

GROVER IN CHARGE.

President Cleveland Takes the Oath of Office.

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

SWORN IN.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Grover Cleveland, of New York, thirty-ninth 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 cheering of a mighty multitude, with the accompaniment of a blinding snow-storm.

Many Did Not March.

Had the atmospheric conditions been anything like favorable, instead of being as bad as could possibly be, there would probably have been 50,000 men in a number of lanes marching or riding in the parade against March 4, 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 numbers.

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 60,000 persons. Every foot of standing room along the route of the procession, fully 2 miles in length, was occupied. At last the inaugural ceremonies were over. The new president had finished his address, the senators, representatives and diplomats formed in stately procession to return to the Capitol. From the west side of the Capitol a single gun thundered the welcome signal to start.

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 and left of the arch were two smaller stands, each 12 feet high, surmounted by the 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 were displayed the armorial bearings of the other members of the original states. On the extreme right and left of the main stand were two smaller stands, each 12 feet high, surmounted by the 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 were displayed the armorial bearings of the other members of the original states. On the extreme right and left of the main stand were two smaller stands, each 12 feet high, surmounted by the 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 were displayed the armorial bearings of the other members of the original states.

Was an Impending Parade.

Capitol hill, far as the eye could reach from the eastern front of the Capitol, was an unbroken 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 civil display than any of its previous inaugurations. Gen. Martin P. 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 department 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. The parade of the parade assembled before the Capitol and marched from the Capitol 2 miles up the avenue after the inauguration ceremonies were over and disbanded at the Washington circle.

Civil Organizations.

The civil procession, under the marshaling of Col. William Dickson, was in six divisions, and aggregated more than 20,000 men, and quite a noticeable dash of lady equestrians. Tammany, with its gorgeous 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 mere enumeration of the various religious, patriotic, poetic 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 aides 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 Business Men's Cleveland and Stevenson association.

A feature distinctively novel was introduced into the parade by the engineering corps. This was the releasing of a number of carrier pigeons, which were sent 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 white house to the Capitol. There was a wild huzza from a thousand throats as the carriage bearing the president, president-elect and Vice President, 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 vision 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 carriage in the rear of the president. Another wild cheer greeted the start of the president-elect, president-elect Cleveland and President Harrison, 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 democrats 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, commander-in-chief of the federal army. Then there came detachments 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 soldiery, well named the national guard.

Besides this pomp of war and glitter and gold and bands of gilded bands the black costumes of the civic organizations looked tame. But the political clubs were 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 associations from Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Kentucky, Ohio, Massachusetts, Maryland, Indiana, Iowa, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Louisiana, Wisconsin and Georgia.

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.



PASSING THE CAPITOL.

when he took the oath of office. Patiently the troops and marching clubs waited. At last the inaugural ceremonies were over. The new president had finished his address, the senators, representatives and diplomats formed in stately procession to return to the Capitol. From the west side of the Capitol a single gun thundered the welcome signal to start.

The Return.

There was clanking of swords and grasping of guns and hoisting of banners and general "dressing up" of the ranks. Slowly at first and then more swiftly the column of 50,000 men moved to the blare and rumble of bugle and drum from all parts. Down the broad, long reach of Pennsylvania avenue it swept and on up the ascent to the white house, where it passed in review before the president, ex-president and the dignitaries of the nation and of foreign lands. A few blocks further west to Washington circle, it moved and then disintegrated. All along this route, about a mile and a half, the way was lined with humanity. At any available points stands had been erected and in these thousands of persons were seated. Other thousands stood on streets or sidewalk.

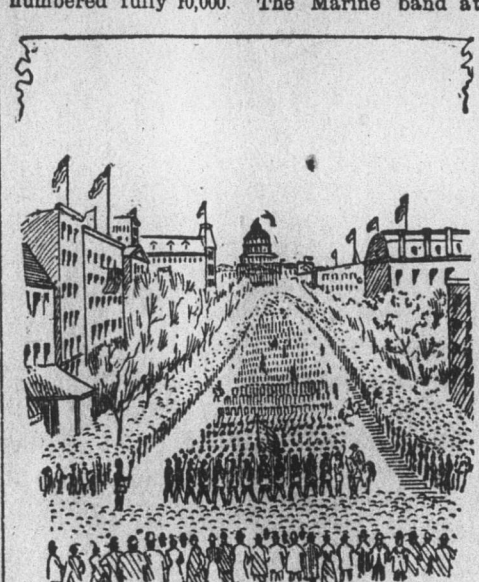


PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND HIS CABINET.

and watched the civil-military pageant sweep by. It was a splendid parade, well planned and efficiently accomplished.

The Ball.

The inaugural ball was held at night in the spacious hall of the pension building. The decorations were the most elaborate in the history of the city. The Marine band at numbered fully 10,000. The Marine band at



THE PARADE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

9:40 began "Hail to the Chief," and this was the first intimation given the majority of those present that President and Mrs. Cleveland had arrived. They were accompanied by a retinue of friends and without going to the rooms reserved for them the president and his wife started on a tour of the ballroom. The president led the way on the arm of Gen. Schofield, while Mrs. Cleveland followed under escort of Justice Gray of the supreme court.

A few minutes only were consumed in the circuit of the ballroom, and then Mrs. Cleveland and her party went upstairs to their apartments and there received a large number of prominent persons, including senators, representatives, foreign ministers and officers of the army and navy. The coming secretary of the navy, Mr. Herbert, then joined the party with Miss Herbert.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland left the ball-room shortly before 10:30 o'clock. Their departure was made so quietly that but few people were aware of it, and a great multitude gathered about the stairway leading to the presidential apartments and remained there for some time after the president and his wife had left the hall.

