

# Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1899.

NUMBER 57.

## SECOND EDITION. FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

### THE INAUGURATION.

#### President Grant and Vice President Colfax Installed.

#### THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

#### Full Account of the Ceremonies and Incidents of the Occasion.

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1899.

The day dawned with rain, but the route along which the procession was to pass was soon thronged with people.

The first appearance of troops at headquarters was company K, Fifth United States Cavalry. General Grant arrived shortly afterwards. The following cable dispatch was placed in his hands:

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1899. In honor of the man and the day, three cheers for the President. Members of the Berlin Exchange.

FRITZ MAYER.

Vice President Colfax reached headquarters shortly after ten o'clock and went immediately to General Grant's office, and after cordial greeting with the President-elect and the members of his staff, entered into conversation with the gentlemen present on ordinary topics.

In the meantime the troops and military organizations began forming and the crowd of spectators upon the streets grew more dense. At precisely eleven o'clock the Marshals entered Headquarters, and the troops were stationed at proper posts.

The President-Elect.

Gen. Grant, calm and composed as ever in his life, came from his office and entered his phaeton, accompanied by Gen. Hayliff. Vice President-elect Colfax came next, and entered the next carriage, accompanied by Admiral Bailey, of New York. Next a Committee of the Senate, of the staff of Gen. Grant, and a large number of the Committees of Congress and of different organizations present.

The Procession to the Capitol.

As the procession started, the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." Regular and other troops were drawn up along the square and came to a present arms as the carriage containing the President-elect, with his head uncovered, drove slowly along, while immense cheers rent the air on every side.

There were eight grand divisions in line, the first under Colonel Wallace and composed of regulars escorting the President and Vice President-elect. The second division was composed of volunteers, including two colored organizations. The third division was composed of prominent civil officers of the Government, Foreign Ministers, Grant and Colfax electors, officers of the army, navy and marine corps, and the corporate authorities of this city and Georgetown. The fourth division of Republican political organizations of this place and elsewhere. The fifth division of sailors and soldiers, Union Grant and Colfax Clubs. The other divisions were composed of the United States Fire Department and its visitors, and the city of Washington Fire Department and its visitors.

Among the prominent objects of attraction was a miniature ship, fully rigged and manned, and a printing press in operation.

The head of the parade having reached the Capitol, the President-elect entered to take the oath and deliver his inaugural address. The throng of human beings in front exceeded anything of the kind ever before witnessed here. The procession was about one hour in passing a given point.

In the Senate Chamber.

About 11:30 the unsuccessful attempt to take up the bill to repeal the Tenth-of-Office act was followed by a little period of inaction, and as there appeared to be no further business to transact, or at least no disposition to do anything else, apparently by common consent the Senators began to chat with each other and change seats.

In a few minutes the desks on the right hand side of the Chamber were left vacant for the occupation of the Diplomatic Corps and other invited guests, who kept coming. The Diplomats, however, entered in a body and attracted immediate attention by the splendor of their uniforms and dignified bearing. All Legations were represented and the Ministers of the principal foreign nations were all present, except Baron Gerolt, of Prussia, who was detained at home by sickness.

Among those present who were particularly noticed were Edward Thornton, Minister from Great Britain; M. Bertin, French Minister; Chevaller Corruite, Minister from Italy; and Blaque Boy, Turkish Ambassador, who sat in the front line.

Behind the Ministers and Charge D'Affaires were ranged a large number of

Secretaries and attaches of various Legations, who also, in many instances, were gorgeously attired.

Appearance of the President and Vice President.

Soon after a buzz of excitement called attention to the appearance at a side door of the President and Vice President-elect, who entered arm in arm respectively with Senators Cragin and McCreery, the Committee appointed to escort them to the chamber. Almost at the same moment, and before they had reached the open space in front of the chair, the door at the main entrance was thrown open and the Justices of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Chase, and clad in the robes of office, entered the Senate Chamber, walked in procession down the central aisle and took the seats prepared for them in front of the rostrum.

General Grant had meantime been conducted to a chair immediately in front of the Clerks' desk, and sat facing the audience, the target for several thousand eyes, whose gaze he seemed to avoid not realize, but exhibited his usual self-possession and unassuming demeanor.

