MARCH 4, 1885.

The Manifestation of the People's Will Supplemented by Solemn Oath.

Grover Cleveland Inaugurated the Twenty-second President of the United States.

Features of a Day's Record Remarkable in the History of the Country.

The Inaugural Ceremonies, the Parade, and the Grand Ball at Night.

Full Text of President Cleveland's Inaugural Address to His Countrymen.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON.

President Cleveland's Quiet Departure from Albany.

President Cleveland and party—consisting of his brother, Rev. L. Cleveland, and wife, Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Hoyt, his married sister, and Miss Hoyt, her daughter, Daniel Manning and wife, Col. Lamont and wife, and Miss Hastings, a niece of the President elect—left Albany for the national capital on the evening of Monday, March 2. The secret of their intended departure was closely kept, and very few knew of it until they were well on the journey. The party did not take the train at the general depot in Albany, and no one expected that it would, but they arranged to drive to a telegraph station called Kenwood, about three miles below the city, where a special train consisting of a baggage-car and the directors' car of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo was in waiting. The expenses of the special train were borne by the President. He was tendered the special gratis by the two railroad companies, but he preferred to pay his own way.

EN ROUTE.

The Journey to the Capital.

The journey to Washington was a quiet and uneventful one. Mr. Cleveland was the most jovial of the party, and seemed to take matters very easily. Political complications and Cabinet speculations were entirely disregarded, and only once was the matter referred to at all. That was when Col. Lamont addressed Dan Manning as "Mr. Secretary of the Treasury," and the latter remarked that the Colonel was a little too previous. This caused a general laugh at Lamont's expense, and thus all allusion to the coming event was done away with. During the evening cards were produced, and the four gentlemen engaged in a game of pinocle. This is Mr. Cleveland's favorite pastime, and it was continued until after 11 o'clock. The train passed through Philadelphia at 2 o'clock in the morning. Even the station master was unaware of the distinguished individuals who occupied the train, and not one curiosity-seeker put in an appearance.

ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

The President Declines a Public Reception.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of March 3d, when the mists of night still clung around the Baltimore & Potomac depot, and but few persons were about, the special train bearing the President elect and his party drew up on the side-track in the depot.

The committee of citizens appointed by Chairman Corcoran to receive the President elect had been informed by him that he desired to avoid a public reception, and would prefer to receive a visit from the committee at his hotel. After a delay of about ten minutes Chairman Berret and Mr. Galt, of the inaugural committee, put in an appearance and were introduced to the President elect. Some twenty minutes were required to secure carriages, and it was 7:50 before the party disembarked. Meanwhile the news of the arrival of the party had spread, and a crowd had gathered around the Pullman car Maranon and stared hard at the President elect, who bore the scrutiny with equanimity. When the carriages arrived the party alighted and proceeded through the ladies' waiting-room to the north entrance, the President-elect leading, with Chairman Berret. He wore a blue overcoat and silk hat, and did not appear to be at all fatigued by his night's journey. Carriages were taken, and the party proceeded to the Arlington, where a hasty toilet was made and breakfast served.

The Committee of Arrangements for the inauguration—Senators Sherman, Hawley, and Ransom—called at the Arlington at 2:30 and informed the President elect as to the plans for the inauguration, and presented him with the official programme.

In the afternoon the sub-committee appointed by the inauguration general reception committee to welcome the President elect called on him by appointment. Their Chairman, Hon. Richard T. Merrick, after introducing his fellow members, expressed their welcome in a few well-chosen words, and Gov. Cleveland feliciously returned his acknowledgments. Informal conversation ensued for some time, and the committee then individually took their leave.

Mr. Arthur invited Mr. Cleveland to dine with him during the evening, but the latter seems to have preferred to wait until he was master of the White House, and had power to bowstring the cook and bastinado the waiters before dining in the Executive Mansion, for he excused himself, and dined with his own party in his own dining room.

During the evening Mr. Cleveland received many callers, President Arthur being among the number. Mr. Hendricks also received a large number of callers at his rooms during the day.

DECORATIONS.

The City Puts On Its Gayest Attire.

