be gorgeous with flowering shrubs, and then, and not before, will all the possibilities for "prettiness" in Washington be fully apparent and appreciated.

PROPOSED PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Within a few years the massive features the city will be much enhanced by the erection of other public buildings which are now absolutely necessary. An immense building for the National Library is now under way, opposite the east front of the Capitol. At least half a dozen other large public buildings are in contemplation. The "flats" those former plague spots which were the bugaboo of every Congressman and visitor, are transformed. It is only a question of time when they will take the shape of one of the loveliest parks of the world, land dotted with little lakes, trees and shrubbery and flowers on all sides, a wilderness of loveliness on the banks of one of the loveliest rivers of the earth. And not only that, but the banks of this river for miles around the city will be confined by sea wall of granite, that the disintegration of the soil may not waste the shore and soil the waters.

In the near future the picturesque valley of Rock Creek will almost entirely be included in a grand national park of not less than 2,000 acres. A bill for the purpose of acquiring the land will almost undoubtedly pass the next Congress.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Contrary to all expectations, a zoological garden has been provided for the closing hours of the sitting Congress, and, if the President's veto does not interfere, steps will be promptly taken to acquire 200 acres of the Rock Creek Valley, a portion of the future national park, construct lairs and cages for animals and stock them with a collection equal, if possible, to the now unrivalled collections of Regent's Park and the Theirgarten in London and Berlin.

A grand boulevard from Arlington to Mount Vernon is another consummation certain to be enjoyed very soon. It will pass through a country lovely in its view and diversity of landscape, with the broad, winding Potomac in view nearly every step of the distance. A drive along the upper Potomac, on the "conduit road," greatly improved and beautified, will be another of the lovely suburban drives which will very

Shucking Oysters at Wharf.

soon become a feature of the city. Eight miles from Georgetown is "Cabin John Bridge," the greatest solid stone arch in the world, spanning a deep, rocky ravine, and carrying under its roadway the entire water supply of the National Capital. Eight miles farther are the Great Falls of the Potomac, such a wild and fascinating place as one would not think possible away from a volcanic country. Down the river are innumerable lovely spots, one of the most attractive being the old village of Occoccoquan, with its little river dashing down to the Potomac among and over gigantic rocks.

ROAD HOUSES.

Suburban hotels have already sprung up at many of these places, but bearing scarcely a suggestion of the splendid "road houses" and river resorts which will be erected as the capital grows in population.

Of institutions which will have an immeasurable effect upon the national intellectual and æsthetic development, a national university, a national academy of fine arts, and a national gallery of art, are certain to come in the near future as a natural result of a refinement of the popular mind and the inclination of an ever increasing number of citizens to cultivate something else than the love of money. When the first proposals were made for the establishment of zoological gardens, a tremendous row was kicked up in Congress against the Government's going into the "show business," but yesterday the bill appropriating $200,000 for "a collection of monkeys" passed with scarcely a dissenting voice. This is encouraging. Hitherto the members have been satisfied with the stuffed animals and birds of the museum. Now they want the real live animals. Most of the members are now as pleased with a chromo or a plaster cast as with works of art in oil and marble. After a little they will want the genuine article in this as well as in monkeys, and we shall have a gallery of art which shall be rich in works of the greatest modern artists, if it be not possible to procure those of other days.

E. W. L.

INVENTIVE GENIUS.

Patents Taken Out by the Bright Minds in This Neck of Wood.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is the last list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the State of Pennsylvania, furnished by Milo B. Stevens & Co., Solicitors of Patents and Claims, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.:

