

INSTALLED IN OFFICE.

Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton Inaugurated.

A Great Parade and Imposing Ceremonies in the Rain.



PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton have been installed at Washington as President and Vice-President respectively. The following is a detailed account of the imposing ceremonies connected with their inauguration:

THE DECORATIONS.

The gayest features of the inauguration scenes were the profuse decorations on every pillar and house front on the line of march. Every stand and available space were covered with the Stars and Stripes. Pennsylvania avenue, from the Capitol to the White House, presented the appearance of two huge banks of colored ribbon with bows and fringes fluttering. What little of the Naval Monument at the foot of Capitol Hill that could be seen was covered, with a log cabin of the days of '49 built about it as a ticket office for the seat speculators. From every cornice between this point and the projecting corner of the Treasury building, fifteen blocks away, the various colors and nearly every flag were covered with bunting or made gay with streamers. From the great hotels and dry goods palaces to the beer saloons and tobacco shops, there was the same display. The smallest houses on the line of march had their streamers. The huge Treasury building showed to better advantage in its bright bunting than any along Pennsylvania avenue. Every pillar was entwined with the Stars and Stripes.

The decorations on the State, War and Navy buildings were very handsome. The north and east fronts were draped with flags and bunting, and the whole presented a beautiful effect. On the Navy front the flagstaff was surmounted by one of largest American flags obtainable, while from the point from which the time ball drops each day were fastened four sets of halcyons, each running to a corner of the balcony. The one on the southeast corner contained four flags reading in the language of bunting: "The President will arrive."

Pictures of Harrison and Morton shone every where and in every form, but their portraits carved in blood and tallow on the backs of two butchered sheep hanging at Solaris's door, just above Willard's Hotel, attracted more attention than the most finished productions of the original artists. Nearly all the decorations were confined to Pennsylvania avenue and that portion of the interesting streets in sight from the line of march of the inaugural procession.

THE WEATHER AND CROWDS.

All Sunday night the rain fell as it had been falling since Saturday afternoon. Special trains with excursionists arrived at intervals of a few minutes throughout the night, and the music of water-soaked hands seemed to keep all Washington awake as they paraded the wet streets to their quarters. The front of the Capitol had been festooned in red, white and blue, and the platform erected on which General Harrison was to take the oath of office and receive from Governor Cleveland the trust which he has had in his keeping for four years. Monday morning these colors of the nation were bedraggled and limp, like everything else, from the constant flow of rain since Saturday morning.

Every train brought a crowd, and the streets and avenues were moving masses of humanity. One of the most notable features of the vast gathering was the prevalence of the simple uniform of the Pennsylvania National Guards, of which 132 companies of infantry in 16 regiments, 31 light batteries and three companies of artillery, under command of General John K. Hartman, took part in the parade, as they did at the inauguration of Cleveland and Garfield.

Huge stands were erected at every place of vantage along the route of the parade, and despite the driving rain which was falling at an early hour these stands had already begun to fill up with people who cared to secure seats thereon at from 50 cents to \$3 each.

By 9 o'clock there were thousands of people perched on these rough pedestals, and the fitful rainfall seemed to have no dampening effect upon them. They were regaled during the morning hours by the constant moving of the bodies of paraders and by the discordant intermingling of the notes of the many bands accompanying the paraders.

THE PROCESSION TO THE CAPITOL.

At half past ten A. M. the first division, General Gibson commanding, consisting of about 4000 troops of the regular army—cavalry, infantry and artillery—and the National Guard of the District of Columbia, and which was to escort the retiring Chief Justice and the President-elect to the Capitol, was in line and waiting on Pennsylvania avenue, in the vicinity of the Executive Mansion, while the other five divisions, consisting of the various State militia and civic organizations, were rendezvousing in the vicinity of the Capitol.

