A FAIRY-LIKE SCENE.

The Court Yard of the Pension Building Saturday Night.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

Thousands Were in Attendance and Found Every Arrangement for Their Comfort and Enjoyment—The President and Mrs. Cleveland, the Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson and Other Distinguished Persons Present.

Rarely, if ever, has a more beautiful scene been witnessed in this country than was presented at the inaugural ball Saturday evening. The great court of the pension office was gorgeously and at the same time most tastefully decorated with flowers, bunting and electric lights, and to one entering the ball room from the bitter cold wind that was blowing outside the sight that met the eyes was one of almost fairy-like beauty.

Thousands and thousands of people thronged the great court and the galleries above and around it, yet at no time was there an unpleasant crowding, and later in the evening dancing was both possible and enjoyable. Fair women in the gayest of handsome ball gowns added light and color to the throng, while the brilliant uniforms of the officers of the army and navy and the different dress uniforms of the National Guard gave additional splendor to the scene. The beauty of the floral decorations, the radiance of thousands of electric lights and the delicate harmony of green and gold and white sparkling fountains of tinted water, the martial music of a military band and the sweet strains of a mammoth stringed orchestra all combined and did their parts to make the inaugural ball of President Cleveland at once the most splendid and enjoyable of the long series. No one who was there will ever forget the sight. There were many thousands of people in attendance, yet the arrangements for their comfort and convenience were so perfect that there was no confusion, no difficulty in entering or leaving the ball and no mishap of any sort to mar the complete success of a most delightful event.

THE APPROACHES AND EXITS.

Carriages could approach the G street entrance of the building a score at a time and leave the guests and drive away without delay. Other entrances were reserved for those who came in their own carriages and for the presidential party and the diplomatic corps. Upon entering the ball room the guests were directed by courteous attendants to the dressing rooms, where the accommodations for the reception of wraps and for the general comfort of the crowd were wonderfully perfect and reflected the greatest credit upon the committees who had the work in charge. Then when the ladies had rejoined their escorts and passed between the huge columns toward the center of the room there was nothing to be heard but words of highest admiration and praise. It was in truth a sight of wondrous splendor.

THE SPLENDID DECORATIONS.

The big pillars supporting the roof were hidden from view by masses of plants and strung with hanging streamers of fresh smilax. White, gold and red were draped about the walls of the entire interior. Wherever the eye wandered these three colors predominated, with just enough of floral green to make a pleasing effect. The ceiling, 150 feet above the dancers, was a mass of white and gold, a magnificent piece of workmanship that elicited admiration from all beholders. Ten thousand yards of material were consumed in draping this vast canopy. The stars and stripes were everywhere—on pillars, on walls and in the waiting rooms. The lower gallery was covered with plush of white, gold embroidered and gold fringed, forming a background for American flags and banners, while in the center of the plush, directly above, midway in the arch between the supporting pillars, were emblems of chivalry, shields of bronze and steel, highly polished, over suits of armor. A floral piece over each of the pillars supporting the first gallery. On the gallery walls were silk banners representing the forty-four states. The second gallery was decorated similarly to the first, with floral pieces above each column, vases fairly overflowing with roses and other flowers, while the sides were covered with national and state escutcheons. Foreign governments were complimented in the decorations of the highest gallery, which embraced flags of all nations, and of course the national coats of arms. Flowers and growing plants were everywhere—about the pillars, covering the music stands, over the arches. In the center of the court was a fountain of playing water, surrounded by growing plants, flowers and vines.

Much of the spectacular success of the affair was doubtless due to the modern developments in the use of electricity, of which full advantage was taken.

THE FLOOR COMMITTEE.

Mr. E. B. Hay, chairman of the committee on inaugural ball and promenade, was floor manager, and each of the twelve sections into which he divided the ball room was in charge of an assistant. Chairman Hay had his station near the orchestra, and he communicated with his aids by means of electric signals. When a square dance was ready to begin in each section an electric annunciator made known that fact to Mr. Hay, and when the last set in the last section had been formed he gave the order for the music to begin.

The two bands that furnished the music for the evening were stationed in decorated balconies built high above the floor and on opposite sides of the room midway of its length. The orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. Zimmerman of the Naval Academy, furnished the inspiration for the dancers and the promenade music was furnished by the full Marine Band in uniform. Nothing could have been finer than this part of the evening's entertainment. Before the dancing began the Marine Band, under the leadership of Prof. Fanciulli, played a number of selections, one of which was an impressive grand inaugural march written by Prof. Fanciulli and dedicated to the new President.

