GREAT DISPLAY

THE CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEMONSTRATION A GRAND AFFAIR.

THOUSANDS IN PROCESSION

A Good Many Trades and Societies Are Represented.

THE FIREMEN MAKE A GOOD SHOWING.

Floats Numerous and Pretty a Feature of the Pageant.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Important Historical Events of the Early Days of the Republic Portrayed-Germans and Irish Turn Out In Force.

NEW YORK, May 1 .- The third day of the great Washington centennial celebration broke clear and coo!- mother fine day

to: marching.

The chief and almost the notable feature to-day is the great civic and industrial parade. The route is just the reverse of that of yesterday's procession, moving south from Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue. The president expects to leave for Washington immediately after the conclusion of the parade. The evening will be devoted to a series of farewell gatherings in honor of different visitors to the celebration, the most important being the reception by the Bar association to the justices of the supremo court.

On account of the unavoidable length of the pagent and for the personal convenience of the prosident, it was intended that the start should be made at 8:20 a. m., but at that hour none of the organizations had put in an appearance and it was nine o'clock before the organizations began marching and countermarching on the side streets, getting into position.

At 9:30 o'clock the parade started, headed by sixteen mounted policemen.

Following the mounted policemen in the parade came Grand Marshal Butterfield and his staff of aids, numbering 110 finely mounted and wearing orange satin sashes with silver bullion rosettes and fringe. The grand marshal was considerably annoved at the tardiness in the arof the organizations which were to be among the first in line. He and his aids were on hand at 57th street and Fifth avenue before 7:30 o'clock. All along the line of march the sidewalks, stoops, stands and wagons found eager occupants and women passed in steady streams to parts of vantage, many carrying wooden boxes and camp stools. Nearly all had packages containing lunch. The assemblage was an orderly one and gave no trouble to anybody.

As aiready intimated, the different trades and associations were so late in arriving at the point of assembly that they could not Gen. Butterfield. The boys from the various charitable institutions and public schools being more used to discipline than their elders in parade were first on the ground. The public school scholars, comprising eight batallions of 400 and escorting the tableaux of "Washington at Valley Forge" were wheeled into 5th avenue from 50th street, eliciting much applause from the mass of people on the sidewalks. The tableaux represented the general in his winter quarters at Valley Forge and his moeting with Baron Steuben. The Exempt Firemen's association, of this city, to the number of 200, came next and after them the Tammany Hall braves, under the chieftainship of General John Cochran. A genuine Indian squaw and two copper-colored braves with color more than skin deep accompanied them. Justice White was not on horseback. His connection with Tammany Hall, as he jokingly said, probably precluded that honor. He marched at the head of the line, however. Fire Commissioner Croker, Justice Welde Maurice F. Houlihan, Register Slevin and several others were on horseback. A mammoth globe representing the New York World, drawn by two horses and surrounded by several men, apparently keeping it in position, rolled down Fifth avenue from 57th street at 9:45 o'clock and was much admired. The first tableaus was that of "The Dec-

laration of Independence," representing the reading of the document by John Nixon in the yard of the state house at Philadelphia. Following this were 400 Columbia college boys whose blue and white banners called out the applause of ladies all along the line. "Washington and his Generals mounted were escorted by a company of Brooklyn school boys, and close behind them were 8 battalions of New York school boys. These battalions were divided into escorts of other tableaux. "Washington crossing the Delaware," "Valley Forge," and "Fraunce's Tavern," were among the earliest representations. Several temperonce societies and Knights of Pythias preceded the float "The resignation of the commission," and the Yonkers cadet corps escorted "The first inauguration." Between the Washington centennials and 1,000 Sons of Veterans was an elaborate tableaux, "The State of Virginia," representing a ship of the 16th cen tury with the adventurers in the Elizabethan costumes crowding the poop deck discovering the land.

DISPLAYS BY STATES. Then followed a series of tableaux repre senting the various states as follow: New York-A boatload of Dutch sailors

and voyagers. Massachusetts - The anchoring of the May Flower, Delaware - " Christianizing the Savages,"

Maryland " Lord Baltimore and George

Calvert, " Pennsylvania-" Penn's Trenty."

ticorgia-" The Last Pre-Revolutionary Colonial Settlement. "

After these came the most interesting feature-the Caledonian club, of New York and the Highland Veterans. The Scotchmen in their kilts and kirtles attracted great stiention and their pipes stirred up considerable enthusiasm all down the avenue. The Swiss centennial committee with the Swiss tableaux were escorted by the centennial sharp shooters, and thou came the firemen's division. Chief among these "Laddies" were the 600 members of the New York Volunteer Firemen's assoejation and Veterans association. The engine and hose companies from out of lows presented a fine appearance with their highly polished machines and bright new uniforms. There were about 4,000 in this division, the rear being brought up by Brooklyn fire department battalion. Next came 400 Brooklyn police, the Man-

hattan ship joiners with floats exhibiting

their handicraft, the Operative Plasterers

society at work at their trade, the cloak and

suit industry hard at it with seissors and

nextle, marble cutters, plumbers and carpenters, all carrying banners or exhibiting some evidence establishing their identity. Then came the Italian division and Scandanavian-American societies, and both made a good showing.

