INAUGURATION

Grover Cleveland Inducted Into the Presidential Office With Imposing Ceremonies.

A Howling Blizzard Seriously Interferes With the Pleasure of the Occasion and Spoils the Parade.

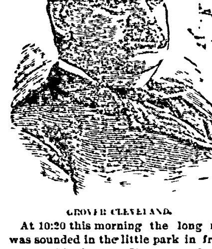
Full Text of the President's Inaugural Address — The Silver Question Discussed.

Ten Thousand Guests Present at the Inaugural Ball Last Night—Harrison Goes to Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON, March 4 —The proverbial "Cleveland weather," which has been a commentary of the past eight years, failed the president-elect today. whether it augurs good or bad to those who see in every manifestation of elements good luck or misfortune is a question which each soothsayer must settle in his own mind, for the fiercest weather began an hour before the conclusion of President Harrison's term of office and raged for an hour after President Cleveland had been inducted into office. Thus the Harrison administration went out in storm and snow and Cleveland's term was

USHERED IN WITH ICY STORM

and sleet. Soon after 2 o'clock the snow and sleet ceased entirely, but every hour the wind increased in intensity and by nightfall a fierce, sweeping gale gave the national capital all experience of a western blizzard.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

At 10:20 this morning the long roll was sounded in the little park in front of the white house It was a significant signal in the events of this day for it marked the organization of the escort which was to usher out the old and welcome in the new. The custom of a century has been for the retiring president and president-elect to proceed to the capitol under the escort of a military organization and the latter then to take the oath of office and the former to lay down to his successor the responsibilities of office. The time-honored custom was carried out today with all the solemnity due to tradition and the dignity of the occasion was heightened by the presence of thousands of visitors who witnessed the imposing spectacle. There was a

WILD HURRAH FROM THOUSANDS

of throats as a carriage bearing the president and 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 up historic Pennsylvania avenue towards the capital, the vice president-elect and senate committee on arrangements following Another wild cheer greeted the appearance of Vice President elect Stevenson, and it was repeated with such vigor and prolonged enthusiasm as almost to challenge Cleveland's distinction of being the most popular of living Americans Members of President Harrison's cabinet, Major Schofield, commanding army and senior admiral of navy, followed in the order named and the second division of the escort brought up the rear in this order, the president, president-elect and vice president-elect were escorted to the capitol.

The presidential party with their military escort came in sight of the eastern entrance of the capitol a few minutes after 12 o'clock. A large crowd had assembled at the east front and cheered loudly as Cleveland approached. He went in by the basement entrance in order to avoid the somewhat slippery steps on the outside. From the moment he descended from the carriage he was received with lusty cheers and when he entered the senate wings the cheers on the outside

GAVE WAY TO AN OVATION.

When Cleveland stepped to the entrance of the marble room with President Harrison, both men had the collars of their great coats turned up about their ears and their silk hats showed the effects of the inclement weather they had encountered on the trip from the white house to the capitol. As they crossed the threshold of the marble room, Harrison bowed to his successor and walked unattended to the president's room, where he found abundance of work to keep him busy. In fact, it was such an amount of work that three times did it become necessary for the venerable Capt. Bassett to turn back the hands of the clock. If there had been any fears that the appropriation bills would force a halt in the proceedings by reason of the time required to engross them, that fear was dispelled for among the first bills to be presented to Harrison were those making appropriations for the expenses of the government. About the room were members of the outgoing cabinet, while now and then Mr. Carlisle, the new secrerary of the treasury. stepped in to chat with Foster and other members of Harrison's official family.

In the meantime Cleveland and Stevenson had been ushered into the pri-

ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

vate room of Vice President Morton, where a buffet lunch was served and a few callers dropped in to pay their respects. It was

IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP BACK THE CROWDS

who overflowed both galleries and floor from the marble room and private lobbies, and many ladies had gathered there in spite of orders of the guards It was thus, through the crowd bordered by a number of ladies, that, at three minutes before high noon in the senate chamber the sergeant-at-arms came into the room of the vice president followed by Senator McPherson and other members of the committee of arrangements and Vice President-elect Stevenson The party marched through the corridor and entered the chamber promptly at noon by the senate clock but as a matter of fact 12 45 standard time Meanwhile the senate at a quarter before 12 by the senate clock the speaker and the house of representatives were announced The speaker was escorted to the chair at the secretary's desk and the representatives who followed him were crowded in wherever space could be found for them. At this time the general

SPECTACLE WAS MAGNIFICENT.

