

THE NEWS.

Rev. Dr. Andrew D. Peabody, for fifty years connected with the faculty of Harvard University, died. The famous race horse Monitor died in his paddock at the farm of his owner, George Lorillard. The British bark Alce M. Craig was wrecked at Rosario on the coast of Parana, and I went down with the captain, his wife and eight of the crew. The schooner Kate V. Alden was stranded near the north jetty, Charleston harbor, and abandoned. Henry Crouse, a wealthy farmer living near Fort Plain, N. Y., was murdered by a burglar. Sherman Asp, convicted of the murder of Wm. Fogus near Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Alabama, was executed at sunrise. On the scaffold he reiterated his confession that Burkhalter and Leith, notorious moonshiners, forced him to kill Fogus, because the latter secured indictments against them for the ill cit sale of whiskey. Mrs. J. D. Kisler started the kitchen fire at her home in Omaha by the aid of kerosene, which exploded, severely, perhaps fatally, burning herself, her husband and three children, besides destroying the house and all its contents. The Illinois and Fox rivers are on a rampage on account of the moving ice, and the people in the towns along their shores are moving. There was a collision on the Panhandle at Union City between a fast freight and a west-bound passenger train. Locomotives and cars were demolished, and several passengers injured.

John Lovell, an aged hermit and miser, living three miles south of Lebanon, Oregon, who was known to have considerable money secreted in the house, was found murdered in bed. Everything in the house was torn to pieces, the walls being broken and the floor torn up in search for money. Ann May Lston, a fifteen-year-old girl, living in Chardon, Ohio, committed suicide by taking arsenic because of a quarrel with her lover, a lad of seventeen. A succession of severe earthquakes shocks were felt in Unatilla, Ore, on, spreading fear and consternation among the citizens. Buildings were violently rocked. Gambling has been made a felony in Oklahoma Territory. President Harry Temple, of the First National Bank of Lexington, Neb., and wife are fatally ill the result of eating poison, which their child playfully placed on meat afterward eaten by its parents. Over three hundred families have been rendered homeless and destitute in Mississippi by the destructive cyclone. The bark Carrier Dave arrived from Honolulu with advice. Admiral Scerritt reached the islands with explicit instructions. The Queen is not permitted to enter the palace. The barracks are said to be prepared to check any uprising. So far none has occurred. An explosion occurred in an oil well, at Marthaville, Out. James Duncan and his engineer were killed, and another man, named Mackenzie, fatally injured. Lee Muller, teller of the Farmers' Bank, of Springfield, N. Y., has absconded and is three thousand dollars short in his accounts. Muller was an exceedingly popular young man, and, apparently, attended strictly to his bank duties, and was implicitly trusted. It now appears, however, that he was an inveterate card player, and a patron of the Louisiana lottery, and lived high.

Henry A. White, the Kansas Populist leader, is missing, and his wife has asked the police to assist her in searching for him. The certificate holders of the defunct Iron Hall are clamoring for a division of the large fund in the hands of the receivers. The schooner Ella M. Watts, of Philadelphia, for Cardenas, struck on Cape Henlopen in a snow storm. A cyclone struck the town of Marion, Miss., and did great damage in other neighboring towns. Many people were killed and injured. Several unfinished buildings of the New York State Insane Asylum, at Point Airy, near Ogdensburg was burned. Loss \$150,000. Lee Mantle, Republican Mayor of Butte, was appointed by Governor Richard, United States Senator from Montana. Mrs. Bertha Hall was drugged in her room at a Chicago Hotel and robbed of \$5,000 worth of diamonds. Hugh F. Dempsey and Robert J. Beatty were each sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for poisoning non-union workmen at Homestead. Gallager and Davidson received five and three years sentences. The Marine Engineer Association sent a petition to President Cleveland to prevent the licensing of British subjects as engineers on the new Americanized steamers New York and Paris. In a duel between George Adkins and John Gilkinson, in Wayne county, W. Va., the former was killed. Policemen Frank McGrath, of Elizabeth, N. J., was shot and seriously wounded by a burglar whom he found robbing the house of Jacob J. Coyne.

Samuel Smith, assistant postmaster of Brooklyn, died at his home from pneumonia. He was sixty-five years of age, and a prominent Mason. He was formerly a printer, and was the organizer of the Typographical Union No. 6 of New York city. A bill in equity, involving \$60,000, and the question of law as to the right of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania to make a settlement against the Adams Express Company for twenty years, extending from 1869 to 1888, on the capital for taxes, has been filed in the Circuit Court in Philadelphia, by counsel for the company. At a meeting of the directors of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, William C. Bullitt, assistant to the president, was unanimously elected vice president in charge of traffic, to succeed Charles G. Eddy, who resigned to become second vice president of the Reading. Edward R. Warren is under arrest in Chicago, charged by J. F. Sullivan, of Hill, Clark & Co., with forging the signature of the cashier of the Chicago Chemical National Bank on a check.