Robert M. Beck, Chambersburg, device for operating steam engine indicators; James F. Bittle, Littlestown, folding chair; Alexander H. Bowman, Packerton, and W. P. Widdifield, Uxbridge, Ont., assignors to said Widdifield, and A. T. Button, Uxbridge, and S. S. Fuller, Stratford, Canada, electric brake for railway trains; Joseph L. Brallier, assignor to himself, and W. Campbell, Philadelphia, necktie fastener; William H. Buckley, Jr., Philadelphia, carbage box or receiver; Henry F. Cox, Altoona, rail chair; Robert Gromer, Philadelphia, combined spice caddy; John W. Gulmer, assignor to J. H. Logan, New Brighton, gas motor; (2) pneumatic gas motor; Stanley C. Currie, Philadelphia, assignor to United Electric Improvement Company, Gloucester City, N. J., electric circuit coupler; John S. Dove, Jr., Philadelphia, typewriting machine; Adolel W. Eichelberger, Hanover, railway cattle guard; John L. Enysart, Shirleysburg, wire stretcher; Charles S. Farrar, Dunmore, automatic device for dumping coal cars; Charles P. Ezak, assignor of one-half to W. G. Toplis, Germantown, air heating apparatus; Albert J. Gould, Pittsburg, splash-board holder for bolts; Joseph J. Harrell, assignor to J. H. Logan, trustee, New Brighton, gas motor; Matthew Hirst, Philadelphia, assignor to L. D. Greer, New York, hitching device; Rudolph Hunter, Philadelphia, current collecting device for electric railways; Leslie D. Jobes, Erie, steam-fitting for railway cars; Emanuel W. Kitchen, Farlong, bathing apparatus; Israel L. Landis, Lancaster, pavement curb; William O. Lentz, Mauch Chunk, apparatus for elevating water; William E. Lewis, Corry, thermostat; David Mackie, Philadelphia, machine for rubbing or dressing stone; Erwin W. Maxson, West Lenox, cover-fastener for mail-tube; William S. McMannis, Chester, ball for tube-welding mandrels; Thomas Midgley, assignor of one-half to J. E. Emerson, Beaver Falls, wire belting, (2) manufacture of wire belting, (3) hose or tubing, (4) hose or tubing, (5) wire belting, (6) wire tubing, (7) wire belting, (8) hose or tubing, (9) manufacture of wire belting; Simon S. Minnich, assignor to J. M. Greider, Landisville, broom-holder; Edward J. Moore, Philadelphia, feed-water heater; James M. Norris, Wilkesbarre, car wheel; Owen Osborne, Philadelphia, making stockings; Homer L. Phelps, assignor of one-half to G. D. Miller, Athens, car brake; Abram Reese, assignor to G. L. Magee, R. Pitcairn and C. M. Reed, Pittsburg, safety car stove; Henry Roberts, assignor of one half to G. T. Oliver, Pittsburg, protecting the interior of walls of furnaces; Calvin W. Sedwick, assignor of one-half to E. E. Elliot, Callonsburg, scroll sawing machine; Oliver B. Shallenberger, Rochester, assignor to Westinghouse Electric Company, Pittsburg, alternate-current electric motor, (2) alternate-current motor; Daniel H. Streeper, Norristown, water-discharge regulator for steam radiators; Edmund J. Snyder, Pittsburg, whiffle-tree or neck-yoke tree; Eldridge G. Van Pelt, Center Hall, seed planter, (2) seed planter and fertilizer-distributer; Frank White, Philadelphia, assignor to P. W. Pratt, Boston, Mass., vacuum hook; George Whysall, Toledo, O., and J. A. Lambing, Wilkinsburg, gas furnace for steam boilers.

A Silent Appeal for Help.

When your kidneys and bladder are inactive they are making a silent appeal for help. Don't disregard it, but with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters safely impel them to activity. They are in imminent danger, and it is foolhardiness to shut one's eyes to the fact. Be wise in time, too, if you experience manifestations of dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, constipation or nerve trouble. The Bitters before a meal adds zest to it.

LIVER complaint cured free at 1102 Carson st., Southside.

Colorado and California.

Delightful climates within easy reach now. See Raymond excursion advertisement in another column.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS

Of Presidental Inaugurations and Some of the Historic Scenes.

THE OLDEN TIME AND THE PRESENT

In the Days of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and

OTHERS CALLED TO THE HIGH POSITION

Some Presidental inaugurations have been more interesting than others, nor has the method of procedure been in all cases the same. The most notable of all was the first inauguration of Washington, at New York on April 30, 1879, but so much has been written about it of late in connection with the coming centennial observance that the occasion requires brief notice here. Congress had designated March 4 as the day, but the inclement weather and state of the roads prevented that body from assembling and putting the new government in action until the date mentioned. Washington left Mount Vernon on the 16th of April, and after a triumphal procession through the States reached New York on the 24th and was inaugurated on the 30th in the Federal Hall in the presence of a vast multitude of spectators.

The second notable inauguration occurred on March 4, 1797, in the hall of the House of Representatives at Philadelphia. John Adams had been chosen President to succeed Washington. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and when Adams entered without ceremony, Washington, who was seated in the center of the company, arose and extended his hand in the midst of an impressive silence. Adams in a letter to his wife wrote thus: "A solemn scene it was, indeed; and it was made more affecting to me by the presence of the general, whose countenance was as serene and unclouded as the day. He seemed to enjoy a triumph over me. Methought I heard him say, 'Aye, I am fairly out, and you are fairly in. See which of us will be the happiest.' Chief Justice Ellsworth administered the oath with great energy. All agreed that, taken altogether, it was the sublimest thing ever exhibited in America." After the reception, Washington entered his carriage and set out for Mount Vernon, only too happy to be rid of the cares of official life.

JEFFERSONIAN SIMPLICITY.

The inauguration of Thomas Jefferson, March 4, 1801, was a notable affair, since it ushered in a new dynasty and a new era—the Republican dynasty and the days of Jeffersonian simplicity. In the election of 1800 the Federal party had been routed, and the Republican party had won. The city was full of strangers, we are told, drawn thither to witness the famous tie-contest in the House of Representatives between Jefferson and Burr, who had received equal numbers of votes in the Electoral College. John Adams, the defeated candidate, took his defeat hardly, and did not wait to induct his antagonist into office.