The galleries were filled with elegantly dressed ladies, with a few gentlemen scattered among them. Senators from forty-four states were all in their places. When the senate clock indicated 11 51, but when the actual time was 12.25, the vice president elect was announced and Mr. Stevenson, escorted by Senator McPherson, took his chair on the right of Vice President Morton. Immediately afterwards the president of the United States and his cabinet were announced and President Harrison and the members of his cabinet entered the chamber. Mr. Harrison was escorted to one of the chairs setting in front of the clerk's desk Immediately afterwards the president-elect was announced and Mr. Cleveland escorted by Senator Hansom took a chair next to Harrison. His entrance into the chamber was greeted with applause. Vice President Morton then administered the oath of office to his successor and yielded to him the chair of presiding officer

THE SPECIAL SESSION

of the Fifty-third congress was then formally opened with prayer by Chaplain Butler. Vice President Stevenson arose and addressed the senate, briefly expressing a hope for pleasant relations with the senators and a desire to do the full duty required of him. As he closed his remarks he directed the secretary of the senate to read the proclamation of the president convening the senate to extraordinary session Then the senators newly elected or reelected came forward and took the oath of office. All these preliminaries having been duly disposed of, the vice president directed the sargeant-at-arms to proceed to the execution of the order of the senate in relation to the

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The procession to the east portico of the capitol was then begun. On the outside the snowstorm had subsided towards noon, but the temperature had lowered and a northwest wind blew bitterly. The sun made several ineffectual efforts to pierce the clouds with only one partial success. About 1:30 o'clock the arrival of Mrs. Cleveland and other members of the presidential party betokened the early appearance of the president-elect At about 1:35 o'clock the doors leading into the rotunda to the central portico of the inaugural stand swung open and Marshals Rammell, of the District of Columbia, and Wright, of the United States supreme court, appeared, heading

THE PROCESSION.

President Harrison and President-elect Cleveland walked side by side. Behind the incoming and outgoing president followed the members of the senate and an unusually large contingent from the diplomatic corps, members of the house of representatives. governors of states and other official persons. President and President-elect, Vice President Morton, Chief Justice Fuller and the committee of arrangements were shown to the front of the platform.

Mr. Cleveland was warmly greeted by the patient throng gathered about the stand and after a few minutes of delay stepped to the front and began the delivery of his inaugural address. He followed in the course pursued by himself eight years ago, of delivering his address first and taking the oath afterwards Notwithstanding the exceeding inclement weather Cleveland removed his hat and with bared head addressed the multitude.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

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 also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their government. While every 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 rudest shocks 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 insiduous infirmity that threatens our national vigor. A 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 unheeded a disease that dooms him to sudden collapse. It can not be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people, and our country's robust strength, have given rise to 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.

THE CURRENCY.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the benificent purposes of our government than a sound and stable currency. It is this exposure to degradation that 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 embarrasing situation as relates to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources, with a frank confession 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 the differences of opinion, we should be free from intolerance or passion, as our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by 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. Closely related to exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness, which tends to disregard the rules of national safety, and danger confronts us, not less serious I refer to the prevalence of popular disposition to expect from the operation of government special and direct individual advantages The verdict of our voters which condemned the injury 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 bane of republican institutions and 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 the object of our love and veneration It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen, and tempt them to pitiful calculations of sordid 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 stupefies eeery ennobling trait of American citizenship. Lessons of paternalism ought to be learned and better lessons taught, that while people should patriotically and cheerfully support their government, its functions do not include support of the people. Acceptance of this principle leads to refusal of bounties and subsidies which burden labor and the thrift of portions of our citizens, to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditures, which overlaps bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generours 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 frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. Toleration of this idea results in 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 citizens and contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs, deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character. It is the plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity and that it should be measured by rules of strict economy and it is equally clear that frugality among people is the best guarantee of a contented and strong support of free institutions. One mode of misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments of office instead of being rewards of partisan activity are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid them To secure efitness 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 Benefits already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises, entitles 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 field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superceed by enforced concessions to the demands of combinations that have power to destroy, nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome 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. The extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power, general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions. Loyalty to 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 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.