A COLLEGE BURNED.

The Students Jumped and Six Were Injured, Two Fatally. The Arkansas Baptist College building, established at Little Rock, Ark., six years ago by the colored Baptists for the education of girls, was burned about 2 o'clock a few mornings ago. All the students were compelled to jump, and of the twenty, six were badly injured, two, Florida Newey and Hattie Turner, fatally, the former having her back broken and the latter sustaining internal injuries. Nothing was saved, not even clothing.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI says that Germany would never consent to give up Alsace-Lorraine, even if international arbitrators should so decide.

GROVER CLEVELAND PRESIDENT.

Snow and Sun Beat on the Crowds in Washington.

Scenes and Incidents During the Ceremonies.

With ceremonies simple, but imposing—and perhaps the more imposing because so simple—the administration of this great republic has been transferred from the control of the one great political party to the other. In the sight of as many of the citizens of the country as could afford and wished to see the ceremony, the chosen Chief Magistrate of the United States took the oath of office and swore to be true to the trust reposed in



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

him. Homage, it is true, was paid to him and his idolized wife by the multitude, but the acknowledgement due by him to each individual was likewise recognized when he grasped the hand in fellowship of those who crowded about reviewing-stand when the exercises there drew to a close.

If the weather on the first day of his term gives any omen of the tenure of the administration, Mr. Cleveland is going to have a stormy time. Old inauguration campaigners admit that they have never seen a worse 4th of March. Snow, wind and slush conspired the carefully arranged plans, but they were, nevertheless, carried out with the exception of the fireworks display at night, which was, of necessity, postponed. The retiring and the incoming presidents acted with the greatest courtesy and consideration for each other, and separated good friends after having met as official acquaintances.

There were cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and for Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson. There were cheers, also, for Mr. Harrison, and on every hand the most evident manifestations of admiration for the firm statesman, respect for the pure-minded citizen and sympathy for the bereaved husband, who now finally laid down the cares and burdens of the most responsible office in the world and resumed the humble position of a simple citizen. The features of the day were, of course, in order, the induction into office of the vice president, which took place in the Senate Chamber, administering of the oath of office to the President; the delivery of the inaugural address; the parade, and, finally, at night, the inaugural ball.

Despite the frightful weather, all of these incidents were success fully done. The audience at the Vice President's induction was, of course, limited to those who had tickets,



MRS. CLEVELAND.

but it was a very distinguished assembly, embracing the prominent representatives of our government and of foreign powers.

The inaugural address was delivered by President Cleveland, standing bareheaded in the rain, which dispersed his words soon after they left his lips. The fierce breeze and drifting snow overhead, and the slush underfoot, had caused a great many, who had been enduring tortures for hours waiting for the event to leave before he had begun his address, but thousands who could barely see him and not hear him at all, waited patiently until the last word was said and the oath taken.

Then came the grand parade, the magnificent showing of the military portion making a most impressive on the President, who gazed at them admiringly as they passed. At about 1:30 o'clock the doors leading into the rotunda to the central portico of the inaugural stand swung open, and Marshal Dan Ramsdell, of the District of Columbia, and Marshal Wright of the United States Supreme Court, appeared heading the procession. Ex-Vice President Morton and Chief Justice Fuller, and the justices of the Supreme Court, except Judges Blatchford, Field and Harlan, came next. Then came the sergeant-at-arms, Valentine, and Senators Teller, McPherson and Ransom, of the committee of arrangements, preceding President Harrison and President-elect Cleveland, who walked side by side.

Behind the incoming and outgoing President followed members of the Senate and an unusually large contingent from the diplomatic corps, members of the House of Representatives, governors of states and other official persons. The President and President-elect, Vice President Morton, Chief Justice Fuller and the committee of arrangements were shown to the front of the platform, where, within a railed enclosure, had been laid a bright green carpet, upon which had been placed large leather-covered chairs, several tables, a reading desk and other furnishings, which gave a bright touch to the scene.

Mr. Cleveland was warmly greeted by the patient throng gathered about the stand, and after a few minutes of delay stepped to

the front and began the delivery of his inaugural address. He followed the same course pursued by himself eight years ago of delivering his address first and taking his oath afterwards. This was the course pursued by Buchanan and Lincoln.