All through the night, to use the words of Mr. Parton: "He had been preparing for that precipitate flight from the capital which gave the last humiliation to his party. He had not the courtesy to stay in Washington for a few hours and give the eclat of his presence to the inauguration of his successor. Tradition repeats that he ordered his carriage to be at the door of the White House at midnight, and we know that before dawn of March 4 he had left Washington forever." There were other Presidents who followed this ungracious example. "Of the ceremonies at Washington," says another writer, "the records of the time give us the most meagre accounts. Boswell, the father of interviewers, had no representatives in America then, and journalism was content to print little more than the inaugural address.

The accidental presence of an English traveler affords us the only account of the manner of Jefferson's approach to the Capitol that morning. He had no establishment in Washington; Jack Epps, his son-in-law, was completing somewhere in Virginia a purchase for a coach and horses—price $1,609—with which the President-elect hoped to contend triumphantly with the yellow mud in Washington. But as neither coach nor horse had arrived he went to the Capitol in his usual way. "His dress," as our traveler, John Davis, tells us, "was of plain cloth and he rode on horseback to the Capitol without a single guard or even a servant in his train, dismounted without assistance, and hitched the bridle of his horse to the palisades." The historian Hildreth gives still another account—indeed, the descriptions of this third inauguration vary so much as greatly to discredit the value of cotemporary history.

TAKING THE OATH.

Hildreth says: "Escorted by a body of military and a procession of citizens he proceeded to the Capitol, where the Senate had met in special session in obedience to a call issued by Adams some weeks before, Burr, already sworn in as Vice President, gave up the chair to Jefferson, taking a seat at his right hand. On his left hand sat Chief Justice Marshall, ready to administer the oath of office. The chamber was well filled, a large number of members of the late House being present, to which body Jefferson just before it adjourned had sent a notice of his intended public inauguration. But the absence of the late Speaker as well as of the late President did not fail to excite remark." Neither of these writers seems to have consulted Raynor's "Life of Jefferson" published in 1882, under the authority of the family. In this book appears an authoritative account of the affair by an eye witness which flatly contradicts the accounts given above. Says this witness:

"The sun shone bright on that morning. The Senate had convened. Those members of the Republican party who remained at the seat of government, the Judges of the Supreme Court, some citizens and gentry from the neighboring country, and about a dozen ladies made up the assembly in the Senate chamber who were collected to witness the inauguration. Mr. Jefferson had not yet arrived. He was seen walking from his lodgings, which were not far distant, attended by five or six gentlemen who were his fellow-lodgers. Soon afterward he entered, accompanied by a committee of the Senate, and bowing to the Senate, who arose to receive him, he approached a table on which the Bible lay, and took the oath, which was administered to him by the Chief Justice. He was then conducted by the President of the Senate to his chair, which stood on a platform raised some steps above the floor. After a pause of a moment or two he arose and delivered that beautiful inaugural address which has since become so popular and celebrated, with a clear distinct voice, in a firm and modest manner. On leaving the chair he was surrounded by friends, who pressed forward with eager congratulations, and some, though not many, of the more magnanimous of his opponents, most of whom, however, silently left the chamber. The new President walked home with two or three of the gentlemen who lodged in the same house. At dinner he took his accustomed place at the bottom of the table, his new station not eliciting from his Democratic friends any new attention or courtesy."

THE FIRST BALL.

At Jefferson's second inauguration, March 4, 1805, was held the first inauguration ball of which we have any account, although the President does not seem to have attended.

The inauguration of James Madison on Saturday, March 4, 1809, departed widely from the simplicity of the two next preceding occasions. Madison had been Secretary of State under Jefferson, and his late associates of the Cabinet accompanied him to the Capitol. At 10:30 A. M. a procession of citizens headed by the volunteer troops of the District, marched to the President-elect's house, where it was joined by the latter and his friends; the whole body then, at 11:30, proceeded to the Capitol and entered the hall of the House of Representatives at noon. Jefferson was there awaiting them, and with him a brilliant concourse—members of both Houses, the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps and many other spectators. In their presence Madison took the oath of office and was then escorted back to his residence, where, with Mrs. Madison, he received the congratulations of his fellow citizens. Mr. Ogle Taylor, in his "Reminiscences," says that Parke Custis used to relate that in returning from the ceremony at the Capitol on horseback he met ex-President Jefferson mounted and entirely unattended, and that they rode down Pennsylvania avenue together. There was a grand ball in the evening, attended by the President, the ex-President and 400 guests.

