, lumber, textile, and wool exchanges, and the board of trade had assembled in the large hall on the third floor, and were listening to the strains of the Wecacoe Legion band. The arrival of the presidential party was the signal for repeated cheering, and, when the Chief Magistrate had made his way to the rostrum at the lower end of the hall, the cheering broke out again, and the names of Gov. Beaver, Mayor Fitler, Secretary Bayard, A. J. Drexel, and George W. Childs were also cheered.

Chairman F. M. Brooke announced that as soon as the President had spoken a few words the members would be given a chance to meet him. President Comly, of the commercial exchange, then said:

"I have the high honor to present to my fellow members and our guests his excellency the President of the United States."

The cheering broke out again and it was some moments before Mr. Cleveland could be heard above the din. After quiet had been secured he spoke in a firm and clear voice as follows:

I am glad I have an opportunity to meet so large a representation of the business men of Philadelphia. It is well that we should not entirely forget in the midst of our centennial jubilee that the aim and purpose of good government tend after all to the advancement of the material interests of the people and the increase of their trade and commerce. The thought has sometimes occurred to me that in the hurry and rush of business there might well be infused a little more patriotism than we are wont to see and a little more recognition of the fact that a wholesome political sentiment is closely related not only to the general good but to the general success of business. Of course, our citizens engaged in business are quick to see the bearing of any policy which the government may adopt, as it affects their general success and their accumulation. But I would like to see that broad and patriotic sentiment among them which can see beyond their profits personal interests and which can recognize that the advancement of the entire country is an object for which they may well strive, even sometimes to the diminution of their constantly increasing profits.

Must we always look for the political optimists of our business men precisely where they suppose their immediate pecuniary advantage is found? I know how vain it is to hope for the eradication of a selfish motive in all the affairs of life; but I am reminded that we celebrate to-day the triumph of patriotism over selfishness. Will any one say that the concessions of the constitution were not well made, or that we are not to-day in the full enjoyment of blessings resulting from a due regard for the conflicting interests represented by the different states which were united a hundred years ago?

I believe the complete benefits promised to the people by our form of government can only be secured by an exercise of the same spirit of toleration for each other's rights and interests which it had its birth. This spirit will prevail when the business men of the country subtitute soldiers' thought, when they cease to view participation in political action and interest thought and action are guided by motives that are purely selfish and exclusively so.

I am of the opinion that there is no place in the country where such a condition can be so properly and successfully maintained as here among the enlightened and enterprising business men of Philadelphia.

After his speech Mr. Cleveland announced himself as being ready to meet the gentlemen present, and one by one they walked up the steps of the rostrum and grasped his hand, and then shook hands with Secretaries Bayard and Fairchild, ex President Hayes, Gov. Beaver, Mayor Fitler, A. J. Drexel, and Geo. W. Childs, who received with him. After the reception the presidential party drove to the reviewing stand at Broad and Walnut streets to witness the military parade.

The reception was in the hands of a committee composed of President James B. Canby, F. M. Brooke, Wm. Bryce, State Senator Wm. McAter, L. K. Passmore, Wilson Walsh, of the commercial exchange, and President Wm. Brockie, of the martime exchange; B. W. Adams, of the stock exchange; Dr. R. V. Mattison, of the drug exchange; J. I. Davis, of the petroleum exchange; R. C. Lippincott, of the lumberman's exchange; John I. Stevens, of the master builders; J. J. Hobecker, of the produce exchange; L. C. Search, of the textile exchange; Edward A. Green, of the wool exchange, and Frederick Fraley, of the board of trade.

A GREAT RECEPTION.

