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IRVIN HOUSE, (Most Central Hotel in the city.) CORNER OF MAIN AND JAY STREETS, LOCK HAVEN, PA. S. WOODS CALDWELL, PROPRIETOR. Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers on first floor. PEABODY HOTEL, 9th St. South of Chestnut, PHILADELPHIA. One Square South of the New Post Office, one half Square from Walnut St. Theatre and in the very business centre of the city. On the American and European plans. Good rooms from 50c to \$3.00 per day. Remodeled and newly furnished. W. PAINE, M. D., Owner & Proprietor. P. H. MUSSER, JEWELER, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c. All work neatly and promptly executed. Shop on Main Street, Millheim, Pa. PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE. FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 10, 1884 Examinations for admission, September 8. This institution is located in one of the most beautiful and healthful spots of the entire Allegheny region. It is open to students of both sexes, and offers the following courses of study: 1. A Full Scientific Course of Four Years. 2. A Latin Scientific Course. 3. The following SPECIAL COURSES, of two years each following the first two years of the Scientific Course: (a) AGRICULTURE, (b) NATURAL HISTORY, (c) CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS, (d) CIVIL ENGINEERING. 4. A short SPECIAL COURSE in Agriculture. 5. A short SPECIAL COURSE in Chemistry. 6. A reorganized Course in Mechanic Arts, combining shop-work with study. 7. A new Special Course (two years) in Literature and Science, for Young Ladies. 8. A Carefully graded Preparatory Course. 9. SPECIAL COURSES are arranged to meet the wants of individual students. Military drill is required. Expenses for board and incidentals very low. Tuition free. Young ladies under charge of a competent lady Principal. For Catalogues, or other information address GEO. W. AITCHISON, LL. D., PRESIDENT STATE COLLEGE, CENTRE CO., PA.

AT Mrs. Sarah A. Zeigler's BAKERY, on Penn street, south of race bridge, Millheim, Pa. Bread, Pies & Cakes of superior quality can be bought at any time and in any quantity. The Ceremony of Inauguration. Precisely at 12.30 p. m. the head of the procession appeared, coming out of the main east door of the capitol. President Arthur stepped to the front of the platform, followed by the president-elect, Chief Justice Waite and the sergeant-at-arms of the senate. All uncovered as they stood facing the crowd, and the vast assemblage cheered again and again for several minutes. The persons who were to assist at the ceremonies were seated on the platform in the following order: Chief Justice Waite and Senator Sherman sat with the president-elect. The committee on arrangements occupied seats immediately to the right of the president-elect, ex-presidents and ex-vice-presidents and associate justices of the supreme court. The vice-president, secretary and members of the senate occupied seats further on the right. The diplomatic corps occupied seats on the left of the president and the heads of departments. The retired general of the army, the lieutenant-general of the army, the admiral of the navy, and the officers of the army and navy who had by name received the thanks of congress, governors and ex-governors of states and ex-members of the senate, took their seats just behind the president. At 12.40 p. m. the president-elect a rose and began delivering his inaugural address.

ICE CREAM AND FANCY CAKES or Weddings, Picnics and other social gatherings promptly made to order. Call at her place and get your supplies at exceedingly low prices. 34-3m. ABSOLUTELY! THE BEST STORE! G. A. HARTER'S GROCERY Main St., opposite Bank, Millheim, Pa. Finest Groceries in the market. Choice Confectioneries! FRESH OYSTERS! Best Tobacco and Cigars! COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST HOME MARKET PRICES! Call and get Low Prices. TERMS CASH!

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Washington entertains to-day 100,000 strangers. They have come in family parties, squads and companies and regiments. The hotels were filled a week ago, and private boarding houses and dwellings have since done what they could to lodge the shelterless and feed the hungry. Fifing and drumming and the marching of clubs and troops were the enlivening elements of the early forenoon, while moving serenades, tendered to popular political favorites, served to amuse and interest the participants and the crowds. The decorators and the carpenters began ten days ago, and the noise of their sawing and pounding and the click of their tack hammers has been heard day and night ever since down to the moment of the starting of the procession. A better day for the celebration of any such event never dawned than to-day. Hundreds of people did not go to bed last night at all, but contented themselves in walking the streets, anxious for the dawning of day. Many of them carried grip-sacks in hand, while a few held their visiting clothes in handboxes. At an early hour the people began to fill the streets and when the time for the formation of the parade had arrived, the largest number of people that this city has probably ever seen patiently awaited the order to march. All the stands that had been erected for the occasion were packed. The house tops were lined with people, and every available place from which a glimpse of the procession could be obtained was occupied. The profuse decorations fluttered in the morning breeze while contentment sat enthroned upon every face. Precisely at 10 o'clock the carriage containing President Arthur, President-elect Cleveland, Senators Sherman and Ransom, followed by a carriage containing the vice president-elect and Senator Hawley, were driven to the capitol, and the scenes along the route baffles description. The presidential party was escorted by the First Division alone.

