

THE INAUGURATION.

HOW GROVER CLEVELAND WILL BE INDUCTED INTO OFFICE.

His First Inauguration Compared with Others of Recent History—The Weather an Important Factor—Mr. Cleveland Has Always Been Fortunate in This Respect.

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THE weather was as fine as was the case on the 4th of March, 1885, the inaugural ceremonies with which Mr. Cleveland will be honored on the 4th of March, 1893, will probably be as brilliant as any that have ever occurred. Mr. Cleveland was exceptionally fortunate when he was first inaugurated. Those who live in Washington look forward to the inauguration ceremonial with keenest anticipations of pleasure, which are always—tempered somewhat by apprehension that the weather may be bad. President Harrison was inaugurated on a day when the rain was both heavy and chilly. Garfield's inauguration took place amid the most unpleasant atmospheric conditions, although the rain did not fall until evening. The day was raw and cloudy, and those who were spectators suffered considerably, especially the company which was permitted to sit upon the platform erected at the east portico, and upon which the president stood when he took the oath and delivered his inaugural.

Perhaps the most trying inauguration day was that which occurred on the 4th of March, 1873. General Grant was then to take the oath of president for a second time, and arrangements had been made for a very brilliant military and civic display. On the evening of the 3d of March a bitter cold wave set in, increasing in severity during the night, so that on the morning of the 4th Washington was suffering as it seldom suffers from cold accompanied by a high wind. It was as near an approach to a blizzard as the capital has ever experienced. The military suffered very greatly, some of them were overcome with the cold, and the cadets from West Point and the naval academy who were not well protected were completely demoralized, some of them suffering from frost bitten ears and fingers. An immense throng had gathered in Washington to witness this ceremonial, but many did not dare to venture forth and face the cold.

But when Cleveland appeared to take the oath the sun smiled upon him. The air was as balmy as it is in Washington in May. The suggestion of summer was given by the warmth of the day, by the songs of the birds, and by the buds, which, tempted by the warm south winds, were almost ready to burst into early blossoms. The day was exceptional. One of the earlier presidents had been in-



CLEVELAND'S FIRST INAUGURATION.

augurated upon a day when it seemed as though May instead of March had come, but the usual experience is either inclement or chilly weather.

Of course preparations are being made for an inaugural ceremonial without any thought of the weather. It is customary for the citizens of Washington to appoint a local committee, which is authorized to take charge of the military and civic display. This committee appoints subcommittees, to which are delegated such duties as preparing for the inaugural ball, for invitations, for arranging for the right of line and other places in the line, and this committee has cooperation with the government and the committees of congress.

Already it is made evident that the military display will be quite as imposing as any that have been made at previous inaugurations, while the indications are that the civic display may exceed in brilliancy and numbers any ever witnessed in Washington upon a similar occasion.

The Washington committee has been in communication with Mr. Cleveland, and some of the details of the ceremony have been determined. In some respects these do not differ from those which have characterized other inaugurations. It has always been the custom, for instance, for the president elect upon his arrival in Washington either to call in person or to send formally his card to the president. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Buchanan exchanged calls within a few hours after Mr. Lincoln's arrival in Washington, and Lincoln was greatly impressed with the courtesy and consideration shown to him by the retiring president. Mr. Cleveland when he arrived in Washington in 1885 called early in the day upon President Arthur and was cordially received, and before an hour elapsed the president returned the call. Cleveland was also invited to dine with his predecessor, and after the dinner, which was a delightful affair, he retired with President Arthur to the president's private room, and there, casting aside formalities, they renewed acquaintance begun years before and sat chatting until far into the night.

Upon Mr. Cleveland's arrival in Washington, which will probably occur about the 2d of March—will go the Arlington

hotel, and very likely have the same apartments there which he occupied in 1885. Whether Mrs. Cleveland and the little girl will be with him is a matter of some doubt. The baby certainly will not be taken to the White House if there be the slightest danger of contagion, of which there is some fear, since it is known that the germs of scarlet fever are sometimes very difficult to kill.

President Harrison will be informally notified of Mr. Cleveland's arrival, so that he may be prepared to receive him when he calls at the White House, which he will probably do about 11 o'clock. The visit will be purely formal and is likely to be of not more than ten minutes' duration. Mr. Cleveland will then return to the Arlington and await a visit of ceremony from President Harrison, which will be made before an hour has expired. The president elect will probably dine with President Harrison, although the dinner will be very private, and probably an informal one in view of the recent affliction which has befallen General Harrison. These formalities will end the ceremonials so far as the president and president elect are concerned.

Other details have been arranged very much as is the case in all inaugural ceremonies. A committee of congress specially appointed will upon the morning of Inauguration Day an hour or so before noon call at the Arlington for Mr. Cleveland, and in an open carriage, unless the weather be very stormy, drawn by four as handsome horses as can be found, will escort the president elect to the White House. President Harrison will be ready, and seated beside his successor upon the rear seat of the carriage, two senators facing them upon the front seat, they will be driven to the Capitol. President Harrison will be followed by the members of his cabinet, but it is not at all likely, as has been reported, that Mr. Cleveland's prospective cabinet will be also in the procession, since the public is not supposed to know formally that he has a cabinet in view.

While these ceremonies are going on the vice president elect will be sworn in to the office for which he was chosen last November, and immediately after that ceremony, the house of representatives having adjourned sine die at 12 o'clock, both houses of congress will proceed to the platform erected over the steps in front of the eastern entrance to the Capitol. The chief justice of the United States and the associate justices and such distinguished men as may be specially invited will be also provided with seats upon this platform.

