

# HAIL COLUMBIA!

The Grand National Spectacular  
Drama, with Cleveland the  
Central Figure,

Performed in the Presence of the  
Greatest Number of People  
Ever Assembled.

As a Combined Military and Civic Dis-  
play the Procession Pronounced  
the Most Brilliant

Pageant Witnessed in the Republic—  
Taking the Oath of Office—The  
Inaugural Address.

The Pyrotechnical Display a Perfect Tornado  
of Fire, Accompanied by an Incessant  
Volley of Explosions and

A Continuous Hissing Roar of Ascending  
Rockets, Torpedoes and Bombs—Beautiful  
Washington Fairly Ablaze.

Beauty at the Magnificently Bowdlerizing  
Ball Led to the Aid to Crown  
the Triumph

Of the Incoming Administration—The  
Capital a Scene of Brilliant Un-  
paralleled in History.

The Animated and Brilliant Scenes  
Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The center of interest during the earlier half of the day was Pennsylvania from Fourteenth to Seventeenth streets, where the opening scene of the great national spectacular drama was performed in the presence of unnumbered thousands of eager beholders. The broad sidewalks on either side of the avenue were thronged with a mass of swaying humanity. Soon after daybreak and from that time until the president-elect began his advance upon the capitol a succession of animated and brilliant scenes was enacted. There was a rapidly shifting panorama of color and action, of which no adequate picture can be presented by any process short of instantaneous photography. All was life, animation and movement. The rattle of artillery, the patter and clatter of horses' hoofs,

the clanking of swords,  
the fluttering of flags and banners and the measured tread of armed battalions as they marched and counter-marched in front of the treasury building and the White house formed all together a variety of sounds which was only equalled in variety by the infinite diversity of sights which greeted the eye. The crowd, like all American crowds, was a good-humored one. The statement that all American crowds are good humored has been repeated so often that people have come to accept it as indisputable. Nothing could be wider of the truth. There are a good many American crowds which are not good humored. There was one which trapped down the lower Broadway in New York a night or two

AFTER THE LATE ELECTION,  
which was not burdened with superfluous amiability, as more than one man conspicuous in public life has cause to remember. The crowd which lined the streets of Washington eight years ago to-morrow, when R. B. Hayes rode to the capitol to take the inaugural oath, was sullen and a silent one, but that of to-day was fairly overflowing with good humor and formed an interesting and novel study during the waiting hours. It was a cosmopolitan crowd, and in threading his way through it one heard snatches of nearly all dialects known to civilization. The rich Irish brogue and the sweet German accent, to use the term employed by a famous warrior of the last generation, while in a delirium of raging presidential fever, were almost as frequent as the native vernacular.

ALMOST EVERY NATIONALITY  
and race of Europe, Asia and America were represented among the sight-seers and the dark contingent had a most formidable contingent. The founder of the stage African for any kind of street show from a circus procession to a funeral cortege is proverbial and never was it more forcibly illustrated than to-day. The crowd although cosmopolitan was distinctively American and homogeneous as well. The underlying principle which actuated it was that all men were born to equality, or in a homelier phrase, that one man is just as good as another. Its reverence for authority or rather for trappings and

SYMBOLS OF AUTHORITY  
was displayed in many ways, in none more striking or suggestive than in the variety of comments it passed upon the president-elect and other notables who passed in review before it. It was a well-dressed crowd and a happy one. Not that individual atoms composing it were attired in the latest modes of fashion or the avenue de la Fair, or that there were no sad faces to be seen among them, but that they were with scarcely an exception decently and comfortably clothed and enjoying the occasion to the fullest possible extent. There was not a trace of that squalor and wretchedness which always form such a somber and dismal background to the gaudy pageants of royalty in European capitals.