The presidential party entered the capitol through the basement passage-way. Mr. Cleveland went by the private door to the senate, and proceeded immediately to the vice president's room, where President Arthur engaged in signing measures passed by congress. Later, Vice-President Hendricks was escorted into the senate chamber, and without delay, but with the solemnity and decorum befitting the occasion, the oath was administered to him by the president pro tempore. Mr. Hendricks took the gavel and called the senate to order in extra session. The new senators were then sworn in.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE STATES. In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the federal government and those reserved to the states, or to the people, and the exercise of the functions which, by the constitution and laws, have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the government. But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen, on the farm, in the workshop, in the busy marts of trade, everywhere should share with him. THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. The constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours; the government you have chosen him to administer for a time, is yours; the suffrage which executes the will of free men is yours; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the meeting to the state capitals and the national capital, is yours. Your every voter, as surely as your chief magistrate under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all. Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of the public expenditure, and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil policy—municipal, state and federal—and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in the republic. ECONOMY AND EXTRAVAGANCE. It is the duty of those serving the people in public places, closely to limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the government economically administered, because this bounds the right of the government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of the citizen, and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the publicity and prudential economies which are best suited in the operation of a republican form of government, and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are elected, for a limited time, to manage public affairs, are still of the people, and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which among their fellow citizens aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity. THE POLICY OF PEACE. The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, the example which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power. It is the policy of peace, suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other conti-

nents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and of Washington—an "Peace, Commerce and Friendship to all nations; entangling alliances with none." THE NATIONAL FINANCES. A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demands that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests and make the wages of labor sure and steady, and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital investment and workingmen employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to tempt extravagance and waste. THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. Care for the property of the nation, and for the needs of future settlers, require that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation. HUMANITY AND MORALITY. The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship, and that polygamy in the territories, destructive to the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed. The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization. BUSINESS PRINCIPLES IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS. 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 reforms should be in- strictly enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise, and the vicious methods of those who expect, such rewards. And those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subservience or the surrender of honest political belief.

THE RIGHTS OF THE FREEDMEN. In 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 their security in the enjoyment of their property under the protection and the amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for other improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to that relation and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities. PRACTICAL AND INDUSTRIOUS APPLICATION. These topics, and the constant and ever-varying wants of an active and enterprising population, may well receive the attention and the patriotic endeavor of all who make and execute the federal law. Our duties are practical, and call for industrious application, an intelligent perception of the claims of public office, and, above all, a firm determination, by united action, to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to man. And let us not trust to human effort alone; but, humbly acknowledge the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destinies of nations, and who has at all times been revealed in our country's history, let us invoke His aid and His blessing upon our labors.

Mr. Cleveland 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 rose to administer the oath the vast assemblage cheered again. The president-elect stood facing the chief justice, with the crowd on his right. Chief Clerk McKenny of the supreme court, stood just to the side of Mr. Cleveland and held the Bible upon which the oath was administered, the president-elect stood holding it with his right hand. The Bible used is a small morocco-covered, gilt-edge volume, pretty well worn. It is the Bible which Mr. Cleveland's mother gave him when he left home as a young man, and at his special request the committee of arrangements had it in readiness for the ceremony. The crowd preserved perfect quiet as the impressive ceremony of administering the oath was taking place, but when it was concluded, and after President Cleveland laid down the Bible after reverently kissing it, and shook hands with the chief justice, who was the first to congratulate him, the cheering was long and loud. The Parade. 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 and ex-President Arthur, Vice President Hendricks, and the senate committee of arrangements took positions in the first division, and the line started. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested all along the route. When the head of the line reached Fifteenth street, a halt was made, and the president and ex-president left the line and proceeded by way of Executive avenue to the White House, which 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. 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 project 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 and unobstructed view of the procession. Arm chairs were placed upon it for their use, but the president remained standing during the entire review. Ex-President Arthur sat on his left, Vice President Hendricks and the 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 presidential stand were Secretaries Frelinghuysen, McCulloch, Lincoln, Candler and Teller, Postmaster-General Hutton, Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Major-General Hancock, Messrs. Manning, of New York; Vilas, of Wisconsin; Edicott, of Massachusetts, and Senators Bayard and Garland, Colonel Lamont, Mayor Grace 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 number of ladies on the grand stand, and their rich costumes added brilliancy to the scene. It is estimated that there were on the stand about one thousand persons.

