INAUGURATION BALL. THE

How it was Held in the New Pension Building.

Details of the Decorations and the Festivities.

ball which inaugurated President Cleveland's entrance into the White House was held in the immense new Pension building in Washington.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PENSION BUILDING. The building is a great structure, two New York blocks long and more than one block wide, and is the largest that has ever been used for such a purpose. An immense Ro-man palace, with its walls surrounding an interior courtyard and all its apartments di rectly communicating with the outside air and light, is the main idea of the plan of the building. There are no balls in the build-

Two tiers of galleries run around the count, by which access is gained to the rooms, and these galleries, with their Ionic and Doric columns, add to the effect of the hall. In each front of the building there is a brick staircase, which leads into a landing on each story, and thence to the galleries looking into the interior hall, all the rooms having entrances from the galleries. As the rooms oc-cupy the entire width of each side of the building they are open to the light and air on both sides instead of on one side.

DECORATIONS OF THE BALL BOOM.

<text>

n. posite the big mirror a beautiful Jap-canopy of flowers, twelve feet high, ad a luxurious retreat, surrounded by a thorseshoe. There the Fresident's chair, groat horsestice. There the Freinfent's char, a rest of roses, the prettiest floral design in the hall, was placed. Beside the lavish dec-orations which made parts of the ball-room roal conservatories. There were saven large set pieces representing the different executive departments of the government. These were eight fort in diameter. ight feet in di

received their friends in lavishly decorated apartments. The supper rooms were at the upper end of the hall, and the banquet was served by the Murray Hill hotel, of New York. The following was the menu: Hot dishes. Clam broth. Cold dishes. Clam broth. Cold Clahes. Forkey, ham, beef, boned turkey, tongue, pickled oystors, pais de foie-gras. Salads. Lobater.

oysters, pair de foic-gras. Salada. Lobster. Ornamental dishas. Salada. Lobster. Sirjosi hass as heurre de Montpeller. Bored capon, a la Nurray IIR. Bastion, a la Chaocrat. Pate of game, a la Rossini. Pate de fois-gras, a la Regence. Boof tender-oin en Bellevue. Bonel phessant with traffles. Russian salad (four seasons). Pouvian de Libertie. Teces and Creame. Orange, lemon, phycapple, vanilla, chocolsite. NeapOltan. Cakes, Fruit, etc. Assocted cakes, fruit, checese, units, raisins, coffes. TotLETS OF THE LADIES.

Assorted cakes, fmit, cheese, units, raisins, coffes-TOLLETS OF THE LADIES. Among the toilets noticed were the follow-ing: Mrs. Speaker Carlisle, lavonder satin-with train of cioth of gold and front of pearl badas. Madame DeStruve, wife of the Rus-sian minister, a short white dancing dress; Mrs. Page, of California, pearl brocaded vel-vet. Mrs. ex-President Tyler, lavender satin with front of black thread-face; Mrs. Sens-tor Fendleton, black net and satin; Mrs. Representative Failett, of Ohio, dame-colored brugaline, with brocaded front train of heliotrope satin and trimmings of rare lace; Mrs. Representative Stevens, of New York, heliotrope velvet with court train over a foundation of old gold, with flowers; Mrs. Representative Millard, of New York, light black Spanish lace trimmings; Mrs. A. J. Rider, of Trenton, black silk, with black Spanish lace trimmings; Mrs. A. J. Rider, of Philadelphia, dencing toilet of creme satin, bouffant draperies and front of satin, embosed in velvet flowers; Miss Ella Porter, of Philadelphia, creme gros grain en train, brocadel front. Mrs. H. R. Miles, of New York, wore one of the hand-somet dresses at the ball. It was of heavy yellow suit, os.rich plumes and gold pearls.

The World's Depot.

