

PRESIDENT AGAIN.

(Continued From Page 1.)

Fuller of the United States supreme court and the president elect advanced toward the center, and without any preliminaries the chief justice administered the oath as follows:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.

In taking the oath of office Mr. Cleveland used the same Bible that Chief Justice Waite used when Mr. Cleveland was sworn in in 1855. It was also used when Mr. Cleveland was sworn in as governor of New York in 1853. The Bible belonged to Mr. Cleveland's mother.

On the conclusion of the ceremonies the members of the senate, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms, vice president and the secretary, returned to the senate chamber, and the president, accompanied by the committee of arrangements, proceeded to the executive mansion.

After the inaugural ceremonies the senate ordered a committee to wait on the president of the United States and to inform him that the senate was organized, Messrs. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.) and Allison (Rep., Ia.) were appointed as such committee, and then the senate adjourned until Monday at noon.

CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

The President's Inaugural Speech Touched on Finance, Economy, Civil Service, Paternalism and the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Cleveland's inaugural address, which was delivered in an impressive manner, was despite the nasty weather, attentively listened to by the vast audience and was liberally applauded. The speech was as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me. I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to allude briefly to the existence of certain conditions 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 shocks of violence, the worst thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behoves us to constantly watch for every symptom of decadence which threatens 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 near his vitals the insidious disease that dooms him to 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 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 purpose of our government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship, and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution.

In dealing with our present embarrassing situation 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 and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance of passion, and our judgments should be unimpaired by alluring phrases and unweary selfish interests. I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld, when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

Paternalism and Economy. 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 advantages. The verdict of our voters, which condemns the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the baneful 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 love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to a pitiful 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 stultifies every ennobling trait of American citizenship.

The lessons of paternalism 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 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 ill advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of



DELIVERING THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense.

Economy and Civil Service.

Every thoughtful American must realize the ignorance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen. Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen, and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public 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 guarantee of a contented and strong support of free institutions. One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them.

To secure the fitness and competency of 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 existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate 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 the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesale competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

Tariff Reform.

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 and color it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

The people of the United States have agreed that on this day the control of their government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positiveness to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service.

While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages to long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions.

When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing power, and when we seek to restate the self confidence and business enterprise of our citizens by discrediting an abject dependence upon governmental favor we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

God's Aid Invoked.

Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the peo-



STATE. WALTER Q. GRESHAM. TREASURY. JOHN G. CARLISLE. WAR. DANIEL S. LAMONT. INTERIOR. HOKE SMITH. PRESIDENT. GROVER CLEVELAND. P.M. GENL. WILSON S. BISSELL. NAVY. HILARY A. HERBERT. CITY GENL. RICHARD OLNEY. AGRICULTURE. J. STERLING MORTON.

ple have reposed in me constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task we shall hardly be excused, and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States not only impressively defines the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to 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 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 and the people.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men, who will stand at my side in cabinet council and will represent the people in their legislative halls.

I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous, and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval. Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people, and I know he will not turn from us who humbly and reverently seek his powerful aid.

THE BIG PARADE.

A Notable Procession of Governors—Over Twenty Thousand Citizens In Line. Tammany's Good Showing.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The main stand, from which President Cleveland reviewed the parade, was erected immediately in front of the White House. It was 150 feet long and quite deep and had a comfortable seating capacity for 1,100 persons, 600 more than the corresponding stand erected on the same site for the inauguration of President Harrison. 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.

A detailed and itemized report of the great parade is of course impossible, when a mere enumeration of the various regiments, companies, posts and civic organizations participating occupies three newspaper columns. But some of the notes and incidents of the parade are here set down at random. Among the magnificently mounted special aids who rode behind Grand Marshal McMahon and his chief of staff, General W. D. Whipple, were representatives from every state and territory in the Union.

