A NEW DEAL.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

mony of administering the oath was taking place, but when it was concluded, and as President Cleveland laid down the Bible, after reverently kissing it, and shook hands with the Chief Justice, who was the first to congratulate him, they cheered loudly and long. Ex-President Arthur was the second man to congratulate the President, and then followed Chief Clerk McKenney and Senator Sherman. President Cleveland was then introduced to the incoming Judges of the Supreme Court, and to Lieutenant-General Sheridan and General Hancock. The other persons on the platform then pressed forward, and many of them shook his hand. As he re-entered the Capitol he was again greeted with cheers. He walked to the basement entrance where he first came into the building, and entered his carriage to be driven in procession to the White House.

VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS SWORN IN.

After the passage of the Grant retirement bill in the Senate, the arrival of the diplomatic corps, fifty strong, clad in their uniforms, varying from the silken robes and mandarin caps of the Chinese, to the gorgeous, gold-bedecked dresses of the Europeans, occasioned a suspension of the buzz of conversation for a moment. They entered unannounced, and were escorted to seats in front and upon the right of the chair. Just before the entry of the members of the Supreme Court, arranged in their ample black silk gowns and preceded by their Marshal, the annual act of turning back the hands of the Senate clock was performed by the veteran Doorkeeper, Captain Isaac Basset. The Supreme Court Justices were placed on the right in front of the Chair. President Arthur was now announced. His coming was greeted with clapping of hands, in recognition of which he bowed gracefully to the assemblage. A moment later and the buzz of conversation was again suspended in anticipation of the announcement of the President-elect of the United States. Grover Cleveland had already entered the hall with his escort, and halted within sight of the assemblage while his arrival was being announced. Applause and clapping of hands at first, and then cheers, loud and prolonged, welcomed him. Then a stalwart voice in the gallery arose above the din, demanding "Three cheers for Grover Cleveland!" This was not held by the assemblage to be in good taste, and Edmunds proclaimed that "Order must be preserved, or the gallery will be cleared." The Vice-President-elect was now escorted into the chamber, and without delay, but with a solemnity and decorum befitting the occasion, the oath was administered to him by the President pro tem. After Hendricks took the oath of office Senator Edmunds made an address, in which he invoked the success of the Administration, thanked his colleagues for their many courtesies, and declared the Senate adjourned without day. Hendricks now took the gavel and called the Senate to order in extra session. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, after which the Vice-President made a brief address. The new Senators were sworn in, and after reading the message of the President convening the Senate, a procession was formed and filed its way toward the platform standing on the central portico of the Capitol.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.—Grover Cleveland was inaugurated to-day with a pomp and display never before witnessed on such an occasion. Clear skies, the warm, bright sunlight of a model Washington April day, combined with a military pageant of wonderful beauty, made memorable the return of the Democratic party to power. The great departments of the Government, legislative, executive and judicial, and the army and navy, representatives of foreign Governments and men distinguished in public service, assisted to launch the new President into the strange water which he must navigate for the next four years. There were two pictures at the Capitol—one in the Senate chamber, the other on the east front of the building, where the inaugural address was delivered and the oath of office taken.

