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.

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 bilinding snow storm.

Had the atmospheric conditions been any thing like favorable, instead of being as badas possibly could be, there would probably have been 60,000 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,

Grover Cleveland, of New York, thrice 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 in-vited guests. The nearest stand to that of the President was assigned to representatives of the press. The vast Treasury Building was completely waited in with stands. The principal one extended along the entire front of the building on Pennsylvania aveand had a capacity of seating several thous. and 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 avenne all the way to the Capitol.



PRESEDENT CLEVELAND.

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MIS. CLEVELAND.

n the North and East; of Pennsylvania and Maryland among the Middle States: of Georgia, North Carlina, South Carlina and Louisiana in the South, and of Wisconsin in the far West—also participated in

There are four great leading it inauguration Day—The closing hours of ongress, into which so much law maxing and history are frequently crowded the ride of the retiring 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 manguration ball at night.

In this year of grace courtesy between the outgoing and incoming powers has reigned supreme as witness the banquets given by the Senate, without distinction of party, to Vice President Morton and Secretary Carto Vice President Morton and Secretary Car-lisle, the reception tendered by Vice President Morton to Vice President Stevenson, and the marked civilities ex-changed between President Harrison and Mr. Cieveland, "I desire the ideas of Presi-

Owing to the unfavorable weather the resident and President-elect did not leave the White Fouse for the Capitol until 11:10

There was a wild huzza! from thousands dent-lect in he are regit, pic. and by Grand Mar al M Iahon and staff. President-lect Cleveland and President Harrison both falsed their hats in response to the popular sainte, but the only effect was to redouble the enthusiasm of the multitude. Slowly the first brigade of the escort di-vision in advance of the Presidential party, started in measured tread upon the historic Pennsylvania avenue toward the Capitol, the Vice President-elect and the Senate Committee on arrangements following in carriages in the rear of the President. The members of President Harrison's Cabinet Maj. Gen. Schofield, and the Schor Admirai of the Navy, followed in the order cort division brought up the rear. In this order the President, President elect and Vice President-elect were escorted to the

The proceedings at the Carito! followed by the Mr. Cleveland, "I desire the ideas of Presi-dent Harrison carried out as to my convey- Committee on Arrangements. I pon enter-



VALUE EMERCIAL NUMBER OF STREET



ance to the inaugural ceremonies," wrote ing the Senate wing the President went 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, 1889. And so it was. All the of March, 1889. And so it was. All the erremonial calls and other electics of the day were observed between them with a cheer-ful miacrity indicative of almost cordial

The scene along the line of march was such as no city but Washington and no street but its broad well paved Pennsylvania exemue could produce. Tubile 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 0,000 persons and every one of them was The main stand from which President

Veveland reviewed the parade was crected Amediately in front of the White House

INAUGURATION BREVITIES.

real price the inauguration was passing greatenbause greeted John F Dolan, of the Bayarlegion of Delaware. He is President level of a double and was mistaken for a monchy many for the President.

—Mish LEVELAND viewed the parade as the guesty Mrs. F. Benedict. Others in the party weder, and Mrs. Bissell. Mrs. Lamont, and r little daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Gilder, Mr. d Mrs. A. A. Wilson and Lieut, and J. George Davis. There was an elaborate picheon served there during many weeks.

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. The Vice President elect remained in the Vice President's room until he entered the Senate chamber, where the outh of office was administered by the Vice

Meantime the members of the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps. Governors and other invited guests, and members of the House of Representatives entered the Senate chamber. 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 pro-ceeded to the platform to attend the inaugurai ceremontes.

the afternoon and Mrs. Cleveland not only saw the procession from one of the best points possible, but also had a very good time in the company of her most intimate friends.

friends. -PRESIDENT CLEVELAND endured over weather with commendable courage and he hurried back to the cosy library in the last to the parade was

-Manch asserted itself and gave the national capitol another edition, revised and corrected to date, of the "old-tashioned winter," that has been prevailing for so INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Full Text of President Cleveland's Ad dress, 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 Presi dent, by the Chief Justice of the United States, and to hear, as many of them as could get within ear shot, the inaugural ad-

After the various bodies had been seated on the great platform erected for the inaugaral 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 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 their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and person-al attachment which has called me to this service. I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the picdge I now give, before God and these witnesses, of unre-served and complete devotion to the inter-ests and welfare of those who have honered me. I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our peo-ple which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their Government,

While every American citizen must con-template with the utmost pride and enthusiasm, the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest 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 Nainsidious infirmity that threatens our National vigor. The strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, courfs the sternest 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 a sudden collapse. It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength, have given rise to a heed-lessness of those laws roverning our Nalessness of those laws governing our Na-tional health which we can no more evalthan human life can escape the laws of God