MANY GERMANS IN LINE. The Germans had determined to lay thomselves out in this parade and they did it. First came the German-American sharp shooters to the number of 3,000 men, ther came the singing societies. The feature of this part of the parade was the great number of tableaux and floats which it presented nearly all the important historical events and progress of last century in arts and sciences finding each its respective places. Almost every trade known to men has its representatives among the German population, and at least way for the fire truck, withing occasioning any great confusion nor using undue few artisans from each were in line. Bakers, brewers, butchers, shoemakers piano makers, painters, metalic workers engineers, all here found a place and now came the "Hibernians."

numbered quite 10,000. Some were uni-formed and some were not. Irish and American flags alternated all over the division, and the elaborate flat, "The World Moves On." added another feature to that part of the column. After a number of trades organizations had passed the united Polish societies came along, one of their floats showing how paper boxes are made. A little later the air was rent with the exceedingly noisy band of music that preceded the colored contennial committee, with the George Washington couch drawn by four horses it the midst. After the colored delegation had passed, General Martin T. MacMahon appeared at the head of the regular Irish section of the parade. This included nearly all the Irish American societies of New York, the Papal Veterans, 18,000 members of the Societies of the Holy Name, 5,000 more of the Ancient Order of Hiberpians, 4,000 of the Provincial Council Temperance) societies and about a dozen benevolent societies. The Irishmen had no reason to think their efforts were not appreciated, for the sight of the green flag beside the stars and stripes was rapturously greeted at every stand and by people who lined the curb

impromptu advertisements of patent nostrums and divers ingenious inventions. The Grand Army men as they passed the reviewing stand were warmly greeted. One old veteran improved the opportunity afforded by accessability of the president to hand him a note. It was taken by President Harrison with a smile-Some little excitement was caused by some of the Tammany braves refusing or neglecting to salute the president as they passed by. At first shouts of "hats off" were heard, but when it was seen that this had no effect the balance of the files were loudly hissed except in a few instances where the proper salute was made. It is not thought that the Tammanyites were intentionally disrespectful but that they did not know they were expected to

In this division there were a number of

interesting trade floats and straggling

at the end of the line were a line of

AN ANIMATED SCENE.

The Streets Alive With the Paraders

scenes of the two days previous were reenacted at the various railroad depots leading into the city except in this that the incoming crowds instead of being largely made up of military were composed of which were coming to take part in the parade. Visiting firemen were coming in on every train and many of them brough their gaily bedeeked apparatus with them. At the elevated railroad station the scene was one of almost indescribable confusion during the hours from 7 to 9 o'clock. The various bodies of men, which were to take part in the great parade generally sought to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by these roads to reach their destination rapidly, and consequently the erush was great. On the East Side the difficulty was added to by the fact that the crowd was only admitted through a single door to purchase tickets, and being compelled to go in single file, their progress vas necessarily slow. This was also true in a corresponding degree of the West Side stations, where, however, the crush was not so great. Up town in the side streets the scene was a busy one, though of course one of endless confusion, owing to the diff ficulty of handling the undritted men. The crowds on the big bridge too was greater than it was on Tuesday, Car loads of passengers were however emptied at the New York terminus with

marvellous rapidity and kept moving to the street or elevated railroad without delay. Hundreds of militiamen from other cities. who participated in yesterday's parade, visited the bridge on a sight seeing tour, thus adding to the crush. The throng on the promenade was swelled by thousands of people who had never seen the structure before and the police had their hands full to keep the passageways at the towers clear. Of course this crush at the bridge aggravated that at City Hall station of the elevated road, but it was all taken good naturedly by the peo ple and no serious damage resulted.

THE PRESIDENT'S REVIEW. President Harrison in his bareache trawn by five horses and headed by a squad of mounted police, accompanied by Vice President Morton, Colonel Cruger and Lieutenant Judson, U.S. A., drove up to the Madison Square reviewing stand at 10 minutes past 10. Ex-Presidents Cleveland and Haves, Secretaries Proctor, Tracy, Windom and Rusk, General Sherman and Russell B. Harrison had previously ar-

As soon as the president had entered the platform reserved for himself and party, Dr. Burtsell, Rev. Sylvester Malone, and the Rev. James Nilan, of Poughkeepsie, were presented to him. Mayor Grant, with a body of aides who had been waiting at Twenty-fifth street, then stepped forward and presented the president with the address enclosed in a cylinder of repousse the stand beside the president and the big parade began to pass by.

Following is theaddress delivered to the President by Mayor Grant : To Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States.

APRIL 30, 1889, -The undersigned repre-sentation of the civic, commercial, industrial and educational organizations and bodies of the City of New York, on the oc-casion of the centennial celebration of the inauguration of Washington the first Presi-dent, present anew to the president of the United States in his official capacity their

allegiance to the government, constitution and laws with the congratulations upon

the completion of a century of constitu

the completion of a century of constitu-tional government and progress made in that century. (Signed).