THE INDIANS.

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 forebearance and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them, through paths of civilization and education, to self-supporting, independent citizenship. In the meantime as the nation's wards they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every temptation or influence that retard their advancement.

TARIFF REFORM.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to the political party pledged in positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a 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 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 rectification of wrongs If in a life time the burdens from the daily life of our people, we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages 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 the government all the beneficence treasured up for all, but insist upon the principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to the condition under the vicious tariff laws, we but show them how falsely they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people we announce a truth so plain its denial would seem to indicate the extent of which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of taxing power, and when we seek to reinstate self confidence and business enterprise of our citizens, by discrediting the abject dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate these elements of American character. which is the support and hope of American achievement. Anxiety for the redemption of pledges which my party made and solicitude for 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 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 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 of loyally protecting every grant of federal power it contains by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of state and 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 form discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand by my side in cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative halls. I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous and the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forebearance 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 now, if we humbly and, reverently seek his powerful aid.

TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE

At the conclusion of his remarks. Cleveland turned around to the chief justice who was attired in the robes of his office, to take the oath prescribed by the constitution. Chief Justice Fuller and others near to the president removed their hats and with bared heads listened to the taking of the oath of office which was pronounced by Chief Justice Fuller in clear voice. Cleveland assenting to it by bowing his head and kissing the bible. The oath taken by the president is what is known as the constitutional oath and reads as follows "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 bible used in the ceremony was given President Cleveland by his mother forty-nine years ago. By his special request it was eight years ago put to the same service for which it was used today.

The ceremony performed, the line of procession was quickly reformed, way was made for the immediate members of the presidential party to return to the capital building and then spectators on the stand crowded pell mell after the party in haste to

GET IN OUT OF THE COLD

and warm their benumbed extremities within the building. After the delivery of the inaugural address, President Cleveland and ex-President Harrison returned to the chamber repairing at once to Mr. Morton's private room, they partook of a buffet lunch which was prepared. After lunch and a few minutes spent in chatting with those present, Cleveland and Harrison emerged from the room. As they buttoned up their coats, and started toward the basement stairs, Harrison said to Cleveland, laughingly, "We will go to the white house now and turn things over to you," and the two central figures of today's American quadrennial exhibition

TRIPPED AS LIGHTLY AS BOYS

down the marble stairway and gained their carriages. The troops formed in line and at 2:10 o'clock the line was started, Gen Martin T. E. McMahon, grand marshal leading the way, followed by his staff. At the senate wing of the capitol the marshal and his aides halted until Presidents Cleveland and Harrison could enter the carriages and take their places in line. The first division, consisting of uniformed troops, moved down hill around the capitol to Peace monument on Penn avenue where other organizations fell in line and began the march up the broad avenue toward the white house. The guns at Fort Meyer, at Washington barracks and at the navy yards, which had thundered out the presidential salute when Harrison left the white house, again thundered the presidential salute when President Cleveland took the oath of office. President Cleveland and his escort moved rapidly towards the white house followed by the inaugural procession. The reviewing station, designated by an immense flag flying above, was situated immediately in front of the executive mansion and on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue.

ACRES OF HUMANITY SURGING

like a sea occupied every available spot of ground in the vicinity, and as the president made his appearance another cheer signalled his presence and was taken up and re-echoed down the avenue and byways till the roar of sound was like the roar of the troubled ocean. The president standing with his impassive features facing the procession reviewed the military, civic and political organizations that made up the line of march. The crowd greeted its favorite with hearty cheers as they passed. The western democrats had their inning when Gov. Geo. W. Peck and staff, of Wisconsin, made their appearance. The author of

"PECK'S BAD BOY

who has since doubly distinguished himself by carrying Wisconsin into the democratic column and being twice elected governor of Badger state was compelled to bow frequently in acknowledgement to popular salutations which his appearance elicited along the line. Men yelled themselves hoarse as Gov. Flower and staff hove in sight but the great enthusiasm of the hour was reserved for the

