

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Cleveland and Hendricks Inaugurated as President and Vice President of the United States.

The Assembled Thousands Greet the New Chief Magistrate with Thunders of Acclaim.

A Most Imposing Military and Civic Parade Follows the Inaugural Ceremonies.

The gentlemen named were inaugurated to-day as president and vice-president, respectively, of the United States of America. The installation of the first Democratic executive for twenty-four years was made the occasion of a demonstration of extraordinary magnitude, marked by a degree of enthusiasm not often witnessed. The event was celebrated by the booming of cannon, the waving of countless flags and banners, the music of 150 brass bands, varied by scream of rifle, blast of bugle and roll of drum, and above all the uproarious shouts and cheers of the great multitude that literally packed the principal streets of the capital city.

Providence smiled graciously upon Grover Cleveland, if bright skies and a comfortable stage of the thermometer may be construed as an evidence of divine favor. The petitions for good weather appeared to have been answered, and everybody was happy. The chill of winter had not gone entirely from the air, but it was as warm as could have been expected or even hoped for a day early in March, and it was possible to sit or stand for hours without serious discomfort. The troops forming the first division or escort to the presidential party were under arms at a very early hour, and began arriving at the point of organization west of the White House, as early as 9 o'clock. The regular troops were the first there, and comprised a light battery and twelve foot batteries, eight of these being of the Second artillery and the others one each of the other artillery regiments from Fort Monroe. It is a queer circumstance that by the orders of Maj. Gen. Hancock, who commands all the troops stationed east of the Mississippi, none of the captains of the five batteries stationed at the Fort Monroe artillery school were allowed to come here with their commands, the batteries being commanded here to-day by lieutenants. The regular line was formed along the north side of the avenue beyond the White House, with the right resting on Seventeenth street by the Corcoran art gallery, and with the light battery of the Second artillery in Lafayette place, just in the rear. These troops were formed in two battalions, forming a brigade, under the command of Lieut. Col. Louis L. Langdon, of the Second artillery, with the battalions commanded by Col. L. I. Livingston, Fourth artillery, and Maj. C. B. Throckmorton, of the Second. These are familiar names to the readers of war history as old commanders of dashing light batteries in the field during the war. None of them can ride now as light as they did twenty odd years ago, when they used to take their guns into action with a swing at hard gallop; and Throckmorton (who is of the old Kentucky Throckmorton stock) rides now so heavily that it takes a seventeen hands high horse to carry him, and even then the horse was pitted to-day. The marines and others of the escort division were formed near by, so that when the time came and

the carriage followed that of Arthur out through the west drive to the avenue, where it took position in

THE PROCESSION, which promptly moved forward at 10:45 a. m. Mr. Arthur has not been noted for being on time on great occasions, but to-day the most exacting pedagogue that ever birched a boy for tardiness could have found no fault with him. As I have said above, the column after pulling out rested at Willard's, then Maj. Gen. Ayres was leading with his staff and looking so young a horseman that it seemed almost impossible that more than twenty years had passed since he commanded one of the divisions of the old Sixth corps under Sedgwick and Wright. His aides looked like young men, but most of them, too, were veterans of the war. Ahead fifty thirty yards rode a platoon of mounted policemen under the immediate command of Gen. William M. Dye, the chief of police here, who was given his present position because he is a West Pointer. This little squad, despite the fitness of Gen. Dye, succeeded in clearing the avenue of the masses that overflowed from the footways, and by diligent effort the numerous specials and the occasional regular policeman along the route kept the broad avenue more clear of people than I have ever seen it before on great occasions, except at the carnival held here on Washington's birthday in 1871, to celebrate the laying of the first pavement along the avenue. But then Gov. Shepherd managed the affair, and when he decided on a thing it became an accomplished fact. The column proper was led by the most excellent band of the Second artillery, but just behind the First battalion came the artillery school band from Fort Monroe, and that insisted on playing all the time, so that the effect