A Washington correspondent says the city has not looked so gay in twenty years. "Pennsylvania avenue is in full dress. From the Capitol to the Washington Monument, at Twenty-third street almost every building is decorated, and from the Capitol to the Treasury both sides of Pennsylvania avenue are ablaze with red, white, and blue. In the decoration of the government buildings there has been no uniform policy. The new department building shows no ornamentation. On the Treasury, long lines of signal flags are drawn from points on the roof to the tops of the flagstaffs on the north and east fronts of the building, and the large pillars in the center of the east front, past which the procession will march, are wrapped with flags and streamers. Across the way, the Riggs House is covered with flags. The Quartermaster General's office is a five-story building at the corner where the procession will wheel from Pennsylvania avenue into Fifteenth street. That building is almost hidden by the flags. Long lines of signal flags stretch downward and outward from the summit of the flagstaff. The national flag is draped over every window of the building. Two immense flags about thirty-five feet long hang down the avenue side of the building and all over the swell of the building at the corner are blue and yellow regimental flags. Nearly across the avenue is Willard's Hotel, over the entire front of which broad bands of red, white and blue are festooned, and the legend "Hail to the Chief!" is arched over the door. One block further east on the south side of the avenue is the branch pension office, a large building, abundantly decorated with the national colors and bearing colossal and very poor portraits of the first President, the incoming President, Lincoln, and a few other intermediate chief magistrates.

"Another block eastward, and on the north side of the avenue, is the main pension office, a five-story brick building, of which the ground floor is a dry-goods store with a specialty for popular prices. It is the most handsomely decorated building on the avenue, with its enormous diagonal lacing of red and white bunting, trimmed with gold stars and bordered with blue bunting.

"Farther east, the National and Continental Hotels are covered for the whole height of their five stories and the whole length of their street frontage with flags and streamers and mottoes welcoming the new President. Besides these large buildings nearly every store on each side of the avenue bears the national colors in every conceivable combination at almost every point where a decoration can be fastened on. Temporary balconies and stands have been erected all along the line of march. Wherever there is a vacant lot there is a stand. One-third of the stores along the avenue have balconies built for the occasion capable of seating from ten to 100 persons. These balconies are generally in front of second-story windows, but in some cases there are third-story balconies, and even fourth-story balconies. All of this temporary carpentry work is covered with red, white, and blue cloth, and flags, streamers, and rosettes, and their decorations."

THE CROWD.

The Streets Densely Packed.

"The scenes on the streets of Washington are very animated," telegraphs a correspondent. "They are without parallel in the history of the city. From Fifteenth street on the avenue to the foot of the Capitol there is one dense, solid mass of people on the sidewalks, through which pedestrians can with difficulty find their way. Sight-seers overflow into the broad avenue which is filled with a mass of humanity. The list of the visiting militia and civic organizations already here fills several columns of closely printed type. There is a crush and crowd everywhere. Bands are playing, and politicians from the different sections are being serenaded by the local bands which have come here for the inauguration.

"There is not a nook or corner in the hotels which is not filled. At every corner one finds cots. Everywhere one sees gay uniforms and waving plumes and hears the clanking of swords. The crowd is hourly becoming greater. The committee on public comfort is taxed to the utmost. Private families are taking care of the strangers. The vast crowds surge from one side of the avenue to the other, leaving scarcely a place to put one's foot."

PREPARING FOR THE CHANGE.

Scenes on the Streets Just Before the Inauguration.

Wednesday morning, the 4th of March, opened hazy, but with an excellent promise of fair weather, which was fulfilled before 9 o'clock. The throngs were abroad early, walking and riding from point to point to see what they could of the public buildings, the parks, statues, and monuments before the great event of the day began. Fifing and drumming and marching of clubs and troops were the enlivening elements of the early forenoon, while the morning serenades tendered to popular political favorites served to amuse and interest the participants and crowd. "Washington," telegraphs a correspondent, "entertains to-day 100,000 strangers. They began to come before the dedication of the monument, and they have been coming day and night ever since. They have come in family parties, in clubs, and companies, and regiments. The hotels were filled a week ago, and private boarding houses and dwellings have since done what they could to lodge the shelterless and feed the hungry. Nevertheless not a few of the later comers, who brought little besides their patriotic memories and exultant hopes, tramped the avenues last night from necessity, and breakfasted this morning with coffee and a sandwich from the venders at the markets and street corners. Long before the hour set for the movement of the procession the music of hundreds of bands heading the different organizations, seeking their posts, blended in one confused roar. Everywhere the shrill note of the fife and the kettle-drum was heard. By 10 o'clock the entire population of the city seemed to have deserted their homes and occupied the streets on the line of march. The crowd was something unprecedented even in this city, accustomed to receive the outpourings of the nation's population. Men, women and children pushed and elbowed in the vast throng, yet it was a good-natured crowd, and evidently disposed to do justice to the occasion."