TAMMANY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

The magnificent bearing of the organization, almost military in its bearing and thoroughly military in its discipline and its methods provoked the admiration even of its opponents. The organization was 1,000 strong, every district sending its full quota of 100 men. Every brave wore a handsome badge of silk with letters and pictures woven in it. At the top was an American Indian and the words "Tammany Hall." Just below was the American flag with a tiger's head in the center and the inscription "Inauguration of Cleveland and Stevenson, March 4, 1893," and at the bottom a picture of the national capitol. All sachems marched in full regalia.

WESTERN DEMOCRATS,

and there were thousands of them here today, demonstrated their political importance and gave vent to enthusiasm when the fifth division appeared in sight This division, which was composed exclusively of western political organizations from the western states, was under command of Col. John P. Hopkins, of Chicago.

A NOVEL FEATURE.

A feature distinctly novel was introduced into the parade by the engineering corps. This was releasing a number of carrier pigeons with a message relating to the success of the inauguration, destined for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis and other points. Still another original feature of the parade was afforded by a military bicycle company, which, mounted upon their wheels and retaining full control of them, at the same time handling their small arms with dexterity that indicated that this innovation in military tactics lacked nothing of success.

HARRISON LEAVES THE WHITE HOUSE.

At 3 o'clock Harrison and Mrs. McKee bade the new white house party farewell and took their carriage to go to ex-Postmaster General Wannamaker's for lunch and then to the station for their departure for Indianapolis. Harrison was closely followed in his leave taking by Morton, who drove away with Senator Teller.

After spending a few minutes in the parlor President Cleveland proceeded to the reviewing stand and took his place there. Others remained longer, to partake of luncheon spread in the dining room.

THE WASHINGTON BLIZZARD

The 15,000, more or less, that patiently waited the approach of the presidential party to the reviewing stand in the grounds of the white house, will probably never forget the experience of the day. Full play was afforded the northwest wind in the open space between the treasury and army and navy buildings and it tore around and about, down the avenue, whistling through trees, picking up snow and carrying it into the eyes and ears and nostrils, forming a semi-circle of white flake, stripping bunting that decorated the stands from its place and causing the timbers to creak until more than a dozen occupants were inclined to abandon their advantageous posts. Two of the big branches of a stately elm, that towered with dignity to the right of the space enclosed for the presidential party, broke off with a snap. A hearty cheer greeted President Cleveland's appearance on the reviewing stand and the shouts redoubled as he took his place in a conspicuous projection of the structure, where he stood during the parade. He was soon followed by Mrs. Cleveland and others. The president remained on the stand till dark. The parade occupied ten minutes short of five hours passing the stand.

INAUGURATION BALL.

Fully Ten Thousand Guests in Attendance.

WASHINGTON, March 4 —It was twenty minutes to o'clock when Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland arrived at the pension office building accompanied by a retinue of friends. Without going to the rooms reserved for them, the president and his wife started on a tour of the ball room. As the party entered, the Marine band at a signal from the doorway started up with "Hail to the Chief" and this familiar air was the first intimation given a majority of the people present that the guests of the evening had arrived. The gathering had by this time numbered fully 10.000 and this immense crowd was necessarily compact and interest in the Cleveland party was so great that there was little room feft for the promenade of guests of honor. An idea of the vastness of the ballroom can be gained from the fact that notwithstanding the pushing and crowding towards the presidential party and the seemingly general knowledge that they were making a circuit of the hall there were several thousand people who did not even know that President and Mrs. Cleveland were in the room. The greatest interest was manifested in Mrs. Cleveland and hundreds of woman vied with each other in getting to the front of the line where they might catch a glimpse of her face. The vice presidential party arrived at 10, and a circuit of the hall was made in a similar manner to that of the presidential party. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland left the ball room shortly before 10:30 o'clock At 1 o'clock the band struck up "Home Sweet Home," and the assembly quietly dispersed. The proceedings were marked by staid and stately decorum more characteristic of an ancient minuet than a modern ball.