Nearly Everybody in Philadelphia Pays Respects to the President.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 16.—The reception to President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland at the Academy of Music to-night was one of the greatest social successes ever witnessed in this city. It seemed as though every prominent man and woman here had felt it incumbent upon them to do honor to the head of the nation and his wife. Long before 8 o'clock the street in front of the academy was a mass of carriages and fully 10,000 people found their way into the building before the tired President had grasped the hand of the last comer. Every one was in evening dress and the scene presented was one of unusual brilliance. The immense building was most beautifully decorated with flags, flowers, cut and growing plants, and the galleries and boxes were festooned with ribbons. Before the President and his party, under the ushership of Messrs. Thomas M. Thompson and B. K. Jamison, entered the academy every seat in the building had an occupant, and the guests of the evening amused themselves before undergoing the ordeal of handshaking by viewing the immense mass of people from the box known as the Prince of Wales box. Just before 9 o'clock President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Justices Harlan and Miller, Secretaries Bayard and Fairchild, Col. Lamont, ex-President Hayes, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Cadwalader, Mrs. Frank M. Dickey and Mrs. Amos R. Little, Gov. Biggs, of Delaware; Hannibal Hamlin and Mrs. Hamlin, Mr and Mrs. Charles J. Harsh, and Mayor Fitler took up their position at the rear end of the stage ready for the reception. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, president of the centennial commission, acted as master of ceremonies and ushered in Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan, and the visiting diplomats. Then the officers of the army, navy, and militia, under the lead of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, made their bows and received a peep of the hand from the President and his wife. After the soldiers and sailors had passed, the rest of the audience followed, and it was nearly 12 o'clock before the handshaking was over and the wornout visitors allowed to go to their hotel. The President wore a dress suit, which became him a great deal better than the frock coat of the morning, and Mrs Cleveland was clad in a beautiful white satin gown, with ostrich trimmings, in her hair she wore several clusters of diamonds. The crowd in the building was something enormous, but the police arrangements were so perfect that everything passed off without a jar.

THE CLOVER CLUB DINNER.

The President Attends and Makes Another Speech.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 16.—The dinner of the Clover Club this evening was a red letter one in the history of that famous coterie of diners and wags. Covers were laid for 150 at the Bellevue Hotel and the tables were uniquely decorated with varicolored lamps. President M. P. Handy presided. Among the more distinguished guests who both dined and ran the gauntlet of the club's witticisms and gags were ex President Hayes, Senator Evarts, of New York; Gov. Green, of New Jersey; Gordon, of Georgia; Beaver, of Pennsylvania; Lee, of Virginia; Sawyer, of New Hampshire; Foraker, of Ohio; Perry, of Florida; Lloyd, of Maryland; Senator Hawley, of Connecticut; Admiral Luce, Hon. John S. Wise, of Virginia; Henry F. Dixey, the comedian; John Hoey, of the Adams Express Company; President Kasson, of the Constitutional Commission; Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court; Wharton Barker and Abraham Barker with the members of the Chinese delegation.

At 8 o'clock Col McClure and Wm. M. Singerly, a committee on the part of the club, proceeded to the Lafayette Hotel to conduct President Cleveland to the banquet room, and thirty minutes later they drove up to the front door of the hotel with the President. As the two committeemen appeared with their guest the entire company arose and sang a verse of the song, "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue," which ended with "three cheers for the President of the United States," as that dignitary was seated by the side of President Handy.

Col. McClure introduced President Cleveland "Commodore Singerly," said Col. McClure, "has promised that our honored guest shall talk an hour; but you all know Singerly. I now have the honor to introduce the first President of the United States with the Clover Club have had the pleasure to entertain."

President Handy then, with mock solemnity, passed the "Loving Cup," to Mr. Cleveland, who, after receiving it, said, "Gentlemen of the Clover Club, I thought I was sure that I knew the character of Mr. Singerly, but if I had known that I was to be a victim of his I think I would have failed to have entered this banquet hall. [Laughter.] And if I had failed to have appeared here I suppose it would have been the most disastrous thing that had ever happened. I shall have but little to say; for what I do say I try to say briefly. I am here for several reasons. First, because I wanted to come (laughter and applause, and a voice, "Never mind the rest"); secondly, because I couldn't resist the entreaties that were held out; thirdly, because this is the only place where I can meet the newspaper fraternity without being interviewed (laughter and applause—a voice, he's a dandy"); and fourthly, because I believe in encouraging the sort of thing that I see going on about me for the reason that when newspaper men are engaged in this sort of business they are out of other mischief. I understand that you have a rule regulating the proceedings of this club. I do not know enough about it to follow it, but I propose to suggest a privilege and avail myself of it—that every man shall do as he sees fit. I am a little pressed for time. A good many people are waiting for me. I think very likely that I would rather stay here than go elsewhere. I do not say that that is so; I say it may be so. Gentlemen of the Clover Club, I beg to thank you for this reception."

