WASHINGTON, D. C., March, 4 .- Washmagion to-day contains 100,000 strangers, and not a few of them tramped the avenues last tht for want of accommodations and break-ted this morning from necessity with the corners. The day opened hazily, but with an excellent promise of fair weather, which was fulfilled before 9 o'clock. Soldiers and citizens, singly and in battalions, with band and fife and drum, trooped all over the city, while the bunting and festoons everywhere seen made a most enlivening prospect.

Among the exceedingly thre decorations is one in front of a business house on Pennsylvania avenue. It is a floral ladder, reaching rungs the words, "sheriff," "mayor, governor," "president," thus symbolizing he life-work of Cleveland.

A BRILLIANT STREET SCENE.

By 10 o'clock the entire population seeme o have turned out into the streets, and the ustice to the occasion, as was shown by fun and jibes and shouts of laughter ensuing verywhere. . There was scarcely room for surging mass of men, women and chil dren to elbow their way down Pennsylvania

his shirt sleeves wheeling a barrel in which was sexted a person waving a flag with a STARTING FOR THE CAPITOL.

President Arthur breakfasted with his family at the White House at 9 o'clock, no one being admitted but Senators Sherman and Ransom of the Schate committee of arrangements. Mr. Hendricks left Willard's hotel in a handsome open barouche, lined with crimson sain and drawn by four beautiful white horses. He was heartly cheered on his way to the White bouse. Just as he was entering the grounds President Arthur's Ransom for the Arlington house for the president-elect. This carriage also was an open barouche, drawn by four spanking bays,

white buffalo robes.
Classified accompanied them back to the White House, where they were met at the portice by Marshal McMichael, who exerted the president-elect into the presence of the president. Cleveland was greeted with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs is he drove from the hotel, and he kept his

presidential party entered their carriage and took positions in the line of the parade as follows: President's carriage, containing Mr. Sherman and Ransom on the opposite scats, Second carriage, Vice President-elect Hen-dricks, with Senator Hawley on his left.

guished party was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm, men shouting, women scream-ing and waving handkerchiefs, and every seeming to be carried away with excitement; Cleveland and Hendricks bowing right and left to the throng. scene on Pennsylvania avenue looking over the great sea of unturned faces baffles description. Above it the stately buildings were covered with cloths of georgous cotors, arranged in patriotic de vices; soft spring-like breeze stirred the in numerable flags and streamers. Special aid in brilliant uniforms clashed bither and thither, leading animation to the scene. THE ORDER OF PARADE.

THE ORDER OF PARADE.

The police regulations were perfect and the bread avenue, with the and smooth surface was completely element of everything that might obstruct the pageant. The United lister regula, troops came head, thus demonstrate somewhat from the notion somewhat from the notion of the pageant, with it object of insuring clear marching apart. Their ranks extended dear across at avenue and presented a most imposing scene.

The United States Marries corps, with its fine band, aggmented for the occasion, fol-

fine band, agmented for the occasion, fol-lowed th artillery battations. This section of the procession proceeded as far as the south of the treasury department halted and came to rest in order to afford of The party received ovations all along the line. Men cheered, women waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands, and the greatest enthusiasm was evinced by the great 
throng. President Cleveland kept his silk 
hat in his hand and bowed to the right and 
left as the carriage rolled slowly along. 
The same reception was accorded the vicepresident-elect, whose carriage followed. 
Next came the National Democratic committer and the insurenced committee carriages. tee, and the inaugural committee carriages, followed by the District militia, headed by the Washington Light Infantry. The marching of this organization, with its usually long making the difficult wheel at the southeast corner of the treasury building without breaking, a feat which even the United States regulars did not attempt. A num-States regulars did not attempt. A number of colored militia formed part of the first division, and presented a highly creditable appearance. The local division of the Grand Army of the Republic closed the escorting division. The movements were executed with most commendable promptness. In this manner the pageant moved on towards the capitol where another moved on towards the capitol where and scene of enthusiasm marked its arrival.

IN THE SHNATE.