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Cleveland and Hendricks Meet Arthur.

President Arthur breakfasted with his family at the White House about 9 o'clock. No one was admitted to the house to disturb his privacy except Senators Sherman, Ransom, and Hawley, of the Senate Committee of Arrangements. They had a short interview with the President, and soon after Senator Hawley left, and proceeded to Willard's Hotel, where he was joined by Vice President-elect Hendricks, and the two proceeded to the White House. They occupied a handsome open barouche, lined with crimson satin and drawn by four beautiful white horses. The Vice President was heartily cheered all along the short ride to the White House. Just as he was entering the grounds President Arthur's carriage, containing Senators Sherman and Ransom, started to the Arlington for the President-elect. The carriage was also an open barouche, it was drawn by four spanking bays from the President's stables. The seats were covered with soft, heavy black and white buffalo robes. The Senatorial Committee were ushered into the presence of the President elect immediately on arrival at the Arlington, and after a short delay the three gentlemen appeared at the south entrance of the hotel, took their seats in the carriage, and were rapidly driven to the White House, where they joined President Arthur, Vice President Hendricks, and Senator Hawley. Marshal McMichael met the party at the White House portico and escorted the President-elect into the presence of the President.

The President-elect was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs as he drove along Sixteenth street from the hotel. He kept his hat raised in recognition of the compliment.

THE PROCESSION.

An Ovation All Along the Line.

It was precisely at the hour set, 10:30 o'clock, that the Presidential party entered their carriages at the White House and took the position assigned them in the line. The party entered their carriages as follows: In President Arthur's carriage—President Arthur with President-elect Cleveland on his left; Senator Sherman facing President Arthur; Senator Ransom on his right, facing the President-elect. The second carriage contained the Vice President-elect, with Senator Hawley on his left. As the carriage drove out of the gate and entered the line the occupants were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm; men shouting, women screaming and waving their handkerchiefs, and all seemed carried away with the excitement of the moment. The President elect and Vice President elect came in for the principal share of the enthusiasm, and each of them raised his hat and bowed right and left to the crowd, which lined both sides of the carriage-way. The first division of the procession, escorting the President elect, then began its march to the Capitol.

The scenes on Pennsylvania avenue almost baffled description. A great surging mass hid the sidewalks. Above, the stately buildings were covered with cloths of gorgeous colors, arranged in patriotic devices.

The United States regular troops came first, thus departing somewhat from the order of the programme, with the probable object of insuring a clear marching space. Their ranks extended clear across the avenue and presented a most imposing appearance. The United States Marine Corps, with its magnificent band, followed the artillery battalions, and this section of the procession proceeded as far as the south front of the Treasury Department and then halted and came to parade rest in order to afford an opportunity for the Presidential party to fall in line when the march was resumed. The President's elegant carriage was preceded by Gen. Slocum, the Chief Marshal, and his staff and a troop of United States cavalry. Surrounding the carriages were a dozen mounted policemen. The party received an ovation all along the line of march; men cheered, women waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands and the greatest enthusiasm was evinced by the immense throng. President-elect Cleveland kept his silk hat in his hand and bowed to the right and left as the carriage rolled slowly along. The same reception was accorded to the Vice President elect, whose carriage followed. Next came the National Democratic Committee and the inaugural committee in carriages, followed by the District militia headed by the Washington Light Artillery.

IN THE SENATE.

Vice President Hendricks Inducted Into Office.

A little before 11 o'clock the doors of the President's gallery, in the Senate Chamber, were opened, and the people entitled to admission were escorted in. Among the early arrivals upon the floor were Senators-elect Payne and Evarts, who were warmly greeted by a dozen or more acquaintances as they came in at the main door of the hall. An elegant floral ladder ornamented the desk of Senator Garland. The only events of the early proceedings which were not upon the programme were the outbreaks of applause which greeted the announcement of the passage of the Grant retirement bill, and the reception of the President's message nominating Gen. Grant to the newly created vacancy. The applause, which was hearty and prolonged, was not suppressed by Mr. Edmunds.