On the extreme left of the front rank of Battery I marched a bronzed and rugged

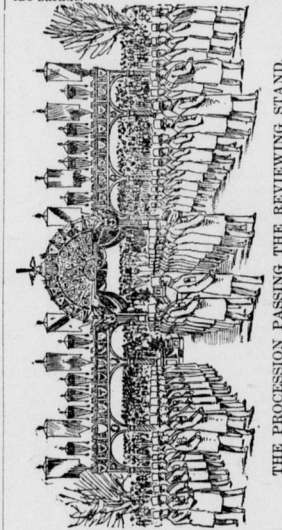
featured veteran who would have received a share of the plaudits on his own account had his history been known. His name was John Martin, and he was the sole survivor of the Custer massacre. A feature distinctly novel was introduced into the parade by the engineering corps. This was the releasing of a number of carrier pigeons, with messages relating to the success of the inauguration, destined for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis and other points.

A Novel Feature. Still another original feature was afforded by the military bicycle company, 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 in military tactics lacked nothing of success.

Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania rode by at the head of the 15 regiments of blue coated Pennsylvania troops, marching like veterans who had seen service and equipped with all the essentials for active operations in the field. Major General Snowden was in command of the Pennsylvania forces, with Generals Gobin, Wiley and Dechert commanding brigades.

The appearance of gray coated General Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia in command of the Third division was the signal for a renewal of the enthusiastic ovation which greeted him when he appeared in line on the occasion of Mr. Cleveland's first inauguration. Thereafter came a procession of governors, all of whom were cheered.

Headed by Governor Flower and staff and preceded by the banner of the Jackson Democratic association of the District of Columbia, the appearance of the 3,000 Tammany braves was a revelation to many of the spectators. With their high silk hats, dark overcoats and yellow badges, on which the tiger's head was plainly displayed, they were the best looking body of civilians in the parade.



THE PROCESSION PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND.

A mounted battalion of exceedingly good looking women led the Cleveland and Stevenson club of Montgomery county, Md. They were the sisters and daughters of the members, and in their dark riding habits and low crowned riding hats presented a decidedly attractive appearance. The 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 an escort had 816 men in line, precisely the majority given by the county to the national ticket.

The civic procession, under the marshaling of Colonel William Dickson, was in six divisions and aggregated more than 20,000 men, Tammany, with its new banners and badges, holding the right of line. The second division was assigned to Pennsylvania; Massachusetts, New Jersey and Delaware held the third division; Maryland, the fourth; the fifth was the western division, and the sixth was made up of the late arriving organizations. The bicycle clubs of Washington and Baltimore brought up the rear.

THE GRAND BALL.

Mrs. Cleveland the Center of Attraction—Beautiful Decorations and a Unique Electrical Display.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The grand inauguration ball in the pension building court was a greater success even than was anticipated, over 13,000 people participating. Mrs. Cleveland, magnificently arrayed in a superb gown of white moire, made with clinging skirt and a tight fitting bodice cut low and edged with silver passementerie, was the center of attraction, and surrounded by Mrs. Stevenson and the ladies of the cabinet, was the brightest particular star in a constellation of grace, beauty and brilliancy to which all present paid homage.

The ballroom was a marvel of beauty and brilliancy, and the decorations were superb. The court measures 135 by 325 feet and is 125 feet high. The entire ceiling was covered with a canopy of white and gold. The whole surface of the great walls was draped in white, gold and red from the ceiling to the floor.

Silk banners and banerets, gold trimmed and bearing hand embroidered coats of arms of all the states, territories and foreign nations depended from the walls. The front of the upper gallery tier was decorated with American and foreign flags, and the second tier had small shields with silk flags. Silk plush, embroidered with silk and gold, was draped in front of the first tier, with American flags furnishing a background for groups of ancient armor.

There are eight large columns which support the roof of the pension building, and near the base of each of these was placed electric wheels of artistic design outlined in miniature lamps, which changed form and color as the wheels revolved. Hundreds of lamps shone in banks of exquisite

cut flowers which adorned the base of each column. There were triumphal arches, American eagles, stars and stripes, graceful wreaths, vases and friezes of various colored electric lights all over the building without number.