As Mr. Cleveland retired with Col. McClore and Mr. Singerly, the company arose and sang: "Oh, He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The Union League Reception.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 16.—The Union League building to-night presented a scene the like of which is not remembered by even the oldest members. Every officer of the army, navy, and militia in the city had received a card for the reception, and nearly every man of them availed himself of the opportunity. Uniforms of all sorts and descriptions from the plain attire of the Pennsylvania militia to the gorgeous shako and glittering dress coats of some of the visitors were to be seen everywhere about the place. At 9 o'clock the officers under Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, left the League house and marched to the Academy of Music where they paid their respects to the presidential party. On their return they were presented to Generals Sheridan and Schofield and Admiral Luce, after which an informal dinner was served in the annex. There were no speeches made and everybody was presented to everybody else. It was long after midnight before the soldiers and sailors found their way to their respective quarters.

An incident of the evening was an impromptu parade by the soldiers with out their officers. They were armed with fireworks principally and made Broad street alive with the many colored lights they bore.

The Journalists' Relaxation.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Not the least of the many entertainments directly connected with the centennial celebration was the reception and banquet given to night by the Journalists' club of Philadelphia to the newspaper men from other cities. Quite a large number of the latter are in the city, and the handsome and commodious apartments of the club were filled to overflowing when Mr. M. P. Handy, in a happy vein, bade the visitors a hearty welcome. Addresses followed, interspersed with instrumental and vocal music, and all hands then repaired to the spacious dining rooms, where a pleasant hour was spent and full justice done to the bounteous repast. The entertainment was quite an enjoyable one to the hundreds of journalists present, all of whom felt themselves entitled to these few hours' relaxation from the cares of journalism after the heavy work of the past few days which the celebration festivities has brought to them.

THAT FLAG CORRESPONDENCE.

Explanatory Letters from the President and Aldermen.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The following correspondence has been made public here:

NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1887.—THE HON. GROVER CLEVELAND—*Dear Sir:* It would seem that the invitation from the board of aldermen of this city to Mrs. Cleveland to present certain flags to the fire department of this city in behalf of the donors and Mrs. Cleveland's reply have been misinterpreted, and inferences drawn by a portion of the public which are not consistent with the profound respect which those by whom the invitation was extended to you and yourself and the office you fill. While not entertaining the belief that the form of invitation suggested any feeling that there was a lack of due observance toward yourself, I am not willing, in justice to myself and the board I represent, to allow misconception however plain, on the part of any person or the public upon so delicate a matter to pass without a challenge, and the assurance that my waiting could this city be less wanting than in fullest measure of welcome and hospitality to one whom it will always delight to honor. Yours respectfully, HENRY R. BERKMAN.

The President replied as follows:

OAK VIEW, WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1887.—Hon. Hon. HENRY R. BERKMAN, President, &c.—*My Dear Sir:* Since Mrs. Cleveland's reply to the invitation extended to her to assist in the presentation of certain flags donated to the fire department of your city both of us have been gratified and amused by what seems to be misinterpretation in some quarters to lend to her declination a significance never for a moment intended.

Your note to me, received this morning, recognizing the existence of a misapprehension of the true meaning of Mrs Cleveland's action, gives me the opportunity of saying for her and for myself that we have not had the slightest idea that any discourtesy was thus either intended or appeared in the form of invitation, nor was the reply intended to in any way recognize or admit the existence of any such intention or the appearance of it. It is due to us that the manner and form of the invitation was not criticized as a matter of etiquette. We do not know that any of its rules were violated, and if we were sure of it I hardly think that would have determined our action. The question presented Mrs. Cleveland was whether she was willing to assume such a public role entirely independent of her husband and not as an adjunct incident to something he was to do. Her judgment and feeling were against it and she declined the invitation. I am very glad she did, because if the plain meaning of her declination is distorted I am sure her conduct would have been even if she had accepted.

With this explanation, the regret common to us both, is that the good people of New York and the members of her grand fire department should be in the least disappointed. Yours, very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

GOV. BARTLETT'S OBSEQUIES.