THE SCENE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

The Senate, which was in session all night, took a short recess this morning, during which time the preparations for Cleveland's reception were made. Large, high-back, leather-covered chairs were placed against the Clerk's desk, facing the Senate, and luxurious sofas and easy chairs were arranged in a semi-circle facing the President's desk. Before the first row of Senatorial desks every available inch of room on the floor was occupied by little camp chairs, and this seating capacity was then unequal to the demands of persons entitled to the floor. At 11 o'clock the galleries were packed with spectators, and many persons holding cards of admission were unable to get seats. The visitors, male and female, were for the most part friends or relatives of prominent public men, and a more showy audience has never been seen in the Senate. The diplomatic gallery, which is never filled except on occasions of this sort, was crowded with elegantly dressed female relatives of members of the corps. In the executive gallery were the lady friends of members of the out-going administration, and next to the diplomatic gallery a space had been reserved for relatives of Presidents, ex-Presidents, ex-Vice-Presidents, etc. The oldest representative of a by-gone administration was a short, white-haired old man, John Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler. The youngest was Nellie Arthur, the little daughter of the outgoing President. In the two front rows sat Mrs. W. M. Cleveland, Mr. Cleveland, Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Bacon and Mr. Bacon—all relatives of the President—Mrs. Lamont, Miss Hasting, Nellie Yeomans, Mrs. Yeomans and Neil Cleveland. Mrs. Hendricks was also in the gallery. The Senators in the meantime assembled on the floor of the chamber. In front Lamar, Garland and Groman formed one line of the group. The Arkansas Senator carried an old slouch hat in his hand, and did not appear highly elated at his prospective advancement to a Cabinet position. Colquitt, Bayard, Frye and Butler made another group. Senator-elect Stanford occupied a chair by the side of Senator Miller. Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, occupied a chair at the side of Senator McPherson. Senator-elect Spooner, of Wisconsin, was under the wing of his departing predecessor, Angus Cameron. Ex-Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, the last relic of reconstruction days in the South, sat between Chase of Rhode Island and Dolph of Oregon. William M. Evarts, the new Senator from New York, closely wrapped in a heavy beaver overcoat, and carrying a new silk hat in his hand, glided through the crowd, greeting numerous friends, and finally took a seat beside Lapham, whom he will succeed. Pendleton entered the chamber late, and was warmly welcomed by many of his old friends. General Sheridan and General Hancock entered the chamber together, and they took seats on the left of the President's desk. The galleries rang with applause. Both officers were in full uniform. Hancock wore spurs and carried a gold embossed sword. Sheridan's attire was plainer. A tall, heavy, slow-moving man paced the chamber in the rear of the Senators. It was Bissell of Buffalo, Cleveland's law partner.

The regular business proceeded while the guests were coming in. The enrollment, and finally the passage, of the sundry civil bill was noted, and Edmunds appointed Senators Morrill and Harris a committee to act with a similar committee on the part of the House, to notify the President that Congress was ready to adjourn.

At 11:45 A. M. the diplomatic corps, in full uniform, entered the chamber, and while they were taking seats Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Bassett created a laugh by turning back the minute-hand of the clock ten minutes. The object of this maneuver was apparent a moment later, when the Senate bill, passed by the House, to place General Grant upon the retired list of the army, was laid before the Senate and formally approved. The people in the galleries cheered when the bill was read, and Edmunds vainly hammered for order. A moment later the Supreme Court entered the chamber, the Justices attired in the robes of authority, and took seats on the right of the President's desk. Waite was at the head, followed by Miller, Field, Bradley, Harlan, Wood, Matthews, Gray, Blatchford and ex-Justice Strong. Members of the retiring Cabinet took seats opposite the Justices of the Supreme Court.

GRANT'S RETIREMENT.

Assistant Private Secretary Pruden at this time entered the chamber with a big document in his hand, which he waved frantically over his head to attract the attention of the Deputy. That officer rushed to Pruden's side, and a message from the President was formally announced. The message was the appointment of General Grant to be General of the Army on the retired list—the last official act of President Arthur's career. Again there was a rousing cheer from the galleries, and the spectators were treated to an unusual sight. All nominations are confirmed in executive session. To close the doors would have turned several thousand people out into the corridors, and the President, in his short message, advised that the nomination be confirmed in open session, and it was done, not a single vote being cast against it. Three hearty cheers were given as this good work was finished.

ARTHUR AND HENDRICKS.

There was a moment's wait, and the form of a tall, well-proportioned man appeared in the main doorway, escorted by Senators Sherman and Ransom. It was President Arthur, and everybody on the floor and in the galleries arose as he entered. There was a loud burst of applause, which he acknowledged by a bow, as he walked down the aisle and took a seat in one of the high-backed chairs facing the Senate. Hendricks entered the chamber quietly from the rear door, and took his seat on the right of Edmunds' chair.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Again there was another wait of a moment, and then the main door was thrown open and President Cleveland appeared. He was escorted by the committee that had brought in Arthur, and as he paused at the head of the aisle and was announced, the Senate rang with cheers and hand-clappings of his friends. Cheer after cheer was given, until Edmunds threatened to have the galleries cleared. Strangers to Mr. Cleveland saw a man of medium hight, fat, slow in movement, thick neck, brown hair, almost entirely bald on the top of his head, heavy brown mustache, commonplace features, who smiled pleasantly as he looked upon the crowd and bowed gracefully in acknowledgment of its plaudits. It was a man not easily embarrassed, who underwent the ordeal of a public presentation with composure. He was escorted to a chair beside Arthur, and chatted pleasantly with his predecessor.