James Monroe also reached the White House by way of the Cabinet, having served as Secretary of State. At his inauguration, Tuesday, March 4, 1817, the exercises were slightly varied; no military display was seen, but instead a cavalcade of citizens attended the carriage in which rode the President and Vice President-elect. The party reached the Capitol at noon, and at the same time the outgoing President and his Cabinet entered. A procession was formed at once and moved to the east portico, where Monroe delivered his inaugural address to an audience of 10,000 people. He took the oath amid salvos of artillery and the shouts of the people, and was escorted back to his dwelling, where, with Mrs. Monroe, he held a reception, Mr. and Mrs. Madison at the same time receiving at the White House. A grand ball in the evening at Davis's Hotel closed the ceremonies.

ADAMS AND JACKSON.

John Quincy Adams also came to the Presidency in the regular line of succession as Secretary of State. He had been elected by the House after an exciting struggle, and the city was full of visitors, who had been attracted by the contest. Friday, March 4, 1825, is remembered as the most beautiful day of the season. On this occasion the Marshal of the District of Columbia first appeared as leading the procession, which was composed of both military and citizens. It met the President-elect at his residence on F street, nearly opposite the present Ebbitt House, and escorted him to the Capitol, where he was introduced to the assembled Congress by President Monroe, and there read his inaugural and took the oath. On the conclusion of the ceremonies he was escorted back to his residence, the usual reception following. Ex-President Monroe also returned to the White House and received, and in the evening there was a ball at Carusi's Assembly Rooms.

The next inauguration was on March 4, 1829, that idol of the people and antipathy of Henry Clay—Andrew Jackson. Jackson left the Hermitage, in Tennessee, about January 15, sailed down the Cumberland by steamer to the Ohio, and up that stream to Pittsburg. He arrived in Washington on February 16, and was escorted to the Indian Queen Hotel, the present National, where he remained until the day of his inauguration, which came on Wednesday. It was a warm, balmy day, and the city was crowded with strangers, among whom the common people predominated. A vast company escorted the President-elect to the capitol, where the usual ceremonies were observed, marked, however, by the absence of President Adams, who, like his father, refused to attend. Jackson, breaking upon established custom, went at once to the White House and held a crowded reception.

The affair has been thus described: "A profusion of refreshments had been provided, orange punch by barrels full made, but as the waiters opened the door to bring it out a rush would be made, the glasses broken, pails of liquor upset, and the most painful confusion prevailed. To such a degree was this carried that wine and ice cream could not be brought out to the ladies, and tubs of punch were taken out of the lower story window into the garden to head off the crowd from the room. On such an occasion it was extremely difficult to preserve order, but it was mortifying to see men with boots heavy with mud standing on the damask-covered chairs and tramping around the room." Ex-President Adams retired to a house on Meridian Hill which he had rented from Commodore Porter, and in which he continued to reside for several months. The second inauguration of Jackson, Monday, March 4, 1833, was marked by far less ceremony. The President entered the hall at noon, renewed the oath, made a short address, and returned to the White House.

ONE FINE DAY.

Of the inauguration of Martin Van Buren, N. P. Willis, who was present, has given this account: "The procession, consisting of the Presidents and their official families, escorted by a small volunteer corps, arrived soon after 12; the General and Mrs. Van Buren were in the constitutional phaeton, drawn by four grays, and as it entered the gate they both rode uncovered. Descending from the carriage at the foot of the steps, a passage was made for them through the dense crowd, and the tall, white head of the old chieftain, still uncovered, went steadily on through the agitated mass, marked by its peculiarity from all around it. The crowd of diplomats and Senators in the rear of the colonnade made way and the ex-President and Mr. Van Buren advanced with uncovered heads. A murmur of feeling rose up from the moving mass below, and the infirm old man, emerging from a sick chamber, which his physicians thought it impossible he could leave, bowed to the people and, still uncovered in the cold air, took his seat beneath the portal. Mr. Van Buren then advanced, and, with a voice remarkably distinct and with great dignity, read his address to the people. The air was elastic and the day still, and it is supposed that 20,000 people heard him from the elevated position distinctly." In the evening there was a ball at Carusi's, attended by both Presidents.

William Henry Harrison, Mr. Thurlow Weed tells us in his "Reminiscences," was a feeble, broken down man at the time of his election. "He was far advanced in years, and the usual infirmities of age were aggravated by the privations and sufferings of an arduous course of life during his long service in the field. The journey from his home on the banks of the Ohio to Washington, amid the rigors of a severe winter, bore heavily upon him; and when he reached the seat of government, about the middle of February, he had the appearance of a confirmed invalid. He reached there in a driving snowstorm. A large number of citizens met him at the depot, and he walked in procession with his head uncovered, down the avenue to Gadsby's Hotel, exposed to the falling snow, in the most imprudent manner.