Just before the entry of the members of the Supreme Court, arrayed in their ample black silk gowns and preceded by their marshal, the annual act of turning back the hands of the Senate clock was performed by the veteran door-keeper, Capt. Isaac Bassett. The Supreme Court Justices were placed upon the right in front of the chair. President Arthur was now announced, and his coming was greeted with warm clapping of hands, in recognition of which he bowed gracefully to the assemblage.

A moment later and the buzz of conversation was again suspended in anticipation of the announcement that the President elect of the United States, Mr. Cleveland, had already entered the hall with his escort and halted within sight of the assemblage, while his arrival was being announced. Applause, clapping of hands at first and then cheers, loud and prolonged, welcomed him.

The Vice President elect was now escorted into the chamber, and without delay, but with a solemnity and decorum befitting the occasion, the oath was administered to him by the President pro tempore.

Senator Edmunds now turned to the front and said:

"Senators, we are now close upon another epoch in the course of the republic under the Constitution. This brief period of our national existence has, by exertion, co-ordinate forces, national, and State systems, brought the experiment of a free, social, and political government to an established and secure triumph. I think I may safely say for us all that we believe the long years to come in the future of the republic will more and more increase the peace, liberty, order, and security of all the people of our country; but, perhaps, it may not be improper for me to say that, in view of our recent experiences, it may be doubted whether Congress can congratulate itself on being the best example of a legislative body conducting its business with that deliberate and timely diligence which is the inseparable handmaid of wisdom and justice as well in the making as in the administration of laws. It is, I think, an evil of large and growing proportions that measures of the greatest importance, requiring much time for proper examination and discussion in detail, are brought to our consideration so late that it is not possible to deal with them intelligently, and which we are tempted—overtempted, I fear—to enact into laws in the hope that fortune rather than time, study, and reflection will take care that the republic suffer no detriment. The Chair has heard with deep sensibility of the resolution you have kindly adopted concerning the administration of his duties, and he begs to express sincerely his gratitude for it. If, in the course of the execution of his duties, he has (as sometimes he may have done) wounded the feelings of any Senator or officer of the Senate, he can truly say he has not intentionally given offense to anyone, and in closing this session of the Senate he assures every Senator, whether retiring or continuing in public duty, that he wishes for him every friendly good wish, and hopes that he may long enjoy all the happiness that can be realized by citizen or Senator. He now declares the Senate adjourned."

Vice President Hendricks now took the gavel and called the Senate to order in extra session. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, following which the Vice President made a brief address. The new Senators were sworn in, and, after reading the message of the President convening the Senate, a procession was formed and filed toward the platform on the central portico of the Capitol. It was in the following order: Marshal of the District of Columbia and Marshal of the Supreme Court, ex-Presidents and ex-Vice presidents, the Supreme Court, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Committees of Arrangements, President and President elect, Vice President and Secretary of the Senate, members of the Senate, the Diplomatic Corps, heads of departments, retired Generals of the army, Lieutenant General of the army, the Admiral of the navy, and the officers of the army and navy who by name have received the thanks of Congress, members of the House of Representatives and members-elect, Governors and ex-Governors of States, officers of the Senate and officers of the House, Representatives, and all other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the Senate chamber, followed by those who have been admitted to the galleries.

SCENE OF THE INAUGURATION

On and About the Stand on Which the President Delivered the Address.

The stand on which the President was to deliver his inaugural address was erected almost on a level with the floors of the Senate and the House and directly in front of the middle entrance to the Capitol. It was about one hundred feet square, the largest ever before erected for an inauguration, and was covered by 2,000 chairs. These were occupied by Senators, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the House of Representatives, and press representatives. Before the President left the Senate chamber the crowd in front of the stand had increased until it became one solid mass of humanity 400 feet in front of the stand, and more than 100 on either side. The crowd continued less solidly in the rear of this multitude. The trees in the great lawns were filled and the roofs of the surrounding dwellings were covered. On the roof of the Capitol some 200 or 300 men and boys had congregated. In approaching avenues and streets the military companies and society organizations were massed in columns, forming a brilliant vista as far as the eye could reach. On elevated stands enterprising photographers had placed their instruments to perpetuate in photographic designs the assembly on the stand, and the sea of hats and faces that moved continually like waves of the ocean. This immense throng was variously estimated as to numbers. President Arthur subsequently said it was "simply immense; the greatest crowd he ever saw." Senator Hawley, as he looked at it, said he thought it numbered about 150,000 people.

