

JULY.

It is a Day That Terre Hauteans

May Remember Forever With Pleasure.

Immense Military Parade.

A Prize Drill That Made the Native's Stare.

The Awards—Other Notes.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

THE DAY.

Yesterday patriotism bubbled up as high as the mercury dared to go. Both were at white heat. The sentiment lead some men to imbibe yesterday who haven't drank anything for five years. The feeling was universal, it was as all pervading as the warmth. Of course those who took active part in the procession think the day was the hottest ever known. But such was not the case. To those who remained inactive or who were fortunate enough to ride behind good horses, there was a pleasant and a cooling breeze, which was highly refreshing. In truth the day was a model Fourth of July. The sky was serene to an extent quite in marked contrast to the heaving sea of motion on the earth. Except on the most frequented ways the streets were not dusty.

THE DECORATIONS.

We were going to say that Main street put on her holiday attire yesterday, but it just dawns over us that something of that kind has been said before. At any rate the street looked very pretty. An arch would have much improved it.

So many persons put out a display that it would be a hopeless, though a pleasant task, to notice them all individually. The St. Clair House looked very pretty, with Chinese lanterns hanging from each window. Ryce & Wamsley, H. S. Richardson & Co., Hobe & Root & Co., R. L. Ball, Fenner & Loize, Brokaw Bros., H. P. Townley, Foster Bros., Regan & Best, Katzenbach & Fremont, Arbuckle, Hulman & Cox, Curtis, Rea & Co., Owen, Pilex & Co., J. M. Riner & Sons, The store, National House, W. H. Paige & Co., Buntin & Armstrong, J. F. Jauriet, Y. G. Dickhout, D. Watson, the Terre Haute House, A. F. Eker, Kadel's harness store and Vigo woolen mill were among the best.

The great effort in this direction, as usual, was at Erlich's stand by Louis Baganz & Co. Every body knows what an artist Mr. Baganz is. He should stop selling cry goods and cultivate still further his talent in this direction. He must have taken general pains with his display. Natural and beautiful vase and fountain formed the base. At the rear was a turreted castle which formed a most beautiful appearance. A guard of soldiers march along in steady military manner in dress chains. The power was furnished by water which ran down from a barrel above to a wheel. All of this was, of course, admirably concealed, so that many surprises were made respecting the curious movements of the troops. Below a boat danced, fleetly and unceasingly in the water. The whole was a scene of life and beauty and was noticed all day long and far into the night by large crowds of delighted people.

A number of private residences were nicely decorated.

THE PROCESSION.

In many of its features, the procession of yesterday was the best ever witnessed in this city. In fact, it was too good. It was so good that the seventh division became a failure. The township delegations came in and reported all right, but with one accord declined to join the procession stating that they would rather look on at the others from the windows.

The line moved promptly on time and all remarked on the excellent manner in which the whole affair was handled.

THE FIRST DIVISION

formed on Second street, south of Ohio; right resting on Ohio street and marched in the following order:

Police force.
Marshall, General Frank White, Gen. Jared Smith, Major of U. S. Engineers, and staff adjutants Hugo Duenweg, D. B. Arnold and G. M. Baisour. E. L. Girdner as a charge.
Ringgold Band.
Chicago drum corps of sixteen members.
Four companies of First Regiment of Chicago, numbering two hundred and twenty-eight men.
Light Guards.
Governor's G. U. S.
Two Gaiding guns.
Veterans.

Carrage containing Hon. Godlove Orth, Gen. Craig, President Jos. M. Wildy and Rev. Dunham.

Other carriages containing distinguished citizens.
This division attracted the most attention. Some fine movements were executed by the troupes. Mr. Hollinger was unable to head his division with Mr. E. L. Girdner, on account of an unruly horse.

In the line four Chicago men fell out through heat. One of them, Albert Orway, of company A, was badly sun struck.