President Johnson Not Present.

A seat to the left of that prepared for General Grant was in readiness for President Johnson, but was not occupied; nor was the latter in the Capitol this morning, but signed bills as they were sent to him at the White House.

Inauguration of the Vice-President.

The Presiding officer having announced that all was in readiness for the inauguration of the Vice-President elect, Mr. Colfax advanced up the steps of the rostrum, and facing the Presiding officer, took the usual oath of office, which the latter administered.

Turning to the Senate, Mr. Colfax delivered the following address, which was listened to with the deepest attention and distinctly audible to all:

Address of Mr. Colfax.

SENATORS: In entering upon the duties of this chamber, to the performance of which I have been called by the people of the United States, I realize fully the delicacy as well as the responsibility of the position. President Johnson, whose members are in so large a degree my seniors in age, not chosen by the body itself, I shall certainly need the assistance of your support and your generous forbearance and confidence. But pledging to you all a faithful and inflexible impartiality in the administration of your rules, and earnestly desiring to cooperate with you in making the deliberations of the Senate worthy, not only of its historic renown, but also of those States whose commissions you hold, I am now ready to take the oath of office required by law.

Senators Sworn In.

The Senators-elect then came forward as their names were called and took the Senatorial oath of office, which was administered by the newly inducted Vice-President, in the following order: Thos. F. Bayard, Delaware; Arthur I. Boreman, West Virginia; Wm. A. Buckingham Connell; Matt. H. Carpenter, Wisconsin; Eugene Casserly, California; Zach. Chandler, Michigan; Geo. F. Edmunds, Vermont; Reuben E. Fenner, New York; Abijah Gilbert, Florida; Hannibal Hamlin, Maine; D. D. Pratt, Indiana; Alex. Ramsey, Minnesota; Carl Schurz, Missouri; John Scott, Pennsylvania; Wm. Sprague, Rhode Island; Wm. A. Stewart, Nevada; John P. Stockton, New Jersey; Charles Sumner, Massachusetts; Allen G. Thurman, Ohio; Thomas W. Tipton, Nebraska.

Two of the Senators elect, Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland and Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, were not present.

Inauguration of President Grant.

The organization of the new Senate having been completed, it was announced that the Senate, Supreme Court and invited spectators would proceed to the east part of the Capitol to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration of the President-elect. A procession was accordingly formed and at the late occupants of the floor of the Senate proceeded through the corridors and rotunda to the place indicated, in the following order: The Marshal of the Supreme Court; Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; President-elect, with members of the Committee of Arrangements; the Vice President and Secretary of the Senate; the Diplomatic Corps; ex-members of the House of Representatives and members-elect to the Forty-First Congress; Heads of Departments; Governors of States and Territories; Officers of the Army and Navy, and all other persons who had been admitted to the floor of the Senate.

In front of the portico, but about ten feet lower, being on a level with the first landing place of the flight of marble steps, had been constructed a platform capable of accommodating, together with the steps, about five or six hundred persons. It had a semi-circular front, which was covered with wreaths of evergreen. The National flag was also entwined with two of the columns supporting the pediment of the portico. On reaching the platform the President elect took a seat provided for him directly in front of the center. Vice President Colfax and Sergeant-at-Arms in charge of the ceremony sitting on his right, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on his left. The Senate Committee of Arrangements

were near at hand, and next in the rear the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court occupied seats on the left, and the members and Secretary of the Senate on the right. The Diplomatic Corps were to have occupied seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court, but were not sufficiently alert to prevent themselves being crowded into the back ground by members of the House of Representatives and others, who secured the foremost places remaining, and left the Diplomats to take their chances with the officers of the army and navy and others on the steps and portico, where, perhaps, they had a better view of the general scene.

The rain had ceased, and though the atmosphere was damp and heavy, the weather seemed to have no chilling effect upon the general enthusiasm. The grounds opposite and the streets adjoining were packed with human beings. Near General Grant, and a little behind him, sat Mrs. Grant, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Sharp, and Mrs. Casey, her sister-in-law, Mrs. General Dent and her children, Jennie and Nellie, and Masters Fred and U. S. Jr.

The Oath Administered.