Precisely at 12:30 the head of the procession appeared, coming out of the main east door of the Capitol. President Arthur stepped to the front of the platform, followed by the President elect, Chief Justice Waite, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. All uncovered as they stood facing the crowd, and the vast assemblage cheered again and again for several minutes. When the persons who were to assist at the ceremonies were seated on the platform, President-elect Cleveland began his inaugural address. He was clad in a full suit of black, Prince Albert coat, high, old-fashioned standing collar and black tie. In speaking he held his left hand closed behind him, and emphasized his speech by gestures with his right hand. He spoke without manuscript, but occasionally consulted a small piece of paper bearing notes of the heads of his discourse. His voice was clear and resonant, and he slowly enunciated his words and occasionally turned about at pauses, as if to note the effect of his remarks.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Text of the Document as Delivered by the President.

Following is the inaugural address delivered by President Cleveland:

FELLOW CITIZENS: In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen, I am about to supplement and seal by the oath which I shall take the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and right of self-government they have committed to one of their fellow citizens a supreme and sacred trust; and he here consecrates himself to their service. This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety, lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare. Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made; but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated a new strength and safety of the government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic principle needs no apology, and that in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guaranty of good government.

But the best results in the operation of a government wherein every citizen has a share largely depend upon the proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort, and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the partisan should be merged in the patriotism of the citizen. To-day, the executive branch of the Government is transferred to new keeping. But this is still the Government of all the people, and it should be none the less an object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour, the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat, and the exultation of partisan triumph, should be supplanted by ungrudging acquiescence in the the popular will, and sober, conscientious concern for the general weal. Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust, and determine, with manly confidence in one another, to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the Constitution, which, launched by the founders of the republic, and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and aspirations of a great people, through prosperity and peace, through the shocks of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes. By the Father of His Country our Constitution was commended for adoption as "the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession." In that same spirit it should be administered, in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country, and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to Federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished if, in the halls of national legislation, that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the Constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponement of private interests and the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common welfare is subserved and the general welfare advanced.

In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the Constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the Federal Government and those reserved to the States or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which, by the Constitution and laws, have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the Government. But he who takes the oath to day to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen on the farm, in the workshop, in the busy marts of trade, and everywhere, should share with him. The Constitution which prescribes this oath, my countrymen, is yours; the Government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours; the suffrage which executes the will of freemen is yours; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the State Capitols and the National Capitol, is yours. Your every voter, as surely as your Chief Magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all. Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil polity—municipal, State, and Federal—and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in the republic.

It is the duty of those serving the people in public place to closely limit the public expenditures to the actual needs of the Government, economically administered, because this bounds the right of the Government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of the citizen, and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government, and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people, and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which among their fellow-citizens adds integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity. The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the tradition, and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power. It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and Washington and Jefferson—"Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demands that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of the business interests and make the wages of labor sure and steady, and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital invested and workingmen employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury to tempt extravagance and waste.

Care for the property of the nation and for the needs of future settlers requires that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation. The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the Government, and their education and civilization promoted, with a view to their ultimate citizenship, and that polygamy in the Territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed.

The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and bringing with them the habits and customs repugnant to our civilization.

The people demand reform in the administration of the Government and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end, civil-service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise, and the vicious methods of those who expect, such rewards; and those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized, instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief, in the administration of a Government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men.

There should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the Constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to that relation, and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities.

These topics and the constant and ever-varying wants of an active and enterprising population may well receive the attention and patriotic endeavor of all who make and execute the Federal laws. Our duties are practical, and call for industrious application, an intelligent perception of the claims of public office, and, above all, a firm determination by united action to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to man. And let us not trust to human effort alone, but humbly acknowledge the power and goodness of the Almighty God who presides over the destiny of nations, and who has at all times been revealed in our country's history. Let us invoke His aid and His blessing upon our labors.

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

An Impressive Ceremony in Which a Much-Loved Bible Is Used.

Less than twenty minutes were consumed in the delivery of the address. At its conclusion Mr. Cleveland turned to Chief Justice Waite, and, bowing to him, said:

"I am now prepared to take the oath prescribed by law."

As the Chief Justice arose to administer the oath the vast assemblage cheered again and again.