It was 2.10 o'clock when the president, escorted by Colonel Berrett, 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 street to pass in review. 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 streets for several hundred yards both ways. The president quietly bowed his acknowledgements. A good deal of confusion was caused in the vicinity of the grand stand by the efforts of the police to clear the street for the approaching procession. The work was finally accomplished but with great difficulty, mounted police moving into the dense throng 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 had ever been witnessed in this country. All the organizations gave a marching salute as they passed the grand stand and the president at first recognized the compliment by raising his hat to every separate command, but the length of the line and the chilliness of the breeze which sprang up compelled him before the second division passed to keep his head covered and in most cases to limit his acknowledgements to a slight bow. In view of the fact that the procession was three hours in passing it is not a matter for surprise that the president had to abandon his intention of standing with his head uncovered throughout the review. The civic organizations made a very fine display, and were highly complimented by the presidential party. 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 presidential stand is estimated at 25,000. Vice-President Hendricks felt somewhat fatigued, and returned to the executive mansion before all the civic organizations had passed. Many other persons also left the stand before the parade was over because of weariness. At the conclusion of the review the president and party proceeded to the dining room of the White House, where they partook of lunch prepared for them by ex-President Arthur. There were present, besides the members of ex-President Arthur's cabinet, Vilas, Manning, Lamont, and several others.