HIGH J. GRANT,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Daniel A. Butterfield, chief murshal, Charles S. Smith, president of the chamber of commerce, Robert Rutter, general society of merchant tradesmen, Henry Dridge nating president of Columbia Col-Drister, acting president of Columbia Col-lege, Bryce Gray, president of Standrews society, Henry W. Dunsher, president of

the Collegiate Dutch church, Ambrose Snow, president of the Marine society. The address also contained the signature of many of the leading business men of the

The various churches all had stands for their parishioners. The stand at the Roman

Catholic orphan asylum was well crowded, the lower portion being set apart for the distinguished clergymen. An arm chair sat in the centre of the space and was occupied by Archbishop Corrigan. The stand of "the four hundred" with the one towering above it, erected by common council, were filled when the grand marshal reached that point at twenty minutes before ten o'clock. Just before the head of the parade reached this point the sounds of fire bells were heard and a book and ladder truck came thundering along 42d street. The street at this point was choked with people, many of whom had been driven along by the mounted police. They and the regular patrolmen took in the situation at a glance and in the most admirable manner cleared

At Stewart mansion, 5th avenue and 34th street, the head of the parade made its appearance just before 10 o'clock.

THE BANQUET.

Toasts Responded To By Prominent Per-Toasts Responded To By Prominent Persons—Features of the Great Occasion.
The Metropolitan opera house, New
York, was on Tuesday night the scene of
the second chief event of the great cemennial celebration, and the theatre of the
greatest banquet possibly ever held within
the recollection of man. The interior decorations of the now historical building excelled even the splendor and display of the
ball celebration of the previous night. The
stage and auditorium connected in one
continuous floor was the foundation of
over a quarter of a hundred tables arranged over a quarter of a hundred tables arranged in horseshoe fashion, with a seating capacity for 800. Nearly 8,000 wine glasses were placed at intervals along the array of tables and 200 waiters were in attendance. The tables were elaborately decorated.

tables were elaborately decorated.

It was a little after eight o'clock when the president, escorted by Governor Hill and Mayor Grant, entered the great diningroom. They were followed by Vice President Levi P', Morton and Lieutenant Governor Jones, of New York, and the other distinguished guests of the mayor's table. As the party walked down the main aisle of the auditorium all the assembled diners stood up in recognition of the president's arrival, and the band played "Hail to the Chief."

The president's party stood back of their

The president's party stood back of their chairs with bowed heads while Bishop Pot-ter made the opening prayer, and the dinner was begun at a signal from the Hoff-man house chef. It was announced that Secretary of State Blaine was unable to be present, and President Harrison's politicas was scheduled to replace Secretary Blaine's as originally arranged.

as originally arranged.

Over the president's seat, surrounded by flowing American flags, was suspended a buge picture of the face and bust of the first president of the United States. Red. white and blue steamers held in folds around the familiar countenance of the

Father of his Country.

Mayor Grant occupied the seat of honor at the central lable. He was the presiding officer. At his right hand sat the president and Governor Hill was on the mayor's left. Next to the president of the United States sat Vice President Morton. The others were: Chief Justice Fuller, General Scho-field, Senator Evarts, ex-President Hayes, Bishop Potter, Secretary of War Proctor, General Sherman. On Governor Hill's General Sherman. On Governor Hill's side were Lieutenat Governor Jones, Judge Charles Andrews, Admiral Porter, Senator Hiscock, ex-President Cleveland, Speaker Cole, of New York Assembly, Hou, S. S. Cox, Clarence W. Bowen and Eibridge T.

Gerry.
Following a prayer by Bishop Potter, of New York, the announced order of the toast list and the responses were as fol-From early in the morning the familiar

Address of Welcome-Governor Hill, or New York. George Washington—Drunk in silence. People of the United States—Grover Cleveland.

The States Governor Lee, of Virginia, The Federal Constitution Chief Justice

Fuller, The Senate—John W. Daniels. The Presidency—Rutherford B. Hayes. The Judiciary—Wm. M. Evarts. The Army and Navy—General W. T.

Sherman. Our Schools and Colleges—President Cur Schools and Colleges—President Ellot, of Harvard. Our Literature—James Russell Lowell. "The Army and Navy" was the subject of General W. T. Sherman's address in re-sponse to ex-Secretary of War Lincoln's sentiment, embodied in the following words: "In four wars each has done its ment and preservation of our nation; bu the dignity of our country requires renewed attention to the farewell counsel of Wash-

ington, so that international emergencies may be met without hasty and inadequate preparation." General Sherman reviewed the career of Washington and his compatriots, and ad-

ciples of the military science remain the same to-day as when Washington led and taught his Revolutionary army, the same ships of war, the same submission to disci-pline and authority, the same patriotic devotion to our country's honor and its flag which is the symbol of all that is glorious and good in our national character; but the instruments of war have changed, and are still changing with a rapidity which con-founds the ancients, and calls for new and

vounger men.' uld unhappily an occasion arise I am sure these will come forth, worthy successors to their sires. Tear from your histories the annais of heroic valor, endurance and devotion to the flag soldiers of your country during the past century, and you will leave a void indeed." "Steel, steam, electricity and nitro-glycerine have revolutionized the navies of the world, have banished from the high seas the majestic line-of-battle ship, the handsome frigate and speedy sloop, and in their stead have substituted monitors and couth patterns, so that were Nelson and Collingwood, John Paul Jones and Stewart recalled to earth they would find them selves strangers on their own decks. Th world will go shoot, and I have abundant faith that the heroic youth of our navy will keep well abreast in these modern inventions, and, should the occasion arise, they

too will prove equal to it, as they have ever done in the past." After the address by Chief Justice Fuller, President Harrison was introduced. As the chief executive arose to speak he ap-

the chief executive arose to speak he appeared tired out, and even paier than usual, He stood with his hands on the back of his chair, and spoke clearly and distinctly.