The oath of office as Vice-President was administered to Hendricks by Edmunds, and the Senate was in readiness to proceed with the inauguration. Meantime the House had adjourned, and the members marched over in a body to the Senate. Only about one-third of them could gain admittance to the Senate chamber, and those who could not get in-doors faced about and marched out to seats on the platform over the east portico of the Capitol.

OUTSIDE THE CAPITOL.

Outside the scene was most impressive. Every inch of space in the broad concrete-paved way before the Capitol was occupied. One mass of human heads, eighteen or twenty thousand in number, was up-turned to the platform, and as one representative after another stepped to the front to look upon the scene the crowd impatiently cheered. Away down east of Capitol street, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, stretched a line of troops, their glistening bayonets and the showy uniforms of the officers glistening in the sunlight. Across the green patches of lawn which form the Capitol Park brilliantly uniformed orderlies ran hither and thither receiving and carrying orders. Away to the right of the House wing the reflected light from a battery of polished cannon and the red caps of the artillery showed the position of the artillery. Scores of men and boys climbed into the branches of the elm trees surrounding the park. They resembled at a distance troops of motionless monkeys, curiously looking down on the crowd. An incessant din and roar from the lips of the thousands of people congregated there was only broken by an occasional cheer or half drunken yell of delight interspersing. Photographers mounted their instruments upon high frames on the outskirts of the crowd, and huge cameras were pointed at the stand like threatening howitzers. The roofs of the chambers of the Senate and House, and the exits from the dome of the Capitol, were dotted with sight-seers a hundred feet above the platform. At 12:30 the procession from the Senate Chamber appeared on the steps of the Capitol, and moved slowly down to the platform. The Marshal of the Supreme Court headed the line, followed by members of the Court. After them came Mr. Arthur and Mr. Cleveland, arm in arm, followed by Vice-President Hendricks and Secretary of the Senate McCook. The Senate Diplomatic Corps and Representatives followed, and took the seats assigned them on the platform. One continuous prolonged cheer welcomed the President from the time he made his appearance till he seated himself in the little projecting box in front of the stand. In this box, which was carpeted and draped with flags, Mr. Cleveland, Arthur, Justice Waite, Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday and Senator Sherman occupied chairs. When silence had been partially restored, the President arose and facing the vast audience began the delivery of his inaugural address. The President did not show the faintest sign of nervousness or lack of ease. He spoke in loud, clear tones, that could be heard at a considerable distance, and the manner of his delivery was deliberate and thoughtful. The address, which was unusually short, was received with frequent applause. At its close Senators and Representatives, without distinction of party, expressed their approval. Turning his back upon the crowd the President took the oath of office, placing his right hand upon an open Bible that belonged to the President's mother, held by Clerk McKenney, of the Supreme Court. Justice Waite read the oath, Mr. Cleveland kissed the book and the ceremonies was at an end. He was escorted back to the Senate wing of the Capitol, and at the basement door entered a carriage, and escorted by military, drove to the White House, from a stand in front of which he reviewed the long parade.