During the morning recess of the Senate of floral ladder, but no other nowers were to be seen. The throng of spectatators was very great and in the president's gallery were Rev. W. N. Cleveland, Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt (Cleveland's sisters) and others. The business of the Senate then went on. The only events of the early proceedings

cancy. The applause was hearty and was not checked by Edmunds. The ar-rival of the diplomatic corps, 50 strong, c.ad in their uniforms, varying from eilken robes and mandarin caps of the Chinese to the gorgeous gold bedocked

already entered the ball and halted within sight of the assembled throng. Applause, clapping of hands at first and then cheers, loud and prolonged, ensued. Then a stal-wart voice in the gallery arose above the din: "Three cheers for Grover Cleveland." The semblage seemed to consider this not in assemblage seemed to consider this not in good taste, and Edmunds threatened to clear the gallery. Hendricks was then escorted in with the solemnity and decorum due to the occasion, and the eath was administered to hun by President Pro. Tem. Edmunds, who now turned to the

SENATOR EDMUNDS' PARTING SPEECH.

Mr. Edmunds, in declaring the session adjourned, said that the brief period of our national existence has brought the experiment of free, social and political government to an established and secure triumpb. He was of the opinion that there were defects in the method of making our national laws; that measures of great importance did not secure the necessary deliberation and proper examination that they should; many of them being brought to the consideration of Congress so late that it was not possible to deal with them intelligently. He expressed SENATOR EDMUNDS' PARTING SPEECH. deal with them intelligently. He expressed his success gratifude for the resolution con-cerning his administration of his duties, and assured every senator of his good wishes for their enjoyment and happiness. He then declared the Senate adjourned without day.

Hendricks now took the gavel and called the Senate to order in the extra session. Prayer was offered by the chaptain, following which the vice president made a brief address, new senators were sworn in and the

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES. On this platform were 2,000 chairs; on every side, on roofs and in trees swarmed a dense mass of humanity, to which the uni-forms of the troops lent brilliancy and the bayonets glistened in the sunshine like a sea of burnished steel. The number of this crowd is placed at 150,000.

President Arthur was first to appear on the platform, followed by Cleveland and other dignitaries. All uncovered as they came forward and the vast assemblage cheered again

TRE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

A Dignified and Impressive Deliverance From the President-Elect. When all had been sealed at 12:40 p. m., Mr. Cleveland arose and began his inaugural address. He was clad in a full suit of black, Prince Albert coat, high old ashioned standing collar and black tie. behind him, and emphasized his speech by gestures with his right hand. He spoke without manuscript, but occasionally referred to a small piece of paper, bearing notes of the heads of his

discourse. His voice was clear and resonant, and he slowly enunciated his words and occassionally turned about at panses, as if to note the effect of his remarks. He

spoke as follows:

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 fellowcitizens a supreme and sacred frust, and he here consecrates himself to their service. This impressive ceremony adds little to the the land. Nothing can refere use from anxiety lest by any act of minertheir interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to

ABOVE PARTISAN ZEAL.

Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances demonstrated anow the strongth and safety of a government by the people.

In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our Democratic principle needs no apology and flad in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guaranty of good government. But the best results in the operation of a government wherein 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 partisan 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 dented be more the loss in object of affectionals solicitude. At this hour the animostices of peditical struc, the bitterness of setting grunging aquiess eness in the popular will and a sober, conscientions executive from the general wast. ABOVE PARTISAN ZEAL.

Memore, at from this hour we cheerfully and benesity abundon all sectional prejudice and distrust, and determine with manly confidence in one another, to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow; on this conspicuous occasion we may well renew the pledge of devotion to the constitution which, launched by the founders of the Republic and consecrated by the their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and the aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace and through the 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 that same spirit it should be administered, in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to seeme the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life. The large varlety of diverse and competing interests subject to Federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that the "greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished, if in the halls of the national legislature that 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 the sacrifice of local vantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the minor interests is subserved and the general welfare advanced.

Vanced.

GUIDED BY CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS.

In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrainct construction of the constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the federal government and those inserved to the states or to the people, and by a contious appreciation of those functions which by the constitution and laws have been specially assigned to the executive branch of the government.

THE DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

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 and everywhere should share with him. 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 freemen is yours. The laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the state capitols and the national capitol, 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 arminy of its public servants, and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole frame-work of our civil polity, municipal, state and federal; and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in the republic.