Among the guests were: Ex-Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard, Chaumey M. Depew, Hannibai Handin, Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, Philip L. Livingston, Senator Higgins, E. H. Anunidewn, A. Snow, J. J. Astor, William H. Washington, Henry Clews, Austin Corbin, City Chamberhain Richard Croker, Edmund C. Stauton, W. W. Astor, Stavyceant Fish, Hamilton Fish. W. Astor, Stayvesant Fish, Hamilton Fish, Senator John J. Ingalls, S. B. Elkins, Governor Joseph B. Forsker, A. M. Paimer Russell B. Harrison, Theodore Roosevelt Secretaries B. F. Tracy and John W. Noble

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS. Ex-President Cleveland responded to the toast "Our People," which was supplemented by this scutiment furnished becorge William Curtis: "Not a mob, no an oligarchy, nor a class; but the great force of American patriotism, conscience, intelligence, energy and industry, the sure foundation of states, the sole be the republic, of which George Washington and Abraham Lincoln are the truest type in American history."

Mr. Cleveland said: The mention of a people may well suggest solar and impressive reflections. The subject was not beneath the Divine thought when the promise was given to the children of Israel: "I will take you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God." This alea of a divine relationship to a people is also recognized in the fervent ulterance: Yea, happy is that people whose God is

Wherever human government has been admistered in tyranny, in despotism or in oppression, there has been found among the governed a yearding for a free condi-tion of man's nobility. These are but the

right; and they presage the struggle of men to become a free people, and thus reach the plane of their highest and best aspirations. In this relation, and in their cry for freedom, it may be truly said the voice of the people is the voice of God.

The influence of these reflections is upon me as I speak of those who after darkness and doubt and struggle burst forth in the bright light of in-fependence and liberty and became "one people"—free, determined and confident—challenging the wonder of the universe, proclaiming the dignity of man and invoking the aid and favor of Almighty God.

In sublime faith and rugged strength our fathers cried out to the world: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America. "Thus our people, in a day, assumed a place among the nations of the earth. Their mission was to teach the fitness of man for self-government, and their destiny was to outsirp every other people in national schievement and and approved to the world our mission, and made our destiny sector. I will not tamely recite our achievements. They are written on every page in our history, and the monuments of our growth and advancement are all about us. But the value of these things is measured by the fullness with which our people have preserved their patriotism, their integrity and been monuments of our growth and devancement are all about us. But the value of these things is measured by the fullness with which our people have preserved their patriotism, their integrity and the monuments of our people have preserved their patriotism, their integrity and became a process of the consulated with an expression of concur fathers cried out to the world: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America." Thus our people, in a day, assumed a place among the nations of the earth. Their mission was to teach the fitness of man for self-government, and their destiny was to outstrip every other people in national schievement and material greatness. One hundred years have passed. We have amounted and approved to the world our mission, and made our destiny secure. I will not tainely recite our achievements. They are written on every page in our history, and the monuments of our growth and advancement are all about us. But the value of these things is measured by the fullness with which our people have preserved their patriotism, their integrity and their devotion to free institutions. If engrossed in material advancements, or diverted by the turmoil of business and activity, they have not held fast to that diverted by the turmoil of business activity, they have not held fast to that love of country and that faith in virtue and enlightenment which constituted the hope and trust of our fathers, all that we have builts rests upon foundations infirm and weak.

and weak.

Meeting this test, we point to the scattered graves of many thousands of our
people who have bravely died in defense
of our national safety and perpetuity,
mutely bearing testimony to their love of
country, and to an invincible living host
standing ready to enforce our national
rights and protect our land. Our churches,
our schools and universities, and our
benevolent institutions, which beautify
every town and hamlet and look out from
every hill side, testify to the value our peoevery town and hamlet and look out from every hill side, testify to the value our peo-ple place upon religious education, upon advanced education and upon deeds of charity. That our people are still jealous of their individual rights and freedom is proved by the fact that no one in place or power has dared openly to assall them. The enthusiasm which marks the celebra-tion of the centennial of the inauguration of their first chief magistrate shows the of their first chief magistrate shows the popular appreciation of the value of the office, which in our plan of government stands above all others for the sovereignty of the people, and is the repository of their

Surely such a people can be safely trusted with their free government; and there need be no fear that they have lost the qualities which fit them to be its custodians. If they which fit them to be its custodians. If they should wander, they will return to duty in good time. If they should be misled, they will discover the true landmarks none too late for safety, and if they should even be corrupted, they will speedily be found seeking with peace offerings their country's holy altar. Let us, then, have an abiding faith in "our people." Let petulance and discontent with popular action disappear before the truth that in any and all circumstances the will of the people, however it stances the will of the people, however i may be exercised, is the law of our nationa existence—the arbiter absolute and un changeable by which we must abide. Other than existing situations or policies can only justify themselves when they may be reached by the spread of political intelligence and the revival of unselfish and patriotic interest in public affairs. Illustrated complaints of popular incompetency and self-righteous assertion of superiority over the body of the people are interested and useless. satent and useless