Shields bearing the names of the 23 presidents and that of the incoming vice president of the republic, surrounded by flags, were hung on the eight large columns. These columns are 75 feet high and were banded to a height of 12 feet with palms and other plants. Green vines depended from the capitals of the columns a distance of 50 feet. The 152 columns supporting the galleries were capped with floral pieces with dependent greenery. Floral garlands were also entwined with the draperies on the front of the galleries.

Unique Electrical Display.

An arch was erected on either side of the court 30 feet wide and 40 long. These arches were elaborately decorated with flowers, and the two hand stands were in front of them. The names "Cleveland and Stevenson" were displayed on these arches in electric lights.

One feature of the electrical display was a mammoth illuminated fan at the east end of the building. The designs were outlined in tiny electric lamps of different colors. The whole was divided into sections and controlled by an elaborate switch, which supplied the current to the sections one by one until the entire design was aglow, thus creating the illusion of the fan opening. Then the sections were extinguished in the same manner, apparently folding the fan.

At midnight the music ceased and the ball came to an end. President and Mrs. Cleveland had been driven away, the guests slowly dispersed, and with the opening hour of the Sabbath morn, hushed save for an occasional outburst from some belated enthusiast of "Grover, Grover, four years more of Grover," the ceremonies and festivities of the inauguration of the twenty-fourth president of the United States passed into history.

The music was furnished by the Marine band, under the direction of Professor Fancilli, and by Professor Zimmerman's dance orchestra, and the programme rendered was as follows:

- Grand inaugural march, "The Great Republic."
- Fancilli (Band and orchestra, writes for the occasion and dedicated to Mr. Cleveland.)
- Symphonic poem, "Les Preludes"..... Liszt
- Grand selection, "The Merchant of Venice".....
- Fantastic comique, "Trip to Mars"..... Fancilli
- Waltz, "Christmas Eve"..... Moser
- John Lancers, "Fencing Master"..... De Koven
- Polka, "May Bells"..... Santelmann
- Promenade, "Caroline"..... Ganne
- Lancers, "Fete of Champagne"..... Furst
- Waltz, "Polar Star"..... Waldteufel
- Schottische, "Country Band"..... Smith
- Promenade, "Divertissement Espagnol".....
- Desormes
- Lancers, "The Merry Widow"..... Strauss
- Promenade, "Road to Moscow"..... De Loetz
- Waltz, "La Cigale"..... Audran
- Promenade, "Bal Costume"..... Rubenstein
- Polka, "John Stevens"..... Williams
- Waltz, "Bachelors' Favorite"..... Williams
- Promenade, "New York"..... Fancilli
- York, "One Heart, One Soul"..... Strauss
- Lancers, "Robin Hood"..... De Koven
- Waltz, "Espagne"..... Waldteufel
- Polka, "High School Cadet March"..... Sousa

The Fireworks.

Then came the fireworks at the White lot. First came a national salute, 44 21-pound Union cannon salutes, displaying the national colors, then exploding with tremendous report; a display of 100 6-pound concrete rockets, pearl streamers, and the discharge of 50 floral shells, displaying carnations, chrysanthemums, forget-me-nots, bride roses, laburnum blossoms, lilacs and violets, goldenrod, passion flowers, etc.

Next was a device, George Washington equestrian statue, 40 by 40 feet, depicted in lines of white fire, embellished on sides by jeweled butterflies and by diamond bonnet, or 3 salvos, 21 bombs each, followed by the ascent of 200 6-pound rockets, 40 meteoric showers, 40 dragons, 40 quadruple ascensions, 40 pleiades and 40 chameleon changing stars.