He passed into convulsions and was kindly picked up by U. R. Jeffers who took him to the Terre Haute house where Dr. Von Mochs'sker assisted by Dr. Morehead surgeons of Governor's Guards and a surgeon from Chicago treated him and secured his recovery. Three others were injured and were also cared for by Mr. Jeffers who by rare foresight was on

hand with his carriage and performed excellent service.

THE SECOND DIVISION

formed on Second street, north of Ohio; right resting on Ohio street and marched in this order:
John B. Tolbert, E. O. George, aids.
Toult's Union band.
Court Sherwood, I. O. F.
Court Morton Forest I. O. F.
Court Terre Haute Forest I. O. F.
All lodges A. O. U. W.
Indiana Lodge No. 47, I. O. W. M.
Indiana Lodge No. 99, I. O. W. M.

THE THIRD DIVISION,

formed on Third street, south Ohio; right resting on Ohio and marched in this order:

T. R. Gilman, T. J. Gist, aids.
I. C. B. B., Drum Corps.
Maennerchor.
Hibernian Benevolent Society.
Veteran Drum Corps.
Knights of Father Matthew.
German Catholic Benevolent Society.
Ancient Order of Hibernians.

FOURTH DIVISION.

C. E. Vandever, and Mason Duncan aids in charge.

Butchers' Association, mounted, Council and all city officers, in four carriages.
The city officers will enter their carriages at prompt o'clock, at the city hall, Fire Department.

The butchers made a large display. The fire department headed by Chief Jos. Schell in a beautifully decorated buggy attracted a large share of attention.

FIFTH DIVISION.

J. L. Humaston, David Phillips, Jas. K. Allen and F. W. Levering, aids in charge.

Following came the industrial display. This was large, but not so large nor attractive as two years ago. It however much surpassed the display made last year.

Messrs. Burnett & Watson, the enterprising blacksmiths, came up nobly to the scratch. They shod a horse in good style while proceeding around.

Jesse Clutter's cooper shop on wheels made a first class show. The busy coopers were all pounding away for dear life as they always do.

The show made by Mr. T. B. Johns was under charge of Mr. Benson, and was the largest in this part of the procession. Five wagons drawn by light teams were in line. A large saw mill was on the first two wagons. The rest of the wagons bore walnut saw logs.

Next came the Terre Haute box factory.

Next a ridiculous little mule cart. The two old people inside were taking the sun, but the mule had an umbrella fastened over his head.

The Wabash Iron Works following made a first class show.

A tough-looking customer who said he had been cured by Swiss ague cure.

H. P. Townley's wagon tastefully arranged.

The Union Bakery wagon.

P. Miller's display was unusually good. He had two wagons attached. His force of men were engaged in making collars and harness. A large picture surmounted the whole and an immense colored collar was hung to the rear.

B. W. Koopman & Son's wagon followed and was number one.

Owen, Pilex & Co., with commendable enterprise, were out with an immense wagon, on which were cartoons representing men with well fitted "duds" which they had gotten at Owen, Pilex & Co.'s, and others whose baggy clothes put them in misery and who "wished they had."

Mr. Kussner of the palace of music had a wagon which made a good appearance.

Mr. P. Newhart's plow factory and grain mills was well represented.

The Mt. Pleasant dairy had taken much pains and succeeded admirably in pleasing spectators.

The Swiss Ague cure wagon closed the procession proper.

At Tenth street the Light Guards and Governor's Guards left the procession but the Chicago men proceeded on around to Twelfth down to Chesnut and back to the depot.

Most of the participants here broke ranks and came back to town. The Chicago men took their meals at various points over town.

THE PRIZES.

The judges announced the following awards of prizes for decorations and wagon displays:

Best decorated business fronts:
First prize: Louis Baganz & Co., north west corner of Fifth and Main street; \$10.

Second prize: David Watson, gas fitter; \$5.

Third prize: L. G. Hager, Insurance agent; \$2.50.

Best decorated wagon: First prize R. Jackson, \$10.00; second, F. Heining & Co., \$5.00; third, Hose Reel No. 3, \$2.50.