But there is a danger, I fear, that the scope of the words "Our People" and all that they import are not always fully apprehen-ded. It is only natural that those in the various walks of life should see "Our People" within the range of their own vision and find just about them the interests most important and most worthy the care of th government. The rich merchant or eapital ist in the centre of wealth and enterpris-hardly has a glimpse of the country black smith at his forge or the farmer in his field; and these in their turn know but little of the laborers who crowd our manufactorie and inhabit their own world or of the thousands who our mines. If representatives element of our population and industries should be gathered together they would find but little of purely selfish and personal interest in common; and upon a superficial glanco but little would be seen to denote that only one people was represented. Yet in the spirit of our institutions all these, so separated in station and personal interest, are a common brotherhood and are "one people," all of equal value before the law. all having by their suffrage the same vok with equal force protection and defense, and all in their persons and property equally entitled to their government's

crupulous care. The diversity of our interests, though the has a tendency to press our people apart. This condition demands of us a counter force of liberality and toleration towards each other, and an enlightened regard for the condition of every individual who con-tributes to the aggregate of our national greatness. This aggregate, fostered and in-creased by united, earnest and unselfish enterprise and labor without drying up the fountains of brotherly kindnes earance upon which the political health of

our people depends.

This centennial time, which stirs our ride by leading us to the contemplation our tremendous strides in wealth and greatness, also recalls to our minds the virtues and the unselfish devotion to prin-ciple of those who saw the first days of the republic. Let there now be a revival of our love for the principles which our coun-try represents; let there be at this time a consceration to the cause of man sense of the solemn responsibility assumed before the world by every man who wears

the badge of "Our People."

The future beckons us on. Let us follow with an exalted and emobling love of country and with undaunted courage. Though clouds may sometimes darken the heavens they shall be dispelled, and we shall see the bow of God's promise set clearly in the sky, and shall read beneath it, blazing in radiant characters, the words

OUR LITERATURE. James Russell Lowell, in replying to the teast "Our Literature," said that the time allowed to each speaker seemed a meagre ration, but if we give to our life the Psalmist's measure of saventy years, and bear in mind the population of the globe, a little and brother is cutified even to so large a share of our altention as this. On an oceasion like this a speaker lies more than stally open to the temptation of seeking is acceptable rather than the judicial ord. And yet it is inevitable that public anniversaries,like those of private persons, should suggest self-criticism as well as selfsatisfication. An exaggerated estimate and indiscriminateness of praise which implies a fear to speak the truth would be un-

worthy of myself or of you.

He might, he said, read over a list of names carven, upon headstones, but the list would be short, as few of the names could be called great as the impartial years measure greatness. I shall prefer to assume that American literature was not precious and persuadive quality, style, may be exemplified as truly in a life as in a work of art, may not the character of the strength, its calm of passion restrained, its inviolable reserve, farnish a lesson which our literature may study to great advan-

Mr. Lowell referred to the despondent query of the Old World for our literature when we had scarcely become a nation and showed how many hindrances there failering steps of human nature in the di-rection of the freedom which is its birth-Considering all these things, it is a wonder

which men or nations climb to the fulfillment of their highest purpose and function.

He concluded with an expression of confidence in the development of our literature.

The Fireworks.

To do justice to the fireworks display on Tuesday night in a description would be impossible. To say that it was inexpressibly grand is as near as mortal man come to R. Pyrotechnics exploded all over the city. The Battery park gave a grand exhibition. Union Square, Tompkins park, Mount Morris park, and, in fact, in every section of the city the people were delighted with the grandest sort of skyrocket illuminations. The Ffreworks.

The principal set piece was, of course, the representation of Washington taking the oath of office. The design of this piece was the same in all the displays, though was the same in all the displays, though the piece shown at Battery park was larger than those at the other parks. Not only were the lines of the face, figure and costume copied, but the color of the garments which Washington wore on the memorable occasion were reproduced, in as far as they could be in fireworks. The framework of the piece shown at the battery was about forty feet square. Among the striking pieces displayed at the battery after the opening salute of aerial marcons were the illuminations in solid colored lights of kaleidoscopic and cross-fire batteries of rockets and bombs, and a bouquet of 5,000 rockets exploding simultaneously, flights of fiery scrpents, large floral shells, Japanese shells, and fireworks balloons of the largest size, an aerial menageric, in which were exhibited an extensive collection of fireworks animals.

fireworks animals. Scenes After Midnight at the Ball. Monday night's ball had some disgrace Morday night's ball had some disgraceful features. There never was a French
ball in New York so disorderly and unlicensed as this great assembly became after
the supper room was opened. There was
no check on the ticket takers. They boasted
that they were letting their friends come in
free, and in great numbers. The consequence of this state of affairs was a tremendons jam. Later on in the night, men and
women appeared on the floor intoxicated.
Champagne was given away by the bottles. Champagne was given away by the bottles.
The boys and lads got speedily drunk.
When the artillery men came in, their
was ward, rustic incovements excited
drunken laughter and the intoxicated men drinken laughter and the intoxicsted men swarg their empty champagne bottles at them, occasionally dropping a few to be broken in jagged flinders on the floor. The centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration will be continued in the Metropolitan opera house, this evening. (May I), under the suspices of the National

Provident Union, and will shape itself par tentry of the constitutional government of the United States.