GRAND PARADE REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.—At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol the procession escorted the Presidential party back to the White House. Four carriages, which contained President Cleveland, ex-President Arthur, Vice-President Hendricks, and the Senate Committee of Arrangements, took positions in the first division, and the line started. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested all along the route. The crowd on the sidewalks had increased so that it was impossible to pass through it. Many people were forced out into the roadway, and the police had all they could do to keep the avenue open for the procession. When the head of the line reached Fifteenth street a halt was made, and the carriage containing the President and ex-President left the line and proceeded, by way of Executive avenue to the White House, where the party entered. The Vice-President's carriage proceeded up Fifteenth street nearly to New York Avenue before leaving the line. Mr. Hendricks, however, soon joined the President at the White House, and then everything was in readiness the entire party proceeded to the reviewing stand on Pennsylvania avenue, directly in front of the mansion, and the order was given for the line to move. The reviewing stand had been profusely decorated with flags and bunting, and presented a beautiful appearance. The President and ex-President were placed on a projected platform, which was covered with flags so as to make a handsome canopy, and at the same time was so arranged as to afford a clear, unobstructed view of the procession. Arm-chairs were placed upon it for their use, but the President remained standing during the entire review. Ex-President Arthur sat on his left, Vice-President Hendricks and members of his household occupied seats to the right and just back of the President, while the families and friends of the President and ex-President sat in the front row on the right. Among those who occupied seats on the Presidential stand were Secretaries Frelinghuysen, McCulloch, Lincoln, Chandler and Teller, Postmaster-General Hatton, Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Major-General Hancock, Daniel Manning, of New York, Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin, Mr. Endicott, of Mississippi, Senators Bayard and Garland, Colonel Lamont, Mayor Grace and ex-Mayor Cooper, of New York, and a large number of other prominent persons, including many officers of the army and navy and the diplomatic corps. There were a great many ladies on the stand, and their rich costumes added to the brilliancy of the scene. It is estimated that there were on the stand about 1,000 persons. It was ten minutes past 2 o'clock when the President, escorted by Colonel Berrett, of the Inaugural Committee, took his place at the front of the stand. The head of the procession started from the corner of Fifteenth street to pass in review. The President's appearance was the signal for a great shout from the concourse of people who had gathered in front of the stand and filled the street for several hundred yards, both ways. The President quietly bowed his acknowledgments. A good deal of confusion was caused in the vicinity of the grand stand by the efforts of the police to clear the street for the approaching procession. The work was finally accomplished, but with great difficulty, mounted police riding into the dense throng and driving the people back with their batons. The review from the Presidential stand was a grand sight, and it was the more generally expressed opinion that no more brilliant pageant had ever been witnessed in this country. All the organizations gave the marching salute as they passed the grand stand, and the President recognized the compliment by raising his hat. Taken all in all, as a combined military and civic display, the procession was undoubtedly the largest and finest ever seen in Washington. The number of men who marched past the Presidential stand is estimated at 25,000. Vice-President Hendricks felt somewhat fatigued, and retired to the Executive Mansion for a rest before all the civic organizations had passed. Many other persons also left the stand before the parade was over, because of weariness. At the conclusion of the review the President and party proceeded to the dining room of the White House, where they partook of lunch ordered for them by ex-President Arthur. There were present, besides members of ex-President Arthur's Cabinet, Mr. Villas, Mr. Manning, Mr. Lamont and several others.

A PERFECT TORNADO OF FIRE.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.—About 8:30, just as the immense crowd was returning from the exhibition of fireworks, which closed the day's festivities, the Flambeaux Club came marching in a deluge, open order, down Fifteenth street between the Corcoran building and the Treasury Department, in a perfect tornado of fire, accompanied by an incessant volley of explosions and the continuous hissing roar of ascending rockets. Every member of the club had slung over his shoulder a capacious white bag filled with rockets, Roman candles, red and green fire, Catherine wheels, torpedoes, bombs and fireworks of every conceivable description, which were lighted on portable frames or discharged from sheet-iron tubes with such never-slackening rapidity as to literally fill the street with a hurricane of fiery projectiles and a dense cloud of smoke, through which could only be dimly seen the white spectral uniforms of the club. The marching was perfect in time and regularity, the incessant discharge of fireworks not being allowed to interfere in the least degree with the precision of movement. People in vehicles fled in terror before the advancing columns of smoke and flame, which was headed by two or three huge blazing wheels, and from every part of which burst fires and explosions. The club was constantly and skillfully supplied with fresh ammunition from a large wagon which followed it, and as it wheeled from Fifteenth street into Pennsylvania avenue in a glare of red fire, amid the shouts of the vast multitude of spectators, it suggested a moving British square attacked on all sides at night, and defending itself with musketry, bombs, rockets and hand-grenades. It was one of the most striking features of the whole pyrotechnical display, and the club was followed down Pennsylvania avenue by at least 10,000 people.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.—The brilliant finale of the inauguration ceremonies was the ball to-night. It put the cap of gaiety on the more formal and serious, though grand, ceremonial which had preceded it. Beauty lent its aid to crown the triumph of the incoming administration, and amid the light festivities of the ball-room the celebration of the day came to a close. The ball was held in the unfinished new Pension Building, an immense structure, inclosing a rectangular courtyard more than 300 feet long by over 100 feet in width. The hall is 316 feet long by 116 feet wide, lighted by 60 gigantic gas burners of 1,000 candle-power each, which were suspended from the roof, whose peak is lost to sight 90 feet above the floor in a forest of streamers and flags. On the acre of waxed floor several thousand couples in brilliant toilets are moving about in the mazes of the dance, while thousands more circle around on the outskirts in a ceaseless promenade, and other thousands look down on them from the surrounding balconies. Dancing was continued until a late hour, and 10,000 appears to be a low estimate of the number of persons present in the ball-room and balconies during the evening, among whom were many members of Congress and Government officials, with the ladies of their families.

