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ican Progress.
ABLISHED A. D. 1835.
BLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
—AT—
BLOOMINGTON, IND.
Publication Office: "Progress Block," Sixth Street and College Avenue.

The Republican Progress.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE LOCAL INTERESTS OF MONROE COUNTY.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1835. BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889. NEW SERIES.—VOL. XXIII.—NO. 11.

Republican Progress
A VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM
Circulates Among the Best Farmers of Monroe County,
And is Read by Every Member of the Family.
Terms, In Advance Only, $1.50 Per

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NEWS RECORD.

A Summary of the Eventful Happenings of a Week, as Reported by Telegraph.

Political, Commercial, and Industrial News, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Suicides, Etc., Etc.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

GUTTERS RAN BLOOD.

Graphic Account of a Terrible Battle Between Citizens and Soldiers in Mexico.

The following description of the mob and riot which occurred at Lalux, near Guanajuata, Mexico, a few days ago over the incarceration of five Jesuit priests who were stirring up the ignorant people against the government, is given by a prominent citizen of Guanajuata. It was nearly dark when the priests were imprisoned, but by the time the street-lamps were lighted 12,000 men roared and surged against the walls of the jail. They attacked its heavy doors with pick-axes, stones, crow-bars and heavy beams of wood, and some of them, in a wild frenzy, dashed their bleeding hands and head against the massive walls. Many of them were armed, and in a short while a heavy fire was pouring into the windows. The mayor of Guanajuata, who was inside, was one of the first to fall. Policemen who rushed up in squads of two or three were remorselessly butchered, and in a short time more than twenty of them were lying dead on the pavement. A few scattered soldiers who were in town were treated in like manner. The mob, which by this time was utterly unmanageable, either by the Government or the priests who had incited it, now set fire to the jail doors, but just as the inmates were about to surrender 500 regular soldiers arrived on the double-quick and formed a cordon across the street. The mob answered the order to disperse with a yell and a discharge of firearms. The command to fire was at once given. The bullets, at fearfully short range, swept through the mass of men, women and children like a scythe, mowing them down in rows. Still they came on, and volley after volley crushed into them, only to cause those behind to spurn the dead bodies with their feet as they pressed forward. The streets were sticky with blood, and the shallow gutters ran with it. In the meantime a number of insurgents, armed with pistols and rifles, had climbed upon the adjoining houses and the soldiers began to drop one by one. After a half hour's continuous fighting a charge with the bayonet was ordered. When the front rank of the mob felt the steel the entire concourse broke and disappeared through the alleys and by-ways. Altogether more than two hundred and fifty persons had been slain, by far the greater part of whom were miners and other Mexican laborers. The soldiers lost sixteen killed and wounded. Among the slain was a lieutenant.

The fire in the jail was quenched and the five badly frightened, but determined priests, were taken to Guanajuata for safe-keeping. They are now confined in the Castello de Grandetas, an immense pile, in which the great Mexican revolution had its birth and in which the patriot Hidalgo was subsequently hanged.

It is thought that had the recent riot proved successful, had the priests been rescued and the local authority broken, a serious uprising might have developed. As it is the incipient revolution is nipped in the bud.

Indiana Coal Miners on a Strike.

A special from Brazil, Ind., says "The block coal miners of this district, 20,000 in number, have quit work because of a disagreement with the operators over the yearly scale of rate. It is generally understood among the miners that the strike is on. The operators offer 70 cents, but the miners have not committed themselves to that price. Of 10,000 bituminous miners, less than 100 are at work, though their difference is 2½ cents of adjustment.

Barred Out.

Thomas F. Gilroy has been appointed commissioner of the public works of New York to succeed D. Lowler Smith, the incumbent. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Gilroy at once. Mr. Smith refuses to vacate, claiming that his term of office has not expired. He has barricaded the doors and windows of the office of commissioner of public works, and appointed sentries at the entrances. A hot fight for its possession is anticipated.

Stirred Up by Dumont.

Winnipeg (Manitoba) special: Recent news from Batouche, the spot of the half-breed rebellion of a few years ago, creates considerable anxiety here, and the people now regret having allowed the rebel leader, Gabrial Dumont, to reenter the country. He threatens to cause more serious trouble, and the authorities are being urged to summarily suppress him.

Dynamite Factory Blown Up.

The dynamite factory at Idill, near Hastings, N. Y., was blown up just after the workmen had left the building. The powder house blew up first and the factory containing half a ton of dynamite followed. The shock resembled an earthquake, and damaged houses and other property for half a mile around, but no one was injured.

