

# 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 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,

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 emphasized the complete restoration of National unity.

There are four great leading features of Inauguration Day—The closing hours of Congress, into which so much law making and history are frequently crowded; the ride of the retiring President and the 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 reigned supreme, as witness the banquets 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. The ideas of President Harrison carried out as to my convey-

Owing to the unfavorable weather the President and President-elect did not leave the White House for the Capitol until 11:10 o'clock.

There was a wild huzzak from thousands of throats as the carriage bearing the President-elect came in sight, preceded by Grand Marshal McMahon and staff, President-elect Cleveland and President Harrison both raised their hats in response to the popular salute, but the only effect was to redouble the enthusiasm of the multitude. Slowly the first brigade of the escort division, 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 Senior Admiral of the Navy, followed in the order named, and the second brigade of the escort division brought up the rear. In this order the President, President-elect and Vice President-elect were escorted to the Capitol.

The proceedings at the Capitol followed the prescribed programme issued by the Committee on Arrangements. Upon enter-



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, 1860." And so it was. All the ceremonial calls and other niceties 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 no city but Washington and no street but its broad "all 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 60,000 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 great applause greeted John F. Dolan, of the 68th regiment of Delaware. He is President Cleveland's double and was mistaken for a moment by many for the President.

President Cleveland endured the severe weather with commendable courage and he hurried back to the cozy library in the White House as soon as the parade was over.

March asserted itself and gave the national capital another edition, revised and corrected to date, of the "old-fashioned winter" that has been prevailing for so many weeks.

## 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 their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give, before God and these witnesses, to preserve, protect 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 state the general principles which govern my conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their Government.

While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to 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 consider the dangers for every citizen and every individual which threaten our National vigor. The strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life, and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor, may still have lurking in his system a hidden disease that does him in 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 heedlessness of those laws governing our national health which, if they are evaded, threaten 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 progress of our government, than a sound and stable system of exposure to degradation should at once arise to activate 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 legislation.

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 recognition that we will not permit us to rely with impunity the inexorable laws of finance. 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 unimpaired by angry phrases and unweaved 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, some of the evils 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. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the Government special and direct individual benefits. This is 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 broad of kindred evils which are the inevitable concomitants of materialism. This is the base of republican institutions, and the constant peril of our Government by the people.

It degrades to the purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our pride and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the solid gain to be derived from their Government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance and upright habits in its place, dependence upon Government favoritism, and stifles the spirit of true Americanism, and stultifies every ennobling trait of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be understood and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their Government, its functions do not include the support of the people.

The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens and tend to the impoverishment of the masses. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditures which overlook the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic services and prostitute 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 beginning any tendency, in public or private station, to regard public money as a crime against the citizen which we may safely overlook. 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 deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our National character. It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a contented mind, and strongest support of free institutions.

One mode of misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promotes 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 demoralizing 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, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well-performed, or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

The existing numerous aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to independent activity. Little or no strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the

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

These aggregations and combinations frequently control the market against 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 exert its authority from their interference and exactions.

Loyal to the principle upon which our Government was 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 unimpeded 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 of the most delicate nature, 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 the Nation's war of the past should be promptly defended against the cupidities of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day 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 measures they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound to the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service.

It will 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, inordinately, the means of their support, we are engaged, 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 for all, we insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions.

When we consider the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition, under vicious tariff laws, we but show how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that 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 present conditions. It is our duty, when we speak of reinstating the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens by discrediting an adject dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which have been made, and solicitude for the people's justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to cooperate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been set before us, only by the aid of the harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable objections and opposition prevent the consummation of our task we shall hardly be excused; and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure our 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 the obligations to the constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall, to the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty, preserve the Constitution by loyally protesting against any measure which I believe to be in violation of its restraints; when attacked by impatience 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 await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men, who will stand at my side in cabinet places, or who 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 me who by sincere devotion to their service have their faith in me. Above all, I know that there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men, and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people; and I know He will not turn from me now if I humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

## EXIT EX-PRESIDENT.

He Turns the White House Over to Baby Ruth, Who Was the First of the Cleveland Family to Take Possession.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, after four years' residence in the executive mansion at Washington, on Saturday afternoon turned it over to the people's choice as his successor and at once started westward to his old home in Indianapolis.

Mr. Harrison left the white house in the morning to go to the Capitol, he was president of the greatest country on the globe. When he returned, several hours later, he was simply a private citizen. Mrs. McKee, his daughter, remained at the executive mansion until the evening, when Mr. Cleveland returned to the Capitol with her distinguished father. In the meantime Col. Launon, with Baby Ruth and his own children, left the Arlington hotel and came over to the white house, Baby Ruth was introduced to the McKee children and for several hours the little folks romped and played together.

Mrs. McKee gave a gracious and hospitable welcome, and during a generous luncheon spread in the private dining room, the outgoing and incoming executives formally transferred the keys of the household to her beautiful successor. The ex-president, Mr. and Mrs. McKee and their children then took their leave of the president and Mrs. Cleveland and unobserved while the crowd of marchers in the great white were passing in review before President Cleveland, went quietly to the residence of ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker. Here they were joined by all the members of the cabinet, with the ladies of their families. After luncheon at the Wanamakers all the members of his late cabinet accompanied Mr. Harrison to the Pennsylvania station and bade him god speed on his journey home.