ECONOMY IN EXPENDITURES.

It is the duty of those serving the people in public place to closely limit public expensions.

diture to the actual needs of the government, economically administered; bocause this bounds the right of the government to exact tribute from the earning of labor or the property of the citizen and because public extravagance beggis extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies 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 enceutrage, 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.

No Foreign entanglements.

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 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 neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and attoition upon other continents and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and of Washington and Jefferson. "Peace, commerce and homest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

OUR PINANCIAL SYSTEM. A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demands that our finance 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 invested and of working men employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to tempt extravagance and waste. sury to tempt extravaga

Care for the property of the nation and tor the needs of future settlers require that the public domain should be protected from purioning schemes and unlawful occupation.

The conscience of the people demands that 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 polozyamny in territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed.

IMPORTED SERVILE LABOR. THE WESTERN LANDS.

IMPORTED SERVILE LABOR. The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit 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.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The people down and the adjustistration of the government and the adjustition 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 expect such rewards; and those who worthily seek public employment have a right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief.

THE BIGHIS OF THE FREEDMEN.

THE BIGHTS OF THE FREEDMEN.

In the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men, there should be po pretext for anxiety touching protection of the freedmen in their rights, or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens, entitles them to all rights due to that relation, and charges them with all the duties, obligations and responsibility.

These topics and the constant and evervarying wants of an active and enterprising population may well receive the attention and pariotic endeavor of all who make and execute the federal law. Our duties are practical and call for industrious application and intelligent perception 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.

Let us not trust to human effort alone; but, humbly acknowledging the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of unitons and who has at all times been revealed in our country's his-

to the prohibition of foreign contract labor called out loud and continued applause, but his allusion to civil service reform fell pretty flat. The address was brief, and at precisely two minutes after one o'clock he concluded with an invocation of the blessing of Providence. Turning to the chlef 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 of office, the vast assemblage cheered again. Cleveland wgs sworn on the old Bible that his mother gave him when he left home as a young man. While the impressive coremony was going on the crowd preserved perfect quiet, but as he taid down the Bible, after reverently kissing it, they cheered loud and long.

cheered loud and long.
The chief justice was the first to congratulate the new president and ex-President Arthur the next. General congratulations followed and the president was again cheered as he re-entered the capitol. He then entered the carriage and joined the procession for the

nained in session all night and until 8 yelock this morning when a recess was aken until 7:30 a. m. During the night the conferces reported agreement with the House conferces on the fortification bill, the general eded from its disagreement to the ocean mail transportation clause in the postoffice

The greater part of the night session was consumed in discussion of the river and harbor bill, and the Senate committee amendment increasing the appropriation from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 was finally agreed to.

ment increasing the appropriation from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 was finally agreed to. After further debate on the river and harbor bill a motion to lay it on the table prevailed by a vote of 28 to 20.

A number of pension bills were also passed. An amusing incident occurred during the debate on the river and harbor bill. Plumb had finished his remarks when Conger, rising to address the chair (Mr. Hawley), found that that official had succurabed to the twenty-two hours continuous session and was fast asieep. Amid some merriment, in which Hawley joined, Conger complimented Plumb on the soothing effect of his speech.

When the recess had expired the appearance of the Senate chambers was found much changed, having been prepared for the ceremonies of the day. A number of richly upholstered chairs and sofas were ranged along the margin of the semi-circular space fronting the clerk's desk. Between the rows of genator's desks and in the aisles stood rows of plain caken chairs, alternating with comfortable revolving chairs, of the senators and presenting natural contrasts of improvisation.

TO OTTAWA.

By 10 o'clock the galleries began to fill with ladies and gentlemen who had secured tick ets for the occasion. The senators being for the time deprived of their customary places, scated themselves in congenial groups, irrespective of political affiliations, and kept up an animated buzz of convensation, in which latter respect the occupants of the galleries followed their example.

It was observed that Senator-elect Teller and Senator Lamar sat a long while tele a tele on one of the sofas near the clerk's desk and engaged in what seemed to be cordial interchange of confidences.

At 10:15 Mr. Hale submitted the conference

was agreed to.