Manufacturer's display on wagons:

T. B. Johns, lumber; Burnett & Watson, blacksmiths; Jesse C. Clutter, cooper; Peter Miller, harness-maker.

Each of above will receive \$10.00, as the judges decided that all were equally represented.

THE PARK.

There was a crowd at the park, such as has rarely been seen before. The wagons covered the entire place and hundreds remained outside. The grand stand was nicely decorated.

Mayor Jos. Wildy was president of the day and Gen. Charles C. Smith director of ceremonies. Rev. Dunham led in prayer and Hon. Thos. H. Nelson read the Declaration of Independence. He read a part which is usually omitted in the printed copies.

The choir failed to come to time.

Aner music by the band the oration was delivered.

HON. GODLOVE ORTH'S ADDRESS.

Upon this anniversary of our Independence the American people are gathered together in every hamlet, town and city throughout the length and breadth of our wide domain, to manifest their gratitude to the Fathers for their glorious work and to renew their devotion to the great underlying principles of our Government.

How sublime the spectacle! From the pine clad hills of Maine to the far off shores of the Pacific, and from the lakes to the gulf, forty millions of happy people to-day join with one accord in rekindling the fires of liberty and rendering thanks to Almighty God for his manifold blessings. To-day we take our second step in the second centennial of our national existence. Two

short years ago the nations of the earth accepting our invitation, honored us with their presence in the very shadow of Independence hall, and rejoiced with us in the successful completion of the first hundred years of that existence, and in the general prosperity and progress of our people. While remembering that scene, let us also remember that in proportion to its grandeur is the duty now upon us not only to preserve what has already been achieved, but to remedy defects in our governmental machinery wherever they may be found to exist; to make our people better and all their interests more prosperous by their mental, moral and physical improvement. These recurring anniversaries are always unusually interesting, and it will be our own fault if they are not always equally profitable.

Let us therefore to-day take a brief retrospect of the Past, view the immediate Present with its surroundings and thus be enabled to make some reckonings for the Future.

One hundred years ago, three millions of people, whose fathers had fled from the oppressions of the old world, to find peace, security and happiness in the new, resolved to throw off the allegiance they owed to the parent government and assume for themselves the right to which, under nature and nature's God, they were entitled. They maintained their high resolve; they became free.

Although scattered along thousands of miles of our Atlantic border, common sufferings and common trials, created among them a common bond of union. Freedom was achieved, yet they aimed at a further and equally great achievement, the formation of a government which should constitute them one people, having the same interests to protect and the same destiny to secure.

In this second work, they were equally successful, as in the first.

What then constitutes us one people and contributes more than all else to our happiness and prosperity, as individuals, and our prowess and glory as an organized community? You doubtless anticipated the answer, "that it is our written constitution and a strict adherence to its ideas and doctrines." The constitution is a logical sequence of the "Declaration of Independence," founded upon its principles, crystallizing them into legal authority, and forming a complete system of National Government. But it did more; it took the people of thirteen colonies, widely dispersed over the continent, each with its own local government, local pride, local interests and prejudices, and formed them into one people.

UNDER ONE GREAT NATIONAL FLAG and as such enabled to do all "accrete things which independent states might do."

The constitution was not only a sequence of the declaration but it is a necessity of the people springing from their peculiar condition; the governmental bond of union, save the articles of confederation, most styled a "rope of sand" which lost all their strength and adhesive power when British rule had been destroyed. In this condition they would readily have fallen prey to internal dissensions, to trouble and turmoil, and to the misadventures of designing men. To avoid these evils, the constitution was framed, as its authors said "to ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Nobler purposes could not be conceived, and nobler words could not be uttered, words whose comfort and sweetness every government is in need of among men. The first purpose was declared to be "to form a more perfect union." More perfect than what? perfect than the articles of confederation, in which "each state retained its sovereignty, freedom and independence, adopted solely by the Continental Congress, not emanating from the people, nor called into existence by their voice and action. The people demanded a more perfect union of government—in a word they demanded and proclaimed one grand organic law for the control of individual action, and the protection of individual right. This is the "more perfect Union" which they desired, which they established and which, thanks to heroic bravery and untold sacrifices, to-day endures, to bless all our people. This spirit of "Union" warm, heartfelt union, then existing among the colonists was introduced into the declaration, and pervades and permeates every word and line of that noble instrument.