The World's Depot. Nearly seven million men, women and children have looked back in memory to Castle Garden as the spot whereon their feet first rested on the free shores of America. Out of these millions many have passed the barrier which separates all from the future. To the general pub-lic nothing more is known of Castle Gar-den than that it is a place where foreign-ers are landed. The extent of the daily business done there, and the manner of doing it, are to them as a sealed book. There are still living many who remem-

There are still living many who remem-ber Castle Garden as the place where, previous to 1855, delightful concerts, grand balls and brilliant receptions were held.

Up to the year 1885 emigrants were landed at the various docks along the city front, where they became an easy prey to the wiles of the boarding house keepers and their satellites, the river thieves, runners and the thousand and one attaches of a nefarious trade.

In 1855 the legislature of the State passed a law leasing Castle Garden from the city, which had owned it since 1822, and designated it as a depot for the

and designated it as a depot for the landing of emigrant passengers. Statistics show that from 1847 to 1884 inclusive, a period of thirty-eight years, there has been landed 7,881,658 emigrant passengers at the port of New York. This shows an average of 207,-412 per year. The largest numbe, landed in any one year was in 1882 when 476,681 passed through the gar-den. The lowest number received was in 1877 when only 63,855 were landed. In the rotunda of the garden there are offices where railroad tickets for any place in the United States can be ob-tained at regular rates. The differen-ticlegraph lines ave also branches there. There is also an hospital connected with

THE NEW CABINET.

A List of President Cleveland's Advisers. Sketches of the Men Who Were

Appointed. When this page went to press the following

list of cabinet members was semi-officially announced as correct-subject, however, to possible later changes:



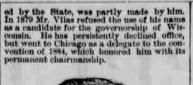
THOMAS F. BAYARD, SECRETARY OF STATE

THOMAS F. BAYARD, SKCRETARY OF STATE. Mr. Bayard was born at Wilmington, Del., October 29, 1829. He was chiefly educated at Fushing school, and his early training was for a mercantile life. After having had some experience in business in New York he re-turned to Delayare an i studied law with his father, Hon. James A. Bayard, who was then in the Sonate. He was admitted to the bar in 1851 and in 1858 he was appointed United States District Attornoy for Delaware, but resigned in 1854 and went to live in Philadel-phia, where he remained till 1856, when he returned to Wilmington, where he remained through the civil war, practising his profes-tion. In the winter of 1868-0 he was a member of the Electoral Commission. Mr. Bayari is the fourth of his family who have served in the Senate. His grandfather, James Asthon Bayard, was elected to the Sonate from Delaware in 1804 and served thi 1813, when President Madison appointed thin one of the Commissioner to negotiate the Treaty of Ghent. His uncle, Richard H. Bayari, was elected to the Senate from Del-ware in 1838 and again in 1841. His father, James A., served in the Senate from 1851 to 1809.



DANIEL MANNING, SECRET TREASURY. SECRETARY OF THE

tained at regular rates. The different telegraph lines are also branches there. There is also an hospital connected with the garden, which is in charge of an experienced physician.
A day spent in inspecting the work ings of this really beneficial institution will give food for interesting study. Long familiarity with the wants and needs of the new arivals has made the attaches efficient in the discharge of the is also for more day. — New and, or even as high as seven thousand people are disposed of in one day. — New York Herald.
Mr. Manning was born in Albany At., which will give food for interesting study. Long familiarity with the wants and needs of the new arivals has made the attaches efficient in the discharge of the stabilishment of the Albany Argue, with which paper he has ever since, in the attaches efficient in the discharge of the stabilishment of the Albany Argue, with which paper he has ever since, in the attaches efficient in the discharge of the stabilishment of the Albany Argue, with which paper he has ever since, in the attaches efficient in the discharge of the stability or another, been connected. In 1878 he assumed sole charge of the Argue, which polation he yet holds, though he has the assume the one withing for some time. He was a member of the Democratic State convention of 1878 that nominated the take care of the bent at the interest of the correstion of 1878 that nominated the take possession of the previous of the attack compared in the province of the attack or the out the other throat with samiler ones, they return to the boat and their master takes possession of the previous the site at a director of the Albany and Iss a director of the Albany and Sustemation of the attacked then yice in the the stable previous of the attacked the strate of the Albany and the strate of the attacked the strate at the stable on the previous of the attacked the strate attacked the strat





LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, SECRETARY OF THE IN-TERIOR.