The chair (Edmunds) announced his signature to the postoffice appropriation bill, and the logislative, executive and judicial bills, all of which had during the recess been reported from the conference committee, differences having been adjusted by the House receding, but with minor amendments, which were acceded to by the Senate.

NO CABINET TO-DAY.

CONFUSION IN THE HOUSE. The House continued its session through the night and this morning without a recess. The time was occupied hearing and deciding upon the reports of the conference committees. Considerable confusion occurred during the consideration of the sundry civil bill, members offering amendments for pub-lic buildings, which were adopted in rapid succession until Randali appealed to the House that an extra session could not be avoided if members perpersisted in jeopardizing the passage of a bill by loading it down with new amendments. He then moved to suspend the rules, to adopt the amendment already offered and to send the bill to conference Motion agreed to.

THE GRANT BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—In the House to-day the motion of Randall to suspend the rules and pass the Grant retirement bill was agreed to ; yeas, 195; nays, 78. The result was greeted with three rousing cheers. The Senate Grant retirement bill having passed the House reached the Senate and was disposed of, taking the usual course and going to the president for his signature. The announcement of the action of the House was received with applause in the Senate. In a short time it was signed by Presiden Arthur, he sent in Grant's name under its provisions and it was provisions and it was provisions on the floor and

In the House this morning when Randall sked unanimous consent to pass the Grant retirement bill, Bennett (North Carolina) objected. Randall then moved to suspend rules and place the bill on its passage, but the speak-er ruled motion out of order. Pending decision of the contested election case, Randall the endeavored to secure his point by moving to lay election case on the table, but the speaker decided that this too was out of order The confusion and excitement in the chamb was intense, but above the babel of voices rung out Randall's voice; appealing to Ben nett to withdraw the election case. Finally consent to vote on the Frederick-Wilson case all objections to Randall's motion would contestes in the election case, rose and amid a storm of cheers on the Republican side said that if the House would put Gen. Grant on the retired list he was willing to be satisfied. Miller (Pa.), who has been leading the Miller (Pa.), who has been leading the filibustering against the election case, then said he would permit a vote on the proposition of Bennett and asked that the House treat his side fairly. A vote was then taken on the resolution declaring Frederick elected, and it was adopted. Frederick was at once sworn. Randall then nays 78. When the name of Frederick, the

The "Thunderer" on American Politics.
LONDON, March 4.—The Times this morning says: "Arthur has filled the president's chair with prudence, public spirit and dignity, and he deserves credit for having punished official corruption with examplary severity. He can boast that he has handed

The News says: "It seems that there is every likelihood that Cleveland will justify the confidence reposed in him. The wide-spread interest in the election seems to promise the rescue of the government from the ascendancy of professional politicians. This mission the nation has given to Cleveland, and it seems probable that he will fulfill it."

A Philadelphia Pire.

Pattage Pattage Pa. March 4.—A fire this

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 4.—A fire this morning at No. 208 Chestnut street, occupied by Charles Moritz, dealer in fancy cards, and by Burke & McFetridge, printers, caused damage to the stock of cards to the amount of \$2,000, and to the presses of \$1,500.

SUAKIM, March 4.—The garrison of Kas sola has had another battle with the Hadden douds and has been completely defeated The Emor writes that unless speedily re

The "Intelligencer" Unfurls the New-Th "New Ern" Hauls Down Its Tattered Colors. "New Ers" Hauls Down Its Tattered Colors.
At high moon to-day, a click of the instrument in the telegraph office announced the beginning of the inaugural eeromonies at Washington. Instantly the stars and stripes were run to the top of the flagstaff on the INTELLIGENCER building, and as the bright bunting catching the breeze shook out its capacious folds, it was greeted with cheers by the Democrats gathered in Centre Square.

"BIANCA" IN CANADA.

WOMAN'S JOURNEY FROM LANCASTER

and Local Sights in the Capital.

time, when people put up for the night at an inn and made acquaintance at the fire-

People made acquaintance and at last in the evening we pursued our way quite like a family party. But it was too late to cross into Canada when we reached Ogdensburg, and I had to stay there all night.

in climate begins to show itself in the dress of the people; fur caps prevail; moccasins are for sale in the shops; all the vehicles are on runners; and the windows are double-sashed. In the vestibule of the hotel I saw a toboggan.
I crossed the St. Lawrence in a sleigh

driven by a French-Canadian on the ice. I was the only passenger, for no trains were run. The ice was covered with snow and brilliantly white in the sublight. It was very exhibitanting, but bitterly cold. Prescott is an old-fashioned town, where

our baggage is examined. The houses are generally built of stone. There I began to notice the nice fur overcoats of the men. They look extremely picturesque, particularly those worn by they coachmen. They are of a silvery grey.