THE SPEECH OF SENATOR EDMUNDS.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.—When Cleveland and Hendricks appeared in the Senate chamber, Senator Edmunds turned to the front and said:

Senators: We are now close upon another epoch in the course of the republic. Under the Constitution, this brief period of our national existence has, by the exertion of the co-ordinate forces of national and State systems, brought the experiment of a free, social and political government to a conspicuous and secure triumph. I think I may safely say for us all, that we believe the long years to come in the future of the republic will more and more increase the peace, liberty, order and security of all the people of our country. Hence it will not be improper for me to say that in view of our recent experience it may be doubted whether Congress can congratulate itself on being the best example of a legislative body, conducting its business with that deliberate and timely diligence which is the inseparable handmaid of wisdom and justice, as well in the making as in the administration of laws. It is, I think, an event of large and growing proportions, that measures of the greatest importance, requiring much time for proper examination and discussion in detail, are brought to our consideration so late that it is not possible to deal with them intelligently, and which we are tempted (overtempted, I fear) to enact into laws, in the hope that fortune, rather than time, study and reflection, will take care that the Republic suffer no detriment. The Chair has heard with deep sensibility of the resolution you have kindly adopted concerning the administration of his duties, and he begs to express sincerely his gratitude for it. If, in the course of the execution of his duties, he has (as sometimes he may have done) wounded the feelings of any Senator or officer of the Senate, he can truly say he has not intentionally given offense to any one, and in closing this session of the Senate, he assures every Senator, whether retiring or continuing in public duty, that he wishes for him every friendly good wish, and hopes that he may long enjoy all the happiness that can be realized by citizen or Senator. He now declares the Senate adjourned.

NEW SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.—The newly-elected Senators sworn in to-day were: Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky; B. Eustis, of Louisiana; William M. Evarts, of New York; James K. Jones, of Arkansas; Henry B. Payne, of Ohio; John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin; Leland Stanford, of California; Henry M. Teller, of Colorado; Ephraim K. Wilson, of Maryland. The re-elected Senators sworn in were: William B. Allison, of Iowa; Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia; Wilkinson Call, of Florida; J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Wade Hampton, of South Carolina; John J. Ingalls, of Kansas; John P. Jones, of Nevada; Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont; Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut; James L. Pugh, of Alabama; Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina; George G. Vest, of Missouri; D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE NEW YORK SENATE.

