INAUGURATED.

Cleveland and Stevenson Sworn In at Washington.

BRILLIANT CEREMONIES.

Thousands of Soldiers and Civilians Parade Pennsylvania Ave.

The President's Address in Full-The Inauguration Ball in the Pension Building-Scenes Along the Line of March-Ex-President Harrison Returns to Indianapolis.

Grover Cleveland, of New York, thrice nominated for President of the United States and twice elected, was inducted into that high office for his second term at Washing ton with appropriate ceremonies and in the presence of a great multitude. The present c pasion was greater than the first, and had the atmospheric conditions been anything to as favorable, instead of as bad as could possibly be, there would probably have been 60,000 men in the parade. In 1885 there were at the outside not more than 25,000 men in the inaugurat parade. The 60,000 at the outside not more than 25,000 men in line in the inaugural parade. The 60,000 were all there waiting to fall in line, but at the last moment many organizations were compelled to desist from participation. At least 45,000 men marched along the broad avenue leading to the Capitol. Also the Governors of eleven great States, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts in the North and East, of Pennsylvania and Maryland among the Middle States, of Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Louisiana in the South, and of Wisconsin in the far West, participated in the National ceremones, and thereby emphasized the complete restoration of National unity.



MRS. CLEVELAND.

The order of proceeding was almost identically the same as four years ago, with the action of the chief participants reversed, and differed little, except in the extent of the demonstration, from the ceremonies of eight years ago, which brought Mr. Cleveland to Washington for the first time in his public

career.

The scene along the line of march was such as no city but Washington and no street but its broad, well paved Pennsylvania avenue The heavy rainstorm of the early part of the week washed away the snow, but it was renewed on the morning of the inauguration. 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, and every one of the sheltered ones was well filled.

The two railroads, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania, which alone up to the present time have the right of entry into the city, were taxed to their utmost capacity. Thousands of other visitors came in by river and by road. Boating and coaching parties were organized from Maryland. The steamboats anchored in the river afforded sleeping accommodations for their guests, and the coaching parties were able to drive to the supurbs and there obtained freer and more airy accommodations than in the densely crowded city. Windows commanding a crawded city. Windows commanding a view of the parade brought high prices, and advantageous seats on the public stands had been sold at prices ranging from \$5 up and

Heavy snow fell in great soft flakes, melting as they fell, but which, driven by the wind, rendered umbrellas a useless protec-tion. The troops who were to participate in the first part of the proceedings pre-sented a wintry appearance muffled in their snow-covered overcoats, the guns of the artillery covered with tarpaulins and snow. The concourse in the streets were nearly all under umbrellas and the open stands were shunned, while the covered ones were eager-ly sought. The admirable asphalt pave-

ly sought. The admirable asphalt pavements of Washington reduced the discomfort to a minimum, and while there was abundance of moisture there was no mud.

The proceedings at the Capitol followed the programme issued by the Committee of Arrangements. The east doors of the Senate wing of the Capitol were opened at 10 o'clock a. m. to those entitled to admission. The doors of the Senate Chamber were The doors of the Senate Chamber were opened at 11 o'clock a, m. to those entitled to admission.

The President and the President-elect en-The President and the President-elect entered the Senate wing by the bronze doors in the east front, at 12:12 o'clock, accompanied by members of the Committee of Arrangements. The President went directly to the President's room and the President elect to the Vice-President's room, where they remained until they entered the Senate Chamber. Here they occupied seats re-Chamber. Here they occupied seats re-served for them in front of the Presiding Officer.

The Vice-President-elect was accompanied The Vice-President-elect was accompanied to the Capitol by a member of the Committee of Arrangements and proceeded to the Vice-President's room, where he remained until he entered the Senate Chamber to take the oath of office, administered by the Vice-President. The seats for the Diplomatic Corps and the Chief Justice, Associate Justices and ex-Associate Justices of the Supreme Court were on the right of the Chair. Heads of the Executive Departments, the Major General of the Army, commanding, the Admiral of the Navy and officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the Admiral of the Navy and officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, occupied seats on the left of the Chair. Governors of States, ex-Senators of the United States, Judges of the Court of Claims and of the Supreme Court of the District and the Commissioners of the District occupied seats east of the main entrance. Members of the House of Representatives had seats on the right of the Chair next to the Diplomatic Corps.