General James A. Beaver, Chief Marshal of the day; General David Hastings, his Chief of Staff, and a number of special aids were on hand, and about a quarter to eleven the word of command was given and the first division, the military escort, began its march toward the Capitol. President-elect Harrison, Senators Cleveland, President-elect Morton and Senators Harlan and Cookrell, of the Committee, occupied the leading carriage. On either side of General Harrison's carriage were rows of brown bearded and stalwart men, whose raiment bespoke their

rurality. They gazed on the quiet face of Harrison with pride. They were the survivors of the Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, Harrison's old regiment. These men had followed their Colonel over from one battlefield to another, and it was a happy moment for the Hoosier infantry to behold the once honored commander riding away to the Capitol to be inaugurated as President of a reunited country.

The escort consisted of two companies of regular cavalry, a battery of artillery, twelve companies of regular cavalry, a battery of artillery, twelve companies of artillery on foot, a battery of sailors and the militia of the District of Columbia. The line of march was taken down Fifteenth street and around the corner to Pennsylvania avenue. At Willard's hotel a halt was made.

Then slowly down Pennsylvania avenue in the rain the procession moved. The objects on which all eyes were directed were the chief actors of the momentous drama of the day.

President Cleveland's face was grave. His coat was buttoned closely; his silk hat rested squarely on the massive head.

General Harrison's face was as solemn as befitting the great occasion in which he took so prominent a part.

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

Streams of restless humanity had poured down the broad walks toward the avenue and swelled the great, black river of humanity at the Capitol. The great terraces on the west front had been dotted with sightseers from early morning, and they had lingered about the platform that stretched out from the east front of the building. But it was nearly nine o'clock when the throng commenced to grow dense, and the struggle for breathing room began. At the entrances of House and Senate corridors of police kept back the crowd and reinforced the doorkeepers.

At ten o'clock the east doors of the Senate wing of the Capitol was thrown open and the visitors began to pour in. The tickets which they carried were of various colors, to indicate the particular place to which each was entitled to admittance. The galleries filled very quickly.

The doors of the Senate Chamber had not been opened. Couches had been placed in the semi-circular space in front of the platform occupied by the presiding officer and the clerks. In the center of this space were placed the seats to be occupied by the President and President-elect.

Between the chairs usually occupied by members of the Senate had been placed other seats, and directly behind the last of the Senator's desks had been placed a number of couches and chairs.

Before eleven o'clock, the hour when the Senate room were thrown open, the galleries were nearly full. There were a number of visitors in the diplomatic gallery, and the only gallery which was empty was the one just west of the diplomatic gallery and almost directly opposite the presiding officer, which had been reserved for the families of the President and the President-elect.

The regular business of the Senate proceeded without much show of interest. Meantime the members of the Diplomatic Corps had assembled in the marble room, and at fifteen minutes past eleven the Senate was called to order by Senator Ingalls, and the Senators rose as the diplomats entered.

Many of them in military attire—the Chinese in their silken robes and the Koreans with their funny, bird cage hats.

The members of the corps were shown to the seats in the first row on the east side of the chamber. Shortly after they



VICE-PRESIDENT LEVI P. MORTON.

were seated, the members of the Cabinet, accompanied by the retired General of the Army, the major General of the Army, commanding and the Admiral of the Navy, entered. They were received by the Senators standing, and were shown to seats arranged in the semi-circle in front and to the left of the presiding officer.

The members of the Supreme Court, clad in their black silk robes and led by Chief Justice Fuller, took the corresponding seats on the opposite side of the Chamber. The venerable Hamble Hamlin, the only living ex-Vice-President, occupied a seat on the right of the presiding officer and the Committee of Arrangements sat on the left. Shortly before twelve o'clock the members of the House of Representatives and members-elect, led by Speaker Carlisle, entered the Senate Chamber by the main entrance and took seats on the right of the Chair, next to the Diplomatic Corps.

