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NO. 10.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

We live under a Democratic President now and the rebel debt won't be paid—this will make the rads feel bad.

If any of our Republican friends wish to know what kind of a President Cleveland is going to be they can find it outlined by reading his inaugural.

There will be no persecution of Republicans during a Democratic administration—the government will be conducted for the best interests of the whole.

The bill No. 64 now before the State Senate, apportioning the State into Senatorial districts puts us into the XXXII district, made up of Clearfield and Clinton.

President Arthur conducted himself like a gentleman during the inauguration of Cleveland, and leaves the presidential chair with the respect of the people of all parties.

The Lewisburg Saturday News is a little "previous" in its Inauguration pictures. The one, "Cleveland reading his inaugural address," don't hit—Cleveland didn't read. Postpone the picture for 1889, neighbor, may hit then.

The first official act of President Cleveland after appointing his cabinet was to place his signature to the commission of General Grant as an officer on the army retired list, with the rank of General.

Preparations are being made near Millintown for the meeting of the Brethren conference on May 23. Twenty-five steers of 1000 to 2000 pounds each, with 600 pounds of ham, 1000 pounds of coffee, 2500 pounds of sugar, 1000 pounds of cheese and numerous other large quantities of things for the inner man have been provided.

The following is the new cabinet: Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State. Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury.

L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior. Wm. C. Endicott, Secretary of War. William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy.

H. H. Garland, Attorney General. Wm. F. Vilas, Postmaster General.

We notice that Senator Wallace introduced a bill in the State Senate authorizing the election of Assessors for three years. This is a measure that should receive the sanction of every Senator and Member of the house; and the approval of every taxpayer, because by the bill the attempt is made, as the reader will observe, to educate the Assessor in the line of his duty, as we do in all the other affairs of men, in which so much is involved as there is in the work of an Assessor upon which all taxation is based.

This is well put by the World: What funny fellows Republican politicians are! They insist that Republican rule has been a blessing to the nation and has made us great, glorious and prosperous. Yet when they give up power they leave the country without a navy, without commerce, broken down in business, overshadowed by monopolies, burdened with an over-coinage of silver, with labor unemployed and an enormous idle surplus in the Treasury.

Gen. Black, of Illinois, has been appointed Commissioner of Pensions.

The Senate confirmed Cleveland's cabinet—same as was printed in Reporter last week.

Riddleberger, the Virginia repudiator senator, raised objections to Cleveland's cabinet appointments, thereby showing he was the only ass on the Republican side.

Grant is getting better.

T. S. Arthur, the popular writer, died in Philadelphia, aged 76.

We notice by our Lock Haven exchanges that a meeting of the stockholders of the Nittany Valley & Southern R. R. Co. was held at the office of Hon. S. R. Peale, in that city, on Jan. 25. It was decided to merge the Co. with the Bellefonte & Buffalo Run Railroad Company.

Several months ago the Nittany Valley route was abandoned and the terminus changed to Beech Creek, where the road will connect with the E. C. C. & S. W. Railroad. The name of the corporation is the Buffalo Run, Bellefonte & Bald Eagle Railroad Company. Gen. James A. Beaver was chosen President, and the following directors elected: Edmund Blanchard, J. D. Shuger, Frank McCoy, W. H. Blair, C. A. Mayer, Wm. A. Wallace, D. G. Bush and Philip Collins. The contract for building has been awarded to Collins Bros., who will begin work as soon as the weather is favorable. The road is to be built from Bellefonte to Beech Creek, the Buffalo Run part being already completed.

Cleveland's inaugural is in another column. We had the good fortune to hear every word of it as it was delivered. It is plain in language, full of good sense, patriotic, breathes a true Christian spirit, and tho' brief, it covers the entire Union in language to be comprehended by the humblest citizen. Cleveland has started in well. We print the inauguration ceremonies in this issue in as brief space as possible so as to give the reader a general idea of the grandest celebration, civic and military, ever witnessed in this country.

