

GROVER IN CHARGE.

President Cleveland Takes the Oath of Office.

The Ceremonies Marred by a Snowstorm—A Magnificent Parade and a Grand Ball—Full Text of the Inaugural Address.

SURGEON IN.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Grover Cleveland, of New York, three times nominated for president of the United States and twice elected, has again been inducted into that high office for his second term, with all appropriate ceremonies and the gathering of a mighty multitude, and with the accompaniment of a blinding snow-storm.

Many Did Not March.

Had the weather conditions been anything like favorable, the grand and bold of being as bad as could possibly be, there would probably have been 60,000 men and a number of ladies marching or riding in the parade, according to 25,000 in 1885. They were all here waiting to fall in line, but at the last moment some of the organizations were compelled to desist from participating. Nevertheless, the occasion was memorable by the vast attendance.

Scenes Along the Line of March.

The scene along the line of march was such as no city but Washington and no street but the broad, well-paved Pennsylvania avenue could produce. The public and private stands erected along the line of march from the capitol to a point beyond the white house had an estimated seating capacity of 50,000 persons. Each foot of standing room along the route of the procession, fully 2 miles in length, was occupied; windows commanding a view of the parade brought fabulous prices, and advantageous seats on the public stands commanded prices ranging from five dollars up and down.

The Reviewing Stand.

The main stand from which President Cleveland reviewed the parade was erected immediately in front of the white house. It was decorated with effective taste. In the center was an arch 42 feet high, handsomely draped and surmounted by the arms of the United States. On the extreme right was the coat of arms of New York (Mr. Cleveland's state); on the extreme left was the coat of arms of Illinois (Vice President Stevenson's state), and between them dispensed the armorial bearings of the other members of the thirteen original states. Complimentary seats were provided for the president and his cabinet, who surrounded him; and folding chairs were supplied for the diplomatic corps, who were arranged immediately behind him. On both sides were seats for senators, members of the house of representatives and specially-invited guests.

Was an Imposing Parade.

Capital hill, far as the eye could reach from the eastern front of the capitol, was an undulating sea of humanity, assembled to witness the administering of the oath of office to the new president by the chief justice of the United States and to hear, as many of them as could get within ear shot, the inaugural address.

The parade was greater in numbers and more imposing in military and civic display than that of Col. William D. Whipple, Gen. Martin F. McMahon, of New York, the grand marshal, carried out the same admirable methods which made his management of the Columbian parade in New York city last October so successful. He was ably assisted by his adjutant general, Col. N. C. Corbin, United States army.

The Military.

The escorting division, composed of artillery, cavalry and infantry of the regular army, assembled in the neighborhood of the white house and the war, state and navy buildings, and formed in columns of sections of twelve each, promptly at 10:30. They marched down the avenue, accompanying the presidential party from the white house to the capitol prior to the inauguration. All the rest of the parade assembled below the capitol and marched from the capitol 2 miles up the avenue after the inauguration ceremonies were over and disbanded at the Washington circle.

Civic Organizations.

The civic division, under the marshalship of Col. William D. Whipple, was in six divisions, and aggregated more than 20,000 men, and quite a noticeable dash of lady equestriennes in Germany, with its gorgous new banners and badges, held the right of line. The second division was assigned to Pennsylvania; Massachusetts, New Jersey and Delaware had the third division; Maryland the fourth; the fifth was the western division, and the sixth was made up of the later-arriving organizations. The bicycle clubs of Washington and Baltimore brought up the rear.

Incidents of the Parade.

A detailed report of the great parade is, of course, impossible, when a more enumeration of the various regiments, companies, posts and civic organizations participating occupies three newspaper columns. But some of the notes and incidents of the parade are here set down at random.

Among the magnificently mounted special sides who rode behind Grand Marshal McMahon and Chief of Staff Gen. W. D. Whipple, were representatives from every state and territory in the union. The guard of honor of President Cleveland consisted of 100 members of the New York Engineers' Men's Cleveland and Stevenson associations.

A feature distinctively novel was introduced into the parade by the engineering corps. This was the releasing of a number of carrier pigeons with messages relating to the success of the inauguration, destined for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis and other points. Still another military feature was afforded by the military bicycle company, who, mounted upon their wheels, and at the same time handling their small arms with dexterity, gave proof that this innovation in military tactics lacked nothing of success.