on account of the slight spaces that separated them. Just as one became enthusiastic with "Garry Owen," by the artillery band, the other distracted with the conspirators' choruses from "Madame Angot." This bother about the music at the head of the column had a distressing effect on a mettlesome horse ridden by a policeman. The horse evidently had a taste for the service, for he tried his best to keep step with the martial music, but while his fore feet were pacing sweetly to the quick strains of "Garry Owen," his hind legs were broken up by "Madame Angot" and tried hard to dance the merry measure. The effect, viewed from the rear where the writer marched along, was rather amusing. As the procession moved farther down the avenue the crowds were more dense, and the mounted squad was forced to make repeated charges to drive people back to the curb line. A singular thing about these was that fully one-third were females, not the rough element, but ladies. As the column reached the navy monument at the foot of the capitol grounds considerable trouble was had. The roadway to the right was packed with human beings, who expected that the column would swing, as heretofore, to the left and pass around the north front of the capitol, but as room must be made to the right around the western base of the grand building, the police squad had a hard time.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, March 4.—The president-elect was escorted immediately to the room of the vice president by the senate committee, where he remained until the arrival of the hour fixed for his appearance in the senate chamber to witness the induction of Mr. Hendricks. When the senate assembled this morning the chamber was in a state of preparation for the first part of the inauguration ceremonies. The line which divides the seats of the Republicans from the Democratic side of the chamber was obliterated, and the senators of both parties were crowded together on the eastern or Republican side of the hall. Chairs were arranged between the usual seats and in the aisles, and by thus crowding together senators were enabled to witness the business of the session before the arrival of the several bodies who were assigned places on the floor. There was some curious grouping in the consolidated arrangement. On the front row and on the extreme right Lamar, Garland and Gorman were seated together, and during most of the time were engaged in what seemed to be an earnest conversation. On the extreme right of the same row sat Belmont, who pleases better than he ever before, looking the part of a session, and striving to assume an indifferent air, as though he were not nervously watching the passing of the few moments that would terminate a quarter of a century of Republican supremacy and

BRING HIM FORWARD AS THE PREMIER of a Democratic president. Adjoining Bayard sat Col. W. B. Wood, who is slightly in front of him and between the two, on a chair placed for his temporary occupation, sat Butler of South Carolina, his face beaming with smiles at the sunburst whose brightness was already visible above the horizon. Pendleton sat on the right of the second row, with Payne on his left, prepared to assume the toga which was slipping from the shoulders of "Gentleman George." When Mr. Payne entered the chamber, he peered for a moment and looked around, as if uncertain whether to advance. He was recognized by Mr. Pendleton, who beckoned to him. This was particularly noticed in view of the terribly bitter contest between the two men for the senatorship, and their meeting was watched with interest. Mr. Payne, in answer to Belmont's call, passed down the main aisle, cordially grasped the hand which Pendleton extended him, and took a chair by his side. Voorhees sat with Hale, Allison, and Frye, occasionally casting anxious glances toward the north door. Presently the clerk of the house entered and announced the passage of a bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue a duplicate certificate of deposit to the Indiana bank for one that had been lost. The clerk explained Voorhees' uneasiness. He asked the senate to pass the bill, and was gratified by having the request granted. On the left of the outer row sat "Honest John Patterson," at one time senator from South Carolina, and next to him was Chase, the Rhode Island Quaker, who did not seem to enjoy the rattle of small talk which Patterson was pouring into his right ear.

MR. EVARTS, the new senator from New York, sat in the same vicinity, flanked by Lapham, whom Everts succeeds, and Dr. Loring, the aesthetic commissioner of agriculture. Lapham and Loring are beyond the average man in stature and avoidpious, while Everts is below the average, and being sandwiched in between these two physically heavy weights Mr. Everts appeared at a decided disadvantage. In mental weight and stature, however, the little man will perhaps outweigh the two individuals who overlapped him to-day. Cullom, Dawes and Manderson formed another group, and appeared to be enjoying the scenes that were rapidly transpiring. Spooner of Wisconsin sat with Cameron, to whose seat he succeeds, and was evidently receiving a first lesson from the man whose place he to-day assumed. Morrill occupied his regular seat, and, as is his habit, looked grand, gloomy and peculiar; while Don Cameron, who sat in front of him, entertained Maxey and Butt, with incidents of his recent trip to Florida. Meanwhile the galleries were rapidly filling with people in their holiday attire. Admission to the capitol was obtained only by tickets, but notwithstanding this arrangement furnished some guarantee that holders of the coveted pasteboards would have an opportunity to witness the ceremonies in the