ALBANY, March 4th.—An extraordinary scene occurred in the Senate here to-day over the joint resolution passed by the Assembly to adjourn in respect to President Cleveland. The resolution was attacked when it came into the Senate by Gilbert, of the Twentieth Senatorial District, who characterized the inauguration of Cleveland as an humiliating spectacle. Murphy of New York city savagely responded with an attack on Blaine, declaring that he was not supported by his own party because he was not an honest man, and referred to Tilden as having been defrauded of the Presidency. Gilbert followed with a defense of Blaine and the Republican party, and a ferocious onslaught on Cleveland and the Democratic party, which, he said, twenty-four years ago started the rebellion, the corner-stone of which was human slavery. "When have they ever repented of this fundamental idea?" he asked. "The South is as much determined now that the black man shall not have his political rights as they were twenty-four years ago that he should not have freedom. Lamar, the defender of Jefferson Davis, it is said, is to be a member of the Cabinet. This is not a popular government until the will of the majority has been fully expressed. Had it been expressed, Blaine would to-day have been inaugurated President."

VIEWS OF LONDON JOURNALS.

LONDON, March 5th—A. M.—The *Daily News* says editorially: "President Cleveland will have the hearty sympathy of England. It is our desire that there should be perpetual peace, growing friendship and increasing commerce. Everything bringing us nearly together in interest and feeling is a gain to both, and to peace and freedom throughout the world."

The *Standard* speaks of the inaugural address of President Cleveland in a mournful tune. It says he carefully avoided ticklish issues. His speech was manly and sensible, but void of distinct declarations of Democratic policy. There was nothing tangible in the address either to condemn or admire. The *Standard* thinks the outlook for Cleveland's administration gloomy, because he has no war record to back him. The *Times* says the inaugural address is conceived in a worthy spirit, but throws no light upon the main questions awaiting solution.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4th.—In this city Mr. Cleveland's accession was marked with the usual recognition of the American flag floating from the flagstaffs of the Federal and municipal buildings, and from the roofs of the principal mercantile establishments and in a few instances by tasteful decorations on the part of private citizens. Otherwise there was little to mark the day.

DOWNIEVILLE, March 4th.—Inauguration day has been celebrated by music by the Sierra City brass band and a general rejoicing of our citizens and visitors from the neighboring towns. This evening there is a grand ball at Armory Hall. The supper has been gotten up by the ladies, irrespective of politics. Hon. F. Anderson made a few appropriate remarks at the hall.

PLACERVILLE, March 4th.—Most of the business houses are decorated with flags and banners, and twenty-five guns have been fired in honor of President Cleveland's inauguration. Otherwise the citizens are very quiet, there being no parading of clubs or other political demonstration.

OROVILLE, March 4th.—Thirty-eight guns were fired this afternoon in honor of Cleveland's inauguration. Flags are flying at all mast-heads.

WALLA WALLA (W. T.), March 4th.—Inauguration day passed off quietly. The *Statesman* office alone was decorated, and fired off 100 guns. Mrs. C. A. Newell gave an inauguration party, which was a great success.

LOS ANGELES, March 4th.—The friends of the administration party fired a salute at noon to-day. General satisfaction is expressed at the temper of the President's inaugural, as given in the synopsis in the evening papers. The disposition of all but the most radical is to treat the new President fairly.

CARSON (Nev.), March 4th.—This evening guns are being fired here in honor of Cleveland.

SAN JOSE, March 4th.—Forty guns were fired this morning in honor of the inauguration of Cleveland.

GENERAL NEWS.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.—The remaining committee amendments to the river and harbor bill were agreed to.

Jones, of Nevada, said that it was clear that further discussion of this bill was the merest waste of time, and he therefore moved to lay it on the table.

The motion was lost—ayes 17, noes 31.

A message from the House announced agreement in the Postoffice appropriation bill in every point of difference except that relating to the postal ten-cent stamps for letters requiring special expedition in delivery.

Plumb moved that the Senate recede on this. Agreed to.

At 7 o'clock Hale submitted the final conference report on the deficiency bill, showing all the differences adjusted, and the Senate went into executive session. When the doors were reopened a recess was taken until 9:30.

The Chair (Edmunds) announced his signature to the Postoffice appropriation bill and the legislative, executive and judicial bill, both of which had, during recess, been reported from the conference, all differences having been adjusted, the House receding, but with minor amendments, which were agreed to by the Senate.

After a short delay Conger called up the river and harbor bill.

Plumb moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to—ayes 28, noes 20.

Allison presented the conference report on the sundry civil bill, showing the adjustment of all differences between the House by mutual concession.