White House to Capitol.

At 10:30, at the sound of the long-roll beaten by drummers stationed in the little park in front of the white house, the presidential party and its escort started on their journey from the capitol to the white house. The escort, a solid mass, from a thousand threats as the crowd bearing the president and president-elect came in sight, preceded by Grand Marshal McMahon and staff. President-elect Cleveland and President Harrison both raised their hats in response to the popular salute. Slowly the first brigade of the escort division in advance of the presidential party started in measured tread up the historic Pennsylvania avenue, towards the capitol, the vice president-elect and the senate committee on arrangements following in carriages in the rear of the president. Another wild salvo was the appearance of Vice President-elect Stevenson. The officers of President Harrison's cabinet, Major-General Schofield, commanding the army, and the senior admiral of the navy, followed in the order named, and the second brigade of the second division brought up the rear.

Fifty Thousand in Line.

It was a splendid procession, too, with more than 50,000 marchers in line. Nothing like it has ever been seen in Washington, so the oldest inhabitant said. Not even the famous review of the returning victorious army of Grant exceeded the pageant. It was somewhat heterogeneous, to be sure, but it was impressive for all that. It was more truly representative of the American people than any merely military column could have been. It included regiments of regular United States troops, cavalry, infantry and artillery, led by the veteran Schofield, commandant-in-chief of the federal army. Then there came a detachment of marines, companies of cadets from the naval school and embryo warriors from West Point. To these succeeded the armed forces of the sovereign states, from New York, New Jersey, Georgia, Massachusetts, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Wisconsin and Louisiana, companies or regiments of the citizen soldiers, well named the national guard.

Besides this pomp of war and glitter and gold braid, and dashes of gilded epaulettes the black uniforms of the civic organizations looked tame. But the political clubs, as truly representative of the nation as were the uniformed men, and their absence would have detracted from the character of the procession. There were hundreds of these clubs. They came from many states of the union and celebrate the culminating scene in the democratic triumph of last November. There were democratic associa-

tions from Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Kentucky, Ohio, Massachusetts, Maryland, Indiana, Iowa, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Louisiana, Wisconsin and Georgia.

Cleveland Sworn In.

Arriving at the capitol the soldiers and civilians formed in the streets radiating from the grounds and awaited the time of marching, each thoroughfare reaching away from Capitol hill held a regiment or club or several of them. The place which was assigned was on Delaware avenue directly in line with the platform on which stood President Cleveland

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

President Cleveland Outlines His Policy on Many Issues.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following is the full text of the inaugural address of President Grover Cleveland, delivered immediately before he had taken the oath of office:

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. I have never had the experience of confidence and personal achievement which has called me to this service. I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses, that my unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have

timent of our countrymen and temper them to a just and peaceful administration of our affairs to be derived from their government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upon government's favoritism. It stifles the spirit of enterprise and enterprise, every ennobling trait of American citizenship.

"The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and the better lesson taught that, while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their government, its functions do not include the support of those disabled in their country's defense.

"The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies, which burden the land and that portion of our citizens who are ill-suited to lumbering enterprises which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overthrows the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's money and generates impulse to aid those disabled in their

Economy and Frugality.

"Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of America's being a nation of frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money which is a drain upon the public treasury. The railroads and steamship companies, the railroads and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen. Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen and the contempt of our people for the public service and in their personal affairs deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character.

"It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be kept as far below the amount of revenue as this should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

"One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them to secure the fitness and competency of appointees to other offices.

"From political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits of civil service reform are inestimable, and the further usefulness of promises entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed, or who hope for the elevation of our public service and the purification of political methods.

Monopolies and Trusts.

"The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests formed for the purpose of limiting production and raising prices is inconsistent with the fair field, which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of a combination which has the power to destroy; nor should the people be served less the benefit of cheapness, which usually results from whole-some competition.

"These aggregations and combinations frequently combine against us against the interests of the people, and in many cases these are unnatural and opposed to the American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power, the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

Equal Rights.

