

HON. GROVER CLEVELAND INAUGURATED

For the Second Time At the Nation's Capitol as President of the United States.

A FINE PARADE AND IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

A Mighty Demonstration With the Accompaniment of a Blinding Snow Storm.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Grover Cleveland, of New York, thrice nominated for President of the United States and twice elected, was on Saturday successfully inducted into that high office for his second term, with all appropriate ceremonies, the gathering of a mighty multitude, and with the accompaniment of a blinding snow storm.

Had the atmospheric conditions been anything like favorable, instead of being as bad as possibly could be, there would probably have been 50,000 men in the parade as against 25,000 in 1885. Nevertheless the occasion was made memorable by the vast attendance.

The Governors of 11 States—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts,

it was 120 feet long and quite deep and had comfortable seating capacity for 1,100 persons. It was decorated with effective taste. Cushioned seats were provided for the President and his cabinet who surrounded him, and folding chairs were supplied for the Diplomatic Corps, who were arranged immediately behind him. On either side were seats for Senators, members of the House of Representatives and specially invited guests. The nearest stand to that of the President was assigned to representatives of the press. The vast Treasury Building was completely walled in with stands. The principal one extended along the entire front of the building on Pennsylvania avenue and had a capacity of seating several thousand people. The position most sought after however, in connection with the Treasury Building was the stand on Fifteenth street, which commanded an unobstructed view of the avenue all the way to the Capitol.



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND. MRS. CLEVELAND.

in the North and East; of Pennsylvania and Maryland among the Middle States; of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana in the South, and of Wisconsin in the far West—also participated in the ceremonies and thereby constituted the national day.

There are four great leading features of the inauguration day—the closing hours of Congress, into which so much law-making and history are frequently crowded, the ride of the returning President and the President and Vice President-elect, with their military escort, from the White House to the Capitol, to lay down and take up the reins of power respectively; the pageant of the returning procession and review after the ceremonies of inauguration are over, and the inauguration ball at night.

In this year of grace courtesy between the outgoing and incoming powers has reignited supreme as witness the lanquid given by the Senate, without distinction of party, to Vice President Morton and Secretary Carlisle, the reception tendered by Vice President Morton to Vice President Stevenson, and the marked civilities exchanged between President Harrison and Mr. Cleveland. "I desire the ideas of President Harrison carried out to my convey-



VICE PRESIDENT STEVENSON. MRS. STEVENSON.

ance to the inaugural ceremonies," wrote Mr. Cleveland: "a very sensible suggestion is attributed to him, and that is that I ride in his carriage, as he did in mine on the 4th of March, 1885." And so it was. All the ceremonial calls and other necessities of the day were observed between them with a cheerful alacrity indicative of almost cordial friendship.

The scene along the line of march was such as to city but Washington and no street but its broad well-paved Pennsylvania avenue could produce. 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 50,000 persons and every one of them was crowded.

The main stand from which President Cleveland reviewed the parade was erected immediately in front of the White House.

INAUGURATION BRIEVITIES.

—While the inauguration was passing General Calhoun greeted John F. Dolan, of the Maryland delegation. He is President Cleveland's double and was mistaken for a moneyer many for the President.

—Mrs. Cleveland viewed the parade as the guests of President Harrison in the party with Mrs. and Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Lamont, and a little daughter, Mrs. and Mrs. Glider, and Mrs. A. A. Wilson and Mrs. George Davis. There was an elaborate reception served there during

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Full Text of President Cleveland's Address, in Which He Briefly Outlines His Policy.

Capitol Hill, at Washington, D. C., far as the eye could reach from the eastern front of the Capitol, was an undulating sea of humanity assembled to witness the administering of the oath of office to the new President, by the Chief Justice of the United States, and to hear, as many of them as could get within ear shot, the inaugural address.

After the various bodies had been seated on the great platform erected for the inaugural ceremonies, Chief Justice Fuller and Mr. Cleveland appeared, amid a wild outburst of applause, and the Chief Justice administered the following oath to the incoming President: "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 president then proceeded to deliver his address, as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to the service of the nation in the performance of a solemn duty. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give, before God and these witnesses, of my unflinching and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me. I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to allude briefly to the existence of certain national tendencies and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of our 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 stand against the roughest shock of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of any insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor. The strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, craves the sternest activities of life, and rejoices in the hardness of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that does not show its symptoms until it has become too late to cure. I cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements 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 beneficent purposes of our government, than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once be resisted by the most energetic 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 the present embarrassing system 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 these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of nature. 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 unclouded by alluring phrases and unwearyed selfish interests.