At Prescott at four o'clock I took the train

to Ottawa; we steamed along peacefully At seven and a-half we arrived at long last, on Thursday night, having been from Monday night upon the way. But weariness, sleepi-ness, flew quite away at the bright, kind face of my English friend and host at the car door upon reaching Ottawa. And after a short drive we reached his home, his wife, his warm fireside, and the hospitable dinner.

Perhaps it is as well to tell you at one that my host belongs to what I have hour called the "bloated aristocrasy." For a thousand years his "people" have neither thousand years his "people" have whither the life the control generosity and gentle mainer are the result of blood, education, or acident. My hostess is an American and full of the kindest plans for my enjoying ut. I am just too late for the ball at the green week house. too late for the ball at the government house. But the "ice and snow parties" are frequent. And of those I will have much to say at an-

IN THE LIBRARY OF THE CANADIAN PAR-LAMENT, OTTAWA, Canada, Feb. 27, 1885 .-From the snow-bound, over hot cars to this ed it is a violent jump to ask you to take with me-but you must if you wish to follow where I lead, for I am here now, seated in decorous array, by the side of my most library tables. This library is a rarely besutiful room and all its arrangements ad-mirably adapted for the purposes for which it is intended. It is round, domed and lit from on high with Gothic windows. Its proportions are symmetrical and agreeable to eye. The bookcases, tables, alcoves and reading desks are of Canadian pine, elabo-rately carved and richly designed. Here and there are inserted the illuminated coats of arms of the different provinces. There is a great deal of delicate iron balustrating, and finely ornamental brass work glitters all around. In the middle of all, sceptre in hand, is a statue of the Queen, and busts of the Prince and Princess of Wales and of several dis-

against the evening sky. DERATES IN THE COMMONS.

We sat some time listening to the debates in the House of Commons, which were certainly spirited enough. Sir John MacDonald was attacked by the opposition in connection with his management of the Canadian railway and defended himself with Vigor. He bears a strong likeness to Disraeli. He is the strongest Conservative leader here and is spoken of as a possible future governor general.

There was a division in the House, and as we sat listening the "ayes and nays" were

There was a division in the House, and as we sat listening the "ayes and nays" were called. That we are out of the republic makes itself quickly evident by the number of titlescalled by the clerk, who spoke, by the way, in French and very rapidly. Every other man seemed to be a "Sir." I am told that these are not usually hereditary titles, but only given for life and merit. So much the better!

THE LORD GARMOYLE.

There was a notorious hereditary title sitting behind us in the gallery, however; Garmoyle, of Fortescue fame. We met him again at the government house ice party the next day, and he called upon my friends. Without his hat, his face gains considerably; the forehead being intelligently developed. But his 'hin retreats, that generally fatal sign of weakness in action. Still he hasn't at all a bad face, and his manner is excellent. Let me tell you of one thing—he speaks well of American newspaper men; says he has found them civil and not so inquisitive as the Canadians. He always sees thom and answers any questions, because once when he refused to do so, the entirely fabricated report of an interview with him which appeared, conviaced him that it was better to let every one have the square truth.

The speaker of the House presents a most decorous appearance in a gown and with lavender gloves.

AN ATTRACTIVE CAPITAL.

Otiawa is an attractive and at this season sprightly place, not a great city, but with many suburban adjuncts, so that it straggles over a considerable space. It must be beautiful in summer; but to Pennsylvanians it offer's a more novel charm in winter. The dress of the people of all classes, and the gay equipages are modelled to suit the cold climate. I have never been in Russia, but fool that it must look like Russia here now. Everything around is such a beautiful dazzing white. The dust is buried so deep, so deep it cannot mar the surface. Long icides hang from the house caves unthawed by the brilliant sunlight.