The Fastest Time Recorded.

The steamship Gaelic, from China and Japan to San Francisco, has arrived, having made the fastest time recorded, from Hong Kong, twenty-one and a half days, and from Yokohama, thirteen days eighteen hours and twenty-five minutes.

A Notable Wedding.

At Wabash, Ind., J. S. Robertson was married to Miss Lulu McHenry, daughter of John A. McHenry, of the Standard Oil Company. The bride was for several years a teacher in the Chicago public schools, and is well known among educators.

Injured by an Explosion.

At Selma, Ala., while loading a cannon preparatory to firing a salute, Jesse Russell was blown twenty feet by the premature discharge of the gun. He lost one eye and one arm and may die.

Striking Pennsylvanians.

The building trades of Pittsburg and Allegheny City, Pa., have inaugurated a strike for an average advance of 25 cents a day and union workmen. About 5,000 men are affected.

Will Go to Chicago.

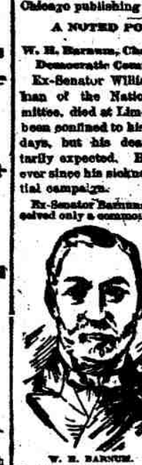
Walter W. Feott, D. D., for the past five years principal of the Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, Mass., has resigned to take charge of the literary interests of a Chicago publishing house.

A NOTED POLITICIAN DEAD.

W. H. Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, Passes Away.

Ex-Senator William H. Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, died at Lime Rock, Conn. He had been confined to his bed but two or three days, but his death had been momentarily expected. He had been very feeble ever since his sickness during the Presidential campaign.

Ex-Senator Barnum was born in 1818, and received only a common school education. While a boy he found no pleasure in study, but early in life evinced the remarkable liking for business which ultimately gained for him his vast wealth. His beautiful mansion is situated at Lime Rock, Litchfield County, Conn., about forty miles from New Haven. Mr. Barnum's public political career began with his election to the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1851. He was re-elected the next year. In 1866 he was elected to the House of Representatives at Washington, and again in 1866 and 1870. His popularity may be gauged by the fact that on the last occasion he was the only Democrat in the entire Congressional delegation from his State. Upon the death of Orvin F. Ferry, Republican, Mr. Barnum was elected to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by that event. His term expired in March, 1879, when he was succeeded by Orville H. Piatt, a Republican. During the campaign of 1876 Mr. Barnum rendered valuable service to the Democratic cause. After the nomination of General Hancock for the Presidency in 1880 there was a serious difference of opinion as to who should be made Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. The matter was referred to the candidate for his decision, when he selected ex-Senator Barnum, thus conciliating Mr. Tilden's friends, who favored the choice of the astute politician of the Housatonic Valley. As a political manager he was cautious and wary, uncommunicative and sagacious.



W. H. BARNUM.

A NATION'S FINANCES.

Recapitulation of the Public Debt Statement for April.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement for April:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 148,549,200
Bonds at 4 per cent	678,968,100
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	120,760
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,629,512
Principal	$ 903,698,572
Interest	6,547,318
Total	$ 910,175,890
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$ 1,931,755
Interest	155,176
Total	$ 2,086,931
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$ 346,727,893
Certificates of deposit	14,880,000
Gold certificates	136,614,769
Silver certificates	254,929,203
Fractional currency (less $6,375,954, estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,916,519
Principal	$ 759,768,784
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,665,349,119
Interest	6,792,494
Total	$1,672,851,607
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	$414,769,028
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
	$ 514,769,028
Total debt less available cash items	$1,157,282,578
Net cash in the Treasury	55,677,159
Debt less cash in Treasury May 1, 1889	1,101,605,428
Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1889	$1,114,683,663
Decrease of debt during the month	$ 13,078,234
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1888	63,979,283
CASH IN TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$ 136,614,769
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	254,929,203
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit	14,880,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	8,634,950
Fractional currency	786
Total available for reduction of the debt	$ 414,769,028
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt:	
Fractional silver coin	24,975,367
Minor coin	223,906
Total	$ 25,199,473
Certificates held as cash	24,345,303
Net cash balance on hand	55,678,159
Total cash in the Treasury, as shown by Treasurer's general account	$639,990,915

THE CROKEN NEW.

President Harrison Makes Known His Choice for Various Offices.