"The state of his health was not improved in the interval between the time of his arrival and his inauguration. The ceremonies on that occasion (Thursday, March 4, 1841) were uncommonly elaborate and fatiguing, and he became so exhausted that on his arrival at the Capitol he was taken into the Vice President's room, and had his temples bathed in brandy preparatory to taking the oath of office. The weather was inclement and boisterous, and a cold northeast wind blowing with much force. He stood on the eastern front of the Capitol in delivering his inaugural address, and his infirm condition was the subject of sorrowful remark of those who were near enough to observe his weakness and prostration."

TIPPECANOE'S TIME.

The President-elect on this occasion rode to the Capitol on horseback, escorted by the District Militia and Philadelphia Grays. Van Buren, whose party had been defeated in the election of General Harrison, followed ungracious precedents and took no part in the ceremonies. After delivering his address, Harrison retired to the White House and held a reception. He also appeared at several balls in the evening given by the triumphant Whigs. A month later President Harrison lay dead in the White House. Congress was not sitting. Vice President Tyler was at his seat in Williamsburg, Va. In this emergency the members of the Cabinet, headed by Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, took charge of the Government and sent an express to President Tyler, who arrived on the 6th, and the same day quietly took the oath before Judge Cranch, of the District Court.

The election of James K. Polk in 1844 marked the return of the Democracy to power. The President-elect arrived in this city February 13, 1845, and rode to the National Hotel, where he spent the time in conference with party leaders and in giving receptions to citizens until Tuesday, March 4. The weather on this day was wet and lowering, nevertheless there was a grand procession, headed by Marshal John M. Calla, with President Tyler and Mr. Polk together in an open carriage. After the usual ceremonies at the Capitol the President returned by a circuitous route to the White House. Ex-President Tyler left Washington on the 11th for his home in Virginia.

Zachary Taylor, the popular military hero, was inaugurated on Monday, March 5, 1849. He reached this city on the 23d of February, and was escorted by a large and enthusiastic company to Willard's Hotel. On the 27th he paid a formal visit of courtesy to President Polk, and was entertained at dinner. On the 28th he was received by the citizens of Georgetown, and attended a reception given in his honor by Speaker Winthrop, and on the 1st of March was given a reception at the White House. The 5th dawned wet and unpromising, yet the procession to the Capitol is described as one of the most brilliant and imposing that had ever been witnessed here. It was led by Hon. Richard Wallace, later Mayor of the city.

ALWAYS FOUR GRAYS.

The President-elect rode in the historic phaeton, which was drawn by four handsome grays, in company with Speaker Winthrop and the Mayor of Washington. The procession halted at Irving's Hotel, and was joined by President Polk, who had left the White House on Sunday, March 4, lest unfriendly critics should say he had held on to his great office after the constitutional limit had expired. The outgoing and incoming Presidents entered the Senate chamber arm-in-arm, and the latter proceeded to the east portico, where the usual ceremonies were observed. President Taylor then returned to the White House, and ex-President Polk to Irving's Hotel, and in the evening took boat for Richmond.

Three balls were held that evening, the principal one in a temporary building on Judiciary Square, where, it is said, tallow from the impromptu chandeliers fell on the dress coats of the gentlemen and the unadorned shoulders of the ladies, to the great discomfiture of both. The President attended all three. Taylor died July 9, 1850, and Vice President Fillmore quietly took the oath of office before Judge Cranch, of the District Court, attended by the members of the late Cabinet and a committee of the two Houses of Congress. "President Fillmore," says Benton, in his "Thirty Years' View," "without delivering any inaugural address, bowed and retired, and the ceremony was at an end."

No social festivities attended the inauguration of Franklin Pierce on Friday, March 4, 1853, as the President-elect had recently lost a favorite child in a railway accident.

James Buchanan, who succeeded Pierce, left Wheatlands, his country home, in Lancaster, Pa., at 8 A. M. on February 25, and reached this city at 5 P. M. the same day, and was escorted to the National Hotel. His inauguration on Wednesday, March 4, 1857, was notable for the fine military display under General Quitman, there being 24 military organizations in line, seven political clubs and the fire department of the District.

LINCOLN'S INDUCTION.

Abraham Lincoln arrived here at 6:30 on the morning of the 23d of February, 1861, and was met at the station by the Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, and conveyed in a close carriage to Willard's Hotel, where Senator Seward was waiting to receive him. His inauguration on the 4th of March following was notable in several respects. It marked the triumph of a new party, and it was the first time in our history that it was deemed necessary to employ military to defend the person of the President-elect.

The carriage in which he rode with President Buchanan was escorted by marshals and mounted dragoons, detailed from the regular army, in ranks so deep that a hostile shot could with difficulty have penetrated the column. Before the platform on the portico where he was to stand in delivering his inaugural, a high fence had been erected, and an inclosed avenue of boards was built from the place where he would alight to the portico. The occasion was also marked by the largest and most imposing procession which the city had yet seen. Scarcely a month after his second inauguration Lincoln fell by the assassin's bullet, and the next morning, April 15, 1865, at 11 o'clock, amid the mourning of a nation, Andrew Johnson, the Vice President, took the oath of office before Chief Justice Chase and in the presence of the members of the late Cabinet.