A few minutes before the Senate clock marked the hour for final adjournment Vice-President Morton administered the oath of office to Mr. Stevenson, and then after a brief address to the Senators over whom he has presided for four years, at 12 o'clock the Senate of the Fifty-second Congress adjourned without day. He then surrendered the gavel

to Mr. Stevenson, who immediately called the Senate of the Fifty-third Congress to order in extra session, and after he had de-livered his speech proceeded quickly to the

reorganization.

After the organization of the new Senate under the call for an extra session had been completed by the swearing in of the members elect those assembled in the Senate Chamber proceeded through the rotunda to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol in the following order:

The Marshal of the District of Columbia and Marshal of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court.
The Supreme Court.
The Supreme Court.
The Supreme Court.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The Committee of Arrangements.
The President and the President-elect.
The Vice-President and the Secretary of

the Senate.

Members of the Senate.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Heads of Departments.
The Major General of the Army commanding, the Admiral of the Navy, and the officers of the Army and NaAy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.
Members of the House of Representatives and members-elect, Governors of States, examembers of the Senate of the United States, officers of the Senate and officers of the House of Representatives.

It was 1:20 o'clock when the party started for the east portico.

for the east portico.

On reaching the portico the President and President-elect took the seats reserved for them, the Chief Justice on their right and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate on their

left.

There was no waste of time in going on with the ceremony of inauguration. With a glance about toward his friends who sat near, Mr. Cleveland arose, removed his silk hat, and stepped forward to the little desk in the centre of the platform. It looked very uncomfortable to see him remove his hat, and there were shouts of 'Put on that hat," to which he gave not the slightest attention. He held it by his side, in his left hand, with his right hand partly thrust into his overcoat pocket. Flecks of snow played about his face. The wind that carried the flags on the Capitol stifly, and from west to east, also carried the words of Mr. Cleveland as he began his inaugural address.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS. President Cleveland's inaugural address

was as follows:

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 ser-

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, also to 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 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 sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demmonstrated superiority of our free Government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every insidious infirmity that threatens our National vigor. The strong man who in the confidence of sturdy health courts the sternest activities of life and regions in the

confidence of sturdy health courts the stern-est activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant, labor may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse. It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achieve ments as 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 nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a Nation and to the be ficient purposes of our Government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship; and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution.

"In dealing with our present embarrass-ing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our National strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with im-punity 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 and passion, and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed 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 necessary to maintain our National credit or avert financial

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 us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popuserious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the Government especial and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of republican institutions and the constant peril of our Government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of willy craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen, and 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 received from their 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 stupedes every enpohing trait of American citizenship.

nobling trait of American citizenship.

The lessons of paternalism ought to be learned 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 bountles and subsidies which burden the labor and thrift of a por-



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.



guishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patrictic service, and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defence. Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking, at its beginning, any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants, and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen.

Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against

Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime 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 expanditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by rules of strict economy: and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guarantee 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 ap-To secure the fitness and competency of ap-pointees 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 benefits already gained through this instru-mentality, and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and couragement 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.



EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

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 fields which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be erseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy, nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome comwhich 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 interference 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 fairly conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities we cannot escape. 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 wards, they should be promply defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

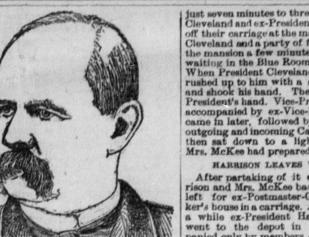
The people of the United States have de-

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 tariff reform. They have thus 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 commands of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service.

While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission 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 but insist upon 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 been led 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 truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with the perversions of the taxing power; and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and 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:

My anxiety for the redemption of the piedges which my party has made, and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, conprinciple, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our



VICE-PRESIDENT'STEVENSON.

train me to remind those with whom I am strain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate, 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 recipient. traced to our fault or negiect, 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 defines the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedi-ence to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. 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 reservations 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 my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that 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 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 generous, 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 efficirs of men and whose 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 know, if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

TAKING THE OATH. At the conclusion of the address Mr. Cleveland turned to Chief that he was really to take the

cath of office.

Chief Justice Fuller administered the oath shortly after 1 o'clock, before the vast assemblage of distinguished people gathered on the stand at the east front of the Capitol and before the multitude of citizens massed

on the eastern esplanade.
"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."