The shouts and bursts of music from a dozen bands subsided as the President elect and Chief Justice of the United States rose simultaneously, and the latter commenced, in clear and solemn tones, to recite the formula of the Presidential Oath of Office, which General Grant reverentially took, with the boom of cannon and shouts of the vast multitude then burst forth. Partial quiet having been restored, the President rose and proceeded to read from manuscript his inaugural address.

President Grant's Inaugural Address.

Citizens of the United States:

Your suffrages having elevated me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination that I will, with the best of my ability, all that I require of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unthought. I commence its duties untrammelled. I bring to it a conscientious desire, and the determination to fill it to the best of my ability, to the satisfaction of my people.

On all the leading questions agitating the public mind, I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment, and when I think it advisable, will exercise the Constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose. But all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not. I shall, on all subjects, have a policy to recommend which will do no injury against the will of the people.

The laws are to govern all alike; those opposed to as well as those who support them. I know of no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country, having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement, in the next four years, which preceding administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these, it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate or sectional bias; remembering that the greatest good to be attained is the object to be attained. This requires the security of persons, property, and for religious and political opinions in every part of our common country, and without regard to local prejudices. Laws to secure these will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing us and to posterity the Union. The payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis, as soon as it can be accomplished, without material detriment to the debt, class or to the country at large, must be provided for.

To protect the National honor, every dollar of the Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of our faith, or of our public debt will be trusted in public place, and it will go for towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay.

To this should be added a faithful collection of the revenue, a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in the expenditures in every department of the Government. When we compare the paying capacity of the country in poverty from the effects of the war, but soon to emerge, to a greater prosperity than ever before, with the paying capacity of twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then, with more ease than we now pay for our useless luxuries. Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong bond—the precious metals, locked up in the sterile mountains of the far-west, which we are now forging the key to unlock, to meet the very contingency that is now upon us. Ultimately,

it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches, and it may be necessary also that the General Government should give its aid to secure this access, but that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay securities precisely the same sort of dollar to use now, and not before.

While the question of specie payments may be a careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt, and all the industries encouraged. The young men of the country—those who have their eyes must be ruled twenty-five years hence—have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they give only to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions; geographical, political, and religious, can join in the common sentiment.

How the public debt is to be paid, or specie payments resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and executed. A united determination to do it worth more than divided councils upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now, or even advisable; but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels.

It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith; to collect all revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for and economically disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office those only who will carry out this design.

In regard to our foreign policy, I would deal with the nations as equitably as the law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or of foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized, or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land, the Indians, is one deserving careful study. I will favor any course towards them which tends to their civilization, advancement and ultimate citizenship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as any portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, so that the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the Fifteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask for a patient forbearance, one towards another, throughout the land, and a determined effort, on the part of every citizen, to do his share towards cementing a happy Union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

During the Delivery.

His voice was not audible, except to persons on or near the front of the platform, but at every pause the satisfaction manifested by those who were near at hand was responded to by cheers and shouts from the crowd more distant, and some of the points of the address were quietly circulated from mouth to mouth and made the occasion for applause even some time after their utterance.

A Pleasing Incident.

During the delivery of the address little Nellie Grant was lifted over the shoulders of intermediate spectators and reached the side of her father, where she stood some time unseen and unnoticed by him, but so smiling and happy and brightly innocent that her presence seemed to lend a gleam of sunshine to the scene, and the incident called forth many expressions of pleasure and admiration.

Ceremonies Concluded.

At the conclusion of the address the President was warmly congratulated by his friends and soon afterwards left by his carriage for the White House.

The procession re-formed and took up the line of march in the same direction, and the Senators having returned to their Chamber the crowd dispersed and the inauguration ceremonies brought to a conclusion.

Most of the Senators having returned to the chamber the session was resumed at 12:45 P. M., and five minutes afterwards, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

New President and Vice President at the White House.

President Grant reached the White House after his inauguration about 2 P. M. He was met at the door by General Schofield, Secretary of War, who had been left by Mr. Johnson in charge of the Executive office. The latter left the White House at twelve o'clock, with the members of his Cabinet, except General Schofield. Vice President Colfax also accompanied President Grant to the White House. The members of the staff of General Grant were also present.