It was the first gush of fraternity, generated by a common feeling and a common purpose against a common enemy, and manifested itself in words and acts to stand as one man in defense of the rights of all.

During the varying phases of the Revolutionary struggle, now amidst its brightest prospects, and now amidst its gloom, that spirit of union may sometimes have flagged, or may sometimes have failed of full expression. And this is true of that temporary and necessary ill-constructed political machine, known as the "articles of confederation." But the long struggle terminated, the clouds lifted from the battle fields, and the smoke of the battle cleared away, when these victors in the memorable contest, when these victors came to view the novel situation in which they were placed and the rights and responsibilities of such situation, the old spirit of union was revived in all its freshness, purity and vigor, and found expression in the constitution which these victors adopted for themselves and their posterity.

Washington, fully imbued with this spirit of unity, and appreciating its high importance, in his farewell address to the people says: "The union of the government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, for the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, your safety, your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize."

To this emphatic language of the Father of our Country, nothing can be added, for it is nothing more than common sense. Our safety and glory as a Nation are interwoven with, and dependent upon, the Union of these States, constituting the American Nation, and vouchsafing to you and to me our proudest privileges. This Union must be maintained, I regard its preservation as the highest duty of American citizenship, for after its destruction no patriot would care to look at or survive the wreck. With the Union all our rights can be preserved and in the Union all defects and every species of injustice can be remedied. It matters not what the pretext, whether of State rights, whether of home rule and local self government, whether of conflicting interests, whether of unequal burdens—thrown upon one and all of them, as affording not the least excuse to sever or weaken its bonds.

This union is our Palladium; while it remains our safety is assured, its destruction would be our Pandora's box with its uplifted lid, from which all the evils incident to man had escaped to afflict us leaving not even hope to cheer or sustain us for the future. I ask no ones pardon for speaking thus plainly and emphatically upon the subject of our National Union. The day and the cause are my all sufficient justification. It is a subject which should be ever near to our hearts, its importance must never be underrated, its lessons should constantly be brought to the attention of our people.

This union thus established by the Constitution was to be not merely a governmental union, a harmony of political powers, but it was to be a union of Free People.

Under it, each individual was left in the full enjoyment of all his natural rights, except only so far as restraint or curtailment was necessary for the general good. It was this feature that distinguished it from all the then known governments of the world. It was this that for the first time recognized man's individual right to govern himself without the aid of extraneous agencies over which he has no control.

This freedom pertained to him not only in his individual but also in his collective capacity. As an individual he is to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; he is not to be deprived of either of these rights by the permission of the aggressions of the government, while in his collective capacity he forms part and parcel of the government and gives to it life, action, force and control. "No law is to be passed without his consent expressed or implied. No tax laid upon himself or his property, no regulation of commerce between the states or foreign nations, no war to be declared, no peace to be proclaimed.

These were among the things necessary to constitute a union of free people.

But this was not all. Each individual was to be a part of the government, and each citizen was to be a part of the government.

TO AVOID SUNSTROKES.

SOME SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS.

THESE HOT DAYS.

The following circular is issued by the New York Board of Health:

Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat and especially if the weather is "muggy." It is more apt to occur on the second, third, or fourth day of a heated term in sleep on the first. Loss of sleep, worry, excitement, close sleeping rooms, debility, the use of stimulants, predispose to it. It is more apt to attack those working in the sun, and especially between the hours of 11 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. On both sides who are clothed. Have as cool as your effusion to be possible. Avoid in public places unnecessary exposure to the sun, and where that is previously unavoidable, but dries early, see to it that you are well ventilated. If working in the sun, wear a light hat (not black) which absorbs heat, straw, etc., and put a piece of it on the head, a wet cloth over a large green leaf, frequently lift the cloth from the head, and see that the cloth right wet. Do not check perspiration. This drink what water you need to keep it from being overheated. Have, whenever possible, an additional shade, as a light of umbrella when walking, a canvas shade, or board cover when working in the sun. When much fatigued do not go to work, but be excused from work, especially after 11 o'clock in the morning on very hot days. The work is in the sun. If result of business or pleasure, and will assist the remarks I propose to make in this respect.