Neal Dow is out of sorts and issues the following important message to the Republican party:

With great reluctance I have abandoned the Republican party finally. I have no longer any doubt that it has deliberately made an alliance—offensive and defensive—with the beer and whisky interests of the country. It is not possible on any other hypothesis to account for the attitude of the party in Maine of offensive and insulting antagonism to Prohibition and active sympathy with the low, vile, secret grog shops which infest our large towns. "Carthage must be destroyed."

The bill introduced in the State Senate by Senator Wallace to regulate the election of assessors is so framed as to merit the most favorable consideration. It provides that the chief assessor of each township or taxing district shall be elected in the year after the triennial assessment and shall hold office for three years, the last year of his term being, of course, that of the most important of the series of assessments. Senator Wallace's bill provides that assistant assessors shall be elected in the year of this triennial assessment, to hold office for one year, and fixes February, 1886 as the date of the next election of a chief assessor and February, 1888, as the date of the choice of assistant assessors in the event of his passage.

From Pittsburg it is announced that the coal miners strike which was inaugurated on 8 promises to be the greatest war for wages ever fought by the colliers of that district. Of the 1,200 miners in the Pittsburg district it is estimated that seven-eighths are out for a three cent rate. The river and railroad miners have joined hands, and it is confidently asserted by the leaders that the demand will be almost unanimous.

There is also a great miners' strike in England. A strike of 35,000 miners against a reduction of 10 per cent in wages is impending at Rotherham. If, as is expected, the South Stafford miners join the strike, the total number of miners idle will be 55,000.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCES.

Superstitious people are being attracted by the coincidence of the ill fortune that has attended almost everybody who has had anything to do with the Guiteau trial, and the evil predictions, spiteful ejaculations and curses against them by the half maniac assassin. The district attorney against whom his fiercest curses were directed, has been grievously afflicted. The sudden death of his wife, his practical suspension during the Staroute trials and the loss of his office, were among his misfortunes. Two of the officers who had Guiteau in charge have died, one of them having been murdered.

A streak of bad luck has attended: Injury that tried him. One has since died, another has been in an insane asylum, two have failed in business, and some of the rest have seen trouble of various kinds since the verdict was rendered. The judge who sentenced him was the owner of a hotel building which suddenly collapsed without warning one night last summer, killing several people and causing him a pecuniary loss. One of the physicians, who testified that Guiteau was insane afterwards came nearly being murdered by an insane patient. Another of the medical witnesses had serious legal trouble, and a third died in the midst of a lucrative practice. Schofield, the brother-in-law who defended him, became involved in domestic trouble, followed by divorce. Marshall Henry, who had Guiteau in charge, was soon afterwards discharged from his office in some disgrace.

Not the least singular of the coincidences was, when in one of his moments of passion, not long before his execution, he held his Bible high in the air, and with eyes rolling and teeth gnashing, exclaimed that the republican party was doomed and that the last republican president was serving. At the same time he pronounced some rambling maledictions against President Arthur, asserting that his party would repudiate him and nominate Blaine and then be swept out of existence. These are circumstances that make a very curious case, and, to the minds of the superstitious, give a supernatural appearance to Guiteau's maledictions.

An old subscriber of the REPORTER, clubbing with a new name, and sending us \$5 in advance, will send the Reporter and the "Weekly World" 1 year

CLEVELAND.

INAUGURATION OF A PRESIDENT.

Washington, March 4.—A better day for the celebration of any such event never dawned than was to-day. Hundreds of people did not go to bed last night at all, but contented themselves in walking the streets, anxious for the dawn 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 hostesses 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, followed by the 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. After the inaugural ceremonies, the procession which moved from the capitol was the largest ever seen on such an occasion. The civic portion of the parade was of unusual length, included bodies representing many states in the Union, while the military display was surpassing grand. Along Pennsylvania avenue, where the prominent stand had been erected, one could obtain a fair idea as to what organizations were being appreciated. At one particular place where probably thousands were standing the favorite body would receive such applause as is only given to genuine worth.