After Mr. Cleveland took the oath of office Senator Edmunds then made an address, in which he adverted to the success of the Administration, thanked his colleagues for their courtesies, and then declared the Senate adjourned without day.

Hendricks now took the gavel and called the Senate to order in extra session. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, after which the Vice-President made a brief address. The new Senators were sworn in, and after reading the message of the President convening the Senate, a procession was formed and filed its way toward the platform on the central portico of the Capitol.

After participating in the inaugural ceremonies at the east front of the Capitol the Senators returned to the chamber, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.—Randall submitted the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Of the 231 amendments placed upon the bill by the Senate, agreement had been reached as to 171, leaving sixty still in controversy. The sixty amendments on which agreement has not been reached involved the appropriation of $3,233,000. Of these, thirty-nine were for public buildings, which would require an expenditure of $1,637,000. For two hours and a half matters went on very smoothly. The report of the conference was agreed to, and the House proceeded to consider the amendments upon which no agreement had been reached. The House insisted on its disagreement in each case until the amendments relative to public buildings were reached.

Randall asked that they be considered in gross, but objection was made by those members who desired to amend the amendments with new propositions.

Randall thereupon called the previous question on the first of the Senate amendments, but the point of "no quorum" having been raised, further consideration of the amendments was postponed, and Randall submitted the conference report on the naval appropriation bill, announcing a disagreement.

As the clerk was reading the report daylight began to stream into the chamber, and door-keepers busied themselves in awakening many persons who had spent the night in the galleries, and who had enjoyed quiet naps on the benches, their heads resting on overcoats and other improvised pillows. New arrivals made their appearance, and the House began to wear a brighter aspect, although the air in the chamber was stifling. Members who had been sleeping in the cloak-rooms and lobbies came into the hall refreshed, and proceeded to the restaurant to secure breakfast.

Keifer offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Congress are hereby tendered to Hon. John G. Carlisle, Speaker, for the courtesy with which he has treated all its members, and for the ability and fairness with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House during the Forty-eighth Congress.

The vote was taken standing, and amid loud and continued applause.

The Speaker pro tem., Hatch of Missouri, declared the resolution adopted unanimously.

Randall submitted a conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. He refrained from making any remarks in respect to it, except to say when this report was adopted the House would have finally acted on every appropriation bill. [Applause.] The report was adopted.

Randall then asked unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table and pass the Grant retirement bill. Agreed to, and the bill passed amid great applause.

There was some delay, owing to the desire to bring up a contested election case, but finally the objections were waived, and Randall announcing all appropriation bills passed, the House adjourned sine die.

Press Comments on Arthur's Administration.

NEW YORK, March 4th.—The *Tribune* editorially says: "It must be the judgment of impartial history that on the whole the administration of President Arthur was not a success. It did not add to the prosperity of the country. It failed to bring about legislation to guard against financial and industrial disasters. In the end it transferred the power to the party against which Arthur's life-long efforts and earnest convictions were directed."

The *World* says: "Stepping into office over the body of a victim of partisanship and patronage, he determined to ignore faction and do his duty as conscientiously as possible. He made some mistakes, but they were unavoidable from his position. On the whole he made a respectable, well-meaning President."

The Promised Reduction in Railroad Freights.

CHICAGO, March 4th.—The *Times* this morning says: Chicago merchants are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the proposed reduction in freight rates to the Pacific coast, which was announced in the *Times* nearly a week ago. It has already been stated that the Central Pacific people have not concurred on the resolution to reduce rates, which was adopted by the other lines in the Transcontinental Association, and which have been agreed to by the lines between Chicago and the Missouri river. The very apparent reason for the Central Pacific action is that the reduction from this city would give to Chicago merchants a share of the California trade, which is now practically monopolized by New York jobbers. The Sunset route of the Central Pacific (via New Orleans) has persistently refused to pool its business with the trunk lines, nor will it be a party to any kind of agreement to maintain rates by cutting the tariff on California freight, which it can do profitably on account of its steamer line from New York to New Orleans. It has been enabled to secure a large proportion of the through traffic between New York and San Francisco. The all-rail lines have endured this condition of things as long as they will, and it can be accepted as settled that the resolution to reduce rates from Chicago to San Francisco will be carried into effect within a few days. A prominent transcontinental manager was asked yesterday what effect the Central Pacific action would have. "It is safe to assume," said he, "that it will not thwart the proposed reduction in rates from Chicago to the Pacific. We shall put the rates into effect as soon as necessary. Preliminary arrangements are perfected, and then we will see what the Central Pacific will do. If the Huntington system persists in refusing to concur, harmony will cease to exist in the Transcontinental Association, and the pool will have to be dissolved. I am inclined to think, however, that Huntington will regard the interests of his Central Pacific as equally important with his Sunset route, and will not jeopardize the welfare of the former in order to build up the latter."

