

VAST BEYOND COMPARE.

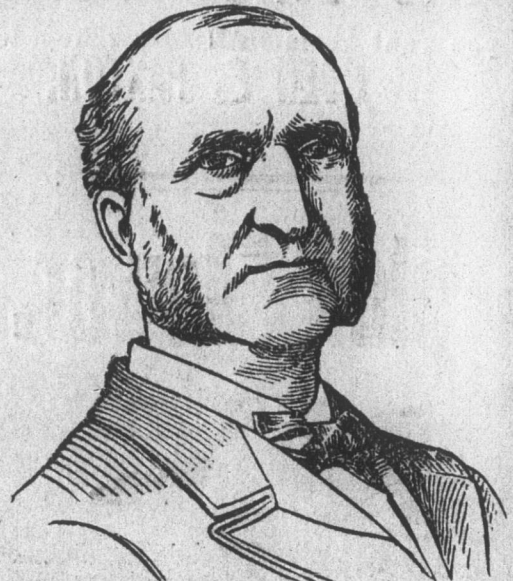
NEW YORK CELEBRATES IN A FITTING MANNER.

The Greatest Military Display of Modern Times—Brilliant Decorations and Fitting Display at Chicago—Observances Throughout the Northwest.

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 chances a more perfectly morning could scarcely have been found. As the morning wore along the crowds in the streets became even greater 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 get 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 blocked 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, 350 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. Richardson commanding; New Hampshire, 1,000 men, Gov. Charles H. Sawyer commanding; Virginia, 500 men, Gov. Fitzhugh Lee commanding; New York, 12,000 men, Gov. David Bennett Hill, commander-in-chief; North Carolina, 150 men, Gov. Daniel C. Fowle 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; Minnesota, 400 men, Gov. C. G. Luce commanding; District of Columbia, 800 men, Commissioner Col. E. C. Blount 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. Essay 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 Min-



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, ORATOR OF THE DAY.

nesota, Gov. Francis of Missouri, Gov. Thayer of Nebraska, Gov. Penoyer of Oregon, and Gov. Board of Wisconsin. The third division consisted of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion.

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. House-tops, 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 Vesey 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,



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

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.

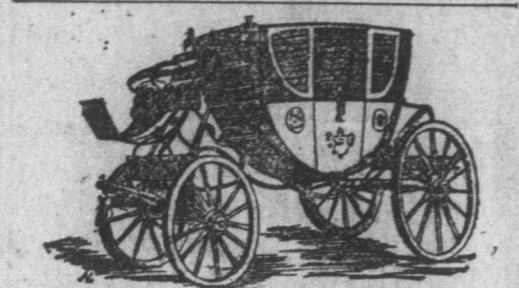
The streets were a marching host of flag-bearers. The holiday allowed by the business houses turned thousands of young patriots loose. Business was entirely suspended. The whole population was busily burning the patriotic flame. Pictures of Washington were hung in windows, fastened to flags, and wreathed 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 hearafter 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 Tuttle, the Hon. L. D. Thoman, ex-Civil Service commissioner, and Rabbi Hirsch. At the Exposition building were the Rev. C. C. Alterson and ex-Senator Doolittle. The Board of Trade building rang with the voices of Robert McIntyre and the Rev. Dr. Gunshulz. 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 services 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

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. Ollie in German. At Waukesha the demonstration assumed large proportions. People came from all



WASHINGTON'S FAMILY COACH.

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. M. 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.

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 Wabash the Washington centennial was celebrated by services held at the Christian church in the morning and at the



WASHINGTON'S PLATE.

court house in the evening. The principal speaker was the Hon. Meredith H. Kidd.

A CENTENNIAL ARCH.