The Governors of the States, ex-Senators of the United States, Judges of the Court of Claims and the Commissioners of the District and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia were assigned to seats on the east side of the chamber, behind those occupied by members of the Senate. Among the familiar faces were those of ex-Senator Windom, of Minnesota; ex-Senator Ferry, of Michigan; Governor Luuk, of Wisconsin, and Governor Foraker, of Ohio.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock the President of the United States was announced. He entered by the door at the right of the presiding officer, escorted by Chief Justice Fuller, and seated on the right of the presiding officer. A moment later the President-elect was announced. He entered with Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. Both President Cleveland and the President-elect were greeted with applause from the galleries and the floor. They were taken to seats directly in front of the presiding officer. As the hands of the Senate clock reached the hour of noon the Vice-President-elect was announced. He was escorted to the platform of the presiding officer by Senator Cullom, of Illinois. Everyone in the chamber arose and remained standing while Senator Ingalls administered to Mr. Morton the oath of office. At the conclusion of this ceremony Senator Ingalls addressed the Senate. His remarks were greeted with applause from the galleries, where sat Mrs. Harrison and her daughter, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Ingalls, Miss Ingalls, and other members of the families of those for whom the private gallery had been reserved. Mrs. Cleveland, owing to illness, was not present.

At the conclusion of his remarks Senator Ingalls turned and handed the gavel to Mr. Morton, who then assumed the position of presiding officer and called the Senate to order in extra session. Prayer was offered by Mr. Butler, the Chaplain. Vice-President Morton then addressed the Senate.

PRESIDENT HARRISON SWORN IN.

At the conclusion of this speech, the new Senators were sworn in. The message of the President, conveying the Senate in extra session, was then read, and the Senate having completed its organization the Vice-President announced that it would proceed to the east front of the Capitol, where the President of the United States would be sworn in. The procession was then formed in the following order:

The Marshal of the District of Columbia, A. A. Wilson, and the Marshal of the Supreme Court, J. M. Wright. The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, ex-Vice-President of the United States.

Chief Justice Fuller and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

Colonel Canadian, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The Committee of Arrangements—Senators Hoar, Cullom, and Cookrell.

President Cleveland and the President-elect.

Vice-President Morton and General Anson McCook, the Secretary of the Senate.

Then came the members of the Senate, two and two, headed by Senator Edmunds and Senator Ingalls, the members of the diplomatic corps, the heads of departments, the General of the Army and the Admiral of the Navy, members of the House of Representatives, led by ex-Speaker Carlisle and General



MRS. LEVI P. MORTON.

John B. Clark, the ex-Clerk of the House, and following them, the distinguished guests and others who had occupied seats in the Senate.

The procession proceeded through the rotunda of the Capitol, through the main entrance of the east front and out upon the great platform which had been erected on the central portico. As the President and the President-elect appeared they were greeted with cheer after cheer from the dense throng that surrounded the platform. The steps and the porticos at the north and the south ends of the Capitol were black with people, while every window of the great building framed a group of faces.

The procession moved to the front of the portico, the President and President-elect taking seats reserved for them at the front of the stand, the Chief Justice on their right and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate on their left. The Committee of Arrangements occupied seats next to them, the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Vice-President, Secretary and members of the Senate on the right.

On the left sat the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the heads of departments, and others, in the rear the members and members-elect of the House, and behind them those persons who had occupied places in the galleries.

When all had been settled the President-elect rose and the Chief Justice administered to him the oath of office.

The great crowd on the platform rose and remained standing with uncovered heads during this ceremony. As the President bowed his head and kissed the open book the crowd cheered again and again. Turning from the Chief Justice to the little rostrum that had been erected in front of the stand, President Harrison began the delivery of his inaugural address.

He delivered his inaugural speech in a full clear voice.

The rain fell steadily, but had no effect on the power of his voice, which rose clear and distinct to the ears of the listening multitude.

By far the most important of the Senate bills enacted into law has been the Omnibus Territorial and Insular bill, by which North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and Montana Territories may acquire Statehood. Other Senate bills placed on the statute books are as follows:

To incorporate the Nicaragua Canal Company, to provide aid to State Homes for the support of disabled soldiers; to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States; to change the time of meeting of the Electoral College; to enable the President to protect the interests of the United States at Panama (a similar measure with reference to Samoa was included in the Naval Appropriation bill); to protect the Alaska seal and salmon fisheries, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the practicability of constructing water storage reservoirs in the arid region.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

A Synopsis of the Work Done in Its Two Sessions.