FROM WHITE HOUSE TO CAPITOL.  
One Continuous Ovation the Entire Length of the March.  
A large crowd congregated around the White house, and another equally as large around the entrances to the Arlington hotel, at an early hour in the morning for the purpose of obtaining a view of the president and the president-elect as they took the places assigned to them in the line. Both gentlemen rigidly denied themselves to visitors during the morning. The members of the general inauguration committee met at the Arlington hotel before 10 o'clock and placed their services at the disposal of the president-elect. President Arthur breakfasted with his family at 9 o'clock. No one was admitted to the house to disturb his private 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 the Willard 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 crim-

son satin and drawn by four beautiful white horses. The vice president was heartily cheered all along the short ride to the White house. Just as he was entering the grounds President Arthur's carriage containing Senators Sherman and Ransom started to the Arlington for the president-elect. This carriage was also an open barouche. It was drawn by four bays from the president's stables. The seats were covered with soft, heavy black and white robes. The senator committee were ushered into the presence of the president-elect immediately on their arrival at the Arlington, and after a short delay the three gentlemen appeared at the south entrance of the hotel, took their seats in the carriage and were rapidly driven to the White house, where they joined President Arthur and Vice President Hendricks and Senator Hawley. Marshal McMichael met the party at the White house portico and escorted the president-elect into the presence of the president. The president-elect was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs as he drove along Sixteenth street from the hotel. He kept his eyes on the crowd and made no compliment. While the party were at the White house the chief marshal of the procession and his aids rode into the grounds and notified the president that the procession was ready to start. It was precisely at the hour set, 10:30 o'clock, that the president-elect entered the carriage and took the position assigned them in the 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 WILD ENTHUSIASM,  
men shouting, women screaming and waving their handkerchiefs, and all seemed carried away with the excitement of the moment. The president-elect and vice president-elect, in recognition of which he bowed gracefully to the assemblage. A moment later, the buzz of conversation was again suspended in anticipation of the announcement of the president-elect of the United States. Mr. Cleveland had already entered the hall with his escort and had taken his position in the assemblage while his arrival was being announced. Great applause and the clapping of hands at first and then cheers loud and prolonged welcomed him. Then a staid voice in the gallery rose above the din demanding "Three cheers for Grover Cleveland." This was not the first time that the name of Cleveland, and Edmunds' proclamation that "Order must be preserved or the gallery will be cleared" was a superfluity. The vice president-elect was then escorted into the chamber and without delay, but with solemnity and decorum, the oath of office was administered to him by the president pro tem. Edmunds now turned to the front and said: "Senators: We now close an epoch in the

COURSE OF THE REPUBLIC  
under the constitution. This brief period of our national existence has, by the exertion of co-ordinated forces of national and state systems, brought the experiment of a free social and political government to an established and secure triumph. It may safely be said for us all that we believe the long years to come in the history of the republic will more and more increase the peace, liberty, order and security of all the people of our country. But perhaps it may not be improper for me to say that in view of our great and growing population, it is our duty to enact into laws in the hope that fortune rather than time, study and reflection will take care that the republic suffer no detriment. The chair has heard with deep sensibility of the resolution you have kindly adopted to provide for the future of the country, and wishes to express sincerely his gratitude for it. If, in the course of the execution of his duties he has (as he sometimes may have done) wounded the feelings of any senator or officer of the senate, he can truly say he has not intentionally given offense to any member of the senate. It is his duty to assure every senator, whether retiring or continuing in public duty, that he wishes for him every friendly good wish, and hopes that he may long enjoy all the happiness that can be realized by a citizen or senator. He now declares the senate adjourned without day.

HENDRICKS IN THE CHAIR.  
How Cleveland was Clad—The Mighty Multitude of People.  
Mr. Hendricks now took the gavel and called the senate to order in extra session. Prayer was offered by the chaplain, following which the vice president made a brief address. The new senators were sworn in after the reading of the message of the president convening the senate. A procession was formed and filed its way toward the platform on the central portico of the capitol. It was in the order of the marshal of the District of Columbia, the marshal of the senate, ex-presidents and ex-vice presidents, supreme court, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, committee on arrangements, president and president-elect, vice president and secretary of the senate. Members of the senate diplomatic corps, heads of departments, retired generals of the army, 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, members of the house of representatives and members-elect, governors and ex-governors of the states, officers of the senate and officers of the house of representatives, all other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the senate chamber followed by those who have been

ADMITTED TO THE GALLERIES.  
The stand on which the president was 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 was about 100 feet square, the largest ever before erected for an inauguration, and covered by 2,000 chairs. These were occupied by senators, members of the diplomatic corps, judges of the supreme court, members of the house of representatives and press representatives. Before the president left the senate chamber the crowd in front of the stand had increased to nearly 400 feet in front of the stand and more than 1,000 feet on either side. The crowd continued less solidly in the rear. This multitude piled the trees in the great laws and the roofs surrounding. Dwellings were covered. On the roof of the capitol some two or three hundred men and boys had congregated. In the approaching avenues and streets the military companies and society organizations were massed in columns, forming brilliant vistas.