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a Nation, and to the bene-ficent 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 furhish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution.

conservative precaution.

in dealing with our 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 finance. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion, we should be tree from intolerance or passion, and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unwexed by moved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests,

l am confident that such an the natch to the subject will be in the policy of the edial legislation. In the mean lime, 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 finan

Closely related to the exaggerated confialety, another danger confronts us not less I refer to the prevalence of a popdar disposition to expect from the opera-The verdict of our idividual advantages. oters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's rake, enjoins upon the people's servants the tury of exposing and destroying the broad of kingired evils which are the unwhole-sine porgeny of paternalism. This is the republican institutions, and the onstant peril of our Government by the

It degrades to the purposes of wily craft to plan of rule our fathers e-tablished and sequeathed to us as an object of our and veneration. It perverts the parsentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the social gain to be derived from their Government's is intenance. It undermines the self relance four recople, and substitutes in its place, ple, and substitutes in its place, ce upon Governmental favoritism, stifles the spirit of true Americanism, and upeties every ennobling trait of Ameriin citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patricalizatly and cheerfully support their Government, its functions do not include the support of the reople.

The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounders and subsides which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our

the factor and thrift of a portion of our crizens to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditures which overcaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic services and prostitutes to vicious less the records. uses the people's prompt and generous im-ulse to rid those disabled in their coun-

y's defence. Every thoughtful American must realize he importance of checking at its beginning my lendency, in public or private station, o regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may sately outgrow. The toleraion of this idea results in the waste of the cople's money by their chosen servants, od encourages prodigality and extrava-once in the home life of our countrymen. nder our scheme of government, the waste public money is a crime against the citi en and contempt of our people for econo synnet frugality of their personal affairs, ad deplorably saps the strength and sturd mess of our National character. It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy: and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a con-tented mind, and strongest support of free

estitutions.

One mode of misarpropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to of-fice, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to these whose ef-helency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demo alizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality, and the further usefulness it promises, en title it to the hearty support and encourage-ment of all who desires to see our public service well-performed, or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods. The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of

demands of combinations that have the power to destroy, nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness. The National Guard of Pennsylvania, headed by Governor Pattison and staff, came

These aggregations and combinations for 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.

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 in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. 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

fairness.

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 citizanship. In the mean and independent citizenship. In the mean-time, as the Nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the capidity 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 choren to carry out their purposes are bound to their promises not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremit-

their masters, to devote themselves unremitingly 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 funds of governmental beneficence treasured up

of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our misconceptions which have bladed countrymen to their condition under victious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we contentment and pro-perity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the Government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we am-nounce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influeded by familiarity jndgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversion of the taxing power, and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens by discrediting an adject denedence upon Governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

achievement.
Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made, and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable objections and opposition prevent the construmation 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 this 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 must be guided. I shall, to the best of my dence in our country's greatness, which shifty and within my sphere of duty, pre-tends to a disregard of the rules of national serve 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 en-

forcing is 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 await n.e. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in Cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative halls. I find also much comfort in remem-bering 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 forbear-ance and approval. Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men, and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people: I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek. His powerful

THE GRAND PARADE.

10,000 Men and Women Participate i the Military and Civic Demonstration. Features of the s.

Procesion. The parade was greater in numbers a more imposing in military and civic dis-play than that of any previous inaugura-tion. 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 or-gauzation of the procession the same ad-mirable methods of assembling his forces which made his management of the Colum-bian parade in New York City last October, so successful

to successful.

The escorting division composed of artilarmy, cavairy and infantry of the regular army, drawn from the garrisons of Fort Monroe, Fort Myer and Fort McHenry, and the marines from the Washington navy yard, with the admirably drilled National Guard of the district the High School Cadet Regiment, and other local organizations, as sembled in the neighborhood of the White House and the War, State and Navy building, and formed in columns or sections of 12 each, promptly at 10:39 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 below the Capitol, and marched from the Capitol in the avenue as the capitol prior to the Capitol and the Capitol up the avenue, after the inaugura-tion ceremonies were over a distance of nearly two miles to the point of disbandon-ment. Washington Circle, near Twenty-

Third street. For more than half the day the c'ty look ed like a vast military camp, the marching of the regulars and the numerous and well of the regulars and the numerous and well-equipped militia forces being broken in upon only in part by the visiting Governors, in their civilian costume, riding past in the order that their states were admitted into the Union and accompanied by their bril-liantly uniformed staffe. The customary salutes were given as the commanders of the various divisions passed the Presidential reviewing stand.

reviewing stand.