TRIDOR. Mr. Lamar was born at Oxford, Putman county, Ga., September 17, 1825, and re-ceived his early schooling in his native town. He graduated at Emory college, Georgia, in 1845, He suitied law at Macon, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Miss., in 1849, and was elected ad-junct professor of mathematics in the Missis-siopi State university, Dr. A. T. Bledsoe, ed-itor the Southeira New eas, being the senior professor. He resigned in 18:0 and went to Covington, Ga., where he devoted himself to the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia legislature and in the follow-ing year returned to Mississiphi, where he settled on a plantation in Lafayette county. He was elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congress and resigned in 1850. He en-tered the Confederate army in 1850. Is isoner and was soon promoted to the colonel of the Nincteenth Mississippi volunteers, and was soon promoted to the

tenant colonel of the Nineteenth Mississippi volunteers, and was soon promoted to the colonelcy. In 1868 be was sent to Russia by the Confederate government on an import-ant diplomatic mission. He returned to Mississippi at the close of the war and in 1860 was elected profes or of political economy and social science in the university of that State. A year later he was transferred to the professorship of law. He was elected to the Forty-fund Congresss and re-elected to the Forty-furth. In the winter of 1876-7 he was elected to the Senate, where he has since served. since served.



AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND, ATTORNEY-GENERAL. Mr. Garland was born in Tipton county, Tenn. June 11, 1832. The following year his parents moved to Arkansas, where he has made his home over since, and which State he has represented in the Senate since 1876. He was educated in St. Mary's college and St. Joseph's college in Kentucky. He studied haw and was admitted to practice at Wash-ington, Ark., the place where his parents had originally actited, in 1858. He removed to Little Rock, where his home now is, in 1850. He was a delegate to the State convention that passed the ordinance of secosion in 1867. And was also a member of the provisional Confederate congress that subsequently met the same year at Montgomery, Ala. He served in both the House and the Senate of the Confederate Congress, being in the Senate of the confederate congress that subsequently met the test-oath case as to lawyers in the supreme court of the United States and gained it. He practised haw at Little Eock with success till 1874, when he was elected governor of Arkansas without opposition, and at the explantion of his term was elected or production of his term was elected or the United States Senate, again having no op-AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND, ATTORNEY-GENERAL



WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVE. William Collins Whitney is a native of Conway, Mass, and washorn in 1830. After being graduated from Williston seminary at Easthampton, William C. Whitney entered Yale college in 1830. He was chosen to de-liver the oration of his class on graduation. Entering the Harvard Law school, he was graduated in 1965, and continued his studies in New York city, where he has since re-sided, with Alraham R. Lawrence, now one of the judges of the supreme court. On his admission to the her he began the practice of his profession, which he has since followed. Mr. Whitney served as an impector of schools in New York, in 1872, and the same year was defeated for district-attorney as-the candidate of the Reform Democracy ow-my to the demoralization of the party. He was actively engaged in the carvas that re-wilted in the election of Governor Tilden and afterward became the corporation counsel of hew York County Democracy, and a man of wealth.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

No one is ever killed by lightning when asleep in bed, according to the as-sertion of an English electrician.

A squirrel can run down a tree head first. The cat and the bear must get down tail first (if left to themselves).

The cavities in the long bones of quadrupeds are filled with marrow. Those in the long bones of birds contain air.

According to a French scientist, the force of storms can be lessened by plac-ing a large number of lightning rods on the telegraph poles along railway lines.

The Japanese prison color is pink, as constant association with this color is supposed to create peculiar impression upon the mind of the criminal which will exert an influence for good after he has regained his liberty.