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 of the large sums of money which they had expended, 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 why he should have been taken as presaging a stormy administration.

## 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 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, assembled 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 10:30 o'clock. They marched down the avenue, accompanying the Presidential party from the White House to the reviewing stand at the White House.

The military band, composed of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th regiments of the 1st Cavalry, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th regiments of the 1st Infantry, accompanied the parade in their civilian costume, riding past in the order that their states were admitted into the Union and accompanied by their brilliantly uniformed staffs. The customary salutes were given as the commanders of the various divisions passed the Presidential reviewing stand.

At the conclusion 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 hearty applause from the thousands of 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, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas and District of Columbia.

The Fourth Division, commanded by S. E. Fensholt, was headed by the department of the Potomac, U. S. A. 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 American Legion, including the military and semi-military part of the procession.

Close to the heels of the veterans came the civic half of the parade, fully as numerous and interesting as the military division. The civic procession, under the marshaling of Col. William Dickson, was in six divisions, and aggregated more than 20,000 men and quite a noticeable dash of lady equestrians.

Annunty with its gorgeous new banners, and badges, held the right of line. The "braves" turned out by the thousands, and they met with a rousing reception along the line of march. In the division with them were hundreds of representatives of the tribunals, Democracy from other cities in the Empire State.

The second division of the civic parade was assigned to Pennsylvania, the commander being Col. Levi Maish. The Samuel J. Penna Association, of Philadelphia, was in the lead, followed by other units 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 various parts of the State.

The Fourth division comprised Democratic clubs from Maryland, Baltimore largely predominating. Two battalions of ladies, no need, were pleasing features of this portion of the parade.

Close to the heels of the Western division, which included delegations of citizens and civic associations from Vice President Stevenson's State, among them being the Troquois Club, of Chicago, The Citizens' Tally-Ho Club, of Columbus, O., added variety to the display.

The famous club of the Keystone State were well represented, and followed by delegations from Indiana, Iowa 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.

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 impressive features facing the procession, the President reviewed the military, civic and political organizations that marched on the line of march. All commissioned and other officers carrying swords gave the military salute as they passed in review, turning toward President Cleveland as they did so. The imperforable President returned the salutes by raising his hat, accompanied by an almost imperceptible nod.

A feature of the parade was the introduction of the release 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 company, who mounted upon the wheels and retaining full control of them, at the same time handled their small arms with a dexterity that indicated that this innovation in military tactics lacked nothing of a success.

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

## THE INAUGURAL BALL.

The pens on office at Washington was a hail 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 the event, and it seemed as if every ticket must have been sold.

The 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



PENSION BUILDING—WHERE THE INAUGURAL 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 250 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 circumference, were swathed in maroon bunting in white draperies, while from their capitals hung long pendents of graceful smilax. Upon 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 being a most impressive affair. Some difficulty through the curious crowd, Mrs. Cleveland wore a magnificent costume, and was ablaze with diamonds. Mrs. LaMont, Mrs. Russell and Miss Herbert and the other lady members of the families of the new cabinet, 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, by army and navy officers and visiting militia in all the panoply of gold lace and epaulettes. The presidential and vice-presidential party remained in the building until an hour after midnight, 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. Preparations were made to feed nearly 5,000 people, and a corps of 250 waiters, accomplished actively employed from 10 o'clock until midnight.

## THEIR COSTLY DRESS.

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 front and a tight fitting back. It was richly trimmed with point lace and embroidered with crystal hands. The embroidery ran up in rows 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 and the skirt, 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 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 heliotrope velvet. The corsage was decollete, with a rich bertha of rare old duchesse lace, outlined by a row of diamonds. Mrs. Stevenson's gloves and fan matched the velvet. She wore no jewels.

## MR. CLEVELAND'S WEALTH.

He is Worth About \$250,000. Mrs. Cleveland Has More Than This in Her Own Name.

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 started, or, in other words, he made an estate of \$100,000 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 luxurious way until a year ago, in a house on upper Madison avenue and in a style entailing an expense, judging from the experience of those who lived similarly, of about \$20,000 a year. His investments have yielded incomes to be re-invested, and the general impression is that he is now worth \$250,000. Mrs. Cleveland's wife is richer than he, controls her own property.

At the inauguration of Harrison, when the short-lived reign of the Democrats expired and the Republicans once more came into possession of the government, Mr. Cleveland sat by Harrison's side in an open carriage as they drove to the Capitol, and as it rained hard, he held an umbrella over his successful rival, while Harrison bowed to the crowd and accepted congratulations on either hand. It must have been hard duty to perform, but if Cleveland could have foreseen the 4th of March, 1868, he would have been contented. The young wife of the incoming President, who was married in its historic parlors, was standing at a window over the great porch watching her husband enter the carriage with his successor and drive away from the presidency. If her eyes were a little dimmed as they followed him, he would be lost in the crowds gathered to greet the new chief of the nation, they are dried to-day, and none, even of those who opposed Cleveland hardest, will grudge the lovely lady the wisdom of her return to the station she adored.