With these words Grover Cleveland kissed the historic Bible, once owned by his mother, and became the twenty-sixth President of the United States.

The wite fallers fall on the held had a fall to the United States.

but he was not the only one so affected. The great crowd in front of the Capitol looked like drifts of snow as they stood in all the storm waiting to see Cleveland made Presi-

On the instant that the oath was con On the instant that the oath was completed the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired simultaneously by batteries stationed at the Washington barracks, the Washington Navy Yard and Fort Myer.

President Cleveland first turned toward ex-President Harrison and then toward the

Capitol. There was a general rising of the platform audience. But up the front row Mrs. Cleveland stepped promptly and lightly into the inclosed space where the inaugural address had been delivered, and it was she who who was first to stop the President and to greet him with a kiss.

President Cleveland and ex-President Har-

rison returned to the chamber, repairing at once to Mr. Morton's private room. Here once to Mr. Morton's private room. Here an elaborate buffet lunch was ready and was speedily enjoyed. Afteward it took but a short time to get President Cleveland and ex-President Harrison into one carriage, and Vice-President Stevenson and ex-Vice-President Morton into another.

TO THE WHITE HOUSE, A dozen mounted policemen moved against a solid wall of humanity banked about the stand and finally succeeded in making an opening through which the Harmaking an opening through which the Harrison carriage passed to the east wing of the Capitol. Mr. Cloveland stepped into the landau first—he was President now, and according to the custom observed for years, he was entitled to the seat on the right. Mr. Harrison sat at his left. An aide galloped out into the open space in front of the Capitol, gave a signal, and the Third Artillery Band started upon quick taps. The column was formed, and the procession was in motion. Everything moved like clockwork, not tion. Everything moved like clockwork, not a hitch anywhere. General McMahon rode by his staff, and then came the Exchange men of New York, led by Joseph J. O'Don-



As the carriage wheeled out into live behind the New Yorkers, who were the special escort, the crowd set up an ear-splitting yell which was taken up by the thousands on the streets beyond. President Cleveland raised his silk hat again and again and the crowds cheered and cheered.

The scene along the route back to the White House was one of great enthusiasm and brilliancy. The public buildings, the War, State, Navy and Treasury departments were very elaborately decorated with flags and shields, and every private house and place of business along the line of march was in gay attire.

Handkerchiefs and bunting fluttered from windows and stands, and the echo of the loud demonstrations could be heard for twenty blocks. Reaching Fifteenth street the column halted and the Presidential party rods on ahead to the White House. It was EX-VICE PRESIDENT MORTON.

iust seven minutes to three when President Cleveland and ex-President Harrison stepped off their carriage at the main entrance. Mrs. Cleveland and a party of friends had reached the mansion a few minutes earlier, and were waiting in the Blue Room to receive them. When President Cleveland entered his wife When President Cleveland entered his wite rushed up to him with a smile on her face and shook his hand. Then she took the ex-President's hand. Vice-President Stevenson, accompanied by ex-Vice-President Morton, came in later, followed by members of the outgoing and incoming Cabinets. The party then sat down to a light luncheon which Mrs. McKee had prepared.

RARRISON LEAVES WASHINGTON.

After partaking of it ex-President Harrison and Mrs. McKee bade all good-by and left for ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker's house in a carriage. After resting there a while ex-President Harrison and party went to the deput in carriages, accompanied only by members of his Cabinet and their wives. Alighting he assisted his grandchildren, Benjamin Harrison McKee and Mary McKee, from the carriage, who had to that time occupied either knee of the ex-President down the avenue. With his two grandchildren on either hand, from the side entrance of the Baltimore and Potomac station he accompanied them to the special trais in waiting for him.

The ex-President's train left at 4:07 p. m., and was due to arrive at East Liberty, Penn., a few miles from Pittsburg, shortly before 12 o'clock that night. The train lay over there until 10:05 next morning, when it proceeded to Indianapolis, where it arrived at 11 clock on the second morning. HARRISON LEAVES WASHINGTON.

it proceeded to Indianapolis, where it arrived at 11 o'clock on the second morning. President Cleveland, escorted by Chairman Barret, of the Mayoral Committee, after luncheon, started for the reviewing tand.

THE PARADE.

A hearty cheer greeted his appearance and the shouts redoubled as he took his place in the conspicuous projection of the structure, where he stood during the parade.