The ball had been in progress for some time before the presidential party arrived. Many persons of distinction from all parts of the country, Senators, Representatives, prominent politicians, governors of states and their staffs in uniform, officers of the army and navy, diplomats from many lands, militia officers, with thousands of handsome women, formed the throng that passed through the four great doorways of the ball room.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

The crowd did not need to be told when President and Mrs. Cleveland and their party had arrived. Those outside the Pension building gave the signal in the most unmistakable manner, communicating their enthusiasm to those within the ball room, who, by a simultaneous impulse, surged toward the west entrance, through which the presidential party entered. Above the sound of voices the Marine Band clashed out "Hail to the Chief," the strains of which had sounded in the President's ears throughout the day from the moment he took the inaugural oath. It was with considerable difficulty that the crowd was kept back sufficiently to allow the guests of honor to pass up the broad flight of steps leading to the rooms in the southwest corner of the balcony, where they laid aside their wraps and were formally received by the committee, with whom they stopped for a brief interchange of courtesies before descending to the floor of the ball room.

A TOUR OF THE BALL ROOM.

The President, arm in arm with Gen. Schofield, the chairman of the reception committee, and followed by the members of his party, descended to the ball room floor. They were preceded by Mr. Lawrence Gardner, the general manager of the ball, who had sent several members of the committee ahead to clear the way. Mrs. Cleveland was on the arm of Justice Gray of the Supreme Court. The President, with Gen. Schofield, and followed by his suite, took up the line of march on the south side of the building leading east and made the entire circuit of the court. Next in the line immediately after the President, Gen. Schofield, Mrs. Cleveland and Justice Gray were Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell, Secretary Herbert and daughter, Secretary and Mrs. Hoke Smith, Attorney General Olney and Secretary J. Sterling Morton, with his daughter, Mrs. Paul Morton of Chicago. Following these were the members of the executive committee of the inauguration ceremonies accompanied by ladies.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S GOWN.

The gown worn by Mrs. Cleveland was made of heavy white satin, empire front and tightly fitting back. It was richly trimmed with point lace and embroidered with crystal beads. The embroidery ran up in rows, about twelve inches from the bottom of the skirt, which was pointed in the back. The empire front was outlined with the lace and the crystal embroidery. The sleeves were large puffs made of satin, dotted with the beads, and had stiff satin bows at the shoulders. A heavy fall of the lace completed the corsage. The gown was severe in style, but rich and graceful.

After making the tour of the ball room the President retired to his reception room, where the reception assumed a more formal aspect. For nearly forty minutes a large number of prominent people who had not been participants in the informal reception in the corridor were presented. Gen. Schofield, Justice Gray and his wife and Manager Gardner assisted in the reception. Gen. Burdett, Lieut. Charles Lauchien of the navy, Mr. and Mrs. Alice Palmer of the executive committee, Dr. and Mrs. N. S. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mr. John H. Oberly, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Henry R. Davis, Col. James G. Berret, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Herbert, Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Moore, Capt. A. H. Van Deusen, the Japanese minister and his wife and the Corean minister, who were presented by Secretary Herbert, ex-Assistant Secretary of State Wharton and wife, Congressman John C. Black and wife, with Miss Wanamaker, daughter of the ex-Postmaster General, were also present.

It was about 9:30 o'clock when the President and Mrs. Cleveland arrived, well toward 11 when they made their adieus and finally turned their faces homeward, after what must have proved a day of most intense and prolonged excitement.

THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

The vice presidential party had arrived somewhat in advance of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, and were among the first to enter the balcony rooms and pay their respects. They were followed by the friends who had witnessed their arrival at the entrance door, and who were admitted in detachments.

Mrs. Stevenson was accompanied to the ball by all the ladies of the party that came with her from Bloomington, save Mrs. Scott, her sister, who is in mourning. Mrs. Stevenson's gown was a combination of cream and heliotrope, moire antique and velvet. The skirt and corsage were of cream moire. About the bottom of the skirt was a narrow arrangement of the heliotrope velvet. The corsage was decollete, with a rich bertha of rare old duchess lace, outlined by a garland of violets. Mrs. Stevenson's gloves and fan matched the velvet and she wore no jewels.

While President Cleveland was holding his levee in his reception room the Vice President went to his room adjoining, where he divided for a while the honors of the hour. All of the members of the President's cabinet paid their respects to the Vice President at this reception. Gen. Schofield also called. The Vice President was assisted in his reception by his wife and daughters and Mr. and Mrs. James Ewing, the former his old law partner in Bloomington. The vice presidential party remained in the room for forty minutes after the departure of the President and then returned to the Ebbitt House.

WHEN DANCING WAS PLEASANT.