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 were swarming with people, and what they could to lodge the shelterless and feed the hungry.

The scenes on Pennsylvania avenue almost baffled description. A great sea of upturned faces hid the sidewalks. Above it the stately buildings were covered with cloths of gorgeous colors arranged in patriotic devices. Special air in brilliant uniforms clashed hither and thither, lending animation to the scene. The police regulations were perfect, and the broad avenue, with its hard smooth surface, was cleared of everything that might obstruct the pageant. An unhappy looking individual passed up the avenue in his shirt sleeves, pushing a wheelbarrow, in which reclined with a satisfied air another person bearing a flag. Shouts of laughter and all sorts of jokes and quips greeted the equipage on its travels.

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 was engaged in signing messages 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 CEREMONY OF INAUGURATION—IMPOSING ARRAY OF DIGNITARIES, DIPLOMATS AND STATESMEN.

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, 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-generals, 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 and ex-members of the senate, took their seats just behind the president.

At 12:40 p. m. the president-elect arose and began delivering his inaugural address.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

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, the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and right of self-government they have committed to one of their fellow citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service.

This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare.

Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made; but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of a government by the people. In such succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic principle needs no apology, and that in its fearless and faithful application there is to be found the surest guaranty

of good government. But the best results in the operation of a government where-in every citizen has a share, largely depend upon a proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort, and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the passions should be merged in the patriotism of the citizen.

To-day the executive branch of the government is transferred to new keeping. But this is still the government of all the people, and it should be none the less an object of affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosity of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and the exultation of partisan triumph should be supplanted by ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will and an sober, conscientious concern for the general weal. Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust, and determine with manly confidence in one another to work out harmoniously the adjustments of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our DEVOTION TO THE CONSTITUTION, which, launched by the founders of the republic, and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and aspirations of a great people through the prosperity and peace, and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes.

By the father of his country our constitution was commended for adoption as "the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession." In the spirit in which administered, in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our natural life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give us no further fear that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished, if in the halls of national legislation the spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponement of private interests, and the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest is preserved and the general welfare advanced.

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 by a cautious appreciation of those 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 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 prescribes the law and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town 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 different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all. Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of the operation of a republican form of government, and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected, 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.

ECONOMY AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

It is the duty of those serving the people in public place 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 simplicity and prudent economy which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government, and most compatible with the mission of the American people.

Those who are selected, 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, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from the 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 our power. It is the policy of peace, suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share of foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and of Washington and Jefferson—"Peace, commerce and friendship to all nations; entangling alliance with none."

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 wage of labor sure and steady, and that our system of revenue be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a

due regard to the interests of capital invested and workmen 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 profligate 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 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 reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise, and the vicious methods of those who accept, such rewards. And those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief.

THE RIGHTS OF THE FREEDMEN.

In the administration of government pledged to 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 scrutiny in the enjoyment of their privileges under the constitution and its amendments. All the discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them 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 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, and intelligent perception of the claims of public office, and, above all, a firm determination, by united action, to secure 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 acknowledging the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of nations, and who at all times has been revealed in our country's history, let us invoke His aid and His blessings 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 arose 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 McKenney, 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 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 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.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

At a meeting of the Progress Grange, held Feb. 28, the following action received a unanimous support:

Whereas, at the late session of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County the Court declared in favor of a new court house, and

Whereas, it is comparatively only a few years since it was rebuilt and remodeled and is still in good condition and ample for all the necessities of the court; therefore be it

Resolved, By the members of the Progress Grange and citizens of Potter twp. that we enter our protest against the assumption of so unwarranted an action on the part of the Court at a time when every department of trade and industry is prostrated, and under the circumstances an outrage upon the labor and industries of the county, which we call upon all good citizens of the county to protest against.

J. B. NEFF,
CARRIE E. OSBORN,
Committee.

TERRIBLE MINE EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND.