AS FAR AS THE EYE COULD REACH.  
On the elevated stands enterprising photographers had placed their instruments to perpetrate in photographic designs the assembly on the stand and the faces and hats that stood continually like the waves of an ocean. This immense throng was variously estimated as to numbers. President Arthur subsequently said it was "simply immense, the greatest crowd I ever saw." Senator Hawley, as he looked at it, said he thought it numbered about one hundred and fifty thousand people. While waiting for the president-elect to appear, one would occasionally venture to the front

of the platform and his presence was the signal for repeated cheers. Precisely at 3:30 p. m. the head of the procession appeared, coming out the main door of the capitol. President Arthur stood to the front of the platform followed by the president-elect, Chief Justice Waite and the sergeant-at-arms of the senate. All uncovered as they stood facing the crowd and

THE VICE ASSEMBLY GATHERED  
again and again for several minutes. When the persons who were to assist at the ceremonies were seated on the platform President-elect Cleveland 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 closed behind him and emphasized his speech by gestures with his right hand. He spoke without manuscript, but occasionally consulted a small piece of paper bearing notes of the hints of his discourse. His voice was clear and resonant, and he slowly enunciated his words and occasionally turned about at pauses as if to note the effects of his remarks.

When first he began the crowd applauded and wither began to take a breath, but after awhile contented itself with cheering him as he made his principal points. His reference to the prohibition of foreign contract labor called out loud and long-continued applause, but his allusion to civil service reform met with a faint response.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.  
A Good, Sound and Sensible Document.  
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 and the ratification of 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 employes who hold their places solely as the ward of partisan service and from the corrupt influence of those who employ them and the dishonest methods of those who expect such rewards, and those who worthily seek public employment have thought and insist that merited competency shall be recognized instead of party subservience or the surrender of honest political belief to the administration of a government pledged to do

EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE  
to all men. There should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights or security in the enjoyment of their 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 the relation, and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities. These topics and the constant and ever-varying wants of an active and enterprising population may well receive the attention and the strenuous endeavor of all who make and execute the 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 acknowledge the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of nations, and who has at all times been revered in our country's history. Let us invoke His aid and His blessing upon our labors.

TAKING THE OATH  
Upon a Bible Given Him by His Mother.  
The address was very brief, and at precisely two minutes after 1 o'clock it concluded with an invocation of the blessing of Providence, and turning to the chief justice and bowing to him, said: "I am now prepared to take the oath prescribed by law." As the chief justice arose to administer the oath, the vast assemblage cheered again and again. The president-elect stood facing the chief justice with the sword on his right. Chief Clerk McKenny of the supreme court stood just to the side of Cleveland and held the Bible upon which the oath was administered, the president-elect also holding it with his right hand. The Bible used is a small Morocco-covered, gilt-edged volume, pretty well worn. It is the Bible which Cleveland's mother gave him when he left home as a young man, and at his special request the committee on arrangements had it in readiness for the ceremony. The crowd preserved perfect quiet as the impressive ceremony of administering the oath was taking place. It was concluded when President Cleveland had taken the Bible, after reverently kissing it and shook hands with the chief justice who was the first to congratulate him, they cheered loudly and long. Ex-President Arthur was the second to congratulate the president, and then followed the president-elect, and then Senator Sherman. President Cleveland was then introduced to the remaining judges of the supreme court, to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Hancock. The other persons on the platform then pressed forward and many of them shook his hand. As he re-entered the capitol he was greeted with cheers. He walked to the basement entrance where he first came into the building, and entered a carriage to be driven in the procession to the White house.