President Harrison has made the following appointments:

Dr. Daniel Dorchester of Boston, Mass., to be Superintendent of Indian schools. Warren Truitt of Dallas, Oregon, to be Register of the land office in Lake View, Oregon. Thomas B. Baldwin of Folsom, N. M., to be Register of the land office at Folsom, N. M. James B. McGonigle of Colby, Kan., to be Receiver of public moneys at Oberlin, Kan. Benjamin H. Shulter of Minnesota, to be agent for the Indians of the White Earth agency in Minnesota. Benjamin J. Horton of Lawrence, Kan., H. J. Aten of Hiawatha, Kan., and A. D. Walker, of Holton, Kan., to be commissioners to negotiate with the Prairie band of Pottawattomies and Kickapoo Indians in Kansas for the sale of all or a portion of their lands in Kansas, and the allotment of the remainder in severalty under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889. John H. Baker, of Goshen, Ind., to be a commissioner to negotiate with the Cherokee and other Indians for the cession to the United States of certain land, as provided in section 14, act approved March 2, 1889.

J. M. Baker, of Michigan, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service; C. P. Lawrenson, an Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, has resigned; Luther Caldwell, of New York, Chief of the Bond Division in the Postoffice Department, vice Morillo Hayes, resigned; Francis A. Weaver, of Pennsylvania, Chief of Division of Lands and Railroad in the Interior Department, vice John McMurray, resigned. The Navy Department has officially announced the appointment of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The members will be as follows: Upon the part of the senate—H. M. Teller, Colorado; M. C. Butler, South Carolina. Upon the part of the House of Representatives—H. A. Herbert, Alabama; Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio; William McAdoo, New Jersey. Appointed by the President—Prof. O. Root, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, President of Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind.; Gen. F. A. Walker, President Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.; I. C. Garland, President University of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn.; Commodore George Brown, U. S. N.; Edward T. Steele, School Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia; Stewart L. Woodford, New York. District Inspectors of the Postoffice Department have been appointed and assigned to duty as follows: C. C. Bearss, of Indiana, Cincinnati, O.; W. H. Patterson, of Kentucky, Denver, Colo.; Gen. L. G. Estes, of North Carolina, Washington. John M. Speer, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service.

ANOTHER RAILWAY HORROR.

Frightful Wreck on the Grand Trunk Railway, Near Hamilton, Ontario.

A dreadful disaster occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad, two miles west of Hamilton, Ont. The limited express from Chicago was hurled from the track, the wreck caught fire and eighteen passengers were roasted alive in the blazing cars. Two others were killed outright. The express was crowded with people, the majority of whom were from Chicago on their way to the Washington Centennial Celebration. Some eight or ten got on at Hamilton. The train was composed of an engine, two baggage-cars, a smoker, a Chicago and Grand Trunk through passenger coach, a Wabash coach, a Wagner first-class coach, a Pullman car, and two Wagner sleeping-cars, in the order named. The train was running at a speed of twenty miles an hour. On passing a switch the engine flew the track and plunged into a water-tank, smashing the tank into atoms and turning the engine almost upside down. The baggage-cars came directly after the engine, and the first of these was pitched over the locomotive and thrown on the main track, leaving its wheels behind it. The other baggage-car caught fire from the engine, and the two were soon in flames. The coaches following, with the exception of the two Wagner cars in the rear of the train, were huddled together by the shock, and immediately caught fire from the baggage-car. When the cars caught fire heartrending scenes were witnessed. Pinned beneath the wreck were many victims, and as the fire slowly approached them their screams could be heard half a mile away. From the smoker hardly one escaped, the charred remains of eleven victims being found among the ashes. Next to the smoker was a first-class car, and between the seats in this a man and a woman were pinned. Their appeals were pitiable, but the fire slowly drove the would-be rescuers back. All that remained of the two was a handful of charred bones. Blood lay around in pools, and the shoes of some of the rescuers were actually coated with brains. The twenty roasted unfortunates were burned beyond recognition. The loss to the Railway Company will be very heavy.

BUSINESS FAIRLY GOOD.

An Improvement in Trade, Though Average Prices Are Lower.