The inauguration of Ulysses S. Grant, on Thursday, March 4, 1869, was marked by some peculiar features. He was General of the army at the time, and at 10:50 A. M. came out of army headquarters at the corner of Seventeenth and F streets, accompanied only by General Rawlings, entered a private carriage, which was joined by another containing Vice President Colfax and Admiral Bailey, and turned into Pennsylvania avenue.

IN RECENT YEARS.

There a grand and imposing military array, under General Alexander S. Webb, was in waiting, and escorted him to the Capitol, where the usual ceremonies were observed. The President and Vice President then returned to the White House, but General Grant did not take up his residence there until March 18, on which day ex-President Johnson retired to his home in Greenville, Tenn. General Grant's second inauguration, on Monday, March 4, 1873, was notable as occurring on the coldest day of an exceptionally cold winter.

Rutherford B. Hayes was inaugurated on Monday, March 5, 1877, with grand civic and military display, but at the request of the President no inaugural ball was held in the evening.

No unusual ceremonies marked the inauguration of President Garfield on the 4th of March, 1881, and on his untimely death in September of the same year Vice President Arthur assumed the Chief Magistracy as quietly as his predecessors, Johnson, Fillmore and Tyler, had done in like mournful circumstances.

The inauguration of Grover Cleveland on March 4, 1885, signalized the return of the Democracy to power, and was celebrated with great spirit, the procession and military display being larger and more imposing than any that had preceded it.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Notes of Occurrences at the Tippecanoe Inauguration of 1841.

GENERAL HARRISON was presented with a fatted calf by Mr. Isaac Newton.

GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON arrived in Washington February 28.

No accident of any kind occurred during the inauguration, although great crowds were present.

THE inaugural parade was a grand affair. President Harrison rode in a magnificent white carriage.

THE Senate Inaugural Committee consisted of Senators William H. Preston, Richard H. Bayard and A. S. White.

THE inaugural address of President Harrison was carried to Baltimore in 1 hour and 15 minutes, and to New York in 10 hours and 28 minutes—the shortest time on record.

WILLIAM L. BRENT was chief marshal of the parade, with William B. Magruder, John A. Blake, Walter Lenox, Noble Young, Thomas Bragden and William P. Elliott as marshals.

A WALKING cane made from a part of the coach of General Washington, richly mounted and bearing an appropriate inscription, was presented to the President by Bishop Meade, of Virginia.

IN the name of the Whigs of the Monumental City, Mr. Lee, of Baltimore, presented a magnificent coach. It was built in Baltimore, and was a splendid specimen of American workmanship.

THE Whig editors celebrated the inaugural of their favorite by a grand dinner on March 5. Many of the leading Whig editors of the country were present, and the affair was one of great brilliancy.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S Cabinet was composed as follows: Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State; Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; John Bell, of Tennessee, Secretary of War; George E. Badger, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Attorney General; Francis Granger, of New York, Postmaster General.

TO WALK THE PLANK.

Complete List of Pennsylvania Postmasters and Mistresses,

THEIR SALARIES AND TERMS

Of Office, and Are Liable, During the Next Four Years, to Be

REMOVED BY PRESIDENT HARRISON

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Harrison, having assumed the duties of his office, he will have an opportunity of dispensing a large amount of patronage. Included in this patronage are the coveted positions of postmasters. In Pennsylvania alone there are over 160 of these positions in the gift of the President. For the benefit of Pennsylvanians who aspire to a postoffice, is given the following list, compiled from the books of the Postoffice Department, showing the present incumbent of each office, the date of the expiration of the commission, and the salary attached:

Allegheny—John Swan, vice J. A. Myler suspended under section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; term expires April 28, 1890; salary, $3,100.

Allentown—G. T. Gross, vice Robert Ledell, whose commission had expired; term expires January 20, 1890; salary, $2,700.

Altoona—T. B. Patton, just reappointed; salary, $2,600.

Ashland—Wm. Schmier, vice W. H. Lieb, resigned; term expires February 10, 1890; salary, $1,000.

Athens—H. C. Baird, reappointed; term expires March 29, 1890; salary, $1,500.

Bangor—R. S. Wagner; term expires February 10, 1890; salary, $1,200.

Barnhart's Mills—P. A. Rattigan; term expires August 10, 1892, salary, $1,600.

Beaver—D. M. Donohoo, vice Mary Imbrie, resigned; term expires December 20, 1891; salary, $1,200.

Beaver Falls—W. H. Grim, just appointed; salary, $2,200.

Bedford—G. A. Rusk; term expires February 26, 1891; salary, $1,600.

Bellefonte—J. H. Dobbins, vice J. J. Johnson, whose commission expired; term expires February 10, 1890; salary, $2,000.