On the other hand, Pierce, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison took the oath first and delivered their inaugural addresses afterwards. A curious compromise between those opposing customs was made by President Harrison's grant father, who stopped in the middle of his inaugural and took the oath, and then resumed and finished the reading of his address.



VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON.

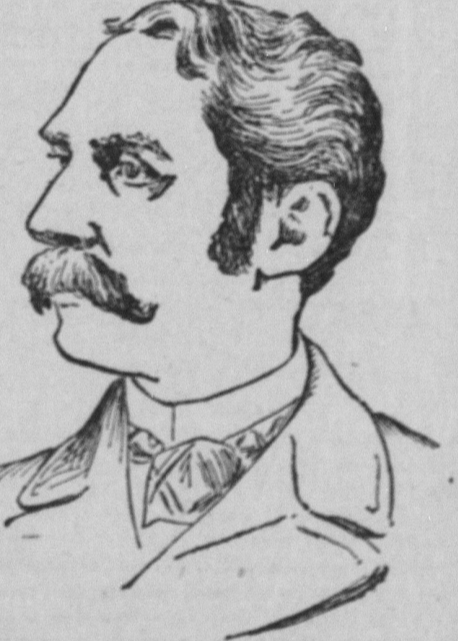
Notwithstanding the exceedingly inclement weather, Mr. Cleveland received his silk hat, and with bare head addressed the multitude.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Cleveland turned around to the Chief Justice, who was attired in the robes of his office, to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Chief Justice Fuller and the other persons near the President removed their hats, and with bare heads, listened to the taking of the oath of office, which was pronounced by Chief Justice Fuller in a clear voice. Mr. Cleveland assenting to it by bowing his head and kissing the Bible.

The oath taking by the President is what is known as the Constitutional oath, and reads as follows: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." The Bible used in the ceremony was given President Cleveland by his mother forty-one years ago.

In the Senate Chamber.

During the early morning the Senate chamber had been arranged for the coming ceremony.



HENRY T. THURKEL.

Two large red morocco chairs stood in front of the clerk's desk for the use of the President and Vice-President-elect; three smaller chairs to their right were for the members of the committee of arrangements. A dozen arm chairs were placed within the area on the western side of the room for the Chief Justice, Justices and officers of the Supreme Court.

The first of the distinguished guests to arrive and to take their positions in the chamber were the members of the Diplomatic Corps, in the full court uniform of their respective nations, some of them in military costumes, and most of them wearing insignia and decorations on their breast. Their gold-laced coats, bright scarfs, epaulets and the general magnificence of their attire gave a fine effect to the scene.

The Presidential party, with their military escort, came in sight of the eastern entrance of the Capitol a few minutes after 12 o'clock. A large crowd had assembled at the east front and cheered loudly as Mr. Cleveland approached. He went in by the basement entrance in order to avoid the somewhat slippery steps on the outside. From the moment he descended from the carriage he was received with lusty cheers, and when he entered the Senate wing the cheers of the outside crowd gave way to an ovation.

At 11:45 (Senate clock) the Speaker and House of Representatives were announced. The Speaker was escorted to a chair at the secretary's desk, and the Representatives who followed him were crowded in wherever space could be found for them. But as to finding seats for them, that was entirely out of the question. At this time the general spectacle was magnificent. The galleries were filled with elegantly dressed ladies, with a few gentlemen scattered among them. The Senators from 44 states were all in their places as witnesses of the transfer of the reins of government.

When the Senate clock indicated 11:50, but when the actual time was 12:30, the Vice-President-elect was announced; and Mr.



MRS. STEVENSON.

Stevenson, escorted by Senator McPherson, (Dem.) N. J., took his chair to the right of Vice-President Morton. Immediately afterward the President of the United States and his Cabinet were announced, and President Harrison and the members of his Cabinet entered the chamber. Mr. Harrison was escorted to one of the scarlet chairs standing in front of the clerk's desk. Immediately afterward the President-elect was announced, and Mr. Cleveland, escorted by Senator Ransom, took the chair next to Mr. Harrison. He entered into the chamber and was greeted with applause.

Then Vice-President Morton administered the oath of office to his successor and yielded to him the chair of presiding officer. The special session of the Senate, the 53rd of the Fifty-third Congress was then formally opened with prayer by Chaplain Butler.