The speaker next proceeded to define the sentiment of nationality. He urged his hearers never to forget what is taught by our past history and by the genius of our institutions.

He then glanced at the leading agencies in our social and political fabric, which tend either to our continued prosperity or to our demoralization and destruction. He defined that great principle underlying our system, viz, the right to property, but thought the effort to destroy individual property can find no foothold among people like ours where so many are the owners of property.

In passing, he noticed the influence of the press and vigorously exposed the evils into which newspapers are falling.

In conclusion he spoke as follows:

The only effective expression of the views of the citizen is through the ballot box.

We are not a pure Democracy under which individuals can be assembled for public deliberation and official action.

Our government is representative, and hence the citizen vests his power in the representative whose acts bind him and whose opinions, carried into law, mould and shape the policy of the government.

It is self-evident, therefore, that to preserve the spirit of our government in all its essentials, the representative must be a true reflex of the people in all its parts. There is where the individual citizen exhibits his political power; here alone is where he can exercise it. If this be denied him, if his full and free right be in any manner abridged, if it be exercised only under compulsion, or if it be changed by corruption or coercion of any sort, then free government as understood by the Fathers, becomes a farce, yes worse, a delusion and a snare.

We must not only have a free ballot box, but also freedom in the examination and expression of our opinions; freedom in the quiet and orderly meeting together for consultation and interchange of views, for all these are the forerunners of a free ballot. Free government secures freedom to the citizen, in forming, expressing, and properly enforcing his views, upon all matters of public policy. This is a part, and a very essential part of that "Liberty" spoken of in the preamble, and to secure which was one of the objects of framing the constitution. You will thus see that the privileges which the constitution confers upon the citizens, in

turn become its most prominent and efficient safe guards. Another view not to be slightly estimated or lost sight of, in connection with a free ballot is freedom from corruption of the voter. It is a well established axiom in physics that a stream of water cannot rise higher than its source; the river is never higher than its fountain, and hence when corruption enters the ballot box, the public must not be surprised to see its pernicious effects flowing from it. If the voter accepts a bribe for the exercise of his franchise, he must not hold up his hands in holy horror, should he learn that the recipient of his vote has also become a bribe taker. Like begets like, is a universal law of nature, and it is equally so in the political world.

The citizen in the walks of private life, and in the exercise of his political privileges must be governed by the strict rules of honesty and fair dealing, if he expects the control of his government, which receives its vitality from his acts, to be governed by similar rules of integrity and patriotism. The agent is seldom more honest than his principal, at least the principal is to a great extent responsible for the honesty of his agent, and although he may at time be the victim of misplaced confidence, yet it will be his own fault, if his agent cheats him the second time. In a word, as every one of you perceives, the prosperity and perpetuity of our Government depend upon the virtue and intelligence of our people.

Whatever therefore tends to cherish and stimulate these cardinal principles, must be supplied and applied by the Government in its collective, and by the citizens in his individual capacity. Governments should seek to make men better and men should seek to make governments better. Each should act upon the other, for each is benefited by the proper action of the other. Of prime importance, is public intelligence, the education of the people, whose care and cultivation in this respect, is in my judgment, one of the paramount duties of a free government. It should regard each child as a child of the commonwealth, and give to its training in this respect the same care and attention that a parent gives to his child.

This duty is now fully recognized, performed and appreciated by our own State, and is a subject worthy the just pride of every son of Indiana. But education should not be limited to mental culture; it should rest upon a broader and more comprehensive foundation. We should should go to the etymology of the word for a correct understanding of the whole duty of the State in this respect, which teaches us that education is a drawing out of all the faculties with which man is by nature endowed.