It was not until after the President and his party and the Vice President and his party had left the ball room that the crowd began to thin out sufficiently to make dancing at all pleasant. It was for the most part the younger people who remained to the last in order to enjoy a few turns upon the floor in time to the music.

By midnight the ball was about over. The music ceased. The last of the dancers left the ball room. The ceremonies in connection with the inauguration of a new President, the formal inauguration, the parade and the great ball were finished and the story of another 4th of March was added to the history of the land.

INAUGURAL WEATHER.

What Has Been From the Time of Jefferson to the Present.

The weather of Saturday, and there was no lack of weather, started reminiscences from a weather point of view of former inaugurations.

Among the inaugurations of the past quarter of a century most distinctly remembered on account of the weather is the second Grant inauguration in 1873, when it was bitterly cold, one of the coldest days ever known in Washington.

The uncertainty of March weather has always furnished a strong popular argument in favor of having inaugurations occur at a later date in the spring.

One who has posted himself on the weather for a century has prepared the following statement showing the state of the weather in Washington on each inauguration day from the first, that of Mr. Jefferson in 1801, to and including that of Mr. Harrison in 1889:

	Favorable.	Unfavorable.
Jefferson, 1st term..	Clear.	
Jefferson, 2d term..	Clear.	
Madison, 1st term ..	Clear.	
Madison, 2d term...	Clear.	
Monroe, 1st term...	Clear.	
Monroe, 2d term...		Stormy.
J. Q. Adams........	Clear.	
Jackson, 1st term...	Clear.	
Jackson, 2d term...		Bitter cold.
Van Buren.........	Clear.	
Harrison...........	Cloudy.	
James K. Polk......		Cold rain.
Taylor	Clear.	
Pierce..............		Snow.
Buchanan..........	Clear.	
Lincoln, 1st term...	Clear.	
Lincoln, 2d term....		Cloudy.
Grant, 1st term.....	Clear.	
Grant, 2d term		Bitter cold.
Hayes..............	Cloudy.	
Garfield............		Cold rain.
Cleveland..........	Clear.	
Harrison...........		Cold rain.
Total........	15	8

ROPING THE AVENUE.

How the Work of Clearing the Street Was Accomplished.

The work of roping off the avenue was left to Superintendent McComb of the District engineer department. About 8 o'clock Friday night, with a force of about fifty men, he started out. Behind the gang, like a company of artillery, rolled the immense spools of wire rope which was to keep the public from the street and obstructing the procession. As fast as the big roll was uncoiled it was grabbed by the men and put in position against the trees, where it was securely held by strong iron staples. Superintendent McComb profited by past experience and put every length of rope in its proper place. Each section was tagged for the space it was intended to occupy, and there was no delay in getting it in position. Everything moved liked clockwork, and by midnight the avenue had been roped. At each street intersection, however, a long end was left so that when 10 o'clock arrived the intersection could be roped at a moment's notice.

The work was done speedily with little interruption. Some of the soldier boys had a little fun at the expense of the workmen and had several tugs of war on a large scale. In one instance there was a giant contest—fully a hundred soldiers on one end and as many democratic club men on the other. It was a battle royal and waged for fifteen minutes. At length the soldier boys, who had been imbibing a little too much, were seen to weaken, and with a shout the civilians pulled them over the gutter and won. Then every one had a drink. It was a good-natured crowd, and, with the exception of two or three smashed beavers, a torn coat here and there and a score or more of skinned hands, there was no damage done.

By 9 o'clock Saturday morning the ropers were again on hand, waiting for the signal to stretch the rope across the street intersections.

At 10 o'clock the signal was given, and by 10:30 the avenue was clear of pedestrians and vehicles.

Mr. Cleveland Presented With a Badge.

A pleasant incident occurred at the Arlington Hotel Friday evening which passed unnoticed save by the few who participated in it. This was the presentation to the President-elect of a badge in honor of his election to the Sigma Chi Greek letter fraternity, into the mysteries of which he was initiated several months ago. The presentation was made by a committee consisting of Reginald Fendall of this city, grand consul of the fraternity, and Mr. William B. Newman of Alabama, who were very graciously received by Mr. Cleveland, who assured them that he very deeply appreciated the gift and would, as requested by the committee, wear the symbol of his fellowship with them when again inducted into the chief magistracy of the nation. The badge is said to be one of the finest ever manufactured. It is a Roman cross of gold and white enamel, with diamond arms, crown settings and four large diamonds between the arms, with a center of diamonds, and it is said could hardly have cost less than $500.

The Sigma Chi fraternity is in Washington in full force. They have established headquarters in the Corcoran building, from the top of which fly the Sigma Chi colors of blue and gold.