A "miner's inch," legal measurement, is a quantity of water which will flow through an opening one inch square in the bottom or side of a vessel under a pressure or head of four inches, and this inch has 14 56 action inches for inch has 14.56 cubic inches flow per sec-ond-538.6 gallons per hour-12,298.3 gallons per twenty-four hours.

A soldier, fishing for cels near Mar-seilles, caught one of the Murana species-whose ponderous jaws and rows of teeth nearly snapped off his arm. The Mu-rena was a delicacy in ancient Rome: it is as voracious as a shark, and Vædius Pollio, when a slave was disobedient, threw him into the reservent to fatten threw him into the reservoir to fatten the eels.

William Cunningham was a brutal provost marshal of the British army in America, in the war of independence. He was executed in England for forgery August 10, 1791. He starved, perse-cuted and murdered American prisoners in the city of New York. Of such cap-tives under his care nearly 2,000 were starved to death (whose rations he sold), and more than 250 were privately hung, without trial, to gratify his brutal appetite.

St. Nicholas in England was deemed the patron saint of children in general, but more particularly of all schoolboys, among whom his festival used to be a among whom his festival used to be a very great holiday. Various reasons have been assigned for his having been chosen as the patron of children, either been a bishop while yet a boy; or from his having restored three young scholars to life who had been cruelly murdered; or, again, on account of his early absti-nence when a boy. The Murder Duling have been employ

ATHLETES IN THE ORIENT.

THE TRAINING WHICH A CRIMENE GYMNAST UNDERGOES.

How Mongolinu Athletes Are Classi-fiel—Peculinr Exercises by Which they Develop their Muscles.

A New York Chinaman says in the Clipper, that the almond-eyed Mongo-Clipper, that the almond-eyed Mongo-lian enjoys athletics as much as his more or less civilized brother in the Occident, only he enjoys it afar off. All Chinese athletes are paid, and well paid. They constitute a class among themselves, have a trades-union with iron-clad by-laws, and, like a European prima-douna, effect to own the universe. They may be classified into wrestlers, archers, acrobate, campon ball par-

They may be classified into wrestlers, archers, acrobats, cannon-ball per-formers and runners. Boxers, jumpers, fencers, oarsmen, bicyellars and six-day pedestrians are unknown. Athletic training is the same for all classes, but differs widely from that which obtains with us. Drinking is prohibited—I. e., of all alcoholic fluids. The use of tobacco is either not allowed or is restricted to five eigarettes or two pipes a day. Opium may be induged in at the rate of a quarter ounce a day. In diet or is restricted to hve eignreties of two pipes a day. Opium may be induged in at the rate of a quarter ounce a day. In diet the chief staple is rice. Of this the hun-gry aspirant for fame may use as much as he pleases. Some eat five pounds of rice in twenty-four hours. Meats are used as flavors, and not as food. Light vegeta-bles are sparingly employed. Fruits are also used. The bill-of-fare of an athlete in training is as follows: Breakfast--1 quart tea, 1lb. rice, 2 sardines, 1 orange; dinner--3 pints tea, 3lb. rice, 4lb. chick-en, 4lb. duck, 4lb. macaroni; lunch--1 pint tea, 1lb. rice, 4lb. pork, 1lb. veg-etables, 4lb. sweetmeats. No milk, but-ter, sugar, veal, lamb, mutton, fat pork, cabbage, goose, ham or bacon is allowed. In drinks, water is considered bad. Tea, lemonade, orangeade, cocoa, coffee and cider make up the list of permissible drinks.

drinks. In training, the athlete takes natural methods, and never resorts to medicine. Cathartics and aperients are absolutely tabooed. In case of debility a tonic corresponding to calisaya or cocoa is prescribed.