The presiding officer will be Hon. William Warner, United States congressman from Kansas City, Me., and commander in chief of the United States congressman from Kansas City, Me., and commander in chief of the United States congression. man from Kansas City, Mo., and of the der-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The orators will be Hon, John W. Daniels, United States senator from W. Daniels, United States senator from W. Daniels, United States senator from Virginia, and Hon. Shelley Met United States senator from Illinois.

A Fireman Injured.

Daniel Kochel, who is employed as a fireman at Symington's paper mill, met It was about 10 o'clock when he was en geged petting a belt on some machinery. He was caught between the belt and pulley and had his left arm broken at the wrist. His arm was also badly cut and be was otherwise badly bruised. He managed to get himself loose and afterwards he walked to his home, which is near the mill. Dr. E. H. Witmer, of Neffsville, was sent for and he attended him. He is now doing well.

Died From Heart Failure.

The verdict of the coroner's jury empanelled to inquire into the cause of the death of the unknown man who dropped dead near Bird-in-Hand on Tuesday afternoon was that death resulted from heart failure The jurors were E. M. Findley, John Kellenberger, Joseph K. Kellenberger, John Shreiner, G. H. Erb and Daniel W. Kellenberger.

The deceased was a tramp about 40 years 5 feet, 6 inches in height, weighed about 170 pounds, of florid complexion and had a light mustache. He wore two pair of trousers, two shirts and two coats, but there was not a scrap of paper to indicate who he was or where he came from. remains were taken to the almshouse for in-

After the body had been taken to the almehouse, a closer examination was made of it. On the left arm in India ink b the name "Dr. Thompson," a woman and a bunch of flowers. On the left arm are two women on in a standing position and the other sitting down, and an eagle. The belief is that if the man was a tramp he had not been on the road long.

Drunken Men Along the Creek.

A party of drunken men gathered at a point along the Conestoga, back of the county alushouse, yesterday afternoon and indulged in a fight in which several were injured more or less. Their conduct was disgraceful and a number of respect able people who were spending the day along the creek were greatly disgusted. Word was sent to the station house for officers, and afterwards a message was sent from the station house to Constable Sam Shoub, at the almshouse. No arrests were made however, for when the officer arrived at the piace he found nothing but at empty beer key.

Council's Meeting. The May meeting of city conneil will be held this evening at 720 o'clock.

Annual May Walks The Mannerchor will indulge in their annual May walk on next Sunday. The following Sunday the Leiderkranz will gother flowers in the country.

Sent to Jail.

George Sheridan, who was bounced out of the Pennsylvania milroad station yester day afternoon, turned up at the carroussell in the evening and was arrested for disorderly conduct. He was sent to jail for five days by the mayor.

INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., May I .-Threatening weather, light slightly colder.

THE TENNIS TEA.

Opening of the New Tennis Courts On The opening of the new grounds of the Lancaster Tennis club, at the corner of North Lime and Clay streets, in this city, vesterday, was made the occasion of a very

pleasant social gathering.

The new club house was crowded to overflowing by the members and their guests, and if a proportionate interest is kept up during the tennis season, it will to be a great addition to the social side of Lancaster during the hot weather.

The club have made a very wise selection of a site, and at great expense have built four hard clay courts that with a little care will soon become as smooth as could be

Rapidly growing shade trees have been planted on the south and west and the

whole neatly fenced in. The reception which greeted a visitor on Tuesday made him wish that tennis tees would become the rage, for, thanks to the ladies committee, the real man was not only enchanted by their presence and the tasteful decorations, but the inner man was well fortified after his exertions on the court, by what was provided in the club

Among those who were present were the patronesses of the club-Mrs. T. C. Wiley, Mrs. C. B. Swarr, Mrs. B. F. Eshleman, Mrs. A. J. Steinman, Mrs. W. M. Frank-Mrs. Martin Bates, Mrs. Samuel Diller, Mrs. D. B. Shenk, and Mrs. W. A. Keller.

The committee of arrangements consisted of Miss Mitchell, Miss Calder, Miss Reynolds, Miss Brown, Miss Margaret Knight, Miss Mossersmith, Miss Reilly, Miss Dickie and Miss May Eberman.

Mossrs, Brinton, Carpenter and Wicker-

dam deserve the credit of managing the

improvements, Had the sun been less fickle the event would have been more brilliant in color. for the ladies were deterred from appearing in their appropriate costumes, and only a few blazers shocked the inhabitants of the North End, unaccustomed to their va-

garies. II BUILDING PERMITS GRANTED.