The review of trade for last week, reported by R. G. Dun & Co., is as follows:

Reports indicate a continued improvement in trade, and even in the iron and woolen branches the signs for the present are more favorable. Money is accumulating, and there is plenty at all interior points; collections are generally better, though no improvement is seen at Milwaukee. The iron market continues unsatisfactory, and Southern No. 1 is sold at $16.75, and a sale of steel rails at less than $27 at the mill is reported. But the feeling at Philadelphia is clearly improved. In the wool market also a better feeling is noted. In drugs and chemicals also, another trade which has been dull, distinct improvement is observed at Philadelphia, with collections in better shape and prospects higher. In most of the speculative markets prices are lower, and that fact also gives promise of larger and freer trade. Wheat is two cents lower at 88 cents, with sales of 40,500,000 bushels for the week; corn is 1½ cent lower at 42¾ cents, and oats one cent lower. Coffee has not changed, but speculation in sugar has turned downward. There is no change of consequence in pork products, and oil is a fraction stronger, but leather is again half a cent lower, butter two cents and cheese half a cent lower, and flour has declined for some grades 50 to 70 cents per barrel. Speculation in cotton is still strong, and the price is an eighth higher. Since April 1 the fall in the average prices of all commodities has been fully half of 1 per cent. The dry goods business is fairly on a level with that of last year, and prices are well maintained. It is a good sign that collections in this branch seem to be generally improved. The grocery trade has also been more active. The business failures numbered 213, as compared with a total of 205 for the previous week.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

More Rain Needed in Most Localities from South to North.

The Government crop report for the week ending April 30 says:

In the grain regions of the central valleys and in New York and New England the season is from three days to one week in advance, while in the Northwest the seasonable temperature has been unusually high and especially favorable to farm work, which is from ten to twenty days further advanced than usual. The rainfall for the week has been below the normal generally throughout the cotton, wheat, and corn regions of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Valleys, except in Eastern Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin, where large excesses are reported. The seasonable rain-fall continues in excess over the Eastern Rocky Mountain Slope from the Texas coast northward to Dakota. There is a large deficiency in moisture in the Ohio Valley, where the rain-fall for the season has been about one-half the usual amount. Over the greater portion of the winter-wheat region from 60 to 75 per cent of the usual amount of rain has fallen, while in Missouri and eastern Iowa there has been about 90 per cent of the normal rain-fall. In all of the States west of the Mississippi, from the west gulf northward to Minnesota and Dakota, the weather during the week was favorable to all crops and fruit, which are reported in splendid condition, and corn planting is progressing rapidly. The deficiency in rain-fall from Kentucky northward to Michigan has retarded the growth of crops, which are greatly in need of rain.

To Manufacture Cement.

A company of Englishmen has been quietly buying up the chalk bluff land along the Missouri River near Yankton, Dak., and will erect mills for the manufacture of cement. An expert in the employ of the famous Portland, England, cement works is there experimenting, and he announces that cement equal to the Portland can be made from the chalk stone which abounds there.

McCullough Confesses the Murder.

Dennis McCullough, one of the trio arrested at Jackson, Mich., for the murder of William Cunningham, has confessed to throwing the fatal stone. It appears that the Wiley and Murray boys attacked Cunningham, and then Dennis hurled the rock which smashed his head. McCullough's people live in Lima, O.

Banqueting Supreme Justices.

About 300 gentlemen were present at the reception tendered by the Bar Association of the City of New York, to Chief Justice Fuller, and the Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court. The affair drew together the most distinguished legal lights of the State bench.

From Far and Near.

The sixty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Gen. Grant was celebrated by a banquet at Delmonico's in New York.

John Miser, of Fort Branch, Ill., while sitting on his doorstep, was shot and killed by John Welch. Welch was arrested.

George Fender has been sentenced to eighteen years in the penitentiary for the murder of Charles Winterburg at Columbus Ind.