senate chamber, every seat was occupied before 11 o'clock except the spaces reserved for the diplomatic corps and the press of Mr. Cleveland. At 11 o'clock a message was read from the house announcing that the sundry civil bill had been agreed upon. Conger wanted to know what had been done about the public buildings paragraphs of the bill, which Mr. Allison explained, and Conger sat down apparently satisfied. A few minutes later announcement was made that another appropriation bill had been agreed upon. This was the last of the supply bills, and the legislative business was virtually ended with the agreement of the senate to the report of the conferees. During the pause in the proceedings Col. Lamont appeared in the reserved gallery, escorting the family of the president-elect, Rev. William Cleveland, the president's brother, and wife and two sons; Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, sisters of the president; Mr. Hastings, nephew, and Miss Hastings, and the Misses Nellie and Annie Yoeman, nieces of the president. In addition to these were Mr. and Mrs. Bacon of Toledo and Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Dury and Miss Nellie Arthur, Mrs. John Davy and Miss Mary Longhewson occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery, which was filled for the first time in four years. At 11:30 o'clock Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Hancock entered by the north door on the Republican side of the chamber. The seats assigned these distinguished officers were located near the door by which they entered, and they were seated before the vast audience noted their presence. But when they recognized the audience made up for the oversight by adding to the volume of applause with which the two great soldiers were welcomed. Gen. Terry entered soon after Sheridan and Hancock, and seated himself on Hancock's left. These three officers and Surgeon General Murray were the only representatives of the army present in uniform, and the navy had a solitary but worthy representative in Rear Admiral Warden. Ten minutes later the diplomatic corps, gorgeous in gold lace and resplendent with glittering stars and jewels of various knightly orders, and headed by Senor Domingues, the minister from Portugal, entered by the main aisle and were escorted to the seats reserved for them. The buzz of excitement and hum of conversation occasioned by the entrance of these dazzling representatives of foreign governments had not ceased when the clerk of the house again made his appearance, and stepping down the main aisles until the front row of seats was reached he announced that the house would suspend the rules and pass the senate bill to place Grant on the retired list of the army. There followed one of the most

THINKING AND DRAMATIC SCENES ever witnessed in the senate chamber. The audience did not catch the title of the bill from the announcement of the clerk of the house, whose voice had become hoarse and husky from much reading during the past twenty-four hours. Ingalls rose and asked that the bill be read, which was done, and upon this conclusion of the reading the applause burst forth from those in the galleries, as well as those on the floor. Grave senators, even, forgetting the rules of the senate, joined in the general acclamation. Mr. Edmunds rapped the desk, and looked horrified at senators who were giving open and disorderly manifestations of approval, and violently called for order. What was disorder in this instance, according to the senate rules, was harmony to those who were making it, and again and again the applause rose from floor and galleries, and rebounded and echoed from the glass ceiling overhead, only to be again lifted up by the enthusiastic multitude. When order was at last restored, Mr. Ingalls again rose and asked unanimous consent that the reference of the bill to the committee be waived, and that the senate proceed to its consideration. This is a blunder which Mr. Ingalls would not have committed at any other time and in reference to any other bill. In his exultation that congress had at last responded to the popular wish and performed an act of simple justice to the greatest of American soldiers, Mr. Edmunds forgot that the bill which had just been received from the house was a bill which had originated in and was passed by the senate. This fact being stated by President Edmunds, with the additional fact that no further action was necessary on the part of the senate, the chamber once more rang with cheers and applause. But the scene did not end with the unanimous consent of the senate, for the bill which had just been received from the house was a bill which had originated in and was passed by the senate. This fact being stated by President Edmunds, with the additional fact that no further action was necessary on the part of the senate, the chamber once more rang with cheers and applause. But the scene did not end with the unanimous consent of the senate, for the bill which had just been received from the house was a bill which had originated in and was passed by the senate. This fact being stated by President Edmunds, with the additional fact that no further action was necessary on the part of the senate, the chamber once more rang with cheers and applause.