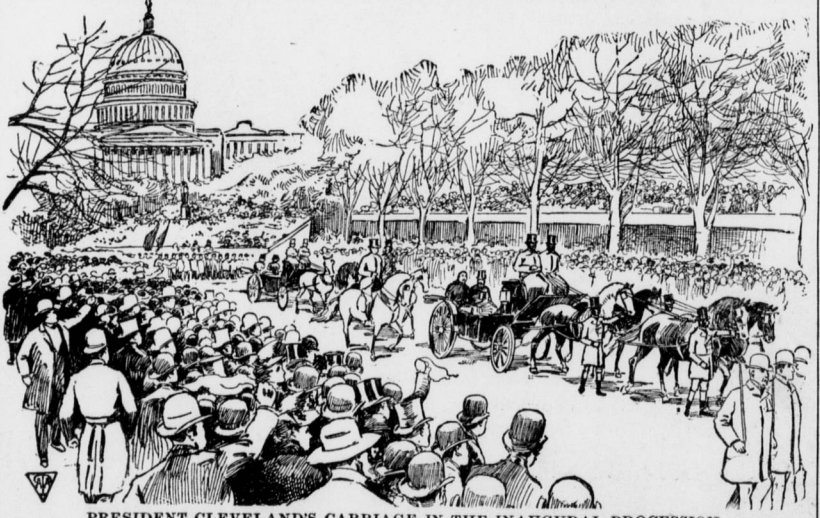
Then came another set piece 40 by 40 feet, Harrison and Morton encircled by national border and surmounted by American eagle, depicted in appropriate colors of lance fire, which was followed by a salvo of 30 shells, introducing silver and blue, purple and amber, silver and carmine, emeralds and pearls, parachutes, trailing stars, etc.

Next was an Andrew Jackson equestrian statue, 40 by 40 feet, depicted in lines of fire, flanked on sides by musketry and artillery fusillades, followed by an ascent of 100 8-pound rockets, 25 chains of 10 jewels, 25 electric bouquets, 25 weeping willow, and 25 golden clouds and a prismatic cascade, 50 by 60 feet, forming an immense cascade of liquid fire, after which an independence salute by battery of 117 aerial 21-pounders, being one salute for each year of our independence.

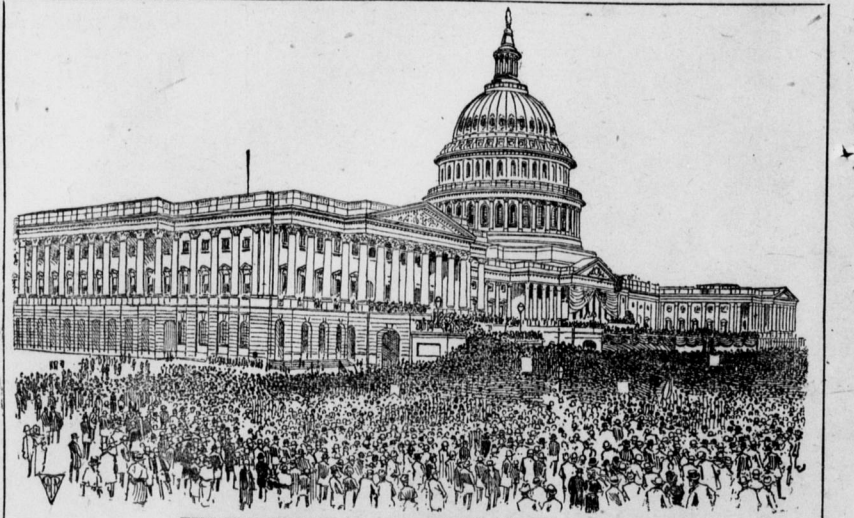
The Grand Device.

The next device was that of Columbia, 20 by 35 feet, depicted in appropriate colored lines of fire, enriched by six mammoth batteries, two each red, white and blue, followed by a flight of 50 50-pound rockets of liquid gold, producing one of the most marvelous effects in pyrotechny, and the ascent of 100 8-pound rockets, peacock plumes, musical, goldenrod and triple bouquets.

Then came the grand device, portraits of Cleveland and Stevenson, with motto, "Public Opinion is a Public Trust," encircled by national banner surmounted by American eagle, all depicted in appropriate colors of lance fire.



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S CARRIAGE IN THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION.



THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES AT THE CAPITOL.