William Plum and a young son were crushed to death recently near Wheeling, W. Va., by a log which rolled down a steep hill and struck them.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime	$4.00 @ 4.80
Good	3.50 @ 4.00
Common	2.00 @ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.00 @ 5.00
SHEEP	4.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80 @ .80½
CORN—No. 2	.33½ @ .34
OATS—No. 2	.21 @ .22
RYE—No. 2	.40 @ .41
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.21 @ .24
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats	.09½ @ .10½
EGGS—Fresh	.10 @ .11
POTATOES—New California, per bu	1.75 @ 2.00
PORK—Mess	11.25 @ 11.75
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.77½ @ .78
CORN—No. 3	.33½ @ .34½
OATS—No. 2 White	.27 @ .27½
RYE—No. 1	.42 @ .43
BARLEY—No. 2	.56 @ .57
PORK—Mess	11.25 @ 11.75
DETROIT.	
CATTLE	3.00 @ 4.50
HOGS	4.00 @ 4.75
SHEEP	4.00 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.83 @ .86
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.35 @ .35½
OATS—No. 2 White	.27 @ .28
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.88 @ .89
CORN—Cash	.34½ @ .35½
OATS—No. 2 White	.26½ @ .27½
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	3.50 @ 5.00
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.75
SHEEP	4.00 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.84 @ .86
CORN—No. 2	.45 @ .47
OATS—White	.35 @ .40
PORK—New Mess	13.00 @ 13.50
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE	3.50 @ 4.50
HOGS	4.95 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2	.80 @ .81
CORN—No. 2	.30 @ .31
OATS	.23 @ .24
BARLEY—Wisconsin	.63 @ .70
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE	3.75 @ 4.50
HOGS	4.80 @ 5.00
SHEEP	3.00 @ 4.00
LAMBS	4.00 @ 6.00
CINCINNATI.	
HOGS—Butchers'	4.90 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.83 @ .84
CORN—No. 2	.36 @ .37
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.26 @ .27
RYE—No. 2	.48 @ .49
PORK—Mess	12.00 @ 12.50
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Good	3.00 @ 4.50
Common	2.00 @ 4.50
Stockers	2.50 @ 3.75
HOGS—Choice	4.60 @ 4.75
Medium	4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP	3.00 @ 4.75

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

GRAND CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

A Day Fraught with Heart-Stirring Memories for the Patriotic American—New York, Chicago, and Other Large Cities Celebrate.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The town woke up more sleepily Tuesday morning than it did Monday, and with good reason. Its inhabitants, permanent as well as temporary, were tired, the latter even more so than the former. Still, the earliest streaks of dawn found many people in the streets, and these indeed were fortunate, for in all the range of meteorological chance a more perfectly morning could scarcely have been found. As the morning wore along the crowds in the streets became even greated than they were Monday. The hurry was even greater, for one and all saw the necessity of reaching points at the earliest practical moment.

The crush in the streets in the lower part of the city was so great that it was found necessary to start the parade somewhat earlier than had been intended. This was done in order that the line might be lengthened out and got in marching order, thus relieving at once the pressure in the lower wards and placing the head of the column in such a position that, when the President reached the reviewing stand, he need be subject to no delay. At precisely 10:25 Gen. Schofield gave the order, and the greatest military parade of modern times started. From Pine street, the point from which the start was made, up Broadway as far as the eye could reach the sidewalks were literally blockaded with people, while the windows, doorways, and roofs of the buildings were simply a mass of humanity. As the gorgeous pageant began to move up Broadway all the patriotism in the mass, which had been pent up now for many hours, broke forth. Cheers rent the air, handkerchiefs and banners held in the hands of the people began waving and New York and its many thousands of visitors were happy.

The parade was led by Maj.-Gen. Schofield, accompanied by his staff and corps of aids. The right of the line was given to the West Point cadets, 400 strong, who were followed by the regulars under Maj.-Gen. Howard. The second division consisted of State militia. They marched in the order of the admission of the States into the Union, as follows: Delaware, 750 men, Gov. Benjamin T. Briggs commanding; Pennsylvania, 8,000 men, Gov. James A. Beaver commanding; New Jersey, 3,700 men, Gov. Robert S. Green commanding; Georgia, 850 men, Gov. John B. Gordon commanding; Connecticut, 600 men, Gov. Morgan G. Buckley commanding; Massachusetts, 1,675 men, Gov. Oliver Ames commanding; Maryland, 500 men, Gov. E. E. Jackson commanding; South Carolina, 450 men, Gov. John P. Richardion commanding; New Hampshire, 1,000 men, Gov. Charles H. Sawyer commanding; Virginia, 500 men, Gov. Fitzhugh Dee commanding; New York, 13,000 men, Gov. David Bennett Hill, commander-in-chief: North Carolina, 150 men, Gov. Daniel C. Fowl commanding; Rhode Island, 450 men, Royal C. Taft commanding; Vermont, 750 men, Gov. William P. Dillingham commanding; Kentucky, 450 men, Gov. Simon B. Buckner commanding; Ohio, 3,500 men, Gov. Joseph B. Foraker, commanding; Louisiana, 400 men, Gov. Francis T. Nichols commanding; Mississippi, 600 men, Gov. Robert Lowry commanding; Michigan, 400 men, Gov. Robert Lowry commanding; Michigan, 400 men, Gov. C. G. Luce commanding; District of Columbia, 800 men, Commissioner Col. E. C. Blaunt commanding; Florida, 200 men, Gov. Francis P. Fleming commanding; West Virginia, 300 men, Gov. J. B. Jackson commanding. Places were given in this division to Gov. Seay of Alabama, Gov. James P. Engle of Arkansas, Gov. J. N. Cooper of Colorado, Gov. J. W. Fifer of Illinois, Gov. Hovey of Indiana, Gov. Larrabee of Iowa, Gov. Burleigh of Maine, Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, Gov. Francis of Missouri, Gov. Thayer of Nebraska, Gov. Pennoyer of Oregon, and Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin. The third division consisted of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, ORATOR OF THE DAY.