Surveys Made in April For the Erection of Twenty-five Buildings. Permits for the erection of buildings were issued by the mayor to the following persons during the month of April:

Jacob Betz, two two-story brick houses, on Plum street, between East King and hester. Henry Rotharmel, three-story building,

Henry Rotharmel, three-story building,
South Queen, between Vine and German.
Wise & Bro., brick stable, on St. Joseph
street, between Prospect and Spring streets.
August Griel, two-story building, High
street, between Dorwart and Laurel.
A. C. Leonard, two three-story buildings,
South Queen, between German and Church,
Joseph S. Zook, eight two-story houses,
Caroline street, between Manor and Sesond,
Joseph Schmidt, two-story building,
Poplar street, between Filbert and Dorwart.

wart.
J. B. Livingston, brick stable, Marion street, between Lime street and Cherry

street, between Lime street and Cherry Alley.
Geo. W. Harris, two two-story brick houses, North street, between Duke and Christian.
Catherine Thomas, back building, 236 West Vine.
Philip Eiseman, frame shop, 616 North Queen street.

Queen street. Williamson & Foster, brick building or

Millin street.

John F. Heinitsh, three-story brick building, 147 North Queen street.

John W. Musser, brick stable on Cherry Alley, Henry Banmgardner, two-story brick building, North Lime street.

A Boy's Strange Aceldent Charley Suter, a five-year-old son Albert Suter, who resides at No. 601 Poplar street, met with a serious accident last evening. He was playing with a knitting needle, which he had in his hand. A little companion gave him a push and he fell down. The needle was in his hand him when he fell, and it penetrated his abdomen to the dopth of five inches. Dr. Kennard was sent for and after much trouble he succeeded in removing the needle. The wound is a serious one and

it might yet terminate fatally.

At an early hour Tuesday morning Jacob D. Shaulis, a wealthy farmer, 60 years old, who lived in Jefferson township, Pa., near Pittsburg, was found dead hanging to a tree back of his residence. Lying in the barn yard a few feet away was his young wife, shot through the body and fatally wounded. David and George Shaulis, sons of the old man, and stepsons of Mrs. Shaulis, were brought to Somerset and lodged in jail charged with the crime. It is alleged that the old man committed saicide first and then David, his son, attempted to kill his stepmother, who is only 25 years of age, to prevent her inheriting the estate, the two boys hoping by this means to secure the estate themselves.

College Notes.

The last locture of the course instituted by the College Y. M. C. A., for this season, will be delivered in the College chapel to-morrow evening. Rev. C. Z. Weiser, D. D., of East Greenville, Pa., will deliver this lecture. His subject is "The lights in the dark ages." The final examinations -"senior test"

of the senior class in Franklin and Marshall college will begin next Monday. It will continue seven days. The closing examinations of the theologi-

eal seminary are being held at the present

Pay Your Water Tax. The city treasurer to-day began receiving the water rents. The office will be open for that purpose on Monday and Saturday evenings of each week from 7 to 8 o'clock Persons paying their rent now can save five

Went on Duty. Sheaffer McNeal, who was appointed transfer mail clerk to take the place of

John Dorwart, went on duty lo-day, Mr. Defeat for the Tory Government In the House of Commons on Tuesda evening a motion of Samuel Smith (Liberal

censuring the government for fostering spirit drinking in India, was carried by a rote of 113 to 163, Died of His Injuries. PHILADELPHIA, May 1. - George Klatz died to-day from injuries inflicted on Satur-

day last by Anton Bruf. Both men were employed at Charles Class' brewery Klatz with others was skylarking and teasing Bruf, who became angered and seizing a hammer, struck Klatz a blow on the head which resulted, as stated, in his

A New Social Cinh. Arrangements are now being made to start a social club in Lancaster, to be com-

posed of professional and business men.

it will be conducted on the plans of the clubs in the larger cities. s. H. Reynolds' Reception Samuel H. Reynolds has invited the members of the bar and the judges to a reception which he will give at his home this

Marriage Licenses Issued. During the month of April there were 72 marriage licenses issued by the clerk of the

Mr. Reynolds retirement from the bar.

PRICE TWO CENTS. THE OPENING GAME.

OVER SIX HUNDRED PERSONS ATTEND TUES-DAY'S EXHIBITION MATCH.

Rain Prevents Many Witnessing It-The August Flowers Eastly Defeated By the Lancaster Professionals.

On Tuesday afternoon the Lancaster base ball club, which is a member of the Middle States League, played their first game in the city. Owing to the bad weather of the last week the players had but one day's practice before going in to play. Their opponents yesterday were the August Flowers, a strong amateur club from the castern section of the city, who played some very good games last summer. There were between 600 and 700 people on the grounds in Metirann's park, notwithstandng the fact that there was a drizzling rain nearly all afternoon. At no time was the rain heavy, but it was sufficient to keep many people away from the grounds who

otherwise would have gone. The August Flowers had Hogarth and Resh for their battery, and the latter caught a fine game, while his throwing was very good. His pitcher was not hit hard, except by two men of the other club. Carroll and Gibson were the Lancaster battery. The former was so effective that but two hits. one of which was a scratch, were made off him and sixteen Flowers struck out. Gibson gave him good support, in fact the only errors outside of the battery were made by Long at third base, who is a catcher, and is filling the position until the arrival of Flood. The August Flowers had several damaging errors. Among the bost features of the game was the eatch of a very difficult fly by Leibfried, of the August Flowers, who captured the ball after a long run near the fence, and the hitting of Long and Clark. On the whole, the new club made a very favorable impression, and the following score will give some

idea of their work : Idea of their work;