REVIEWING THE PROCESSION.  
The Great Army that Passed Before President Cleveland.  
At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the capitol the procession escorted the presidential party back to the White house. The two carriages which contained President Cleveland, ex-President Arthur, Vice President Hendricks and the senate committee on arrangements took positions in the first division and the line started. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested all along the route. The crowd on the sidewalks had increased so that it was impossible to pass through it. Many people were forced out into the roadway, and the police had all they could do to keep the avenue open for the procession. When the head of the line reached Fifteenth street a halt was made, and the carriage containing the president and ex-president left the line and proceeded by way of Executive avenue to the White house, where the party entered by the rear door. The vice president's carriage proceeded up Fifteenth street nearly to New York avenue before leaving the line. Mr. Hendricks, however, soon joined the president.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE,  
and when everything was in readiness the entire party proceeded to the reviewing stand on Pennsylvania avenue directly in front of the mansion and the order was given for the line to move. The reviewing stand had been profusely decorated with flags and bunting and presented a beautiful appearance. The president and ex-president were placed on a projecting platform, which was covered with flags so as to make a handsome canopy and at the same time so arranged as to afford a clear, unobstructed view of the procession. The two gentlemen were placed upon it for their use, but the entire review remained standing during the entire review. Ex-President Arthur sat on his left. Vice President Hendricks and members of his household occupied seats to the right and just back of the president, while the families and friends of the president and ex-president

sat in the front row on the right. Among those who occupied seats

ON THE PRESIDENT'S STAND  
were Secretaries Frelinghuysen, McCulloch, Lincoln, Chandler and Teller, Postmaster General Hatton, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, Maj. Gen. Hancock, Daniel Manning of New York, Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin, Mr. Endicott of Massachusetts, Senators Bayne and Garland, Col. Lamont, Mayor Rice and ex-Mayor Cooper of New York, and a large number of other prominent persons, including many officers of the army and navy and members of the diplomatic corps. There were a great many ladies on the stand, and their rich costumes were

BRILLIANT TO THE SCENE.  
It is estimated there were upon the stand about a thousand persons. It was 2:10 o'clock when the president, escorted by Col. Bennett of the inaugural committee, took his place at the front of the stand and the head of the procession started from the corner of Fifteenth and Pennsylvania streets. The president's appearance was the signal for a great shout from the concourse of people who had gathered in front of the stand and filled the street for several hundred yards both ways. The president quietly bowed his acknowledgments in particularly good form. The attention in the vicinity of the grand stand and the police to clear the street for the approaching procession. The work was finally accomplished, but with difficulty, mounted police riding into

THE DENSE THROG  
of spectators and driving them back with their batons. The review from the presidential stand was a grand sight and it was the generally expressed opinion that no more brilliant pageant has ever been witnessed in this country. Every organization gave the marching salute as it passed the grand stand and the president recognized the commitments of the National Democratic club of Chicago, composed of regular United States troops and local military organizations, presented a fine appearance as it passed the stand. The president saluted the chief marshal and his aids and each of the companies, which marched in particularly good form. The grand division was composed entirely of brigades of the Pennsylvania National guard. There were about 7,500 men in this division and their good marching and

FINE MILITARY BEARING  
were praised on all sides. Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania rode at the head of the division by the side of ex-Gov. Hartranft. They were recognized as they neared the reviewing stand and loudly cheered. The president and Mrs. Patterson exchanged salutes. The president also raised his hat as a token of respect to the battle-torn flags of the Thirtieth and Eighteenth and several other regiments of this division. Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, commanding the third division, received an ovation from the crowd in and around the reviewing stand. He bowed to the president and the latter raised his hat. In return the president paid the same compliment to the Sixty-ninth and New York regiments, Rochambeau grenadiers and Bush zouaves of St. Louis. A gap between the third and fourth divisions gave the surging mass of humanity an opportunity to close in and again obstruct the line of march. The police not being able to keep the street clear, a detachment of regular troops was sent to their assistance. The united efforts of the soldiers and police only sufficed to make a narrow passage way through which the dense throng and the various organizations which followed passed in review under the disadvantage of a large number of colored troops were included in the third division and their soldierly bearing and good marching elicited much praise from the spectators. The New Jersey soldiers in their plain uniforms, with red blankets rolled above their knapsacks and wearing purple and gold badges on the Washington infantry of Pittsburgh, clad in navy blue with black shakos. The Fifth Maryland, about 500 strong, in black helmets and blue suits, who are old favorites in this city, were warmly welcomed. A striking uniform of olive green with black plumes which attracted much attention was worn by the Clark guards of Augusta, Ga. The New York Sixty-ninth regiment was in this division about 600 strong and its fine band and