The President elect stood facing the Chief Justice, with the crowd on his right. Chief Clerk McKenney, of the Supreme Court, stood just to one side of Cleveland and held the Bible upon which the oath was administered, the President elect also holding it with his right hand. The Bible used is a small morocco-covered gilt-edged volume, pretty well worn. It is the Bible which Cleveland's mother gave him when he left home as a young man, and at his special request the Committee of Arrangements had it in readiness for the ceremony.

The crowd preserved perfect quiet as the impressive ceremony of administering the oath was taking place, but when it was concluded, and as President Cleveland laid down the Bible, after reverently kissing it, and shook hands with the Chief Justice, who was the first to congratulate him, they cheered loudly and long. Ex-President Arthur was the second man to congratulate the President, and then followed Chief Clerk McKenney and Senator Sherman.

President Cleveland was then introduced to the remaining Judges of the Supreme Court, to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Hancock. The other persons on the platform then pressed forward, and many of them shook his hand. As he re-entered the Capitol, he was again greeted with cheers. He walked to the basement entrance, where he first came into the building, and entered his carriage to be driven in the procession to the White House.

REVIEWING THE PAGEANT.

Description of the Parade as It Passed the White House Stand.

The greatest enthusiasm was manifested all along the route. When the head of the line reached Fifteenth street a halt was made and the carriage containing the President and ex-President left the line and proceeded by way of the executive avenue to the White House. The entire party proceeded to the reviewing stand on Pennsylvania avenue, directly in front of the mansion. Among those who occupied seats were: Secretaries Frelinghuysen, McCulloch, Lincoln, Chandler, and Teller, Postmaster-General Hatton, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan Maj. Gen. Hancock, Daniel Manning, of New York, Mr. Endicott, of Massachusetts, Senators Bayard and Garland, Col. Lamont, Mayor Grace and ex-Mayor Cooper, of New York, and a large number of other prominent persons, including many officers of the army and navy and the Diplomatic Corps. There were 2,000 persons on the stand, including many ladies, whose rich costumes added to the brilliancy of the scene.

The review was a grand sight; it was the generally expressed opinion that no more brilliant pageant was ever witnessed in this country. All the organizations gave a marching salute as they passed the grand stand. The number of men who marched past the grand stand is estimated at 25,000. As the Cook County Democratic Club passed it saluted the President by waving hankerchiefs.

At the conclusion of the review the President and party proceeded to the dining-room of the White House, where they partook of a lunch ordered for them by ex-President Arthur. There were present, besides the members of ex-President Arthur's Cabinet, Mr. Vilas, Mr. Manning, Mr. Lamont, and several others.

The celebration of the day ended with a display of fireworks, which in volume and variety is said to have excelled any former pyrotechnical exhibition upon this continent.

The *Daily News* says editorially: "President Cleveland will have the hearty sympathy of England. It is our desire that there should be perpetual peace, growing friendship, and increasing commerce. President Cleveland's inaugural address is full of promise and worthy of his great personal reputation."

MARCH 4, 1861.

The Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, the First Republican President.

Mr. Lincoln's Departure from Home, and Secret Journey to Washington.

How Plots to Assassinate Him on the Way Were Foiled—Interesting Reminiscences.

As a majority of the voters at the last election were unborn or too young to know from recollection the circumstances of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, a reproduction of the principal incidents will prove interesting. We reproduce from the Philadelphia *Times* the following account of that interesting event in our country's history:

On the morning of Feb. 11, 1861, the citizens of Springfield, Ill., began to assemble at the depot, and by 8 o'clock a large number had assembled. The day was gloomy, the sky dark, and rain was falling. At precisely five minutes before 8 o'clok Mr. Lincoln and a single attendant emerged from a private room and walked slowly to the car, the people falling back and as many as could shaking his hand. From the platform to the car, after removing his hat and drawing himself up to his full height, he stood in profound silence for several seconds, surveying the faces of his friends and neighbors. An account says there was an unusual quiver on his lip and a still more unusual tear on his shriveled cheek. His solemn manner and his long silence were as full of melancholy eloquence as any words he could have uttered. The crowd stood uncovered, with unmistakable sympathy. Beginning slowly and in a husky voice he spoke as follows:

FAREWELL TO SPRINGFIELD.