GEN. GRANT FULLY NOMINATED. After the usual formal message informing the senate that he had approved the bill had been prepared, President Arthur wrote a message nominating U. S. Grant to be a general in the United States army on the retired list. At this juncture all proceeded as usual, and the people again signified their approval by generous applause. Then followed a request from President Edmunds that unanimous consent be given to consider the nomination without reference to a committee and in open session. The consent was given, and the nomination was confirmed unanimously. The applause which greeted this announcement, generous as it had been, was surpassed by that which followed, and will stand for many years to come as the most remarkable demonstration ever witnessed in the senate chamber. Ladies joined freely in the applause, which continued for several minutes. Handkerchiefs fluttered and scarfs were waved, and even Sherman and Hancock, unmindful of the presence in which they sat, could not remain quiet amid the general rejoicing, and beat their knees with their regulation chapeaux. Thus was the old commander, in the presence of congress, representatives of foreign governments and thousands of American people, restored to the army to whose banners he gave many victories, and whose fame he has made as lasting as time. It was a graceful act on the part of congress, and President Arthur deserves special thanks from the American people for the manner in which he crowned the dying soldier with this last but greatest laurel from a grateful and admiring people. The several bodies admitted to the floor of the senate had places assigned them. In front of the semicircle of seats, easy sofas and chairs, upholstered with maroon-colored morocco, were arranged. Two chairs were placed in front of the clerk's desk for the retiring and incoming presidents, and a row of similar chairs in front of the desks on the Democratic side were reserved for

THE SUPREME COURT, the members of which, headed by the chief justice in a handsome new satin gown, which at once attracted the attention and excited the admiration of the ladies, entered in advance of the diplomatic corps, the senators rising to receive them. On the left and in front of the senators were seated the members of President Arthur's cabinet, Secretary Lincoln sitting next Gen. Terry, and in the rear of the senators the assistant secretaries and other prominent department officials, with a sprinkling of senate officials and messengers. The diplomatic corps were given the two front rows of seats behind the supreme court, and crowded behind these were as many members of the house of representatives as could squeeze into that part of the chamber. Just before the members of the house entered, Payson of Illinois quietly and with a guileful look entered the chamber and selected an eligible seat, thus stealing a march on his

brethren. He was soon followed by King of Louisiana and a few others who were more enterprising and thoughtful for themselves than the remainder of their associates. Before the members of the house made their appearance, Capt. Bassett, the venerable doorkeeper, boldly went toward the clock which is suspended over the main entrance, and which furnishes official time for the senate. As he was furnished with a common substantial chair and a rod about four feet long, it was known that his purpose was to turn back the hands of the clock and thus extend the life of the Forty-ninth congress and the presidential term of President Arthur for at least ten minutes. While the old doorkeeper reversed the minute hand from 11:50 to 11:10 a. m., President Edmunds turned his gaze in another direction, the senators looked direct to the front as if time were not being dallied with, and the galleries tittered and broke into a ripple of laughter. Capt. Bassett had just time to put away his chair and rod when the large door of the main entrance swung wide open and the tall form of John Sherman was seen seated on the portal. Behind him were President Arthur and Senator Ransom. Senator Sherman's colleague on the committee of arrangements, Bassett, skipped nimbly toward the distinguished group, taking his accustomed place when performing this kind of service, and with his very best bow, announced in loud tones, "The president of the United States, Mr. Arthur, this upon stepped more fully to view, the senator rising, and the crowds in the galleries, to Arthur's last official act in their minds, half rose from their seats and gave him round after round of