London, March 3.—A terrible explosion occurred in the Usworth colliery, at Sunderland, this morning. The explosion is said to have been caused by fire damp. Thirty-six bodies have been recovered from the ruins and a volunteer force is still seeking for more victims. At the time of the explosion there were 150 men in the mine. They were all imprisoned by the jamming of the gateway. The list of dead include two men who were asphyxiated while engaged in the work of rescue.

An extra discount of 10 to 20 per cent, on all ladies' and children's coats, at the Bee Hive.

THE GRAND PAGEANT.

Passing in Review Before the New President at the White House.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed as the procession started from the capitol. It was headed by the chief marshal, General H. W. Slocum, and his aids and behind them came the carriages of the Presidential party. Four divisions followed. The procession had great difficulty in moving. Many people were forced 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 carriages containing the President and ex-President left the line and proceeded by way of Executive avenue to the Whitehouse, which the party entered by 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 everything was in readiness the entire party proceeded to the reviewing stand on Pennsylvania avenue, directly in front of the mansion.

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 so as to make a handsome canopy and at the same time so arranged as to afford a clear, 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 the 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, Teller and Chandler, Postmaster General Hatton, Lieutenant General Sheridan, Major General Hancock, Mr. Manning of New York; Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Mr. Endicott, of Massachusetts; Senators Bayard and Garland, Colonel Lamont, Mayor Grace 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 number of ladies on the main stand, and their rich costumes added brilliancy to the scene. It is estimated that there were on the stand about a thousand persons.

AN IMPOSING SIGHT.

It was ten minutes past 2 o'clock when the head of the procession started from the corner of Fifteenth street to pass in the review. It was a grand sight, and it was the general expression of 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 children 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 acknowledgments to a slight bow. In view of the fact that the procession was three hours in passing, it is not a matter of surprise that he had to abandon his intention of standing with uncovered head throughout the review.

The first division, composed of regular United States troops and local military organizations, presented a fine appearance as they passed the stand. The President saluted the chief marshal and his aids and each of the companies, which marched in particularly good form.

The second division was composed entirely of brigades of the Pennsylvania National Guard. There were about 7,000 men in this division, and their good marching and fine military bearing were praised on all sides. Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, rode at the head of the division by the side of ex-governor Hartranft. They were recognized as they neared the reviewing stand and were loudly cheered. The President and Governor Pattison exchanged salutes. The President also raised his hat as a token of respect to the battalions of the Thirteenth and Eighteenth and several other regiments of this division.

OTHER MILITARY DISPLAYS.

The third division was composed principally of military companies from Virginia and Maryland. The visiting companies from other states were the South Carolina Volunteers, Sixty-ninth Regiment, of New York; Jackson's Corps, of Albany; Washington Continentals, of Schenectady; Rockingham Grenadiers, of New York; four companies from North Carolina; Meagher's Guards, of Providence; the Bush Zouaves, of St. Louis; Fourthteenth Regiment, of Ohio; and Company C of the Sixteenth Regiment and Company B, First Regiment, and the Ames Zouaves, of Minnesota. The Hugh Lee was marshal of this division. He bowed to the President who lifted his hat in return.

A large number of colored troops were included in this division and their soldierly bearing and good marching elicited much praise from the spectators. The New Jersey soldiers, with their plain blue uniform, with red blankets rolled above their knapsacks, also attracted attention, as did the Washington Infantry of Pittsburg, clad in navy blue, with black shakos. The Fifth Maryland, about 500 strong, in black helmets and blue suits, who are also favorites in the city, were warmly welcomed. A striking uniform of white-green, with black plumes, which attracted much attention, was worn by the Clark Guard, of Augusta, Ga. The New York Sixty-ninth Regiment was about 600 strong and in fine band and excellent marching fully met the expectations which had been raised as to the appearance of this regiment. The Grenadiers Rockhambean, of New York, were also well received. The Bush Zouaves, of St. Louis, wore the most elegant uniform of its kind in the procession. Company C, Sixteenth Ohio National Guard, in a showy uniform of gray, closed this division of the procession.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists, jan'y

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