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

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness, which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious in its nature. It is the feeling of a popular disposition to expect from the Government of the Government special and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, cannot be said to have been a recognition of the duty of exposing and destroying the broad kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the base of republican institutions, and the constant peril of our Government by the people.

It degrades to the purposes of why 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 tempts them to a selfish calculation of the selfish gain to be derived 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 stamps every ennobling trait of American citizenship. The lessons of history 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 accepted principle leads to the refusal of bounties in subsidies which burden the labor and thrust of a portion of our citizens to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless expenditures which overstep the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic services and prostitutes to vicious uses 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 source 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 the citizen and contempt of our people for economy and frugality of their personal affairs, and denials of 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. It is equally plain that frugality among the people is a duty of the highest order. 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. It is equally plain that frugality among the people is a duty of the highest order.

demand of combinations that have the power to destroy, nor should the people be served lose the benefit of cheapness, which usually results from wholesome competition.

These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the liberties of the citizen. In 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 the interference of such combinations.

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 falls from the judgment of citizenship wherever found, and unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impinge upon us responsibilities that cannot be escaped. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and conscientiously 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 wars, they should be promptly 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 decreed that on this day that 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 to their promises, not less than by the command of civilization and decency to themselves unremittably 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. The burden of the daily life of our people we reduce to inequity 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 burden of government, we are bound to be just to all, we 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, and we see that the laws which 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 to the public mind that the principle of judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversion of the taxing power, and when we seek to restate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens by direct and indirect means 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 justice of the laws which 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 set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even insuperable objections and opposition prevent the consummation of our task we shall hardly be excused, and a failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting account of our inability.

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 obedience to the constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct should 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 impudence and restlessness, and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the States.

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 are imposed upon me. In my discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and cooperation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in Cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative assemblies, I find comfort and confidence, being that my countrymen are so 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 affairs of men, and whose omniscience and justice always followed the American people; and I know He will not turn from me now if I humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

THE GRAND PARADE.

40,000 Men and Women Participate in the Military and Civic Demonstration. Features of the Procession.

The parade was greater in numbers and more imposing in military and civic display than that of any previous inauguration. It is estimated that 40,000 persons, including a number of ladies, participated in the demonstration.

Gen. Martin F. McMahon, of New York, the Grand Marshal, carried out in the organization of the procession the same admirable methods of assembling his forces which made his management of the Columbian parade in New York City last October so successful.

The escorting division composed of artillery, cavalry and infantry of the regular army, drawn from the garrisons of Fort Myer, Fort Myer and Fort McNary, and the members from the Washington navy yard, with the admirably drilled National Guard of the district, the High School Cadet Regiment, and other local organizations, assembled in the neighborhood of the White House and formed into regiments and columns, and promptly at 10:30 o'clock they marched down the avenue, accompanying the Presidential party from the White House to the Capitol prior to the inauguration. All the rest of the parade assembled at the White House, and marched from the Capitol up the avenue, after the inaugural ceremonies were over, a distance of nearly two miles to the point of disbandment, Washington Circle, near Twenty-Third street.

For more than half the day the city looked like a vast military camp, the marching of the regulars and the numerous and well-equipped militia forces being broken in upon only in part by the visiting Governors, in order that their states were admitted to the Union and accompanied by their brightly uniformed staffs. The customary salutes were given as the commanders of the various divisions passed the Presidential reviewing stand.

At the start, on of the inaugural ceremonies a signal gun was fired. President Cleveland entered a carriage and was driven to the reviewing stand at the White House, and the great procession moved. The first division was composed mainly of artillery, cavalry and infantry of the United States Army and they made an imposing spectacle as they moved over the route, winning

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

The pens on office at Washington was a balm of glory from end to end. The preparations were on a scale grander than ever before witnessed. As soon as darkness fell upon the city a long procession of carriages was turned toward the great ball room. Twelve thousand tickets of admission had been printed for this event, and it seemed as if every ticket must have been sold.