HEARTY APPLAUSE. The president stopped for a moment to bow his acknowledgments. Escorted by Senators Sherman and Ransom, the president walked down the main aisle and took the seat assigned him, facing the senators. A few minutes later and the big doors of the main entrance opened, and again Capt. Bassett skipped down the aisle to perform service for Grover Cleveland, which he has performed for every president since the days of James K. Polk. "The president-elect of the United States," the apt Bassett, in even louder tones than he announced President Arthur, and the vast audience sprang to their feet and applauded continuously for several minutes, during which Mr. Cleveland stood as one dazed, while a slight flush showed that he was much moved by a demonstration which is given to few men in this or any other country. In a mechanical sort of manner, with no movement that betrayed deep emotion, Mr. Cleveland bowed to the members of the house, or rather he inclined his head in their direction, not knowing who they were who stood facing him. Then gracefully turning around, he bowed to the senators, after which acknowledgment, with Sherman and Ransom on his right and left, he seated himself on the main aisle and seated himself beside President Arthur. The applause, however, which greeted Mr. Cleveland's entrance continued, and finally when he was seated a man in the west gallery called out, "Three cheers for Grover Cleveland," and they were given without fear of President Edmunds' gravel, which was playing a lively tattoo on his desk in the vain hope that such exercise would suppress the enthusiastic burst of feeling that has had no opportunity to explode in twenty-five years, but all things, even a Democratic jollification, must come to an end, and the applause and cheers subsided. Mr. Edmunds came near causing the tumult to break out afresh by cautioning the people against making demonstrations and threatening to clear the galleries if the applause should be repeated.

THE CROWNING ACT. CLEVELAND INAUGURATED. WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, March 4.—The ceremonies in the senate being finished the president-elect took the east front of the capitol, for the inauguration of the new president, was next in order. The crowded press gallery was first emptied, the correspondents being permitted to pass to the platform in advance of the main column, to the seats assigned them. As the public galleries were opened the rush was something fearful, and the many indignities and humiliations of a little judicious profanity, the newspaper men, numbering over 150, succeeded in getting through. In front of the capitol a large platform had been built for the occasion. It was tastefully draped with the national colors and was furnished with chairs for 2,000 persons. In front of this platform a most extraordinary scene greeted the eye. The assembled multitude of people was simply enormous in its proportions, covering acres of ground. Men and women, white and black, stood as closely packed as was possible for human beings—away out beyond the statue of Washington, in front and to the right and left, they reached far beyond the reach of any man's voice. Every window, balcony or other place on the front of the capitol was filled with people, and the people. It is not an exaggeration to say that

FULLY FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS were there to witness the event, stretching far out on the various streets and avenues, diverging from the capitol where the various divisions of the military and civic bodies formed in readiness to take their places in the grand parade which was to follow. The grandly uniformed and long lines of bright bayonets glistening in the sunlight added no small degree to the scene. Viewing it not as a partisan, but as a national occasion, it was impossible for any one to look upon it and not catch the inspiration of the occasion. After a wait of fifteen minutes a big policeman appeared at the bronze doors of the capitol and shouted: "Make way! A passage way to the front of the platform was quickly opened, and the head of theately procession appeared. As the president and president-elect came into view they were loudly applauded by the occupants of the platform. The great crowd immediately caught up the cheers, and as Mr. Cleveland advanced to the front a wild chorus of shouts and cries swept over the multitude. The illustrious man from Albany bowed gracefully in recognition of the generous reception, a broad smile being visible upon his face as he turned about. He sat down beside the president, and while waiting for the arrangements to be perfected, chatted pleasantly with Mr. Arthur and Chief Justice Waite. All things being ready, he arose and delivered his inaugural address. The volume of his voice is not proportionate to his physical dimensions, although his utterance was distinct as far as it reached. Not a tenth part of the vast assemblage heard a word, and during the delivery of the address the thousands whose curiosity to see the man had been gratified, streamed down the hill to Pennsylvania avenue to look for eligible positions from which to view the parade. The address was not long. In fact, its brevity was the feature that especially commended it to the crowd, for such a gathering has little taste, at such a time, for the subtleties of political economy. The impatient people were more than willing to take it for granted that he intended to do just what was right, Mr. Cleveland was neatly dressed in black, with his Prince Albert coat closely buttoned about him. He wore a standing collar which seemed almost to cut into the fat wrinkles of his neck.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS. Mr. Cleveland's address was as follows: Fellow Citizens: In the presence of this vast assembly of my countrymen I am about to support and seal, by the oath which I shall take, the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and right of self-government, they have committed to one of their citizens the supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service. This impressive ceremony adds little