The Chinese in New York.

NEW YORK, March 4th.—The *World* says: It is now twelve years since the first three-card monte Chinaman planted his game in the quiet little corner of the Sixth Ward, known as Mott street. From Chatham Square to Pell street Chinamen were renting stores, renting floors, and some hired whole houses, never stopping to count the cost. This community has become distinctly Chinese. One of the most intelligent and enterprising Chinamen owns two houses, and is a Deputy Sheriff. About one-half a block of property on the western end of the street belonged to the estates of the Moravian Brotherhood. The property was partly occupied by Chinese. The Moravian Brotherhood had tried to sell the property, but found it impossible to realize anything like a fair figure upon it. Upon investigation it was found that the presence of the Chinese had depreciated the property. The Chinese were then cleared out of the Moravian property occupied by them, and new leases were made which forbade sub-letting to Chinese. This enabled the owners to sell the property at a fair price. The Chinese have been endeavoring to recover possession. Their greatest enemy has been the Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration. The near approach of the 1st of May developed a strong Chinese movement to oust the Catholics from the house occupied as a Young Men's Association. While this was going on it was learned that a Chinese broker had offered the owner of the house $750 more rent than the Association paid. This caused a commotion in the Mott-street colony. The police intimated that an extensive gambling-house is projected by rich Chinamen from San Francisco, who intend fighting all the small gambling-houses in the vicinity. This brought on a meeting several days ago in Mott street, and it was resolved to boycott the new lessee of the building now rented by the Catholic Young Men's Association. Expressions of sympathy and good feeling toward the young men are made. It is the intention of the Chinamen who are now trying the exorbitant rents scheme to refuse to pay them after the expiration of their leases, and throw the property back into the hands of their landlords, and compel them to take lower rents. It is curious to note that there is not a laundry on the block. From other sources it was learned that the house had been rented, and the Catholic Association must go May 1st.

General Grant's Condition.

NEW YORK, March 4th.—General Grant's condition is unchanged. He rested comfortably last night, and was late in rising this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 4th.—Colonel Fred. Grant says General Grant rested easier, and was in all respects to-day better than yesterday.

Defaulting Bank Cashier.

GLOVERSVILLE (N. Y.), March 4th.—John R. Warman, Teller of the National Fulton County Bank, has absconded. His accounts are short, but the bank is all right.

FOREIGN.

German Territory in Zanzibar.

BERLIN, March 4th.—Dr. Rohalfs, the recently appointed German agent sent to negotiate for a German protectorate over Zanzibar, has formally notified the Sultan of Zanzibar that 2,500 square miles of territory acquired in his dominion by the German Colonization Society have been placed under German protection, and that he (Dr. Rohalfs) has been appointed German Consular Judge for this territory.

The Irish Nationalists and the Prince of Wales.

DUBLIN, March 4th.—The Nationalists propose a demonstration against the Prince of Wales during his tour of Ireland. It is intended to enforce the closing of all shops in Kingstown and Dublin, display national banners and present empty streets on the day of the Prince's arrival.

Collision of Transports — Twenty-four Lives Lost.

LONDON, March 4th.—The French transport Tonquin, formerly the City of Paris, came in collision with another transport off Malaga yesterdao, and sunk, carrying down 24 of the crew. The remainder were rescued.

YOUNG and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should inclose three letter stamps for large illustrated pamphlet suggesting sure cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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