This diet and treatment may seem light; yet upon it a thousand profession-als in Japan and China display a nerve and muscle that will equal that exhibited

and muscle that will equal that exhibited here by our best men. Training is more regular, or rather systematic, in China than in America. The professional there does not train for three months, pass through his contest and then spree for the remainder of the senson. He aims to be in condition all the time, but he utilizes the law of iner-its where he are ones in smoot form as the time, but he utilizes the haw of iner-tia whereby a man once in good form re-mains so for a long time, with but little trouble and with less effort. He rises at about 7 A. M., sponges off, rubs down, dresses and eats breakfast. A half hour for digestion passes, and then follows exercises for three hours. Most of these resemble our our. Swiming semices resemble our own. Swimming, running, jumping, football, handball, clubs, swings and trapeze are the same with both races. Odd exercises are: First, butting against a hard mattress or a pine board. This is supposed to harden the scalp and strengthen the neck mus-cles. Second, breathing through a number of towels or cloths tied over the number of towels or cloths ited over the mouth and nose. This probably in-creases the strength of the respira-tory muscles. A man who can breathe through a dozen cloths is regarded ex-actly as one who can blow 420 on a 450 lung-tester. Third, leg-iffting. The athlete, standing upright, attaches a weight to the ankle by a cord, and then raises the foot until it touches the back part of the third. This is remeated raises the foot until it fouches the back part of the thigh. This is repeated ifity or 100 times, and in cases of what we call "heavies" the weight is gradually increased. The result is a re-markable increase in the size and strength markable increase in the size and strength of the thigh and waist muscles. Wong-Ha-Hee, an acrobat of Pekin, lying on his back with his legs raised over his head, lifts with each foot a full-grown man and throws the pair seven feet in the air. Another common trick is to the the ankles together with a stout cord or rope, and then, by suddenly rising one leg, to snap the ligament asunder. A similar exercise is weighting the feet

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

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THE BALL OPENED.

business with great care. The most in-telligent birds are said to come from the province of Che-Kiang. The eggs of the first spring laying, which usually takes place in February, are collected and put under hens, the maternal love of the cormorant being only feebly de-veloued. The young when first hatched veloped. The young when first hatched, being extremely weak and delicate, and being extremely weak and delicate, and prone to succumb at the slightest chill, are put into wadded baskets, where they can be kept at a uniform temperature. They are fed with peliets of beans and finely chopped eel, till at the end of a month, when, having become nearly cov-ered with feathers, they are given the cel alone; at the end of another month, they are able to eat amal fish whole, and are worth five dollars a pair. When they have got their growth, which is about five months after they are hatched, they are tethered by a string tied around the foot on the banks of a stream or a pond. The by a string thed around the foot on the banks of a stream or a pond. The trainer, stirring the water with a pole, and whistling an air which the birds learn is the signal for 'take to the water," throws in some small ish, which they attack with all the more voracity as they have not been too well fed. The trainer then whighling another air, which is to be the WILLIAM F. VILAS, POSTMANTER-GENERAL. Mr. Vilas was born at Chelsea, Orange olevan years old he went to Wisconnia, where, a few months after, he was entered a pupil iversity of that State. In 1853 he matricu-ity of the preparatory department of the Uni-versity of that State. In 1853 he matricu-ity of that State. In 1853 he matricu-tion, and was graduated there in 1858. After in Allony, N.Y. and was graduated from he has school of that city in 1860. After his he removed to Misconsin, where, on his birth-he removed to Misconsin, where, on his birth-here in the Army second that State. In with Charles T. Wakeley, a lawyer of good with Charles T. Wakeley, a lawyer of good the sum year, 1860, he became a partner with Charles T. Wakeley, a lawyer of good the source of the sum years and rose be major and lioutenant-colonel. He re-signed his commission and resumed the prac-tion of the law January 1, 1864. In 1872 General O. E. Bryant joined him in partner-sho became a partner in the firm. The su-partner of the revisors of the statutes of the State in 1875, and the revision of 1875, adopt WILLIAM F. VILAS, FOSTMASTER-GENERAL. whistles another air, which is to be the signal for coming back, and, that the birds may not be mistaken as to its meaning, he pulls at the same time upon the cord that holds them. These lessons are