Philadelphia's Method of Decorating in Honor of the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 1.—A centennial arch has been placed over the entrance to Independence hall, where Congress met during the last ten years of the last century. The arch has thirteen golden stars. Over each of them is painted the name of one of the original States, Pennsylvania forming the center of the arch. A memorial tablet has been placed on the side of the building, bearing the following inscription: "The Capitol of the United States, 1790 to 1800. Here was constructed the arch of the union of which Pennsylvania becomes the keystone; an arch must fall if any single State withdraws. Philadelphia greets the centennial President of the United States beneath a triumphal arch, the symbol of perfect union." Another tablet, placed on the building reads as follows: "Let President Harrison, himself the lineal descendant of another Benjamin Harrison who reported finally the Declaration of Independence July 4, 1776, pass hereunder and stand for a moment on the very spot where both Washington and Adams swore to sustain the constitution of the United States."

Not a snow-plow has been used on the Maine Central the past winter—a thing that probably never occurred a winter before in the history of the road.

LONDON is to have an exhibition of "antique and historical shoes."

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

ONE touch of dead-beat nature makes the whole world a skin.

A BOOK of Western travels is entitled "Afoot in Chicago." It must be immense.

A DEBT over a game of cards is, even though entirely honest, a trumped-up charge.

WHY is it that a man never gives the minister so high a fee for marrying him the second time?

"It was an awful sight," quoth Mrs. Spriggins. "It was just like one of those horoscopes you dream about."

THEY met by chance. She seemed distrait, While he was full at ease. She had on onions dined that day, He on limburger cheese.

THE bill collector probably doesn't like his business any better than the man who pays him, but it has to be done.

LAW is like a sieve. You may see through it, but you must be considerably reduced before you can get through it.

THE difference (there is a difference) between a gas well and the spring fisherman is that one is a bore for gas and the other is a goer for bass.

THE "champion sculler" and the "champion scholar" are often graduated from the same college, but the former makes the most money.—*Norristown Herald*.

MRS. JAGGS—Full again, I suppose? I declare, you are nothing but a perambulating saloon. Mr. Jaggs—Bet nobody calls you a saloon. Want 't know w'y? I'll just tell you. S'loon does shut up once a week, n' you never (hic) do.

"THERE is absolutely nothing new in bonnets this spring," exclaimed Mrs. Potts on her return from a shopping tour. "I can tell you what would be something new in women's bonnets," said Mr. Potts, with the air of a man who has an idea. "Well, what? Cheapness?" asked his spouse. "No. Brains."

IT has hitherto been maintained that the curl in a pig's tail is more for ornament than use. The position is no longer tenable. A large sow was seen walking down a Cincinnati street some time ago with a piece of red tape attached to said curl, from which was appended a card on which was written "Patrick Doolan's Pig Betsy."

NEW BOARDER—"It strikes me these biscuits are tough," Mrs. Bazoo (the landlady)—"Young man, I made those biscuits, and I've made them before you were born." New boarder (unabashed)—"I don't doubt it, ma'am; but why don't you keep them in the curio cabinet? Aren't you afraid somebody might break them?"

A—"WHAT did your uncle do for you in his will?" B—"His will was entirely in my favor. I'm in luck?" "Left you all his money, did he?" "Not directly. He left all his property to charitable institutions." "I thought you said you were in luck?" "So I am. All the other heirs are going to break the will, and they have employed me as their lawyer."

A BACK AND FRONT VIEW. He followed her right down the street, With his eyes on her little back glued, He noted her sweet rippling feet, And her hat with its bows many-hued. A picture he mentally drew Of her jacket of fawn-colored stuff, Her dress of a dainty spring hue, Her gloves and her little fur muff. He wondered what kind of a face On that figure Dame Nature had planted, Curiosity hastened his pace; To see for himself the wretch wanted. She turned, and he fled for his life, With a laugh that was hollow and forced, For the perki was only his wife, From whom he had just been divorced.

AT THE BASE-BALL PARK.



OUTSIDE.

Tramp—Gentlemen, I represent a Committee on Ways and Means, and am entitled to recognition and free admittance.



INSIDE.

Tramp (soliloquizing)—Yes, a committee of one, appointed by myself on de ways of gettin' into de base-ball grounds without means—say?