The cultivation of his moral and physical nature is just as important to the individual and to society as is his mental nature. Much has already been done by us, within the last quarter of a century in this direction, dotting every neighborhood with the school-house and providing free instruction for all our sons and daughters, yet the work is only in its infancy, and will require the fostering care of the state, and the support of all good citizens until every child in the commonwealth, for all succeeding time, shall have its mental, moral and physical nature brought under the highest systematic cultivation, possibly attainable.

Thus you will diminish crime and pauperism, you will give to the poor man's child the same advantages in the race of life, possessed by his more fortunate neighbor. I do not use the phrase "poor man's child" to designate any permanent class of our society. Far from it.

Under the inspiring influences of our institutions, the poor man of to-day may be the rich man of to-morrow.

We suffer no impossible barriers to be erected on our soil, saying to one you shall remain on this, and to another you on that side of the barrier. Here every one is the architect of his own fortune. The race is to the swift and the battle to the strong.

The public alike with the individual is the recipient of the benefits arising from a general education of the masses, for an educated community is not likely to be the enemy of free institutions, but on the contrary its chief support. No educated community will be a community of law breakers, or the servile followers of demagogues, mountebanks or shysters.

Here let us close, with the earnest hope and the honest prayer that this institution may be perpetual, and that the blessings of liberty which it secures to us, may descend to our children and from generation down to the last syllable of record time!

THE BILL.

OUR CHOICE VOTERS.

They came, the members of that much talked of First regiment of Chicago, on whose visit here our citizens generally had placed so much hope. It is evidently quite correct to say that no company of citizen soldiers could have visited us whose presence would have been more heartily appreciated and it would be impossible for any troops to visit any place and conduct themselves in a more gentlemanly and pleasing manner and show themselves to be more thorough soldiers than they. "They are all gentlemen and soldiers" is the unanimous sentiment of all our citizens. They represented Chicago in a manner that entitles them to a continuation of that deep admiration felt by their own citizens, and their visit here will bear much good fruit socially, commercially and in a military way. It renewed and deepened the feeling of friendship and admiration that our citizens feel for the plucky energetic citizens of Chicago, and it was well and good that they came. It's benefits will be surely seen and felt in the intercourse between the cities for a long time to come.

The entire regiment of about nine hundred members voted to come, desired to come, and would have come, but the citizens' association, who are backing up the military force of Chicago, and are spending vast sums of money to keep the force, maintained in good order, have felt willing to let all the boys leave the city will all their arms, and after consultation, owing to their desire to please our citizens they concluded to allow a detachment of four companies to visit Terre Haute.

The battalion, numbering 228 members including sixteen of the handsome and proficient drum corps, led by their dashing drum-major, left Chicago at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Rudolph Williams, a very able, entertaining gentleman, and a thorough, gallant soldier, highly

praised in Chicago. He was assisted by four of the regimental staff.

They arrived here at twenty minutes past six o'clock in the morning, nearly two hours behind time, and at once they formed in line and were received by our military committee and a detail of several members from the Light Guards and Governor's Guards, who escorted them to Armory hall, where arms were stacked. Two of the companies repaired to the Terre Haute House, and two went to the National House to breakfast, and they were all highly pleased with their hotel fare. At ten o'clock they formed line, and led by the Colonel and staff all mounted, they took their position in the line on Second street at the head of the column which was about a mile in length. The march of over two miles was quite severe, owing to the intense heat, for the sky which had threatened rain at an early hour, quickly cleared and the sun came out with a great heat, that was unexpected, and told heavy on the men causing six of them to fall out of the line, one Albert Ordway being quite dangerously injured. At Tenth street a halt for rest was made, and here the Light Guards and Governor's Guards fell out of the line but the Chicago boys continued on to the Union depot, with both bands. Here a general resting time was had, and all enjoyed a wash, got cooled off, and partook of an excellent dinner served by Mr. Taggart of the depot hotel in his best style, and it was much enjoyed by the men. After about two and a half hours rest they took the cars for the Fair grounds, and at sharp three o'clock they commenced the contest for the prizes awarded to the best drilled company present.