"Friends, no one who has never been placed in a like position can understand my feelings at this hour, nor the expressive sadness I feel at this parting. For more than a quarter of a century I have lived among you, and during all that time I have received nothing but kindness at your hands. Here I have lived from my youth, until now I am an old man. Here the most sacred ties on earth were assumed. Here all of my children were born and here one of them lies buried. To you, dear friends, I owe all that I have, all that I am. All the strange, checkered past seems to crowd upon my mind. To-day I leave you. I go to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved upon Washington. Unless the great God who assisted him shall be with me and aid me I must fail, but if the same omniscient mind and almighty arm that directed and protected him guides and supports me, I shall not fail—I shall succeed. Let us all pray that the God of our fathers may not forsake us now. To Him I commend you all. Permit me to ask that with equal sincerity and faith you invoke His wisdom and guidance for me. With these few words I must leave you, for how long I know not. Friends, one and all, I now bid you an affectionate farewell."

Mr. Lincoln had never appeared so affected before, and his simple eloquence moved his listeners deeply. The train moved out, and his neighbors, with few exceptions, never saw him after. When a little more than four years had passed, his remains were brought back to the same place for burial.

THE TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

At nearly every place on the route to Washington the people came out to greet Mr. Lincoln, and at the principal ones he addressed them. In every instance he referred to the great question with which he was to grapple. He did not believe there was to be serious trouble. He said that the clouds would soon clear away, and that the sun was shining behind them. At Indianapolis he said that the Federal laws must be upheld, but recoiled from "coercion" and "invasion." At Columbus he said he consoled himself that there was nothing worse than anxiety—that there was nothing yet seriously going wrong. "We entertain different views upon political questions; but nobody is suffering anything. This is a most consoling circumstance, and from it I judge that all we want is time and patience and a reliance on that God who has never forsaken this people." These observations he repeated at Pittsburg and many other places with greater fullness and increased emphasis. At Harrisburg he said: "It is not with any pleasure that I contemplate the possibility that a necessity may arise in this country for the use of the military arm." Referring to the presence in the streets of a military force as a part of the great throng who had come out to welcome him, he said: "I desire to repeat, in order to preclude any possible misconstruction, that I do most sincerely hope that we shall have no use for them; that it will never become their duty to shed blood, and most especially never to shed fraternal blood."

LINCOLN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Lincoln arrived in Philadelphia from New York on the 21st, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm. News was here brought that there was hatching in Baltimore a conspiracy to assassinate him as he passed through that city. Conferences were held with railroad officials, the civil magistrates and citizens. Many doubted the existence of any such conspiracy, though many alleged facts were related to sustain the report; nevertheless, it was thought best to act with prudence. Mr. Seward sent word from Washington of the conspiracy, setting it forth as much greater in scope than the first reports made it out to be.

Having, according to appointment, early on the morning of the 22d, raised the American flag over Independence Hall, Mr. Lincoln, with a few friends, departed for Harrisburg, where there was to be a reception with speeches. The night previous, in Philadelphia, at a conference held by a select few, of whom the late Thomas A. Scott was one, a programme of future movements was arranged. It was that the next evening at 6 o'clock Mr. Lincoln, with one friend, should quietly leave Harrisburg in a special car. The roads were to be cleared of all other trains and skilled telegraph men were to see that the wires leading out of Harrisburg were cut and kept cut till it was known that Mr. Lincoln had reached Washington. At West Philadelphia a detective would meet him and conduct him by a circuitous route to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore depot.

This programme was communicated to Mr. Lincoln and party on the way to Harrisburg from Philadelphia on the morning of the 22d. The party consisted of Judge Davis, Col. Lamon, Col. Sumner, Major Hunter and Capt. Pope. The three latter, army officers, joined Mr. Lincoln after he left Springfield. The programme was a surprise to them all. Col. Sumner, who was the first to express himself, said it would be a d——d piece of cowardice, and that he would "get a squad of cavalry and cut our way through to Washington." To which response was made that "by that time inauguration day would have passed, and that it was important that Mr. Lincoln should be in Washington on that day." Mr. Lincoln, after full discussion, decided to submit to the judgment of his friends and carry out the programme. The next question was who should accompany Mr. Lincoln on the perilous ride. Col. Sumner said he "intended to see Mr. Lincoln safe in Washington."

GOING TO WASHINGTON.