California's Executive Given a State Funeral.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—Obsequies of Gov. Washington Bartlett, who died in office, occurred in this city to-day, his remains being taken to Laurel Hill Cemetery. He was given a state funeral and the occasion was, in many respects, one of the most remarkable in the history of the Pacific coast. There was a complete cessation of business in the city, and this was the rule throughout the state of California. In San Francisco the buildings were heavily draped, and flags were displayed at half mast from all the public and numerous private buildings. The remains of the dead governor laid in state for two days at Pioneer Hall. Gov. Bartlett having arrived in this city in forty-nine. After the reading of the Episcopal burial service at Grace church, the public escort preceded the body to the cemetery. This included all the federal and state judges and public officials in carriages, one thousand United States troops and marines, and three thousand national guard troops, in addition to many civic societies, making ten thousand marchers.

THE CONDEMNED ANARCHISTS

They Will Not Sanction a Petition for Executive Clemency.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The condemned anarchists to day held a conference as to what they should do to save themselves. They unanimously agreed not to sanction any petition to the governor for clemency. Three of them oppose an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, but notwithstanding their opposition this course will be taken if possible.

A Deputy Postmaster Killed.

[Special to the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.]

STERLING, ILL., Sept. 16.—Charles R. Wilson, deputy postmaster of Sterling, a very popular young man and nephew of Mrs. E. E. Smith, of the sixth auditor's office, Washington, was killed on the race track at Rochelle, Ill., this afternoon by a horse colliding with his valuable trotter Zulu, which he was driving himself, his regular driver being absent.

Mike Cregan's Funeral.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Roscoe Conkling was among the pallbearers at the funeral of Capt. Michael Cregan to day. Among the other pallbearers were Police Justice Kelly, Bernard Biggins, Robert McCord, and John J. O'Brien. Ex-Gov. Cornell, Dwight Lawrence, ex-Senator Brodsky, Gen. John Obstrue, Jacob Hess, ex-Congressman Stewart, and many other friends of the deceased were also present.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

A RECESS UNTIL THE END OF NOVEMBER.

The Queen's Speech Refers With Satisfaction to the Friendly Relations With All the Powers and Announces the Fisheries Commission Appointments.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Parliament was prorogued this morning. The queen, in her speech, said the relations with the other powers continued friendly, the Afghanistan border question had been satisfactorily settled, the Chinese treaty relative to Burmah has been ratified, but she regrets that the Turkish convention relative to the occupation of Egypt has not been ratified.

She refers to the agreement with the United States for the fisheries commission, and refers with pleasure to the prospect for a relief from business depression. Referring to Ireland she says: "The wants and difficulties of Ireland have occupied your close attention during a protracted session. I trust the remedies your wisdom has provided will gradually effect a complete restoration of order in Ireland and give renewed encouragement to peaceful industry. In order to pass them it has been necessary to postpone many important measures affecting other parts of the kingdom which, doubtless, you will be able to resume without hindrance at the coming session."

She refers with gratification to the jubilee celebration.

In the house the speaker read a letter announcing the arrest of Mr. O'Brien. In reply to a question Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith said he believed the usual formal course would be followed regarding his trial.

The prorogation is until Nov 30.

J. T. Brunner, M. P., has given $1,000 to start a fund for the relief of the distress prevalent in Ireland and suggests the appointment of a commission to whom the fund shall be intrusted.

Rebels penetrated the Maharajahs palace recently in Madras, but were repulsed with a loss of nine killed.

Ayub Khan has been tracked to a spring near the desert of Dashittut, where bullets with teeth marks in them were found.

Arrangements have been made for several meetings of the National League to be held Sunday, at which several members of parliament will make addresses. Mr. Balfour had a conference with Lord Axbourne and Gen. Buller, and it is believed the meetings will be proclaimed.

The Dublin corporation has adopted a resolution denouncing the "tyrannical policy of the government" and approving the "patriotic course of William O'Brien."

The Scottish home rulers have appointed a committee to bring before parliament the question of home rule for Scotland.

At the Mitchelstown inquest to day it was developed that Lonergan died of a bullet and Sheenick and Casey of buckshot in the brain. The government reporter testified that when he passed through the lines shouts for the crowd to close up were heard, and then the crowd attacked the police. The story that the people tried to kill him was not true.