An immense multitude congregated outside the gates of the Executive mansion, in the belief that there would be a

general reception, but the President decided not to have one this afternoon.

Dispatch from Bismarck.

Upon his entrance to the office the following dispatch was handed to President Grant:

Berlin, March 4.—President Grant, White House, Washington. My cordial congratulations on this solemn day. (Signed) BISMARCK.

Last Acts as General.

The last papers signed by General Grant, as General of the Army, were a number of documents intended for reference to the Secretary of War, and two warrants for Hospital Stewards in the army. General Grant will not dine at the White House. His phaeton remained at the door in readiness to convey him home again.

The Inauguration Ball.

The new wing of the Treasury Department was elegantly arranged for the non-official festivity. The various rooms appropriated to this purpose were handsomely decorated with portraits, flags and evergreens. The crowd was immense. There were many elegant toilettes and not a few distinguished personages were in the assemblage. At half past ten o'clock President Grant and wife, Vice President Colfax and wife, and the latter's immediate relatives, came in the building and were conducted to a private room set apart for them. They were accompanied by invited friends, and the Diplomatic Corps composed of a part of the company. A dense crowd pressed towards the door, and when the distinguished party came out followed them to an upper room designated for the reception. There the President and Vice President and their wives received the congratulations of their friends, as well as those who were merely attracted by curiosity. There was an abundance of music, but little dancing. Owing to the want of room there was no comfort anywhere in the building, and many were glad to escape from the pressure.

By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1899.

ACCIDENT TO GRANT'S FATHER.

President Grant's father met with a severe accident yesterday. He became separated from the President's party while on the platform after the inauguration, and according to Mr. Driggs, ex-member of Congress from Michigan, asked him to conduct him out of the Capitol, saying that he had reached the grounds all would be well. Mr. Driggs, however, would not accompany him, and proceeded to conduct him out of the grounds and through a private way to a side of a wall down the stairs. He made a mis-step and fell backward down eight or ten feet, striking his head on the top of the stone steps, striking his head against the wall, and sustaining other injuries, but breaking no bones. Mr. Driggs, as usual, procured a private room at the hotel and procured a carriage and driver to take him to a private room at the hotel, where he was administered to the sufferer, then engaged a carriage and carried him to President Grant's private residence.

CASE OF JUDGE BUSTEED.

In the case of Judge Busteed, accused of corruption and ignorance, the Judiciary Committee to day reported to the House that they had heard the case fully. They recommended the case to the President, and the President should not be printed, and asked for discharge from the further consideration of the matter. The report was accepted and laid on the table.

DID NOT BECOME LAWS.

The Indian appropriation bill and the Denver Railroad bill have failed to become laws. The bills taken to him at the Capitol. The bills taken to him, which were of a general character, except those above named, were not considered. Mr. Coburn's bill failed. It proposed to distribute \$20,000,000 of national currency in the West and South.

RECIPE FOR WIFE CANADA.

Representative Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, yesterday made a report in favor of opening trade with reciprocal trade with Canada. Further action was not considered necessary beyond this expression of the views of the Committee.

BILLS REJECTED.

The following bills were rejected by President Johnson, viz: The act reorganizing the judicial system; act for reducing the Navy and Marine corps; act for the further sale of equal rights in the District of Columbia; Schenck's bill for strengthening the public credit; the resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to send four thousand stand of arms and equipments to visiting military organizations that take part in the ceremonies of the inauguration, and the act granting permission to build a bridge over the Willmette.

GEORGE H. STUART.

It is positively asserted here by gentlemen claiming to have the highest authority for doing, that the precarious health of Geo. H. Stuart, late Secretary of the Navy, has been so improved that he is now in command at Atlanta.

MILITARY CHANGES.

It is believed several important military changes will be ordered during the present week, among others it is stated that Gen. Terry succeeded Gen. Meade in command at Atlanta.

Steamboat Snagged and Sunk.

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

New Orleans, March 4.—The stern wheel steamer Agnes, from New Orleans for White River, struck a sunken obstruction at Warrentown, Miss., Tuesday morning and immediately sank. The boat and cargo is a total loss. The passengers, crew, books and money were saved.

Rhode Island Republican Nominations.