EXCELLENT MARCHING  
fully met the expectations which had been raised as to the appearance of this regiment. The Grenadiers Rochambeau of New York were also well received. The Bush zouaves of St. Louis were the most elegant uniform of its kind in the procession. Company C of the Sixteenth Ohio National guards, in showy uniform of gray, closed this division of the procession. The Fourth and fifth divisions were composed entirely of local organizations and were commanded by Thomas L. Lattrell of the Jackson Democratic association of the District of Columbia, carrying rough hickory sticks, acted of escort to the New York organization. After them came six Indian braves in war paint and feathers bearing Tammany's union banner. The last of the division numbered about 1,000 and carried silver headed sticks at their shoulders, marched in abreast. They were followed by

TAMMANY KNICKERBOCKERS  
in their quaint ancient costume, carrying long gold-headed staves with which they beat the marching time on the asphalt pavement. Irving Hall was represented by about 100 gentlemen wearing blue hats and apron and green overcoats and carrying canes. Gilmore's immense band heralded the approach of the County Democracy long before they were visible, composed of 1,500 men in light grey overcoats and silk hats, carrying canes with Cleveland's head wrought in silver and wearing purple and gold badges on the lapels of their coats. The Albany phalanx, numbering eighty men, presented a neat appearance clad in brown coats, white beavers and carrying silk umbrellas. The Kings County Democracy had about 135 men in line, dressed in dark blue overcoats and hats and carrying the mace.

THE BUFFALO LEGION,  
in dark clothes and silk hats, brought up the rear of the first brigade. In the second brigade of this division was the Bayard legion of Wilmington, Del. This was the first out of town club and was followed by the Joel Parker club of Newark, N. J. The forty representatives of the Iroquois club, Chicago, and Columbus (O.) Glee club, dressed in gray and carried miniature brooms on the laps of their coats. One of the neatest of uniforms in the line was that of the Duckworth club, Cincinnati, consisting of light overcoats, dark trousers, high white hats and gold and purple badges. There was not a finer looking body of men in the procession, and as the turn of Philadelphia street, marching twelve front, the great crowd cheered lustily and

THE LADIES CLAPPED  
their hands and waved their handkerchiefs. The Jefferson club of Cincinnati followed, and made a most creditable display. They were also greeted with applause and other demonstrations of approval. A colored man, clad in a sky-blue swallow-tailed coat and bright red pantaloons and wearing on his breast an enormous silver plate bearing the name of the organization, preceded the Jackson club of Columbus, O. Its eighty members were dressed in gray and carried canes at the side. Marble overcoats and yellow kid gloves distinguished one hundred members of the American club of Philadelphia. The Samuel J. Randall association of Philadelphia had about an equal number of men in line. The Maysmen legion, in line dressed in brown and red. The Eleventh ward Band club of Philadelphia bore a magnificent banner of blue plush and gold, with an excellent portrait of the patron of the club. One hundred men represented the Central club of Harrisburg, Pa. They wore grey jackets, black hats and red silk badges. The Calumet club of Baltimore presented an excellent appearance with 200 neatly attired

men in line. The Topeka Flambeaux club also made a fine appearance. THE COOK COUNTY CLUB of Chicago turned out for forty men in gray overcoats, silk hats and badges. This club and the Iroquois club of the same city were received with special favor. Some comment was excited by the appearance in the procession of the Blaine inauguration club of Maine. A splendid banner of black and gold floated over 500 men representing the Crescent club of Baltimore. A notable feature of the procession was the flag of the cavalry of the District of Columbia, in which the electoral vote of the states that furnished Cleveland majorities were represented by horses, one for each vote, arranged in states by color. They were followed by the Cleveland and Hendricks club of Lewinsville, Va., and by a number of mounted clubs wearing colored sashes.