The scenes along the first part of the line of march beggar description. The city hall and the stands were packed almost to suffocation, and numerous ticket holders were unable to gain access to them. Broadway, as far as the eye could see, was a blaze of bunting and a sea of faces. Housetops, windows, telegraph poles, and lamp posts, private stands without number, and every possible vantage ground vied with the sidewalk crowds in point of numbers.

Just before 12:30 o'clock the President and other honored guests of the day were driven past the city hall stand in open carriages. The knowledge that they had started had been telegraphed along the line and the military bodies had been drawn up in saluting columns on the east side of Broadway. The Presidential party was at last placed in position and the review of the parade began.

It took nine hours for the procession to pass. In the box with the President were Vice-President Morton, Chief Justice Fuller, Secretary of State Blaine, Mayor Grant, Gen. Sherman, Admiral Porter, Hamilton Fish, Elbridge T. Gerry, and ex-Presidents Cleveland and Hayes.

Services were held in all the churches, the principal services being held at St. Paul's church, where Washington attended on the morning of his inauguration, and which were attended to-day by President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, ex-Presidents Cleveland and Hayes, and many of the most distinguished people of the country.

Bishop Potter, in his address dwelt upon the trust and dependence which induced the first President after he had taken the oath to turn to the church and ask God for help.

At the close of the service at St. Paul's the doors leading out upon the west porch were thrown open and the distinguished congregation which had entered the Broadway entrance passed out under the canopy which had been stretched to the Vessey street gate and took the carriages assigned them.

As soon as the Presidential party reached the platform a shout of applause arose from the assembled crowd. Archbishop Corrigan, wearing his scarlet robes, was on the platform. He was introduced to the President and Vice President, Gov. Hill, Mayor Grant, Dr. Storrs and several others.

Hamilton Fish, Sr., opened the exercises by introducing Elbridge T. Gerry as chairman. The latter said:

"Fellow-Citizens: One hundred years ago, on this spot, George Washington, as first President of the United States, took his oath of office upon the Holy Bible. That sacred volume is here to-day, silently attesting the basis upon which our nation was constructed and the dependence of our people upon Almighty God. In the words, then, of one of the founders of the government: 'With hearts overflowing with gratitude to our Sovereign Benefactor for granting to us existence, for continuing it to the present period, and for accumulating on us blessings spiritual and temporal through life, may we with fervor beseech Him so to continue them as best to promote His glory and our welfare.'"

Mr. Gerry then introduced the Rev. Richard F. Storrs, who delivered the invocation in a very clear voice.

Clarence W. Bowen, secretary of the centennial committee, was next introduced. He read J. G. Whittier's poem, which had been composed for the occasion.

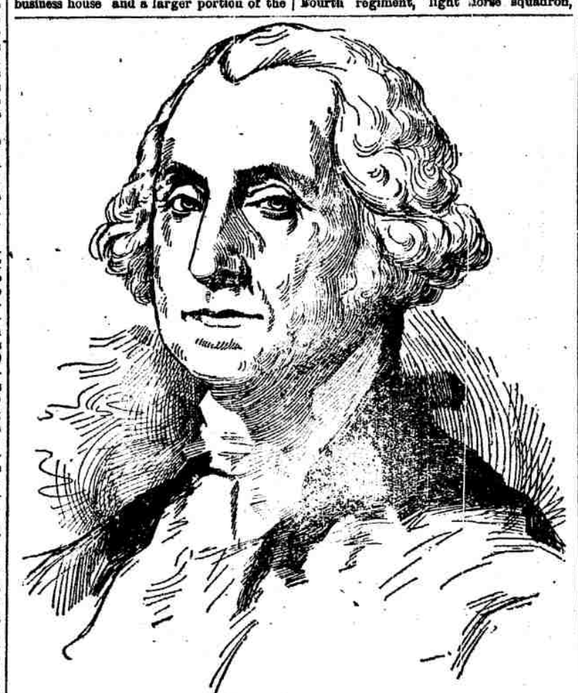
At the conclusion of the reading the Assembly gave Mr. Whittier three cheers and a tiger.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the orator of the day, was next introduced. He received a hearty greeting, and when this had subsided delivered his speech.