He was followed by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Lamont and other ladies who had been with the Presidential party all day.



GENERAL M'MAHON, GRAND MARSH ALL OF THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

The bugle sounded "forward, march! The orgic sounded forward, march?
The officers repeated the command and the
line of march was again taken up from the
point where the head of the column halted,
opposite the Treasury Department.

The parade was greater in numbers and nore imposing in military and civic display than that of any previous inauguration.

The 45,000 men in the parade were divided into two grand divisions, the first containing four brigades and the second six. The

United States troops comprised the whole of the First Brigade of the First Division, with battalions of unmounted artillery in its lead. The first applause was won by the Fanciulli, and the next was for the brave soidiers of the Seventh Cavairy, Custer's old command, which was so nearly extermina-ted at the massacre in the Rosebud. Troop K, of the Ninth Cavalry, colored soldiers, who are noted Indian fighters, won a round

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Mr. Cleveland followed his own precedent Mr. Cleveland followed his own precedent in saluting only the National flag when it passed him. He also occasionally towed to personal and political friends in the parade. He stood on the stand in the face of the howling wind, impassive and dignified, not seeming to mind the waves of drifted snow that were carried in his face. His overcoat the history about his threat was buttoned tightly about his throat. During the whole time the parade was passscanned the lines of marching men. The shades of night were beginning to fall when the Cleveland Democracy of Buff ilo passed the Presidential stand. Marching proud and erect with their uniform, black top coats and silk hats, they presented an ap-pearance that did credit to the President's

Governor Flower and staff, who rode in carriages, were enthusiastically cheered along the line. Everybody seemed to know him by sight and he was evidently a popular favorite. Next to Fitz Hugh Lee he received the most applause. Immediately in the Governor's rear the fammany chieftains came, bearing the great banner of the so-ciety. Among them were Richard Croker and Mayor Gilroy. They lifted their hats to the President and were saluted in return. There were over three thousand of them, and each of the thirty Assembly districts was commanded by its leader. It was freely said that they were the most soldierly looking body of men ever seen in a parade on an occasion of this kind.

The Second Division consisted of about eight thousand men from the Pennsylvania National Guard. They looked and marched like trained soldiers every man of them. and they won round after round of applause. Governor Pattison rode ahead on a spirited cream colored horse, He rode like an ac-complished horseman and the crowd cheered

him.

Then came the Third Division under the command of a soldier who was rewarded with more frequent and louder applause than any man in the line—General Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia.

Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, was next to call out the plaudits of the crowd. He wore a natty civilian riding dress and he sat like one accustomed to bestride a good horse.

sat like one accustomed to bestride a good horse.

A feature distinctlively 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 feature was the military bicycle company, who, mounted upon their wheels and retaining full control of them at the same time, handled their small arms with dexterity.

Prominent among the horsemen that led the civic division of the parade was Hon. W. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," whose long, glossy, gray curls were surmounted by a brand new sikk hat of the latest style.

A mounted battalion of exceedingly good looking women led the Cleveland and Stevenson Club of Montgomery County, Maryland. They were the sisters and daughters of the members, and in their dark riding habits and low crowned riding hats presented a decidedly attractive appearance.

The Jackson Club, of Columbus, Ohio, was headed by a tally-ho decorated with the National colors.

All the Southern organizations marched well, although it was evident that the weather bore with special severity upon them. To add to their troubles, several of their commands paraded without overcoats, a feat which none of the Northerners attempted.

One of the most striking uniforms dis-

tempted.

One of the most striking uniforms dis-played was that of the Georgia Hussars, who were respicated in silver and blue, and who had long white plumes on their

It was exactly 7 o'clock when the last rank

If was exactly 7 o'clock when the last rank went by the White House and disbanded in front of the War Department, so that the parade had occupied but ten minutes short of five hours in passing in review.

Mrs. Cleveland and half a score of her friends met the President in the corridor of the White House when he came from the stand and helped him off with his big overcost and gloves. Then they all sat down to dinner. When the meal was finished Mrs. Cleveland and her guests separated to predinner. When the meal was finished Mrs. Cleveland and her guests separated to pre-

pare for the ball. THE INAUGURAL BALL.

By long custom the inaugural ball has grown to be almost as much a part of the regular ceremonies of inauguration day as the inaugural address.

The great hall of the Pension Building,

the inaugural address.