The daughter of Sir Rowland Hill asked permission to join the National League, and with her application sent a check.

The funeral of Casey, another of the Mitchelstown victims, was held to-day and was attended by over 1,000 persons. Father O'Connell, of Cape county, has contributed £200 to the monument fund.

THE CZAR WANTS TO MEET THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The czar has intimated a desire to meet Emperor William on his return from Copenhagen.

The emperor to-day gave a dinner to Prince and Princess William, Count Von Moltke, and several other officials.

The Bulgarian agent announces that steps have been taken to satisfy Germany for the insult offered in *La Bulgaria*.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The war office clerks who were arrested for disclosing the mobilization secrets have been discharged. The information was given by an outsider who has absconded.

The mobilization experiment showed the troops were not in condition to undergo long marches.

The *Republique Francaise* says the Comte de Paris manifesto has broken the conservative coalition, which is a good thing for the republic.

THE CATTLE DISEASE AT PICTOU

The United States Consul Was Unnecessarily Frightened.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 16.—Referring to reports telegraphed from Washington about a dangerous horse and cattle disease in Pictou, N. S., the *Chronicle* says:

The United States consul at Pictou, who has but recently arrived, appears to have treated as something new that which is an old story, and which, when properly understood, affords no ground for any alarming dispatches. There has been a cattle disease in Pictou county for some years, which, has not, however, extended to horses or sheep. The nature of the disease was made the subject of inquiries by officials of the provincial and dominion governments and precautionary measures were taken to prevent its spread. An officer of the United States government was sent down to make inquiries and after a most careful investigation reported that the disease did not fall within the scope of the United States acts relating contagious diseases in cattle. The disease referred to is doubtless to be found in Pictou and its vicinity, but this fact certainly affords no ground for such alarming reports as have been sent abroad. Information having been received by the local government that the publication of these reports in the United states was seriously interfering with the trade in horses and lumber between Nova Scotia and the United States, prompt steps were taken to have the facts of the case made known to the United States authorities. The provincial secretary and the secretary for agriculture called on Consul-General Phelan, who kindly promised to give attention to the matter and to assist in having the facts correctly placed before his government.

ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND.

Twenty-Four Persons Killed in a Collision.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A serious accident occurred on the Midland road to-day. The Midland train was standing on a crossing a mile from Doncaster while the tickets were being collected, when the Liverpool express dashed into it. The guard box was smashed to atoms, and the first carriage of the Liverpool train was telescoped by the next succeeding carriage and broken to splinters. It was a long time before the injured and dying, who were wedged in the ruins, could be rescued. Twenty-four persons were killed, and many of the injured cannot recover. The disaster was caused by defective signaling.

A BANK CLOSED UP.

The Cashier Seems to Have Mixed Up in Oil Speculations.

CORRY, PA., Sept. 16.—The first national bank was closed this morning by Bank Examiner Young. It is impossible to learn its financial condition. It is thought the cashier, F. E. Mulks, is in some way entangled with the Clarke & Warren Oil Company, which assigned to the cashier yesterday.

A Protest From the Churches.

SIOUX FALLS, DAK., Sept. 16.—The congregational convention has sent a protest to President Cleveland against the order recently issued forbidding the use of the Indian language in the Indian schools. The order defeats the very object for which it was issued.

Another Baltimore and Ohio Deal Off.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The following statement was circulated down town to-day: "The negotiations for the sale of the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph lines to the Western Union are all off."

Supreme Legion, A. O. U. W.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 16.—The Supreme Legion, A. O. U. W., to-day decided to submit to the various jurisdictions the question as to whether the order should be changed to members of the order outside the A. O. U. W.

OPENING OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Great Demand Made for Tickets of Admission.

Yesterday was a busy one for the supervising principals of the schools. A large number of tickets of admission were given out and the chances are that the schools will not be sufficiently capacious to hold all who will apply. The tickets are being distributed at one building in each district, thus relieving the officers and the applicants from the crush which has hitherto marked such occasions.

To-day tickets will be issued from 8 to 10 a. m. and from 5 to 7 p. m., as foll