Having hastily dined, Mr. Lincoln was hurried to his room, where he changed his coat and hat, and passed rapidly through the hall and out of the door. Here was Colonel Sumner. As Mr. Lincoln and Lamon stepped into the close carriage, and Sumner was about to follow, Norman B. Judd, of the party, clapping his hands on Sumner's shoulders, said aloud: "One moment, Colonel." Sumner turned, and on the instant the carriage drove away without him. The Colonel was very angry. Lincoln and Lamon boarded the car and left Harrisburg according to the arrangement. In the accounts Mr. Lincoln has figured as wearing a Scotch cap and cloak. This is inaccurate. He wore a soft, light felt hat, drawn down over his face according to circumstances, and a shawl thrown over his shoulders so that his features could be disguised if necessary.

The programme worked without any obstruction. There was a female spy in the case to help work it and a number of detectives to cover the tracks and preserve the mystery. Mr. Lincoln had a berth, which, of course, was too short and gave occasion for jokes. Little was said about danger and no evidences of the conspiracy detected except certain apocryphal reports by detectives from Baltimore. That city was reached at thirty minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning and except an amount of whispering and reconnoitering and the final "all right," nothing unusual occurred. There were some ludicrous incidents which for Mr. Lincoln were agreeable variations, and he enjoyed them immensely. In due time the cars were hauled through the city on their way to Washington, which was reached on time. Mr. Lincoln and Col. Lamon passed out of the car and through the depot unobserved except by one man, who watched Mr. Lincoln closely, and seizing hold of the hand of President-elect, cried out, "You can't play that on me." The stranger was about to be struck when Mr. Lincoln interposed with "Don't strike him, don't strike him. It's Washburn!" Mr. Seward had given Washburn a hint of what was going on. They all drove to Willard's, where Mr. Lincoln was soon after found by Mr. Seward.

Monday, March 4, broke bright, with every indication of fair weather. Rumors of conspiracy and violence filled the air. Secession was openly talked. Fears were entertained for Mr. Lincoln's personal safety. Gen. Scott had for days been making cautionary arrangements. The American flag floated from the City Hall and the departments. Few citizens raised the flag over their dwellings or places of business. There was an ominous sullenness. How much was meant no one could accurately say.

At 8 in the morning citizens began to assemble in the neighborhood of Willard's Hotel, where Mr. Lincoln was staying, and it was not long before Pennsylvania avenue and the adjacent streets were packed. The buildings for blocks either way, wherever a stand or foothold could be gained, were crammed with human beings. At an early hour the military had begun to move. The drum and fife were heard in many directions. Troops were marching and countermarching, and predictions of bloodshed were freely indulged in. At the Capitol the people of all conditions and classes began to gather, and before the day had far advanced a vast crowd were already in waiting.

Mr. Lincoln had risen early and members of his Cabinet and others were with him. At the Capitol, in the Senate, Crittenden, Wade, Douglas, Wigfall, and Trumbull were keeping up a rattling debate. The session had extended over twelve hours.

About 9 o'clock the procession began to form. B. B. French was the Grand Marshal, assisted by many aids. At 11 the procession began to move, passing through Louisiana to Pennsylvania avenue. The military formed on all sides at Willard's.

BUCHANAN AND LINCOLN.

Mr. Buchanan, who had been kept busy signing bills at the White House, appeared at the hotel at half-past eleven. At half-past twelve Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Buchanan came out of the hotel and took seats in a carriage, the public cheering and the bands playing Columbia. Senators Baker and Pearce also took seats in the carriage with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Buchanan. The latter looked grave and hardly spoke. Mr. Lincoln was calm and self-possessed. Few citizens of Washington were in the procession. The delegates from abroad, although large numbers were in the city, numbered not over 700 or 800. New England sent 150, New York 300. The entire South was represented by not more than seventy-five persons. From the Northwest the number were few. Pennsylvania avenue was almost ankle deep with dust, rendering marching very difficult and uncomfortable.

The military arrangements showed the apprehensions of a murderous plot against Mr. Lincoln. His carriage was so closely surrounded on all sides as to hide it from view. A shot could not possibly have been aimed at him, so closely was he environed by the military. The guards of honor were selected from the most efficient companies of the regulars and marines. Platoons of soldiers were stationed every hundred yards along Pennsylvania avenue. Several companies were held in reserve at the armories to be dispatched to any point in case of an outbreak. Mounted orderlies were placed at every street corner to convey information speedily to Gen. Scott, who remained all day at headquarters. Riflemen were placed on the roofs of the houses along