The Record Broken as to Bills Introduced, Voted and Passed.

The Fiftyeth Congress has broken the record as to the number of bills introduced, the number passed and the number vetoed. The number of bills and joint resolutions introduced has been in round number 17,000, nearly 25 per cent greater than in any other Congress. The number of bills introduced in the House was 12,650, and in the Senate 4000. Of this number about half of the House bills have been acted upon by committees, the number of committees reported upon being 140, though in many cases several bills of a similar nature are covered by a single report.

The number of Senate reports is 2000. Joint resolutions of Senate and House, which have the same standing as bills, number 400. The number of bills and joint resolutions which have become laws during the Fiftyeth Congress is about 1400, or a little less than 10 per cent of the entire number introduced. Of these nearly one-third were public acts, the remainder being private pension bills, etc.

President Cleveland vetoed during this Congress 150 bills, and allowed over 300 to become laws without his signature. His total number of vetoes during his term are about 300.

The number of days of actual session of this Congress is 216, which is in excess of any other Congress, and its long session exceeded in length that of any Congress which preceded it.

Among the important measures which have been presented but failed to become laws are the Tariff bill, the Tobacco Tax Repeal bill, Coast Defense bill, Postal Telegraph bill, Interstate Telegraph bill, Woman's Suffrage bill, Dependent Pensions bill, Educational bill, bill to forfeit railroad land grants, Freeman's Bank bill, International Copyright bill, and the resolution to tax compound lard and other adulterated food products.

Two important treaties which were rejected were the Canadian Fisheries and the British Extradition conventions.

Congress also passed bills to pension Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Frank A. Blair and to retire General Rosecrans.

Some of the more important House bills which have become laws are: For a conference of South and Central American nations in Washington in May next; to divide the great Sioux reservation in Dakota; the Scott-Booth exclusion act; providing for the taking of the eleventh census; to limit the hours of labor of letter-carriers; creating a Department of Agriculture; to establish a Department of Labor; to create a Bureau of Arbitration for settling strikes; for the increase of the maximum amount of international money-orders from \$50 to \$100; providing for an appraiser's warehouse in New York and providing for deposits of the savings of seamen in the United States Navy.

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CLEVELAND'S LAST VETO.

The Direct Tax Bill Returned to Congress Unsigned.

President Cleveland returned to the Senate without approval the measure known as the Direct Tax bill which contemplated the return of the moneys—\$17,359,085—collected from the several States and Territories under the act of August, 1861. In his message transmittal, the President says:

"It is my belief that the appropriation of the public funds is not within the constitutional power of Congress."

"A sheer, bald, gratuitous, bestowed either upon States or individuals, based upon no better reason than supports the gift proposed in this bill, has never been claimed to be a provision for the general welfare."

"The oath was taken, the speech was ended, and it was time to go home to the White House. Great was the cheering. A confused din of conflicting bands smote the air, and above all there thundered forth the nation's proclamation that President Harrison had turned his face westward toward the White House."

Instantly the army of escort fell into line behind him. Down the hill came the President attended by his troops, and as he reached the plain the great escort fell into line behind him.

THE PARADE TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The parade was divided into five divisions, General James A. Beaver in command as Chief Marshal. The second division comprised the Pennsylvania militia under General Hartranft.

The third division hailed from Ohio and other States. Governor John B. Foraker on a big black charger commanded. He was unable to be with the parade.

General William Warner marshaled the fourth division, and the fifth division was under command of Colonel Myrom M. Parker.

The fourth division was made entirely up of veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, old soldiers and sons of veterans.

The fifth division was composed of civic societies, in the fourth brigade of which the New Yorkers appeared. This brigade was commanded by General H. A. Barnum and the John J. O'Brien Association, with John J. himself as Marshal, had the first place in the brigade.

The parade moved at 1 o'clock down Pennsylvania avenue, beyond long lines of spectators and to the delight of the crowd and the music of a hundred bands.

When the White House was reached, as the line of march passed down the avenue with colors drooped in salute, President Harrison reviewed them from a stand erected in the grounds of the Presidential mansion.