Vice-President Stevenson rose and addressed the Senate. He said: "Senators: Deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibilities and of its dignity, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been called. It is a privilege and a duty to stand in the shoes of the great men who have preceded me in this office during the 104 years of our constitutional history. I have been statesman, eminent alike for their talents and their tireless devotion to public duty. Among them I feel honored to stand in the shoes of the Vice-President of the United States, who during the early days of the republic, while Arthur, Hendricks and Morton have at a latter period of our history shed lustre on the office of president of the most august deliberative assembly known to men.

"I assume the duties of the great trust confided to me with no feeling of self-evident but rather with that of grave distrust of my ability to satisfactorily to meet its requirements. I may be pardoned for saying that it shall be my earnest endeavor to discharge the important duties which I have accepted with a sense of impartiality and courtesy and of firmness and fidelity. Earnestly invoking the co-operation of the honorable, the charity of each of its members, I now step upon my duties as your fellow officer of the Senate."

As he closed his remarks he directed the secretary of the Senate to read the proclamation of the President conveying the Senate in extraordinary session. The Senate then proceeded to the reading of the proclamation, and then the Senators were elected, or re-elected were invited by the Vice-President to come forward and take the oath of office. They did so (except by the Vice-President, who was solemnly administered by the Vice-President, the Senators afterward subscribing to the same at the clerk's desk.

All these preliminaries having been duly performed, the Vice-President directed the Secretary of the Senate to read the proclamation of the order of the Senate, relative to the inauguration of the President of the United States.

The procession to the East portico of the Capitol was then begun.

The Inaugural Address.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—After the administration of the oath President Cleveland, standing with the Vice-President-elect, delivered his inaugural address. Before him were several thousand citizens whose red-hot Democracy was ready to erupt into a riot at any moment. It was much such a day and such a scene as that of four years ago when President Harrison insisted upon reading his inaugural from the east portico, except that the Vice-President-elect stood in the comfortable Senate chamber. Mr. Cleveland accompanied Mr. Harrison to the portico then as Mr. Harrison accompanied Mr. Cleveland now. Mr. Cleveland pronounced his address in a clear, resonant voice and without the slightest nervousness or trepidation. At its conclusion there was general commendation and applause. Mr. Cleveland said: "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 citizens, to devote my entire and undivided 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 and future 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. 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 support the responsibilities which have thus devolved upon our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free Government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of national degeneracy that threatens our national vigor. The strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor, will not have his vigor and vitality, the unshed disease that dooms him to sudden collapse.

"It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements in a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature. Manifestly, it is our duty to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our Government that a sound and stable currency, its exposure to degradation should at once be removed, and that the national standard should be maintained with the same firmness and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid toll should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precautions.

"In dealing with our present economic situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even the most prudent and able statesman cannot but be subject to the influence of the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance or passion, and our judgments should be unbiassed by alluring phrases and unweaved by selfish interests.

"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 expedient 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, another danger confronts and beset 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 gains to be derived from the Government's maintenance. 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 stupefies 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 the people.

"The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies, which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens, to aid ill-advised or languid enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overlaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostrates the virtuous uses of the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense.

"Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its birth any tendency in public life to a private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of public money is a crime against the people, and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen.

"Under our scheme of government the efficiency of the people is against the citizen and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality 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 limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy, and as far as 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 the best return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, a civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it 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 political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

"The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing 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 combinations that have the power to destroy; nor should the people be served the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed 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 influence and exactions.

"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 justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship, and is not to be withheld, unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

"Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us the duty of preserving their rights. Humanity and consistency 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 meantime, as the nation's safety and the interests of the people demand, the cupidities of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their 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 accomplishment of tasks which have been determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of 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 unremittently to this service.

"While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our aim is not punishment, 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 must accept as a principle which underlies our free institutions, when we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have strayed away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the Government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a principle so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing powers, and when we speak of the right of every citizen to business enterprise of our citizens, by discrediting an abject dependence upon Governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement. Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made, and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to cooperate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused; 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.

"The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, not only impressively demands the great responsibility I assume but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall to the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally protecting every grant of Federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness, and by enforcing its limitations and restrictions in favor of the States and the people.

"Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were not for the great confidence and responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation

of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in Cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative halls.

"I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and in 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; and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

The Parade.

In the matter of weather the inaugurations of William Henry Harrison, Polk, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Benjamin Harrison alone were marred by storms and rains. All the other Presidents were favored with sunshine; some even with balmy warmth. Thus the popular idea as to the prevailing inclemency of March weather in Washington does not seem to be borne out by the facts. The exceptions, however, have been of great severity. At Grant's second inauguration some of the troops nearly froze at the posts and many deaths were directly attributable to the cold, drenching rain which accompanied the late President's entry into office.