CHICAGO CELEBRATES.

Thousands of Patriots in Line—The Display and Decorations Superb.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Never before in the history of the city was Chicago more profusely decorated with the National colors and bunting than that displayed Tuesday in commemoration of the centennial inauguration of George Washington. Every business house and a larger portion of the residences displayed decorations of some sort. Down town the decorations were elaborate, the business men seeming to vie with each other in making the most pretentious display.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The streets were a marching host of flag-bearers. The holiday allowed by the business houses turned thousands of young patriots loose. Business was entirely suspended. The whole population was busily burning the patriotic flame. Pictures of Washington were hung in windows, fastened to flags, and wreathed in the National colors. He appeared in a thousand attitudes and wore a greater variety of suits than the knight of modern society. He wore his hair pompadour, combed flat, or appeared baldheaded. If humor has a place in the hearsifter Washington must have been amused to see himself in yellow trousers and blue boots, with knee breeches and red stockings, and all the vanity and pomp of civic and military trappings.

The older folk marched behind blaring horn and sullen drum. Several societies joined the festivities in brilliant uniform and added the pomps of military parade. Banners of all nations spread their folds under the starry flag. Natives of other countries joined the throng of patriot Americans. A cataclysm of oratory spread over the city. At Central Music hall Robert T. Lincoln, the Rev. S. J. McPherson, and the Hon. John M. Thurston of Nebraska, temporary chairman of the last Republican convention, spoke. Farwell hall listened to Judge Tuthill, the Hon. L. D. Thoman, ex-Civil Service commissioner, and Rabbi Hirsch. At the Exposition building were the Rev. C. C. Albertson and ex-Senator Doolittle. The Board of Trade building rang with the voices of Robert McIntyre and the Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus. In Battery D was heard the oration of the Hon. John M. Langston, the colored delegate from Virginia who espoused the cause of Senator Sherman at the national convention, and the Hon. Peter Hendrickson of Wisconsin. Judge Harlan and the Rev. Dr. Barrows spoke at the Second regiment armory. On the lake front Mayor Cregier and Judge Prendergast held the audience at tent A, while Congressman Mason and Mr. A. G. Lane did a similar service at tent B. In many of the churches service in honor of the day were held. Catholic, Protestant, Hebrew, and unorthodox—all joined in a national thanksgiving observance. In the evening fireworks were displayed at the parks, and the town turned out to see them. The streets were glutted with sightseers, and the lake front was a solid jam. A banquet at the Union League club swelled the tide of oratory that rolled to the feet of Columbia's first ruler.

At Springfield the centennial celebration was highly creditable. A delightful day permitted a turn-out of all the military and secret societies in the city, who marched through the principal streets to the Capitol grounds. There thousands of people assembled to listen to an eloquent oration by Bishop Seymour and the exercises of prayer and song. In the afternoon the school children to the number of five thousand were marshaled for parade, passing over a raised platform on Capitol avenue, where the people could witness the presentation of medals. The Rev. Father Hickey, Roman catholic vicar-general, gave them an address of welcome, and the Rev. Dr. Post of the Congregational church delivered the speech of the occasion. Flags floated from public and private buildings. The city was handsomely decorated.

At Danville there was a general observance of centennial day. All business was suspended in the afternoon, and the business houses and privates residences were handsomely decorated with bunting. The large parade of military and civic societies was witnessed by an immense crowd. Speeches were made at the armory by prominent gentlemen, after which the Oddfellows laid the corner stone to their new temple with appropriate ceremonies. In the absence of Grand Master Underwood Past Grand Commander W. R. Jewell of this city officiated.

At Monticello the day was ushered in by a salute of 100 guns. The bells were rung and steam whistles sounded for an hour. At 9 a. m. a grand union service was held at the Methodist Episcopal church. Prayers were offered and addresses delivered by the Rev. J. D. Fry and the Rev. M. Waller and others. The city was gayly decorated with the national colors.

At Bloomington the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson delivered an address to an immense audience at the Second Presbyterian church. Other speakers of the day were the Rev. W. H. Wilder and Dr. James B. Taylor. The bells were rung and cannon fired.

At Elgin special services were held in all of the schools and in the evening an address was delivered by Bishop Fallows of Chicago.