Berwick—R. S. Bowman, held over from the last administration; salary, $1,400.

Bethlehem—G. L. Harman, vice O. W. Lichenback, whose commission expired; term expires February 10, 1890; salary, $2,300.

Blairsville—Isabella Campbell, vice Elizabeth Alter, whose commission had expired; term expires April 2, 1890; salary, $1,400.

Bloomsburg—G. A. Clark, vice D. A. Buckley, who was suspended under section 1,768 of Revised Statutes of the United States; term expires February 3, 1891; salary, $1,800.

Blossburg—E. H. Mosher, office having become Presidental; term expires February 3, 1891; salary, $1,100.

Braddock—Daniel McCarthy, vice W. A. McCleary, whose commission had expired; term expires January 16, 1890; salary, $1,600.

Bradford—C. B. Whitehead, vice W. F. De Gaher, whose commission had expired; term expires May 8, 1890; salary, $2,600.

Bristol—James Drury, vice A. D. Baker, whose commission expired; term expires February 10, 1890; salary, $1,800.

Brookville—L. R. Erdice, vice L. A. Weaver, who was suspended; term expires April 28, 1890; salary, $1,600.

Brownsville—J. H. Patton, vice J. N. Snowden, whose commission had expired; term expires May 18, 1890; salary, $1,400.

Bryn Mawr—H. W. Barrett, office became Presidental; term expires July 26, 1890; salary, $1,500.

Butler—L. M. Eastman, vice Sallie A. Robinson, whose commission had expired; term expires May 10, 1892; salary, $1,900.

Cannonsburg—George Perritte, vice Jane Marlin, deceased; term expires December 21, 1891; salary, $1,200.

Canton—Augusta Owens, vice A. M. Ayres, resigned; term expires February 10, 1890; salary, $1,300.

Carbondale—Joseph Powderly, vice E. R. Davis, whose commission had expired; term expires March 29, 1890; salary, $1,800.

Carlisle—H. K. Piffer, vice J. W. Ogilby, whose commission had expired; term expires February 24, 1892; salary, $2,200.

Catasauqua—W. H. Bartholomew, term expires March 3, 1891; salary, $1,500.

Chambersburg—James Sweney, vice E. W. Curridan, who was suspended under the provision of section 1678, Revised Statutes of the United States; term expires January 5, 1891; salary, $2,500.

Chester—H. G. Ashmead, vice J. A. Wallace, suspended under section 1768 of Revised Statutes of the United States; term expires April 28, 1890; salary, $2,600.

Clarion—M. M. Kaufman; term expires March 3, 1891; salary, $1,600.

Clearfield—A. B. Weaver, vice S. J. Ross, whose commission expired; term expires January 5, 1891; salary, $1,700.

Coatesville—J. M. Williams; term expires February 10, 1890; salary, $1,800.

Columbia—C. F. Young, vice Henry Mullens, whose commission had expired; term expires May 18, 1890; salary, $2,000.

Connellsville—J. A. McBeth, vice H. Porter, deceased; term expires March 1, 1890; salary, $1,700.

Conshohocken—Henry O'Brien, vice C. H. Brooks, removed; term expires December 21, 1891; salary, $1,500.

Corry—Maxwell Cameron, vice L. H. Button, removed; term expires August 22, 1892; salary, $2,200.

Coudersport—Edward H. Stebbin; term expires February 28, 1891; salary, $1,200.

Curwensville—L. J. Thompson, vice Edmund Goodwin, whose commission had expired; term expires February 28, 1891; salary, $1,200.

Danville—Charles Chalfant, vice C. W. Eckman, resigned; term expires February 10, 1890; salary, $2,300.

Downingtown—William McFarlan, vice R. D. Wells, whose commission expired; term expires February 10, 1890; salary, $1,300.

Doylestown—J. G. Randall, vice T. P. Miller, whose commission expired; term expires January 20, 1890; salary, $1,700.

Du Bois—J. P. Taylor, vice J. E. Dale, resigned; term expires February 10, 1890; salary, $1,700.

Dunmore—P. J. Dagran; term expires November 19, 1892; salary, $1,100.

Easton—J. W. Wilson, office became Presidental; term expires December 21, 1891; salary, $2,600.

Ebensburg—James G. Hasson, vice Edmund James, who was suspended under section 1768 of Revised Statutes of the United States; term expires April 28, 1890; salary, $1,200.

Edinborough—J. C. Wilson, office became Presidental; term expires December 21, 1891; salary, $1,100.

Eldred—C. Y. White, office became Presidental; term expires May 15, 1892; salary, $1,100.

Emlenton—H. A. Hamilton, held over from the last administration; salary, $1,200.

Emporium—J. M. Judd; term expires March 1, 1890; salary, $1,200.

Ephrata—Jeremiah Mohlen, office became Presidental; term expires January 16, 1892; salary, $1,100.