THE LAST BRIGADE  
was composed of the Veteran Firemen's association of New York, drawing their hand engine, the District fire department and a Baltimore fire company. The other civic organizations in line were the Kruger engineers of Newark, the First New Jersey Democratic battalion of Camden, the N. S. East Connecticut club of Norwich, the K. S. Pastors association of Philadelphia, Hancock Veteran association, Young Men's Democratic battalion of Philadelphia, Sanderfer club of Philadelphia, Third Ward Continental club of Philadelphia, Jackson club of Philadelphia, Cleveland club of Philadelphia, First Ward German Democratic club of Philadelphia, American club of Heading, Tancy club of Baltimore, Democratic Central association of Baltimore, Democratic Inaugural club of Portland, Me., First Cleveland Flag Escort of Moberly Missouri, Davis Democratic club of Pocomok, W. Va., and the National Veteran Democratic club of Chicago. The civic organizations made a very fine display and were highly complimented by the presidential party. The members of most of these organizations saluted the president by raising their hats and canes and cheering by waving their handkerchiefs.

THEIR LIVELY ROOSTERS  
which were carried by the Tammany club and County Democracy of New York were made conspicuous as they passed the stand and caused much amusement. Taken all in all as a combined military and civic display, the procession was undoubtedly the largest and finest ever seen in Washington. The number of men who marched past the president stand is estimated at 25,000.

VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS  
left the stand before the parade was over because of weakness. Cook County Democratic club passed they saluted the president by waving their handkerchiefs. At the conclusion of the review the president and party proceeded to the dining room of the White house, where they partook of a lunch ordered for them by the president. There were present besides the members of ex-President Arthur's cabinet, Mr. Vilas, Mr. Manning, Mr. Lamont and several others.

DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS  
Far Beyond Any Description—A Brilliant Night.  
The public celebration of the day ended with a display of fireworks. In character it was like all displays of fireworks, but in volume and variety it is said to have excelled any former pyrotechnical exhibition upon this continent. Withal it was successful to the minutest detail. The scene of exhibition was at White lot, an area of two or three hundred acres sloping gently away from the south front of the treasury, executive mansion and state department. Unnumbered crowds began early to find their way toward the spot from every quarter of the city. For an hour or more they waited, commenting meanwhile upon the singular appearance of the monument, a hundred rods above the fireworks enclosure. The lower third of the shaft was not visible, all above was dimly outlined like a ghost of itself against the black skies, reflecting to its peak

THE RAYS OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS  
in the city half a mile away. It seemed enormously higher than by day-light, and to have not the slightest relation to terrestrial things. When the preparations were complete and the display had once begun the people in charge had the good taste to leave no intermissions. Jack-o'-lanterns danced from place to place about the inclosure, and wherever one paused an explosion followed. Rockets, balloons, mine fountains, bombs, batteries and shells were sent heavenward in volleys for half an hour, filling the air with showers of fire. Explosions, sometimes half a mile above the earth, took place and constellations numbering thousands of

BEAUTIFULLY TINTED STARS  
floated away over the Potomac borne by the gentle northern breeze. Three "set pieces" of mammoth proportions were among the last and grandest features of the entertainment. The first was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The second was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The third was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The fourth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The fifth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The sixth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The seventh was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The eighth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The ninth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The tenth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The eleventh was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The twelfth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The thirteenth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The fourteenth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The fifteenth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The sixteenth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The seventeenth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The eighteenth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The nineteenth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The twentieth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The twenty-first was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The twenty-second was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The twenty-third was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The twenty-fourth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The twenty-fifth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The twenty-sixth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The twenty-seventh was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The twenty-eighth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The twenty-ninth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The thirtieth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The thirty-first was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The thirty-second was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The thirty-third was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The thirty-fourth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The thirty-fifth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The thirty-sixth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The thirty-seventh was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The thirty-eighth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The thirty-ninth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The fortieth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The forty-first was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The forty-second was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The forty-third was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The forty-fourth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The forty-fifth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The forty-sixth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The forty-seventh was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The forty-eighth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The forty-ninth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The fiftieth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The fifty-first was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The fifty-second was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The fifty-third was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The fifty-fourth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The fifty-fifth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The fifty-sixth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The fifty-seventh was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The fifty-eighth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The fifty-ninth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The sixtieth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The sixty-first was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The sixty-second was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The sixty-third was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The sixty-fourth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The sixty-fifth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The sixty-sixth was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The sixty-seventh was a "diamond," a mile away as Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to the piece and then a mammoth face in point of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red with banners in national colors and a red and green wreath. The sixty-eighth was a "diamond," a mile away