"Loyalty to the principles upon which our government rests positively demands that the equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be just and in good faith observed and enforced by all of us. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and, unimpeded by race or color, it appears for recognition to American manhood and fairness.

"Our obligation to the Indians located within our borders imposes upon us responsibilities which we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and consistently regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education to self supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

Tariff Reform.

"The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the functions of their government in the legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have done this not in the spirit of party, but in the spirit of a general federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to their task.

"While there should be no surer end of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not to inflict punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If, in lifting burdens from the shoulders of our people, we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. It is an extreme measure, but it may be necessary to the removal of a most pernicious and dangerous abuse.

"Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of contentment and prosperity. We have blighted our countrymen to the condition under vicious tariff laws, we but we sin with them now far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity.

"We have here a clear instance of the fact that not a single public building bill passed the house and it was only by putting a number of them on the sundry civil appropriation bill that any appropriations whatever for public buildings were secured.

Struggle Over Silver.

The silver question was kept steadily before the attention of congress by the alternate efforts of the advocates of free coinage and of the repeal of the Sherman law.

The coining committee of the house in the first session reported a free-silver bill, which, after an exciting debate, was saved from defeat by the casting vote of the speaker, but was afterward filibustered to death, the friends of the bill failing to secure the signatures of a majority of the democrats in the house for a closure rule in their behalf.

The committee then passed a free-coining bill, but when the free-silver men were outnumbered by fourteen votes, and, of course, failed. The anti-silver men met a similar fate in their efforts to secure a repeal of the present law, the senate refusing by a decisive vote to consider it, and the house killing the Andrew-Costé bill by declining to vote so as to give its friends the parliament's right to move closure on it, without which it concededly could never be forced to a vote in the closing hours of the congress.

Tactics Regarding Tariff.

On the tariff the dominant party in the house adopted a policy of attacking the McKinley act in detail largely for political reasons and partly for the reason that in view of the political complexion of the senate it was practically out of the question to pass a general tariff-reform bill through the senate, while special measures might stand some show of passage.

The result was the passing of two bills containing block bills on the tariff, and fine lines at 35 per cent ad valorem. Under the McKinley act large duties were to take effect on these items in the near future.

Other separate bills were passed through the house, only to be pigeonholed in the senate, as follows: Free wool and reduction of duties on woolen manufactures, free cotton bagging, ties, gins and cotton bagging machinery; free binding twine; free silver lead ores, where the value, not the weight, of the silver exceeds that of the lead in any importation; free tin plate, tinfoil, plated tins and the limitation to \$100 of the amount of general baggage returning tourists may bring to the United States.

The anti-option bill passed both houses, but was killed by the refusal of the house to suspend the rules and agree by a two-thirds vote to the amendment put on the bill by the senate, the opponents of the measure maneuvering so as to prevent Mr. Hatch making effective his majority in favor of the measure and forcing him at the last moment to try suspension of the rules.

The pure-food bill, the running mate of the anti-option bill, passed the senate, but was never able to get consideration in the house.

World's Fair Legislation.

World's fair legislation comprised the grant of \$2,500,000 in souvenir half-dollars in aid of the fair, the closing of its gates on Sunday, the appropriation of various amounts for different fair purposes and the passage of sundry acts of a temporary nature.

An automatic car-coupler bill, shorn of its drastic features was enacted into law, as was also a national quarantine bill increasing the powers of the marine-hospital service to meet the threatened dangers from cholera, and an immigration law imposing additional restrictions on immigration, but not suspending it entirely.

The senate averted the bill over the Behring sea fisheries by ratifying a treaty of arbitration. It also ratified extradition treaties with Russia and other countries, but still has before it the treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian islands. The bill authorizing the Cherokee outlet was provided for in the Indian bill under a clause appropriating \$8,995,000 for its purchase from the Indians, \$295,000 to be paid in cash, and \$8,000,000 in five equal annual installments.

Some Important Measures.

The following are the more important bills which have become laws:

The car-coupler bill; the Chinese exclusion; the national quarantine; immigration; to grant an American registry to two Imanne line steamships; to pension survivors of the Black Hawk and Seminole Indian wars; to increase the pension to veterans of the Mexican war; the intermediate pension bill; the eight-hour bill for adjustment of accounts of m

ITS WORK.