Custom has varied somewhat the proceedings which take place after the distinguished company reaches the platform. Sometimes the president elect first receives the oath from the chief justice and then delivers his inaugural. President Garfield read his inaugural message first, and then, turning to Chief Justice Waite, said, "I am now ready to receive the oath." Mr. Cleveland when he was first inaugurated departed from the precedent set by his predecessors. Every one of those who had held the office of president before him read the inaugural message from manuscript, and Garfield had some difficulty in so doing, since the wind was so strong that he could not keep the sheets in place. Mr. Cleveland, however, discarded manuscript, and it was with something of surprise that the distinguished company behind him, many of whom had seen every president inaugurated since Buchanan's time, saw the young president elect step forward without manuscript and proceed in a clear, skillfully modulated but not very strong voice to address the vast throng before him. Mr. Cleveland has the faculty of committing an address to memory by the mental operation required in writing it. His address was shorter than any other inaugural excepting the second one of Lincoln.

After the oath has been administered the military and civic display will be seen. During the forenoon the military companies will at their convenience march to the plaza beyond the eastern front of the Capitol, and there will be assigned to their various positions in line. They will be drawn up in line in front of the vast throng which usually occupies that part on Inauguration Day. The civic societies will also be assigned places there, and as soon as the oath is administered Mr. Cleveland will be escorted to his carriage and will take his place in the line. The procession will then start, returning to the White House by way of Pennsylvania avenue, and when the White House has been reached Mr. Cleveland and those whom he has invited will from a reviewing stand honor the military and civic organizations by saluting and being saluted in return as they pass by.



THE DRIVE TO THE CAPITOL.

Washington gets a perfect illustration of the truth which is contained in that trite saying, "The king is dead; long live the king!" on Inauguration Day. With the administration of the oath a president becomes a private citizen, and a private citizen becomes the occupant of an office which Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, has described as the grandest political office upon earth. He who was president in the morning and now becomes ex-president usually goes away

without any formal courtesy at parting. Mr. Hayes was driven from the Capitol directly to the railway station, where his family was awaiting him, and started for his home in Ohio, and within an hour had as narrow an escape from death as any man ever experienced who is in a railway accident.

General Arthur quitted the White House for good when he left it to escort his successor to the Capitol. After the oath was administered to Cleveland Arthur went as a guest to the house of Secretary of State Frelinghuysen. He remained in Washington, however, longer than any ex-president ever did, since he was Mr. Frelinghuysen's guest for nearly a month. Mr. Cleveland quitted Washington immediately after the inaugural ceremonies, and it is understood that President Harrison will leave the capital on the afternoon of Inauguration Day.

The indications are that the military display, while it will be imposing, may not exceed in numbers the military escort tendered at some other inaugurations. At General Grant's second inaugural and upon the occasion of Garfield's inauguration there was a very large military attendance, both from the United States army and from the state militia.



HARRISON'S INAUGURATION.

But if the military display is not so large as others have been the civic bodies in the procession promise greatly to exceed any other demonstration of that kind. Conspicuous in it will be the representatives of Tammany Hall. This delegation will be under the direction of General McMahon, who is the grand marshal, and will have the right of line, and the Tammany leaders are making more elaborate preparations for the event than they have ever done for any other public demonstration in which they have participated. There may be 3,000 or 4,000 of them in line. They will all be dressed alike. They will wear silk hats of the latest style and most brilliant gloss. Artistic badges which will appeal to the eye will be pinned to the lapels of their coats. Mr. Croker himself is quite likely to march in this procession, and other politicians of Tammany Hall whose activity in the organization has given them wide repute will be found marching side by side with humbler members.

Mr. Cleveland is pleased with this disposition of Tammany thus to honor him, and it is the intention of the leaders of that organization to make such demonstration as will suggest that the stories of their hostility to the president are unfounded, and that they will give him as cordial support in his administration as they did during the campaign.

A great body of Democrats from Philadelphia, one from Chicago and others from many of the western cities will also make up this imposing civic demonstration, and there is to be a fine representation from the Democracy of New England. The managers of the railway companies report that the indications are that the largest throng will be gathered in Washington ever witnessed there upon an Inauguration Day. The facilities of even some of the greater railways will be taxed to the utmost to transport these persons, and many of the organizations have already made arrangements for special trains. It is estimated that there are likely to be more than 100,000 strangers in Washington upon that day.

If Mr. Cleveland has the experience of some of his predecessors he will find that there are some more exacting duties for him than participation in the ceremonies, excepting that one which requires him to take the oath. General Garfield returned from the Capitol to the White House still perplexed about his cabinet, and it was not until after he had attended the inaugural ball that he was absolutely certain of whom his official family was to be composed. Mr. Cleveland was not troubled in that way in 1885, since cabinet problems had ceased to perplex him at least two weeks before Inauguration Day. Yet he was harassed by applications for appointments before he had been president six hours, and after he returned from the inaugural ball he spent an hour or two reading some of the endorsements and applications, so that it was past 2 o'clock before he was able to seek his bed. He was up at 7 on the following morning, and spent an hour or two before breakfast in examining his correspondence.

The excitement and mental strain which the inauguration ceremonies and the experiences which the first few weeks of occupancy of the exalted office entail are usually very exhausting, and President Harrison has said that he was more fatigued by his first month's experience in the White House than he had been by the work of a year after he became familiar with the duties imposed upon him. It was to recover from this strain that General Garfield planned the vacation which the assassin's bullet prevented just as he was entering the railway station to begin it. Mr. Cleveland, however, bore these fatigues without apparent weariness, and his familiarity with the office causes him to look forward to his second experience with none of the anxiety which he felt when he first became president of the United States.

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