At Waukegan all business was practically suspended and the citizens celebrated. Charles Whitney delivered a patriotic address and the schools took up the occasion with joyful memorial exercises.

At Kankakee the centennial of Washington's inauguration was appropriately observed by the ringing of bells, church services, a monster parade, and patriotic speeches. Fully ten thousand people were in the city.

Throughout Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 1.—Great crowds attended the numerous centennial celebrations in this city. From 9 to 9:30 o'clock all the fire bells and church bells rang in chorus, and whistles tooted in accompaniment. Union services were held in the three divisions of the city, and at 11 o'clock a monster meeting was held at the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Merchants' association and the chamber of commerce. The speakers were Mayor Thomas Brown, John Johnston, ex-Congressman G. W. Hazelton, and Gen. E. C. Winkler. In the afternoon the Fourth regiment, light horse squadron, and First light battery and the six turner societies, a thousand strong, marched to the Washington statue on the west side, where an immense concourse of people listened to addresses by local orators. A big demonstration was held on the south side.

At La Crosse the day was favorable and business was suspended. Religious services in several churches were well attended. There was a procession, in which more than twenty-five societies united together, with citizens on foot and in carriages, forming one of the most imposing parades ever witnessed in that city. Col. Bryant addressed the people in English, the Hon. F. A. Husher of Minneapolis in Norwegian, and Dr. Ollis in German.

At Waukesha the demonstration assumed large proportions. People came from all parts of the country and with all Waukesha turned out to show their patriotism. At 9 o'clock all the bells of the village were rung, and then services were held in the different churches. The procession was the largest ever seen in Waukesha. The exercises at Amusement hall consisted of prayer, music, reading of Washington's first inaugural by T. E. Ryan, and an oration by John T. Kelly of Milwaukee.

At Racine business was suspended for the day and everybody united in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of Washington.

At Oshkosh the day was fittingly observed. Judge Cleveland made a short speech and read Washington's inaugural. He was followed by Judge Burnell, Richard Guenther, Charles W. Felker, the Rev. C. B. Wilcox, and others, in short speeches.

At Madison there were no public exercises. Cannons were fired on the university campus at noon, but Madison did not wake up.

The Day in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 1.—Des Moines was in holiday attire Tuesday in honor of the inauguration centennial. All of the principal business streets were handsomely decorated. An imposing parade of the principal societies and organizations was held in the afternoon, after which Foster's opera house was crowded to overflowing by persons who desired to listen to addresses by the Hon. A. B. Cummins and F. W. Lehmann. Thousands of visitors came in from the surrounding country. There was a fine display of fireworks in the evening.

At Keokuk the day was appropriately celebrated at Rand Park with a parade, speeches, music, and salutes of artillery. Special services were held in all the churches.

At Mason City the city was in holiday attire. Owing to the chilly atmosphere the exercises were held in the Grand opera house, which was filled to overflowing. The principal speeches of the day were made by J. J. Clark, William Wilcox, J. McConlogue, J. R. Jones, and E. J. Blythe.

WASHINGTON'S FAMILY COACH.

Celebration in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 1.—The day was very generally observed in this city. Business was suspended in many lines of trade and the public schools were dismissed. In the forenoon services were held in a number of churches, while in others addresses were delivered by well-known men. Senator Turpie spoke at St. Paul's cathedral and the Hon. John M. Butler at Plymouth church. In the afternoon a street parade, consisting of military and civic organizations, accompanied by numerous bands of music, was witnessed by large crowds of people. The celebration closed at night with a meeting at Tomlinson's hall, where addresses were delivered by Judge Byron K. Elliott, Mayor Denny, and others.

At Peru, Ind., the centennial was fitly celebrated by general suspension of business, services in all the churches, and a large parade and demonstration by the catholic church in the evening. The decorations were profuse.

At Walkerton the Washington centennial was celebrated by services held at the Christian church in the morning and at the court house in the evening. The principal speaker was the Hon. Meredith H. Kidd.

HE SAW WASHINGTON'S FACE.

William H. Burgess Tells About Opening the Coffin of the Dead President.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—William Burgess, who is now laying the foundation of the Confederate monument that is to be erected at Alexandria, is one of the few men now living who has looked upon the face of Gen. George Washington.

"It was in 1836," he says, "when I was an apprentice employed in building the new tomb now at Mount Vernon which so many visitors now come to see. I was a lad then, and I remember this was about my first piece of work. When the vault was completed I assisted in removing the bodies from their old tomb