The Inaugural Ball. The brilliant finale of the inauguration ceremonies was the ball to-night. It put the cap sheaf of gaiety on the more formal and serious though grand ceremonial which preceded it. Beauty lent its aid to crown the triumph of the incoming administration, and amid the light festivities of the ball room, the celebration of the day came to a close. The dancing hall was ablaze of light and color, lighted by sixty siemens of gas burners, of five hundred candle power each, suspended from a roof whose peak is lost to sight, ninety feet above the floor, in a perfect breast or streamers and flags, and on whose acre of waxed floor several thousand couples in brilliant toilets are moving about in the maze of the dance, while thousand more circle around on the outskirts in a ceaseless promenade, and other thousands look down upon them from the surrounding balconies, is the framework of an ensemble which, bursting suddenly upon one's view, is magnificently bewildering. One must be in the ball room some time before the details of the scene begin to present themselves to notice. Dancing began at 11 o'clock, the music furnished by the German Orchestra of Philadelphia, Chas. M. Smith, conductor and Henry Felting, Jr., assistant conductor. It was half past 10 o'clock when President Cleveland arrived at the ball room. He was immediately escorted to the president's room, where for half an hour he held a formal reception committee and a small number of distinguished persons being presented to him: The president was accompanied by Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoy, his sisters, and by his brother, the Rev. W. N. Cleveland and wife and their two sons; Mr. Hastings, his nephew; Miss Hastings, Miss Nellie Yeomans and Miss Annie Yeomans, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, the president's brother-in-law and wife, of Toledo, and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont. About the same time ex-President Arthur arrived at the ball room, and he too was escorted to the president's room. With him were Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler, Secretary and Mrs. McCulloch, Attorney General Brewster and Mrs. Brewster, Postmaster General Hutton and Mrs. Hutton, Secretary Teller and Mrs. Teller, Judge Davis, of the court of claims, and Mrs. Davis, Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen, Allan Arthur and Marshal McMichael, Vice President Hendricks arrived about the same time and joined the president. In the room at this time there was a large and distinguished gathering, including persons of the most diverse shades of political opinion. Besides persons already named there were present Senator Bayard, Colonel Niles, General Sheridan and Mrs. Sheridan, General Rosecrans, Daniel Manning and wife, Senator Pendleton, Richard Merrick, Representative Barbour, Senator Wade Hampton, Senator Brown, of Georgia, Justice Field of the supreme court and Speaker Carlisle and Mrs. Carlisle. There was no informal reception by President Cleveland, but a large number of persons pressed about him, and some of the gentlemen standing in the immediate vicinity made the presentation. After half an hour spent in this manner the room became overcrowded, and the president and vice president, the former escorted by Senator Pendleton and Richard T. Merrick, and the latter by Representative Eiton and S. V. Niles, left the room and made the round of the ball room, the band playing "Hail to the Chief" during the time occupied in walking around the room. After the presidential party had left the room the crowd continued to pour into it through the streets, and that Cleveland had left. The scene in the ball-room at this time was exceedingly brilliant. The large hall was completely filled with a constantly moving crowd, numbering several thousands, while from the balconies thousands more looked down upon the scene. The bright toilets of the ladies, the flowers and glittering jewels, the decorations and lights, were the prominent features of a scene long to be remembered. Extraordinary Fireworks. To-night, about half past eight, just as the immense crowd was returning from the exhibition of fireworks on the White Lot, the Flambeau club, of Topeka, Kansas, came marching in regular open order down Fifteenth street, between the Corcoran building and the treasury department in a perfect tornado of fire, accompanied by an incessant volley of explosions and the continuous hissing and roar of ascending rockets. Every member of the club carrying over his shoulders a capacious white bag filled with rockets, roman candles, red and green fire, catherine wheels, torpedoes, bombs, and fireworks of every conceivable description, which were lighted on portable frames, or discharged from sheet iron tubes, with such never slackening rapidity as to literally fill the streets with a hurricane of fiery projectiles and a dense cloud of smoke, through which could be only dimly seen the white spectral uniforms of the club. The marching was perfect in time and regularity, the incessant discharge of fireworks not being allowed to interfere in the least degree with the precision of movement. People in vehicles fled in terror before the advancing column of smoke and flame, which was headed by two or three huge blazing wheels, and from every part of which burst fire and explosions. The club was constantly and skillfully supplied with fresh ammunition from a large wagon which followed it, and as it wheeled from Fifteenth street into Pennsylvania avenue in the glare of red fires, amid the shouts of a vast multitude of spectators, it suggested a moving British square attacked on all sides at night, and defending itself with musketry, bombs, rockets and hand grenades. It was one of the most striking features of the whole pyrotechnical display, and the club was followed down the avenue by at least 10,000 people.

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It was 2.10 o'clock when the president, escorted by Colonel Berrett, 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 street to pass in review. 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 streets for several hundred yards both ways. The president quietly bowed his acknowledgements. A good deal of confusion was caused in the vicinity of the grand stand by the efforts of the police to clear the street for the approaching procession. The work was finally accomplished but with great difficulty, mounted police moving into the dense throng 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 had ever been witnessed in this country. All the organizations gave a marching salute as they passed the grand stand and the president at first recognized the compliment by raising his hat to every separate command, but the length of the line and the chilliness of the breeze which sprang up compelled him before the second division passed to keep his head covered and in most cases to limit his acknowledgements to a slight bow. In view of the fact that the procession was three hours in passing it is not a matter for surprise that the president had to abandon his intention of standing with his head uncovered throughout the review. The civic organizations made a very fine display, and were highly complimented by the presidential party. 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 presidential stand is estimated at 25,000. Vice-President Hendricks felt somewhat fatigued, and returned to the executive mansion before all the civic organizations had passed. Many other persons also left the stand before the parade was over because of weariness. At the conclusion of the review the president and party proceeded to the dining room of the White House, where they partook of lunch prepared for them by ex-President Arthur. There were present, besides the members of ex-President Arthur's cabinet, Vilas, Manning, Lamont, and several others.