A vast sea of light, brilliant with the splendor of thousands of electric globes and the plain walls of the interior had been so transformed with tropical palms and huge

festoons of smilax as to resemble more than anything else a tropical jungle. Overhead there spread from side to side enormous draperies of white and gold like the canvas covering of a great tent. Starting from the floor and soaring upward to the roof was an enormous floral arch bearing the names of Cleveland and Stevenson in letters of living fire. Hidden in a great covering of this arch, on a platform raised about 20 feet from the floor, were the musicians: on one side a string orchestra of 120 pieces and on the other side the Marine band of 60 men, which furnished the promenade music.

The eight massive white pillars which support the roof, each 20 feet in circumference, were swathed in maroon bunting in white draperies, while from their capitals hung long pendents of graceful smilax. From these pillars were electrical wheels which as they revolved displayed prismatic colors. The fountain in the center of the court was a triumph of decoration, and the tinkling sound of falling water made pleasant music to the ear.

The room set apart for the reception of the presidential party was a floral bower, and the perfume as one entered was almost overpowering. Into this room about 10 o'clock entered the president and Mrs. Cleveland, their entrance to the building and to the room having been accomplished with some difficulty through the stormy crowd. Mrs. Cleveland wore a magnificent costume, and was ably assisted by Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Bissell and Miss Herbert and the other lady members of the families of the new cabinet officers were also elaborately attired and presented a striking appearance as they marched through the reception room and walked into the hall to meet the vast throng gathered within.

Additional brilliancy was given to the scene by the presence of the diplomatic corps in full dress and by army and navy officers and visiting militia in all the panoply of gold lace and epaulets. The presidential and vice-presidential party remained in the building about an hour and a half, and then left, their departure being the signal for the going of the guests. A feature of the evening was the elaborate supper which had been prepared. Provisions were made to feed nearly 5,000 people, and a corps of 250 trained waiters was actively employed from 10 o'clock until midnight.

THEIR BALL DRESSES.

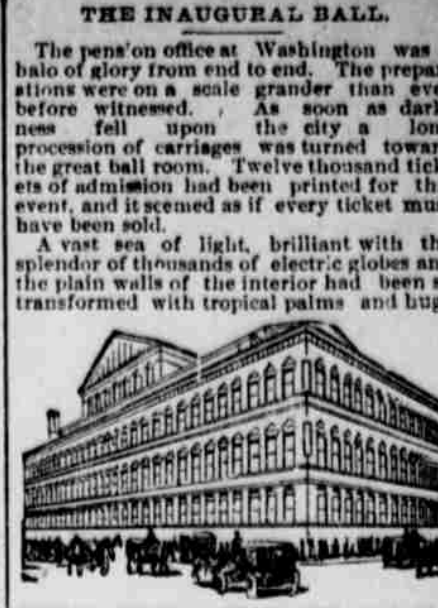
The costumes worn by the ladies of the administration and the families of the cabinet officers were not the least attractive of the more elegant toilets displayed.

The gown worn by Mrs. Cleveland was made of heavy white satin, trimmed with light blue and edged with crystal bands. It was a masterpiece of tailoring, about twelve inches from the bottom of the skirt. The empire front was outlined with the lace and the crystal embroidery. The sleeves were large puffs made of satin, veiled with the beads and half soft satin bows at the shoulders. A heavy fall of velvet completed the corsage. The gown was severe in style, but very rich and graceful.

Mrs. Stevenson, the Vice-President's lady, was accompanied to the ball by the ladies of the party that came with her from Bloomington, save Mrs. Scott, her sister who is in mourning. 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 white holotrope velvet.

The corsage was décolleté, with a rich border of rare old duchesse lace, outlined by a garland of violets. Mrs. Stevenson's gloves and fan matched the velvet. She wore no jewels.

—Cleveland's first inauguration in 1885 was the signal for the return of the Democratic party to power after twenty-four years; the return also of southern and secessionists to office and to Washington. Their appearance was by far the most significant feature of the occasion. The men who had once expected to enter the Capitol as conquerors now came to carry away the spoils of peace instead of war; the prodigious, hungry and confederate hawks, hammering after the fatted calf of the federal fold. Cleveland's rival did not attend him at the ceremony to share his danger or to carry his hat, but, like a good citizen, Blaine accepted the result and called on the victor at the White House before the idea of March were gone.



PENSION BUILDING—WHERE THE INAUGURATION BALL WAS HELD.

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