The space in front of the grand stand was cleared after much difficulty, by the home companies, in regular "charge bayonet" order. There are always a large number of fools, both male and female, in all public gatherings, and yesterday was no exception to the rule, and the usual number was on hand who couldn't be made to understand anything, or get out of the way, until forced away, so as to get a clear space for drill.

The companies present were "Company C," Captain T. B. Davis, "Company H," Captain C. S. Diehl, "Company A," Captain George S. Miles, and "Company G," Captain Wm. Lindsay, each company drilled just fifteen minutes, except "Company A," which did not compete. Each company was frequently and loudly applauded while executing the movements, and the vast attendance of about ten thousand persons all gave deep attention, in the best of order, to the drill, and heartily admired it.

The judge of the drill was Gen. Jared A. Smith, Major of the Engineer Corps U. S. A., now stationed at Indianapolis, a thorough soldier and accomplished tactician. His duty was very delicate under the circumstances, but his decision given after consultation with Generals Frank White and Charles Cruik was manifestly just, and gave much satisfaction to all. Of the companies and their drill an extended description is not necessary, but can best be understood from the following remarks made by General Smith on awarding the prizes:

"Gentlemen, Officers and Soldiers of the First Regiment of Chicago: The duty that falls upon me, in being selected to be the judge of your merits in the drill or the prizes offered by the citizens of Terre Haute, is one that is exceedingly difficult, and one that I feel much reluctance in deciding. Of your drilling and military bearing I will state that yours are the best I ever have yet seen, fully equal and perhaps in some details really superior to the West Point cadets who are the highest and most perfectly drilled troops in our whole country but I think you are their equals in many respects. I am surprised at the proficiency to which you have attained. Your movements are as near perfect as can be given by a company, and your manual of arms is an evidence of very careful attention and practice."

The General then announced the first prize \$250.00, awarded to Co. "C," the second prize \$100.00, to Co. H, the third prize \$50.00 to Co. "G."

Capt. Diehl of Co. H. gave much satisfaction by opening his ranks in inspection order and going through the manual of arms. Also by going through the "Load and fire" movement, both specialties being finely done, and won to him the second prize.

Of company "C," it can truly be said they excelled anything ever witnessed by probably every person present. At the expiration of the drill the troops took the cars and returned to the city.

In the evening they gave a "Dress parade" in the space opposite the Terre Haute house, that was perfect, and was witnessed by an immense crowd.

The Ringgold band of this city, assisted in the parade.

At half past ten in the evening the boys took the cars for Chicago, amid the cheers of a large crowd. They left a most excellent opinion in this city, of them and their regiment. They will always be warmly recalled by all here and be gladly welcomed again. And although the visitors had a hard siege of it, were up two nights, and had a terribly hot day's hard work, yet they did a vast amount of good, and have the thanks of all Terre Hauteans who are proud of having been visited by them.

They were accompanied, unofficially, by Col. George R. Davis, late their commander, a very agreeable and pleasant gentleman, who won the admiration of all whom he met.

PYROTECHNICS.

At half past eight o'clock the grand display of fireworks begun from the stand built on Main street, on the west side of its crossing of Second.

The stand was eighteen feet high, well arranged for the purpose, and the display of thirty three large pieces and almost countless sky rockets was very beautiful. At an early hour people began to assemble on Main street, for the display could be seen from Second to Ninth street, and by the hour, for the first explosion, the street was black with a solid mass of humanity, whose upturned faces were a sight worth beholding as the brilliant flashes of light emanating from the rockets, etc., lit up the scene. The display lasted nearly an hour, given in excellent order by Messrs. George Hayward and Duddleton, and was one of the best ever seen in Terre Haute, and all were gladly pleased with it.

The arrivals at the Terre Haute House on the Fourth were so numerous that it