continued for two or three months, when the scene of the practice is changed to the boats; and at the end of another month the cord is dispensed with. There THE BALL OPENED. Shortly before midnight the President and his party withdrew, and the ball was for-mally opened and the dancing began. The arrangements for the confort of the guests were perfect. Most of the carriages drow up at the F street entrance. Within the building the first room on the right was devoted to ladies, and commoted with it was a foyer for their secorts. Upward of a hundred uniformed colored attendants re-ceived the ladies' wrappings and the gentlemen's cloar rooms adjoining the Presi-dont's, and next to them the diplomatic corps.

at the explantion of his term was elected to the United States Senate, again having no op-position, and successed Fowell Clayton. He has taken high rank as a lawyer from the day he entered the Senate, and has for some time been a member of the judiciary committee. He is of medium height and speaks with clear-ness, deliberation and force. His wife died soon after he was elected to the Senate, and he has incore remained a midoware



WM. C. ENDICOTT, SI CRETARY OF WAR.

WM.C. ENDICIT, ELCHETARY OF WAR. WM.C. ENDICIT, ELCHETARY OF WAR.

The Mandan Indians have a peculiar way of roasting meat; the roast is sus-pended from the roof of the hut exactly over the fire, the cord being passed through and fastened to the center of the piece keeps it in a flat position directly over the flames. A person is seated near it, and with a small stick keeps it conthually in motion by pu-hing it to and fro. When one side is done, it is turned over, and fit for use. This method is much more expeditious than the common way of roasting before the fire, and is preferable, as it retains the natural juice and flavor.

The Oldest Dynasty in the World.

The present reigning dynasty of Japan is the oldest in the world. It dates back 2,546 years, and its records are accurthis period the reigning houses of China have several times been changed, and all the nations now called civilized, without exception, have had their beginning. It is sometimes marvelous to reflect that It is sometimes marvelous to reflect that any house could preserve its integrity and occupy the throne for such a period of time. This fact of persistency of family holds true of others than the reigning family, though to a less extent. The oldest son is necessarily his father's successor, and heirlooms are handed down from father to son with the sec down from father to son with the great down from father to son with the great-est veneration and reverence. Swords, spears, beautiful garments and helmets, bronze, laquer and carved wooden-ware, are held sacred in a family for ages. One young man, the oldest son of a well-to-do father, told me that he had twenty words some of the finet match. swords, some of the finest workmanship, and, in answer to my invitable Yankee question, he said: "It is worth about 300 yen."-Chicago Times.

A formidable Turkish ironclad frigate which has been on the stocks for nearly seven years is about to be launched at Con-stantinople. She carries ten eight-inch guns fore and aft, at well a sbroad side fir-ing, and two six-inch Krupp guns on the upper deck. Krupp guns in a central bat-tery, arranged for as pivot guns. She is of 4,167 tons burthen and her armor, which varies from six to nine inches, extends five feet below and fifteen above water. The length of the ironclad is A formidable Turkish ironclad frigate water. The length of the ironclad is 202 feet, the width amidships 55 feet, and depth 39 feet.

similar exercise is weighting the feet with sandbags and then running, walk-ing or jumping. This is done to develop the calves. Fifth, abdominal training. This is chiefly effected by placing weights upon the stomach of the acro-bat as he lies flat, and having him throw it off by a spasmodic effort of the stom-ach walls. After a year's exercise the abdominal muscles become wonderfully developed, so that the athlete can safely sustain weights of a thousand pounds or more upon his waist. similar exercise is weighting the feet more upon his waist. Athletes in China are well paid, ac-

cording to the Chinese scale. Socially, they have little or no position, and are classed with tailors and coolies, which in New York would be with streetsweepers.

Out of a population of 25,000,000, England sends 5,000 students to her universities,



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