The cold is nipping your checks, chin and ness; the panes of the street cars are so heavily iced that you cannot see out of them

And now we come to the furs'; there is wide range for observation and admiration. Not only the private but the public cabsleighs are luxurious with rugs and furry coachmen. You can nestle down and be perfectly protected in these fur-lined and covered, graceful vehicles. They are grey; they are white; they are brown, but usually and I think prettiest of all they are of shining black. The very handsomest of all was of grizzly bear—coschman and footman fairly bristled in high caps and deep capes and gloves. Very little of the original man was left visible; only a nose and eyes; all the rest was grizzly bear. And I assure you it had quite an impressive effect. Talk of the majesty of man; it fades beside that of the grizzly bear. And now I understand why some men imitate and seem to emulate the bear!

capes, overcoats, and muffle their throats up in wool, Everything is on runners; cars,

The only noise is from the pleasant jingle-jangle of the bells as the sleighs acud along. Many of the men and women (the gentle-men and ladies), wear the tobogganing suits, which give a touch of the Esquimaux to their appearance. They are exceedingly pictur-esque; made gaily of flaunel blankets, with bright piping and stripes of color and sashes. There is great variety of color and trimming among them. I have seen them of white and pink, of pale blue, bright red, and deep colors. Those of the men come only to the knees, but the women's are regular ulsters reaching to the feet. The tukes are long caps with a tassel worn with the blanket

WILLIAM A. ADAMS.

of the steamer and the other apparatus. As of the steamer and the other apparatus. As the company grew to greater proportions he found it necessary to give it his entire satisfaction, and quitting his gang in the erecting shop, he became superintendent of the railroad company's fire appliances and engineer of the Altoona steamer. He was a zealous worker in organizing the railroad company's fire extinguishing system, but never lost his high place in the estimation of his fellows in the city department.

the city department.

He was a charter member in Logan Lodge
He was a charter member in Logan Lodge

He was a charter member in Logan Lodge No. 78, Knights of Pythias, a member of the Railroad Men's Christian association, and of the First Presbyterian church, in which he served honorably as a deacon. He leaves a wife and daughter but had no other immediate relatives except Jacob Adams, a nephew in Altoona and his brothers and sisters and their families in Lancaster.

Mr. Adams had been ill for some time, and at the suggestion of his attendant physician he went to Philadelphia in January last a his case was examined by Dr. Bartholow, eclebrated physician of that city. He returned to Altoona and seemed to be improved. He was confined to his residence part of last week, but Monday he went to the engine house at the lower shop as usual, and told his friends that he felt better than he had for some time. After returning to his home in the evening he talked through a window at his residence to some members of the Altoona company, who were on their way to the company's meeting. Shortly before 8 o'clock he took a sinking spell. Mrs. Adams was altrmed, and proposed to send for Dr. Fay, the family physician, but the sufferer objected, thinking he would soon be all right acadn. Noticing that he was growing weaker the doctor was summoned by members of the household, but when he arrived Mr. Adams was dying.

The Altoona Tribune says of his character: The descased had a large circle of acquaint costs in this city. He was one of those med who suitzeted friends, as showe friendstip was a thing which It was at home for any

pathies of the public will be attempted the suddenness of his atting that the comforting assurance the ready for the summons, and the denness of it is a warning that denness of it is a warni

Clipped and Condensed From This Week's Oxford "Press."

The Peach Bottom railroad is to have a The Peach Bottom railroad is to have a new engine by April 1st.

C. C. Cauffman, undertaker of Falton township, received on the 21st of February orders for four coffins and attended funerals on the four following days. Since April, 1853, has made coffins for and attended 2,000 funerals. The lowest number made in one year was 35, in 1867, and the largest number was 94, in 1872.

James A. McConkey, of Peach Bottom, York county side, will remove to Fairfield, Lancaster county, and occupy the hotel property he has purchased at that place. The present occupant, David Zimmers, will go to Lancaster.

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The recent heavy rains washed out the breast of the dam of J. Penrose Ambler's Goshen mill, on the Conowingo. Mr. Ambler will repair the damage as soon as the weather permits.

Abel F. Lincoln, one of the best known farmers in Cecil county, Md., died on Sunday night. He was a former resident of Little Britain township.

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