At the conclusion of the inaugural cere monies a signal gun was fired. President Cleveland entered a carriage and was driven business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices. is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity! Legitimate strife in business should not be surpeceded by an enforced concession to the concession 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

spectators.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania, headed by Governor Pattison and staff, came next. This famous body of militia sustained the reputation it had earned on previous occasions, and received an ovation from the admiring multitude.

The Third Division, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, was made up of detachments of militia, Governors and their staffs from New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut,

ments of militia, Governors and their staffs from New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, West Virginia, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas and District of Columbia.

The Fourth division, commanded by S.E. Faunce, was headed by the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R. A large number of posts of the Grand Army were in the division, and, as usual, they attracted great attention and were enthusiastically applauded. Following the G. A. R. veterans came the representatives of the Union Veteran Legion, concluding the military and semi-military part of the procession.

semi-military part of the procession.

FEATURES OF THE CIVIC PARADE.

Close on the heels of the veterans came the civic half of the parade, fully as numerous and interesting as the military di-play. The civic procession, undar the marshalship of Col. William Dickson, was in six divisions, and aggregate I more than 20,000 men and quite a noticeable dash of lady equestrians.

Tammany with its vorgeous new ban-ners, and badges, held the right of line. The "braves" turned out by the thousands, and they met with a rousing reception alone the line of march. In the division with them were hundreds of representatives of the tri-umphant Democracy from other cities in the Empire State.

The Second division of the civic parade was assigned to Pennsylvania, the com-mander being Col. Levi Maish. The Samuel J. Randall Association, of thiladelphia, was in the lead, followed by a large turnout of clubs from the same place and other cities

of the Keystone State.

Massachusetts, New Jersey and Delaware held the Third division, and contained many

clubs from those States.

The Fourth division comprised Democratic clubs from Maryland, Baltimore largely predominating. Two battalions of ladies, mounted, were pleasing features of this por-

tion of the parade.

The Fifth was the Western division, which included delegations of citizens and civic as-sociations from Vice President Stevenson's State, among them being the Iroquois Club, of Chicago. The Citizens' Tally-Ho Club, of Columbus, O., added variety to the display. The famous club of the Buckeye State were The famous club of the Buckeye State were well represented, and followed by delegations from Indiana, lowa and other Western States. The Wilson Tariff Club, of Wheeling, W. Va., attracted much attention, owing to the fine appearance of the members. The Sixth division was made up of the late arriving organizations, and the bicycle clubs of Washington and Baltimore brought up the rear.

up the rear.

HOW THEY PASSED THE PRESIDENT The passage of President Cleveland along the avenue was a continual ovation of the most enthusiastic character, and when he took his place on the reviewing stand a mighty roar went up from the multitude. With head erect and standing firmly, with his impassive features facing the procession the President reviewed the military, civi and political organizations that made up the line of march. All commissioned and other officers carrying swords gave the mili-tary salute as they passed in review, turning toward President Cleveland as they did so. The imperturbable President returned the salutes by raising his hat, accompanied by an almost imprepentible red

an almost imperceptible nod.

The first popular outburst—came—when Governor Robert E. Pattison. of Pennsylvania, passed in front of the reviewing stand, followed by his staff and the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The popular Democratic, twice Governor of the Keystone State, and recently himself—prominently discussed as a Presidential candidate, a woke all the enthusiasm of the triumphant Democratic and recently himself—condidate, a woke all the enthusiasm of the triumphant Democratic. all the enthusiasm of the triumphant Democracy, and he was frequently compelled to turn and bow an acknowledgement to the ovations he received,

Lafer a loud huzza from 10,000 Southern

throats welcomed the appearance of a soldierly looking gentleman, who, with his staff, headed the third brigade. It was Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, ex-Governor of the historic old Commonwealth and nephew of the idol of the Southern army Gen. Southern army, Gen Robert E. Lee. The appearance of each Governor was the signal of more cheering. and when the veterans marched past they received a tremendous ovation, as did the

Tammany brayes.

There was a twinkle in the eyes of the Vice President, and a suspicious moisture about those of his wife when the Illinois Club of Bloomington, which formed the escorting party of the Vice President to the Capital, marched past the reviewing stand. Possibly this might be ascribed to the fact that their only son, Louis, had the position of honor on the right of the column, as a mark of recognition of the First Voters' Association. He is president of this organization, and cast his first vote in November for sociation. He is president of this organiza-tion, and cast his first vote in November for

what proved to be the victorious ticket.