The great hall of the Pension Building, simple and unpretentious as the people who own it, was turned into a superb ball room. Myriads of electric lights—the perfection of Edison's genius—sparkled in every nook and corner. They spelled the names of all the Presidents of the United States, they whirled in concentric circles, in changing colors and on a huge electric fan at the east end of the building, which apparently opened and shut, a red spider chased a little fly around his web. Banners and coats of arms of all the States, old colonial flags and coats of arms, were gracefully entwined about the Stars and Stripes, there being no less than 5000 National flags used to festoon the walls of the three great galleries. The glass roof was canopied with 17,000 yards of yellow and white bunting. The four great pillars which support the roof, were draped about their bases with crimson cloths, topped with a fringe of huge palms. From the palms delicate groups of smilax wound up to the roof. In the center of the pillars a large fountain was made, banked up with palms, terns, American beauty roses and narcissus. The waters played through everchanging hues of electric lights.

The waters played through everchanging hues of electric lights.

hues of electric lights.

On the north and south sides of the hall two great arches were erected, which formed the background to the musicians' stands. The facades of the music galleries were ornamented with the shield and eagle rampant of the United States. Over the north arch blazsd in electric light the name Cleveland. Over the south arch the name

In all \$15,000 was expended in transform ing a huge and plain interior into one of the most fascinating reception halls the country has ever seen. The ball was formally opened at 9:45 o'clock when the Presidential party appeared on the floor. Aufid great enthusasm they made the circuit of the vast hall trice both bands playing significancies.

asm they made the circuit of the vast hall twice, both bands playing simultaneously "Hait to the Chie!"

The President led the way on the arm of Major-General Schoffeld, 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 daughters-in-law, Mr. Hoke Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sterling Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Benedict, Miss Benedict and a number of others.

The gown worn by Mrs. Cleveland was made of heavy white-satin, empire front and tight-fitting back. It was richly trimmed with point lace and embroidered with crystal beads. The embroiders, and with crystal beads.

Marr, which was pointed in the back. The empire front was outlined with the lace and the crystal embrodery. The sleeves were large puffs, made of satin, dotted with the beads, and had stiff satin bows at the should ers. A heavy fall of the lace completed the corsage. The gown was severe in style, but very rich and graceful



PENSION BUILDING - WHERE THE INAUGURA-TION BALL WAS RELD.

Mrs. Stevenson's gown was a combination of cream and heliotrope, of moire antique and velvet. The skirt and corsage were of cream moire. About the bottom of the skirt was a narrow arrangement of the heliotrope velvet. The corsage was decollette, with a rich bertha of rare old ducher lace, outlined by a garland of violet.

Stevenson's gloves and fan matched the velvet and she wore no jewels.

The material of Mrs. Carlisle's gown was a superb brocade, in which pinkish mauve shades predominated,
Mrs. Lamont was attired in a gown with

an old gold satin front, the back brocaded with terra cotta stripes. The sleeves were puffel, of color to match the brocade stripes. ace was jabotted around the bottom and up the front, caught with bows. The bodice was of veivet, trimmed with gold and pearl fringe, with face of lace.

Miss Lella Herbert, daughter of the Sec-

tary of the Navy, wore a gown in the style of 1830. The material was cream setin. The skirt had no train and stood out stffly at the bottom, where it was flourced deeply with lace over silver gauz; and festooned with bunches of cream roses. The bodies had the ace arranged in a preity bertha fashion. Pearl ornaments were worn.

Mrs. Bissel chose a gown of pale yellow brocaded satin stripel with pink and blue and finished with an abundance of rare old

Henry Perrine's gown was of black velvet with gold passementaries and sleeves of

heliotrope fancy striped siik.

It is estimated that 12,000 people attended the affair, but only a small proportion of these took part in the dancing.

Mr. and afra. Cleveland left the ballroom at about 10:39 o'clock. The Stevensons remained much later. So did Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle. At exactly midnight the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home," and the af-

RICHARD OLNEY.

Mr. Cleveland's Attorney-General Has His Picture Taken at Last.



RICHARD OLNEY. Some difficulty was experienced by the press in obtaining a picture of Richard Ofney, of Massachusetts, President Cleveland's Attorney-General. There was no picture of Mr. Olney extant, and be refused at first to have one taken, but finally went through the ordeal. The accompanying cut is from the photograph thus secured, and is a fairly good likeness of the new Attorney-General.