The vice presidential party arrived at the hour or so, and a circuit of the hall was made in a manner similar to that of the presidential party. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, with their son, daughters and friends who accompanied them to Washington, then joined the president and Mrs. Cleveland in their rooms.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home," and the assemblage quietly dispersed.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

President Cleveland Outlines His Policy on Many Issues.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—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. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment 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 of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

"I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their government.

Must Be Watchful.

"While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people and the demonstrated superiority of our free government is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be secured by the most judicious economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a contented and tranquil support of free institutions.

"One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being bestowed as a reward for past services, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation. To secure the highest efficiency of the public service, appointments to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefit already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises entitle it to the hearty support and endorsement of all who desire to see our public service well performed, or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

"The existence of immense aggregations of kindred and combined interests, business interests formed for the purpose of influencing production and fixing prices is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent citizen. Legitimate business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations. The power to destroy property should be reserved to the people to be used for the benefit of the people, which usually results from wholehearted competition and honest industry.

"These aggregations and combinations frequently conspire to oppress the individual, and in all their phases they are unjust and oppressive to our 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.

"Loyalty to the principles upon which our government rests is positively demanded by the equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and in good faith conceded in all our public actions. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and unimpaired by race or color. It appeals for recognition to American business and fairness.

"Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities of humanity and consideration. Our mission is to require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately 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 nation's wards, the Indian should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards his advancement.

"The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the adoption of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of internal duties, and have committed to us the duty to carry out their purposes as bound by their promises not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unflinchingly to this service.

"While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictive animosity. Our mission is to punish, but the rectification of wrongs, if, in lifting burdens from the daily life 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. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we but insist upon the principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have under our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for reform to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we cannot but obtain their assent. It is the duty of the government to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing power, and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens, by discrediting an object dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

"Only by the redemption of the pledges which my party has made and solicited for the complete justification of the trust the people have placed in us, can we maintain the confidence of those with whom I am to cooperate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been so far from us. Only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort, even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall be able to excuse, and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

"To defend and protect the Constitution. The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, and to see that it is faithfully executed, is a responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which our efforts must be guided. It is the best of my ability, and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally protecting the grant of federal power it contains, by defending its restrictions when attacked by impudence and restlessness and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the states and the people.

"Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me, mindful of my weakness, should I be so called upon to assume the responsibilities which await me, I am, however, saved from discouragement by the assurance that I shall have the support and the counsel and cooperation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in all places of trial and will represent the people in their legislative halls.

"I find also much comfort in remembering that the duties which are just and generous and the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval.

"Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people. I know He will comfort me from now on if we humbly seek His powerful aid."

"I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld, when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

"Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, and the plan of ruin our fathers established, refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the government special and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoin upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwelcome progeny of paternalism.

"This is the basis of republican institutions and the constant peril of our government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of wily craft the plan of ruin our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from a selfish and exclusive policy. It undermines the self-reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism and supplants every noble 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 the people.

"The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies, which burden the people with the support of our citizens to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditures, which overleaps the bounds of careful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to assist those disabled in this country's defense.

"Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking the beginning of any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely ignore. The nation's resources are not to be squandered in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the homes of our countrymen. Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the people, and the waste of private money is a crime against the people's money.

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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 4.—The silver and tariff questions, 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 Hawaii.

Nothing of an affirmative nature, except to prevent two items in the McKinley act taking effect, was actually accomplished so far as respects silver, the tariff or anti-options, the action of congress being negative by the action or nonaction of the other branch.

Not on the Statute Books. Approximately 425 house and 235 senate bills and joint resolutions became laws, making 660 acts put on the statute books as the result of the work of congress. A majority of these measures were of interest only to individuals or localities, being for the relief of citizens, for the bridging of streams, for the District of Columbia, for rights of way, etc. An unusual number of the claims bills for the relief of southern soldiers were passed.

The house passed in round numbers 625 bills, of which 200 failed of passage in the senate, and in the neighborhood of 625 bills passed by the senate failed in the house, including a long list of public buildings, many private pension bills and other measures involving increased expenditures.

Voted by the President. Three bills were vetoed by the president, viz., to refer the McGarran claim to the court of claims (a second McGarran bill failing of action in the house), to amend the court of appeals act and in relation to marshals in the United States courts in Alabama. This last bill became a law by passage over the veto, Senator Hoar stating that it had been vetoed through a misunderstanding of its provisions.

The president subjected three bills to a "pocket veto" and two other bills failed of enactment in time for presentation to him. All were of comparatively small importance.

Futile Investigations. The pension and census offices, the whisky trust, Canadian and Pacific Mail companies, the Watson-Cobb charges, the Pinkerton system and Homestead troubles, the Maverick and Spring Garden bank failures, the Ellis Island immigration station were investigated by congressional committees, but nothing came of the reports submitted.

Didn't Reduce Expenses. The result of the agitation of the necessity for a retrenchment of expenditures is not apparent in any considerable change in the aggregate appropriations carried by the national supply bills, which are about as much as in the Fifty-first congress. Laws on the subject of preventing some large reductions which other possibly would have been made, while the decreases which it was possible to effect were offset by increased appropriations for pension and harbor works, and the like. The condition of the public treasury, however, though it did not result in the Fifty-second congress getting below the billion-dollar limit, undoubtedly influenced legislation to a considerable extent and prevented the authorization of many proposed new expenditures for improvement of the public service, for public buildings, payment of claims and for other purposes. A notable instance of the operation of this influence is seen in the fact that the act to build a new public building, which was introduced by the president, was not passed.

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