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

Providence, March 4.—In the Republican convention to-day, Hon. Seth Padelford was nominated for Governor by acclamation, in place of Gen. Burnside, who declined a re-election. The other State officers were renominated.

## CONGRESS.

### Close of the Fortieth and Commencement of the Forty-first Congress—Excitement anduproar in the House at the Organization—Mr. Brooks, of New York, in a Wreath of the Clerk—Mr. Blaine, of Maine, Chosen Speaker—His Address—Contested Seats, &c.

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1899.

SENATE.

The Senate came out of Executive session at three o'clock.

The Committee of Conference on the Legislative Appropriation Bill and the Deficiency Appropriation Bill made reports, which were concurred in.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported, from the Committee on Conference, on the bill to remove political disabilities, that they were unable to agree.

Mr. FREELINGHUYSEN called up the bill relating to naturalization, upon which he made an argument, but without acting upon it, the Senate again, at two o'clock, went into Executive session.

At 2:50 ten minutes recess was taken, after which there was an Executive session until 3:15, when the Cuban sympathy resolution was taken.

At half past three the Senate took a recess until ten this morning.

Mr. BUCKALEY reported that the Committee could find no ground for the charge of corrupt influence on Senators in connection with the impeachment.

The Conference report on the miscellaneous appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mr. BURNER failed to get Mrs. Lincoln's pension bill up.

Messrs. SHERMAN and WHITE were appointed a Committee on the part of the Senate to inform the President that the body was ready to adjourn.

About half past eleven an unsuccessful attempt to take up the bill to repeal the Tenth-of-Office act was made. This was followed by a little period of inaction, and as there appeared to be no further business to transact, or at least no disposition to do anything else, apparently by common consent Senators began to chat with each other and change seats.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took a recess this morning from five till ten o'clock.

The Conference on the Disability bill failed to agree, and a report to allow mileage for last July session was rejected.

The Conference report on the Deficiency bill was agreed to. Also, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The Conference appointed on the Spanish and Cuban affairs, reported a resolution of sympathy.

Resolution reported forbidding the delivery to Gen. Lee of the Washington relics.

A bill passed confirming certain purchases of land in the Iowa district, Michigan.

No action was taken on the motion to reconsider the Congressional debate publishing resolution.

Mr. COBURN reported that the Conference on the Currency Bill failed to agree.

The bill to protect fur bearing animals in Alaska was passed.

The Willamette, Oregon, Bridge Bill was passed.

The Conference report on the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill was agreed to.

The Senate bill was passed by the Sergeant-at-Arms for summoning witnesses on the conference on the Corcoran claim.

The Senate joint resolution to extend the time for completing the first twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad was passed.

Evidence in the Busted impeachment case was reported and ordered printed.

A resolution was adopted thanking Mr. Pomeroy for presiding over the deliberations of the House since Mr. Colfax's resignation.

Mr. POMEROY then resumed the chair, addressed the House, which adjourned without day.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at three o'clock, and was called to order by Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the last House. The absentees were Cox, of New York, Kelly, of Pennsylvania, Morgan, of Ohio, and Hamilton, of Florida. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and the Territory of Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, (Covode's), and the Third and Fourth districts of South Carolina, were not represented.

Mr. WOODWARD offered a resolution referring the returns from the Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report as soon as practicable which of the claimants has a *prima facie* right to the seat.

Mr. SCOTFIELD made the point of order that in the organization of a House the Clerk could not entertain a motion of reference to a Committee, which the Clerk understood.

Mr. WOODWARD submitted a resolution to amend the roll of members by adding to it the name of Henry D. Foster as representative from the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, rose to make a motion which, he said, would take precedence of the motion submitted by Mr. Woodward, and that was that the House do now proceed to the election of a Speaker.

The Clerk entertained the motion of Mr. Washburn and it was agreed to—124 to 68.

Mr. BROOKS made the point of order that the recording Clerk had not called the names of the members elect from Georgia and Louisiana.

The Clerk overruled the point of order. Mr. BROOKS appealed from the ruling of the Clerk.

The Clerk refused to entertain the appeal.

Then commenced a scene of noise, uproar and excitement which for a time threatened to result in a general row.

Mr. BROOKS at the top of his voice asserted his right to appeal from the tyranny of the Clerk.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, declared.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)