There was another outburst when the mounted battalion of good looking young women who led the Cleveland and Stevenson Club of Montgomery county, Md., rode past. They were the sisters and daughters of the mounted battalion. of the members, and their dark riding habits and low-crowned riding hats presented a decidedly attractive appearance. The spectators were not slow in catching on to the novelty, and the belles from "My Maryland, were cheered until their faces were of a carmine tint. The organization of which they formed the escort had 816 men in line precisely the majority given by the county to the National ticket.

A feature distinctively novel was intro-duced 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 original feature was afforded by the military bicycle com-pany, who mounted upon their wheels and retaining full control of them, at the same time handled their small arms with a dexterity that indicated that this innovation n military tacties lacked nothing of a suc-

It was exactly 7 o'clock when the last rank went by the White House and dis-banded in front of the army depot, so that the parade had occupied but ten minutes short of five hours in passing in review.

MR. CLEVELAND'S WEALTH. He is Worth About \$250,000 Mrs.Cleve-Cleveland Has More Than This in Her Own Name.

Mr. Cleveland will begin his second ad Mr. Cleveland will begin his second administration a comparatively rich man, When he was elected President the first time he was worth probably \$50,000. He went out of the White House \$150,000 richer than he entered, owing to fortunate real estate speculations in Washington. His earnings since he has been practicing law in New York have, it is believed, been fully equaled by his expenses. He lived 'in no very lukurious way until a year azo. in a house on upper Madison avenue and in a style cataling an expense, judging from the experience of those who lived similarly, of about \$20,000 a year. His investments of about \$20,000 a year. His investments have yielded incomes to be re-invested, and worth \$250,000. Mrs. Cleveland who is richer than he, controls her own property.

-That hundreds of the residents have suffered financial loss in consequence of the weather is a settled fact, and that thousands of visitors who expected to have a pleasant day and get full benefit of the large sums of money which they had expended were disappointed, was too plainly exhibited on every face to leave any possible room for doubt. Cleveland's proverbial luck deserted him, and every person was wondering if the stormy weather should be taken as presaging a stormy administration. -That hundreds of the residents have

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

The pens'on office at Washington was a balo 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 scemed as if every ticket must have been sold.

have been sold.

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



PENSION EULIDING-WHERE THE INAUGURA-TION BALL WAS HELD.

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 spreading 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 26 feet in circomfer-ence, were swathed in marcon bunting in white draperies, while from their capitals hung long pendants of graceful smilax. I non 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 pleas-

ant music to the ear.

The room set apart for the reception of 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 curious crow. Mrs. Cleveland wore a magnificent costume, and was ablaze with diamonds. Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Bissell and Miss Herbert and the other lady members of the families of the new cabinet officers were also elaborately attred and presented a striking appearance as they marched through the reception

nice 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 dirlomatic 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 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 Prevarations were made to feed nearly 5,000 people, and a corps of 250 trained waiters was actively a corps of 250 trained waiters was actively employed from 10 o'clock until midnight.

employed from 10 o'clock until midnight.

THERE BALL DEESSIS.

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

The gown worn by Mrs. Cleveland was made of heavy white satin, empire from and tight fitti with poir emedy of this has led with crystal bands. If \$100 \text{And} \text{Successfully fitted and to the poir emedy of this has led with crystal bands. If \$100 \text{And} \text{Successfully fitted and to the poir emedy of the poir of the satint. The empire from twee outlined with 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, dotted with the beads and half stiff satin bows at the shoulders. A heavy fall of lace completed the corsage. The gown was severe in style, but very rich and graceful.

Mrs. Stevenson, the Vice-President's wife, was accompanied to the ball by the ladies of the party that came with her from Bloom-

of the party that came with her from Bloom ington, 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 arrangebottom of the skirt was a narrow ment of the beliotrope velvet. The corsage was decollete, with a rich bertha of tare old duchesse lace, out-tich bertha of the belief of the beli on'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 Demovas the signal for the return of the return of the return also of southerners 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 conquerers now came to carry away the spoils of peace instead of war: the prodigal son, hungry with confederate husks, hank-ering after the fatted calf of the federal fold. Cleveland's rival did not attend him at the ceremony to share his danger or to car-ry his hat, but, like a good citizen. Blaine accepted the result and called on the victor at the White House before the ides of March were gone

ner

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A process that kills the taste of cod-liver oil has done good service-but the process that both kills the taste and effects partial digestion has done much more.

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stands alone in the field of fat-foods. It is easy of assimilation because partly digested before taken. Scott's Emulsion checks Consumption and all other wasting diseases.

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