Erie—H. C. Shannon, held over; term expires March 27, 1889; salary, $3,000.

Everett—Simon States, vice W. H. Whisel, whose commission had expired; term expires April 27, 1892; salary, $1,100.

Franklin—J. E. Adams, vice D. D. Grant, whose commission had expired; term expires March 31, 1892; salary $2,200.

Freeland—William T. Doyle; office became Presidental; term expires May 15, 1892; salary $1,000.

Freeport—William Furlong, vice J. H. Douglass, whose commission had expired; term expires January 16, 1890; salary $1,100.

Gettysburg—H. E. Slemmer, vice J. W. Krouth, whose commission expired; term expires February 10, 1890; salary $1,700.

Greencastle—John Goetz, vice H. E. Prather, resigned; term expires December 21, 1891; salary $1,100.

Greensburg—W. C. Low; term expires March 1, 1890; salary $2,000.

Greenville—h. K. Reiss; term expires March 3, 1891; salary $1,800.

Grove City—D. M. Morrow; office became Presidental; term expires December 21, 1891; salary $1,000.

Hanover—William Heltzel; term expires March 1, 1890, salary $1,600.

Harrisburg—B. P. Myers, vice M. W. McAlarney, whose commission had expired; term expires January 5, 1892; salary, $3,100.

Hawley—P. J. Langan, vice George Ammerman, whose commission had expired; term expires April 22, 1890; salary, $1,000.

Hazleton—J. B. Hutchison, vice James Janes, whose commission expired; term expires February 10, 1890; salary, $2,300.

Hollidaysburg—O. A. Traugh, vice John Lingsfelt, whose commission had expired; term expires February 9, 1892; salary, $1,600.

Homestead—Charles Schmitz, office having become Presidental; term expires December 21, 1891; salary, $1,400.

Honesdale—E. H. Clark, vice W. H. Krantz, resigned; term expires March 20, 1892; salary, $1,900.

Houtzdale—G. W. Dickey, vice Theodore Van Dusen, resigned; term expires December 31, 1891; salary, $1,800.

Hummelstown—H. W. Buser, office having become Presidental; term expires January 16, 1892; salary, $1,200.

Huntingdon—S. F. Fleming, vice Margaret A. Lyburst, whose commission expired; term expires February 28, 1891; salary, $2,300.

Indiana—Fannie W. Nixon, vice A. T. Moorhead, whose commission had expired; term expires December 21, 1891; salary, $1,900.

Irwin—C. A. Gant, vice S. D. Lauffer, suspended under section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; term expires January 5, 1891; salary, $1,600.

Jersey Shore—C. H. Pott, vice J. E. Potter, resigned; term expires December 21, 1891; salary, $1,300.

Johnstown—Hiram Baumer, vice G. T. Swank, whose commission had expired; term expires July 26, 1890; salary, $2,500.

Kane—O. G. Kiels, office having become presidental; term expires February 3, 1891; salary, $1,500.

Kennett Square—J. C. Walton, vice H. B. Dolo, whose commission expired; term expires October 1, 1890; salary, $1,400.

Kingston—Henry Vanscoy, vice J. N. Pettibone, whose commission had expired; term expires March 29, 1890; salary, $1,400.

Kittanning—Alexander Groff, vice E. A. Brodhead, suspended under section 1768 Revised Statutes of the United States; term expires January 5, 1891; salary, $1,700.

Lancaster—H. E. Slaymaker, vice J. R. Marshall, suspended under section 1768 of Revised Statutes of the United States; term expires April 28, 1890; salary, $2,800.

Landsdale—H. E. Jenkins, office having become Presidental; term expires December 21, 1891; salary, $1,100.

Latrobe—J. A. Showalter, held over; term expires April 2, 1889; salary, $1,000.

Lebanon—William M. Breslin, vice C. A. Carmary, who was suspended under section 1768, Revised Statutes of the United States; term expires February 3, 1891; salary, $2,400.

Leechburg—W. B. Juch; term expires August 10, 1892; salary, $1,000.

Lehighton—J. P. Smith, office having become Presidental; term expires January 16, 1892; salary, $1,200.

Lewisburg—W. D. Himmelriech, vice A. L. Sheller, whose commission had expired; term expires December 21, 1891; salary $1,800.

Lewistown—L. M. Uttley, vice R. W. Patton, whose commission had expired; term expires April 10, 1892; salary, $1,700.

Lititz—J. L. Rainberger, term expires April 10, 1892; salary, $1,100.

Lock Haven—R. I. Flemming, vice Jesse Merrill, whose commission expired; term expires October 24, 1892; salary, $2,200.

McKeesport—J. R. Shole, vice S. E. Carotter, whose commission had expired; term expires February 10, 1890; salary, $2,300.

Mahoney City—Maurice Litech, vice J. L. Bricker, whose comm