A TOWN'S TITLE.

Wallace, Idaho, Changes Owners in a Few Minutes.

Great excitement prevails at Wallace, Idaho, over the decision of the Secretary of the Interior in the case of Allen versus Morrill, involving the validity of land located with Sioux half-breed scrip. Wallace was located with this scrip, and a few minutes after the news was received at Wallace of the decision, the entire town was jumped. The Carter House, the leading hotel, was the first property seized.

A meeting was held, and a committee appointed to investigate the matter visited the United States land office in Court d'Alene County and found the town had been located with scrip that had been cancelled. It was agreed that the parties should retain lots with buildings on them, but no one should have more than four lots. Many persons thought to be very rich are beggars, while poor people have become suddenly wealthy.

Street Car Horses.

The employment of horses on so many street railroads is a great waste of animal material required in other fields, and involves a necessary cruelty to the horses. Yet it is surprising how occasionally a horse will adapt himself to this spavining kind of occupation. A driver recently called my attention on the Thirty-fourth street line, in New York city, says Gath, in the Cincinnati Enquirer, to a horse in good condition, which had been employed by the company, and he told me that on the Twenty-third street Cross-town Line was a horse which had been between nineteen and twenty years in the service. The existence of the large stables for these horses in the centre of the city, with their outfit of hay and fodder, and manure, is a cause of danger, and in time all our horse-railroad stables have one after another been destroyed by fire, causing destruction of adjacent property and the roasting of cavalry regiments of horses. During the tie-up in the latter part of January the elevated railways worked with all their might, and a large proportion of the operating and business people felt no concern about the street-car lines, but invalids, women, the uptown stores and the physicians showed their annoyance, and the loss of occupation, and therefore of value, was a matter of loud complaint.

A Very Ancient Autograph.

In Europe one of the most ancient autographs preserved in a public museum is at the Louvre. It is an Egyptian papyrus, in which one Serpamouthes writes to Pamouthes, his brother, that he has sent by canal boat the property of Thales, son of Jerax, the body of Senvis, his mother. "He is embalmed," adds the pious son; "a ticket hangs round her neck; her carriage is paid; her name is inscribed upon her stomach, and I wish thee, oh, my brother, health and prosperity." Fortunately, no one has ever tried to steal this matchless autograph.

Where He Took Up Residence.

Teacher (to historical class)—"Where did George Washington live after he retired from public life?" No one seemed to know. At Mount Vernon?" Still no reply.

Teacher—"Come, children; some of you must know." Smallest Scholar—"I know, teacher; he lived in the hearts of his countrymen."—Young People.

The Pesticiferous Grass Bird.

There is a little bird, common about the fields and gardens, that is a worst pest than the sparrow, crow and black-bird combined. It is commonly called the grass bird. It is a dark brown or dun color on the back, with a white breast and belly. It eats clover and grass seed, and those farmers who sow these seeds on the ground without covering them will look in vain for the young plants. These small birds come in flocks of sometimes a hundred or hundreds, and lighting on the fields are unnoticed, while each one will pick up the seed from a square yard of ground. It is easily calculated how soon a hundred of these birds will clear an acre of land of seeds; forty-eight visits will do it without leaving one seed. No wonder there are poor catches of seed, especially of timothy, sown in the fall, when these pests have a whole winter to work in or swarm on the ground in the spring. The only safety from this loss is to cover the seed by the harrow and put it safe in the ground, where it ought to be put by every good farmer. If these birds are needed to teach farmers a good lesson, that grass and clover seed should be sown in the most careful manner and not scattered upon the snow or the bare hard surface of the ground, they will not have lived in vain.—New York Times.

Noah's Ark is supposed to have rested upon Mount Ararat about 2349 B. C.

The Excitement Not Over.

The rash on the druggists still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 50c and \$1. Trial size free.

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"Every spring for years I have made it a practice to take from three to five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I know it purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities. That languid feeling, sometimes called 'spring fever,' will never visit the system that has been properly cared for by this never failing remedy."—W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor Agricultural Epitomist, Indianapolis, Ind.

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