A Review of the Doings of the Fifty-Second Congress.

Six Hundred and Sixty Measures Became Laws—A List of the Most Important Ones.

RECORD OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The silver and tariff bills, the anti-option bill and reduction of appropriations were the leading topics of consideration by the Fifty-second congress, which expired by constitutional limitation at 12 o'clock noon Saturday, and secondary only in importance to these matters were measures relating to the world's fair, equipment of railroads with automatic car-couplers, national quarantine and immigration, Behring sea and Hawaiian legislation.

Nothing of a legislative nature, except to prevent the McColloch bill, to amend the silver and tariff bills; to repeal the Sherman bill; to give the commanding officer of the army the power to remit or mitigate the findings of summary courts-martial; to extend for two years the time within which applications may be made to remove technical charges of desertion against Mexican war veterans; terminating reductions in the naval engineer corps; to establish a court of appeals in the District of Columbia; to incorporate the American university at Washington; to establish a military post near Little Rock, Ark.; to provide for the collection and arrangement of military records of the revolution and of 1812; to authorize the secretary of agriculture to make contracts for public buildings from local architects; and to employ superintendents of their construction to oversee the entry of lands chiefly valuable for building stone under the placer-mining laws; to admit duty free the wreckage of the Trenton and Vandalia, presented to the king of Samoa; for the permanent preservation and custody of the records of the volunteer armories; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi near New Orleans; to extend the seal-protecting statutes to the North Pacific ocean; directing the secretary of war to investigate raft-towing on the great lakes; to amend the general land-grant forfeiture act of the last congress so that persons entitled to purchase forfeited lands under that act may have four years from the date of the forfeiture to provide for the punishment of offenders on the high seas; for making important amendments to the present laws; permitting suits to be brought in the district courts and court of claims against the United States for land patents within six years from the date at which right of action accrued; for the trial in the court of claims of charges of fraud alleged against the Well and La Abra Mexican awards; and establishing a standard gauge for sheet and plate iron and steel.

Some Appropriation Bills.

There was some legislation effected on appropriation bills, the most important being as follows:

Closing the world's fair on Sunday and granting the fair \$2,500,000 in souvenir half-dollars; authorizing the construction of one new cruiser, one line of battleship and three gunboats; appropriating \$300,000 for expenses of the international naval review; prohibiting payments by government officers for transportation over non-bonded branch lines owned by the Pacific railroads, lines leased and operated by the Union and Central Pacific, not being included, however; abolition of many contract surgeons; making the action of second auditor final on all back-pay and bounty claims, except an appeal within six months to the controller; for the collection of railway export statistics; for the replacement of civilian Indian agents by army officers; extensions of the contract systems to a number of important river and harbor projects; to stop the gauging of liquors from rectifying houses; the Cherokee outlet purchase, and an appropriation of \$25,000 for a dry dock at Algiers, La.

Election Contests Settled.

The senate passed on two election contests in favor of the sitting members, Dubois (Idaho) and Call (Fla.), the contestants being Claggett and Davidson respectively.

The McDufile vs. Stewart, the republican sitting member from a Pennsylvania district, and gave the place to Craig. In the Noves-Rockwell contest from New York it refused to follow the recommendations of the elections committee that Rockwell, the democratic sitting member, be unseated, and by a majority vote confirmed Rockwell's title. In the cases of McDufile vs. Turpil from Alabama, Reynolds vs. Schonk and Grevey vs. Soul from Pennsylvania and Miller vs. Elliott from South Carolina the elections committee reported in favor of the sitting members.

Some Bills That Failed.

Among the senate bills not heretofore mentioned which failed to pass the house, were the following:

Authorizing the secretary of the navy to transport contributions to the Russian famine sufferers; to increase the amount of the per capita loss of limbs; in certain cases of depth, to establish a marine board for the advancement of the interests of the merchant marine; for a uniform standard of classification of grains; authorizing surveys for ship canals to connect Lake Erie and the Ohio river and Philadelphia and New York; several maritime bills to carry out recommendations of the maritime conference; to exempt American