to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty due all the people of this land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare. Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have afforded a new strength and safety of government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic principle has been vindicated and that in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guaranty of good government. But the best results in the operation of a government wherein every citizen has a share largely depend upon the earnest imitation of purely partisan zeal and effort and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the passion should be merged in the patriotism of the citizen. To-day the executive branch of the government is transferred to new keeping, but this is still a government of all the people, and it should be none the less an object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and the exultation of party triumph should be supplanted by ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will, and sober, conscientiousness.

CONCERN FOR THE GENERAL WELFARE. Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudices and distinctions, and determine with manly confidence to do one another to work out the common achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all benefits which our happy form of government can bestow. On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the constitution, which was launched by the founders of the republic, and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and aspirations of this great people through prosperity and peace and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic life and vicissitudes. By the Father of our Country our constitution was commended for adoption as "the best of all that have ever been devised for the promotion of the public good and the greatest benefit to the people." In that same spirit it should be administered in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to secure the full measure of its precious blessings to us and to those who will follow in the blessings of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims in the various branches of the government, the "greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished, if in the halls of national legislation that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the constitution had its birth. If this spirit shall prevail in order or postponement of private interests and the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be in the assurance that thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced. In the discharge of my duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and an unstrained

CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSTITUTION. A careful observation of the distinction between the powers granted to the government and those reserved to the states or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which by the constitution and laws, have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the government, will lead to the oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, every patriotic citizen, on the farm, in the workshop, in the busy marts of trade, and everywhere, should share with him. The constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours; the government you have chosen him to administer for a limited term, your suffrage which executes the will of freemen; yours; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the state capitol and the national capitol, are yours. Your every voter, as surely as you breathe, stands under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all. Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants, and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil polity—municipal, state and federal—and it is the price of the government, and the inspiration of our faith in the republic, is the duty of those serving the people in public place to closely limit public expenditure to the actual needs of the government, economically and frugally, and to bind the right of government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or property of citizens, and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people, we should never be ashamed of the simplicity and frugal economies which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government and most compatible with the mission of the American people by a frugal and economical management of their public affairs, and a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people, and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which, among their fellow citizens, adds integrity and promotes prosperity. The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life and the attention which is demanded for the development of the resources of our vast territory dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that

FOREIGN POLICY commented by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our God, and defended by our knowledge of justice and our power. It is the policy of peace, suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign power, ambitions upon other continents, and repelling all interference here. It is the policy of Monroe and Washington and Jefferson—"Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." A due regard to the safety and prosperity of our people demands that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests and make the wage of labor sure and steady. The maintenance of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interest of capital invested and workingmen employed in our American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to tempt extravagance and waste. Care for the property of the nation and for the needs of future settlers requires that the public domain should be protected from corrupt schemes and unlawful occupation. The science of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and humanely treated as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship, and that polygamy in the territories, destructive of the family relation, offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed. The law should be rigidly enforced against the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and bringing with them the evil habits and customs attendant upon their servitude. The people demand reform in the administration of the government and the application of business principles to public affairs; as a means to this end, civil service reform should be given the highest priority. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service and the deleterious influence of those who promise and the vicious methods of those who expect reward; and those who worthily seek public employment have sought to insist that

MERIT AND COMPETENCY shall be recognized instead of party subservency or the surrender of honest political belief in the administration of government to the claims of equal and exact justice to all. There should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights or their security in the enjoyment of their private and domestic rights, and their amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to the relation, and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities. These topics should be given the highest priority. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service and the deleterious influence of those who promise and the vicious methods of those who expect reward; and those who worthily seek public employment have sought to insist that

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