The Inaugural Ball. The brilliant finale of the inauguration ceremonies was the ball to-night. It put the cap sheaf of gaiety on the more formal and serious though grand ceremonial which preceded it. Beauty lent its aid to crown the triumph of the incoming administration, and amid the light festivities of the ball room, the celebration of the day came to a close. The dancing hall was ablaze of light and color, lighted by sixty siemens of gas burners, of five hundred candle power each, suspended from a roof whose peak is lost to sight, ninety feet above the floor, in a perfect breast or streamers and flags, and on whose acre of waxed floor several thousand couples in brilliant toilets are moving about in the maze of the dance, while thousand more circle around on the outskirts in a ceaseless promenade, and other thousands look down upon them from the surrounding balconies, is the framework of an ensemble which, bursting suddenly upon one's view, is magnificently bewildering. One must be in the ball room some time before the details of the scene begin to present themselves to notice. Dancing began at 11 o'clock, the music furnished by the German Orchestra of Philadelphia, Chas. M. Smith, conductor and Henry Felting, Jr., assistant conductor. It was half past 10 o'clock when President Cleveland arrived at the ball room. He was immediately escorted to the president's room, where for half an hour he held a formal reception committee and a small number of distinguished persons being presented to him: The president was accompanied by Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoy, his sisters, and by his brother, the Rev. W. N. Cleveland and wife and their two sons; Mr. Hastings, his nephew; Miss Hastings, Miss Nellie Yeomans and Miss Annie Yeomans, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, the president's brother-in-law and wife, of Toledo, and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont. About the same time ex-President Arthur arrived at the ball room, and he too was escorted to the president's room. With him were Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler, Secretary and Mrs. McCulloch, Attorney General Brewster and Mrs. Brewster, Postmaster General Hutton and Mrs. Hutton, Secretary Teller and Mrs. Teller, Judge Davis, of the court of claims, and Mrs. Davis, Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen, Allan Arthur and Marshal McMichael, Vice President Hendricks arrived about the same time and joined the president. In the room at this time there was a large and distinguished gathering, including persons of the most diverse shades of political opinion. Besides persons already named there were present Senator Bayard, Colonel Niles, General Sheridan and Mrs. Sheridan, General Rosecrans, Daniel Manning and wife, Senator Pendleton, Richard Merrick, Representative Barbour, Senator Wade Hampton, Senator Brown, of Georgia, Justice Field of the supreme court and Speaker Carlisle and Mrs. Carlisle. There was no informal reception by President Cleveland, but a large number of persons pressed about him, and some of the gentlemen standing in the immediate vicinity made the presentation. After half an hour spent in this manner the room became overcrowded, and the president and vice president, the former escorted by Senator Pendleton and Richard T. Merrick, and the latter by Representative Eiton and S. V. Niles, left the room and made the round of the ball room, the band playing "Hail to the Chief" during the time occupied in walking around the room. After the presidential party had left the room the crowd continued to pour into it through the streets, and that Cleveland had left. The scene in the ball-room at this time was exceedingly brilliant. The large hall was completely filled with a constantly moving crowd, numbering several thousands, while from the balconies thousands more looked down upon the scene. The bright toilets of the ladies, the flowers and glittering jewels, the decorations and lights, were the prominent features of a scene long to be remembered. Extraordinary Fireworks. To-night, about half past eight, just as the immense crowd was returning from the exhibition of fireworks on the White Lot, the Flambeau club, of Topeka, Kansas, came marching in regular open order down Fifteenth street, between the Corcoran building and the treasury department in a perfect tornado of fire, accompanied by an incessant volley of explosions and the continuous hissing and roar of ascending rockets. Every member of the club carrying over his shoulders a capacious white bag filled with rockets, roman candles, red and green fire, catherine wheels, torpedoes, bombs, and fireworks of every conceivable description, which were lighted on portable frames, or discharged from sheet iron tubes, with such never slackening rapidity as to literally fill the streets with a hurricane of fiery projectiles and a dense cloud of smoke, through which could be only dimly seen the white spectral uniforms of the club. The marching was perfect in time and regularity, the incessant discharge of fireworks not being allowed to interfere in the least degree with the precision of movement. People in vehicles fled in terror before the advancing column of smoke and flame, which was headed by two or three huge blazing wheels, and from every part of which burst fire and explosions. The club was constantly and skillfully supplied with fresh ammunition from a large wagon which followed it, and as it wheeled from Fifteenth street into Pennsylvania avenue in the glare of red fires, amid the shouts of a vast multitude of spectators, it suggested a moving British square attacked on all sides at night, and defending itself with musketry, bombs, rockets and hand grenades. It was one of the most striking features of the whole pyrotechnical display, and the club was followed down the avenue by at least 10,000 people.