AUGUST FLOWER,

R. H. F. A. R.

Myers, 1. 1 0 8 0 0 G Donell, 1 1 0 8 0
Resh, c. 0 0 3 5 0 Long, 3. 2 4 1 5
Hog'th'M.p 0 0 0 3 0 Clark, s. 2 2 2
Ktine, 3. 0 0 5 4 2 ktit'enho, r 0 1 0 0
Mishler, 2. 0 1 6 3 2 ktigby, 1 0 0 0
Pontz W.m 0 0 1 0 0 Pontz W.m 1 1 0
Pontz, F., s 0 1 0 0 1 Gibson, c. 2 1 15
Hog'th J. r 0 0 0 0 2 Carroll, p. 0 0 0 1

Total...... 1 2 27 16 7 Total......10 11 27 35

William S. Deen has been appointed a Middle States League umpire for Lancaste in place of Chester Cummings, who would not serve. Mr. Deen would have been appointed before, but it was thought that he had intended going into the Western League. He is a good man and gives the reatest satisfaction

The battery for the Cuban Glants to-day is Wyte and Williams; that of the Lancaster club is Kilroy and Vogt.

Notes of the Diamond. The games of base ball yesterday resulted as follows: Philadelphia 7, Boston 6; Pittsburg 11, Cleveland 5; Pittsburg 6 Cleveland 4, (second game;) Indianspolls 6, Chicago 5; New York 9, Washington 7; mbus 9 Athletic 8; St. Louis 3. Lou columbus y Athletie 5; St. Louis 4, (second game;) Baltimore 5, Brooklyn 3; Brooklyn 7, Baltimore 2, (second game;) Kansas City 8, Cincinnati 6; Easton 9, New Haven 8; Newark 7, Worcester 1; Jersey City 11, Lowell 5; Wilkesbarre 12, Hartford 9; Har-

Lowell 5; Wilkesbarre 12, Hartford 9; Harrisburg II, Somerset 5; Cuban Giants, 5, Highland 4; Cuban Giants 13, Houston 9, (second game;) Reading 2, Hillsdale 0.

The Cuban Giants played the Houstons, of Chester, yesterday and Grant, the great colored second baseman, had three homerons. The club arrived in Lancaster to-day and are playing the Lancaster club. They will be here again to-morrow and everybody should see them, as it is the most successful colored club ever organized.

Clark, the short stop of the Lancaster club, who resembles "Chick" Hofford, although somewhat taller, made himself a fayorite yesterday.

favorite yesterday. Charles Mason's Giants, all of whom a over six feet high, will be here on Friday and Saturday. The Middle States championship season

The Middle States championship season opens in earnest to-day.

Several hundred people viewed vester-day's game from the roofs of buildings adjoining the grounds.

The Middle States schedule for to-day is Philadelphia Giants at Reading; York at Harrisburg; Cuban Giants at Lancaster.

The Fire Committee. Last evening the fire committee of coun cils met and opened the proposals for feed for the horses and the horse shoeing for the coming six months. D. B. Landis was the lowest bidder for feed and the contract was awarded to him. The figures were: No. 1 Western oats, 36 cents per bushel; chopped orn and oats, 45 cents per bushel;

19 cents per bushel; No. 1 wheat straw, \$11 per ton. The only bidder for shoeing was Edward Walker and he secured the contract. He receives 90 cents for removing and putting back old shoes and \$1.50 for a set of new

The committee approved the action of the chief engineer in appointing Al Rinchart hoseman of No. 2 company instead of George W. Rote, resigned. May 13 was fixed as the day for inspection

of the entire fire department. At that time all the houses will be visited by the committee and the stock, machines, &c., will be examined. Haydn's Symphonic Concert. Thortahn's orchestral school repeated

Haydn's Symphonic concert at Trinity chapel on Tuesday evening to an audience much larger than on last Thursday evening. The programme was the same with a few exceptions as on lost Thursday. Among the new selections was a piano duett by Miss Mary Bowman and Miss Mae Byerly and a clarionet solo by Prof. Therbahn, with piano accom-paniment by Miss Edith Metzger. Haydn's Kinder Symphonic by the orchestral school was finely rendered.

Taken to the Poultentlary. Sheriff Burkholder took the prisoners to the Eastern penitentiary this morning, that were sentenced at the April court. They were R. L. Gochenour, burglar; John Bell, horse thief, and Edward Eichman, for the Baker and Diller thefts.

The Unruly Tramps. William Mitchell and wife, the two trainps who raised cain at Lime ock one evening last week, were heard before Squire Danner on Monday evening. They were committed for trial at court on the following charges: Mitchell, carrying concealed weapons and malicious mischief,

his wife, carrying concealed weapons. Discharged On a Writ. Charles King, who had received 30 days from Alderman Barr for being drunk and disorderly, was taken before Judge Patterson this afternoon and discharged on s

evening. The occasion of the reception is Pennsylvania's Divider

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad company to-day declared a semi-annual cash dividend of 22 per cent.