The parade was greater in numbers and more imposing in military and civic display than that of any previous inauguration. Gen. Martin F. Smith, of New York, the grand marshal, carried out in the organization of the procession the same admirable methods of assembling his forces which he has managed to the satisfaction of the parade in New York City last October so successful. With military sagacity he recognized the fact that it takes many hours to march 40,000 or 50,000 men past a given point, and under the circumstances as far as possible fatiguing waits, and so arranged the assembly place on contiguous streets that the men were able to form and drop into line without delay and without crossing the line of march. In all these matters he was ably assisted by his adjutant-general, Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A.

The escorting division, composed of artillery, cavalry and infantry of the regular army, drawn from the garrisons of Forts Monroe, Fort Meyer and Fort McHenry, and the marines from the Washington navy-yard, with the admirably drilled National Guard of the District of Columbia, the regular and other local organizations, assembled in the neighborhood of the White House and the War, State and Navy buildings, and formed in columns of sections of each promptly at the starting point, and down the avenue, accompanying the Presidential party from the White House to the Capitol prior to the inauguration. At the rest of the parade assembled below the Capitol and marched to the Capitol, down the avenue after the inauguration ceremonies were over, a distance of fully two miles to the point of disembarkment, Washington Circle near Twenty-third street. For more than half of the day the city looked like a vast military camp, the almost interminable marching rank of regulars and the numerous and well-equipped militia forces of the States being drawn in upon only in part by the visiting governors in their civilian costumes, riding past in the order that their states were admitted into the Union, and accompanied by their brilliantly uniformed regiments.

A detailed and itemized report of the great parade is of course, impossible, when a mere enumeration of the various regiments, companies, posts and civic or militia organizations participating occupies three newspaper columns.

The Ball.

The great court of the Pennsylvania State building, the scene of the inaugural ball, was transformed into a wondrous fairyland. The scent of flowers, the combined radiance of myriad electric globes, the dainty blending of green and gold and white, sparkling fountains of tinted water, perfect harmony of musical instruments, and what was to many the most interesting feature of all, toilets of surpassing magnificence, all combined to make the scene a most beautiful one. For many years in the minds of those who witnessed it in its fullness. Fancy a chamber nearly 100 yards in length, and more than 40 yards in width, and more than 60 feet high, with a floor of polished marble, such are the dimensions of the great court of the Pension Office building, where the ball was held. Eight feet from the floor of the framework of the room, supported by eight pillars, massive in size, wrapped round and round in artistic fashion, with lung and ivory and smilax, and studded with numerous electric lights.

Three broad galleries range on all sides of the spacious court, the first, twenty feet or so from the ball-room floor, supported by many slender columns of polished granite, and the balcony, which is capped by high vases. But the shining surface of the columns and the bronze vases are hidden in a mass of floral decoration—thee covered by hanging strings of smilax and silver pendants, the objects filled with glowing palms, glittering with thousands of electric beams. Similar treatment is accorded the supports and cappings of the two upper galleries.

It was twenty minutes to ten o'clock when Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland arrived at the Pension office building accompanied by a retinue of friends. Without going to the rooms reserved for them the President and the wife started on their way to the ball. The President led the way on the arm of General Schofield, while Mrs. Cleveland followed under escort of Justice Gray, of the Supreme Court.

Following them came Colonel and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson S. Bissell, with their daughter-in-law; Mr. Hoke Smith, Judge G. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sterling Morton, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. H. W. Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Benedict, Miss Benedict and a number of others. As the party entered, the Marine Band, at a signal from the doorway, started with "Hail to the Chief," and the ball-room was the first intimation given a majority of the people present that the guests of the evening had arrived.

The Vice-Presidential party arrived at the ball-room and a circuit of the ball room was made in a manner similar to that of the Presidential party. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, with their son, daughters and their friends who accompanied them to Washington, then joined the President and Mrs. Cleveland in their rooms. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland left the ball-room shortly after 10:30 o'clock. Their departure was made so quietly that but few people were aware of it, and a great multitude gathered around the stairway leading to the Presidential apartments, and remained there for some time after the President and his wife had left the ball. The Stevens family remained somewhat later, as did also several members of the party who came with the Stevens. Mr. Carlisle was one of those who remained, and he and Mrs. Carlisle had several impromptu receptions in various parts of the hall. It was estimated that 13,000 people attended the affair, but only a small proportion of these took part in the dancing. Precisely at 12 o'clock the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home," and the assembly quietly dispersed. The whole proceedings were marred by a steady and steady down more characteristic of an ancient minstrel than of a modern ball.