If you have a worrying cough or any lung or throat trouble use at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant and don't parley with what may prove to be a dangerous condition.

THE LOCAL CLUBS.

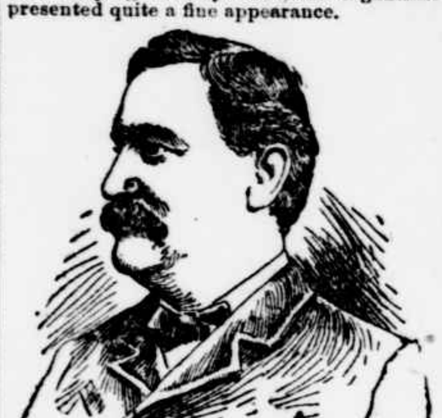
Well-Known Washington Democratic Organizations in Line.

THEY PERFORMED ESCORT DUTY FOR THE CIVIC DIVISIONS—THE JACKSON DEMOCRATS—THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB—THE GARDNER AND LUTTRELL CLUB AND THE EAST WASHINGTON CLUB.

To the local democratic clubs was assigned the duty and honor Saturday of escorting the civic divisions of the parade. One of these well-known bodies marched at the head of each of the first four divisions. The Jackson Club at the head of the first, the Young Men's Democratic Club at the head of the second, the Gardner and Luttrell Club at the head of the third, and the East Washington Democratic Club at the head of the fourth.

Jackson Democratic Association.

Acting as the escort of the first division of the second grand division was the second oldest political organization of this country, the Jackson Democratic Association of this city. The association was marshaled by Mr. Robert Ball, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Washington, and, uniformed in dark clothes, mackintoshes and high white hats, tan gloves and carrying hickory canes, the organization presented quite a fine appearance.



JAMES L. NORRIS.

About 200 men were in line, the majority of them being in uniform, and were headed by the Navy Yard Band of twenty-five pieces.

The Jackson Democratic Association was organized in the District of Columbia in October, 1829, at a period when the democratic party throughout the country, under the leadership of the foremost man of his time, Gen. Andrew Jackson, had come into power and had assumed the administration of the government upon those great democratic principles of which he was the chief expounder. At the formation of the association, which naturally took the name of the recently elected President. Tammany Hall, in the city of New York, was the only existing society of a similar character in the country.

From 1829 to the present day the Jackson Democratic Association has maintained its existence through all vicissitudes, and has effected much in the support of the democratic policy and doctrine. It has been the foremost of all political organizations in the District of Columbia in the character and weight of its membership and in the efficiency of its service to the cause of democracy, and it is today a most influential body among the sister organizations which have sprung up around it. It has never been more prosperous than at the present time.

Up to 1880 it was the only central democratic organization in the District of Columbia, other subsequent associations being formed as auxiliaries.

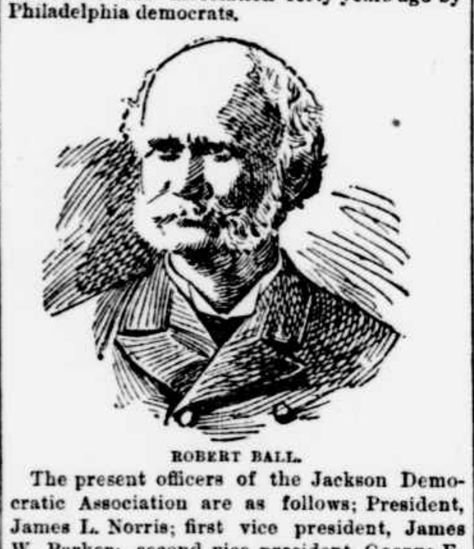
During each presidential campaign its labors and contributions have been earnestly devoted to the cause it represents, and never more so than in the recent campaign.

Up to 1860 this association had charge of the inauguration ceremonies on the installation of each democratic president and up to 1872 it elected the delegates to represent the District in all the conventions of the democratic party.

It has numbered among its honorary members some of the most distinguished men of the country, and in the active membership some of the keenest, brightest and ablest leaders of the party. It has upon its roster the names of more than 700 men, many of whom have been among the foremost advocates of democratic principles not only here, but throughout the states of the Union. The following is a list of its presidents from the beginning:

Amos Kendall, Gen. J. M. McCalla, Dr. J. B. Blake, J. D. Hoover, John F. Ellis, Charles Mason, B. T. Swart, John E. Norris, and his son, its present chief, James L. Norris, now in his second term.

The association cherishes many interesting relics of its past history, among them a portrait of Andrew Jackson, whose honored name it bears; a cannon used on various occasions, and the elegant weather-beaten banner presented to the association forty years ago by Philadelphia democrats.

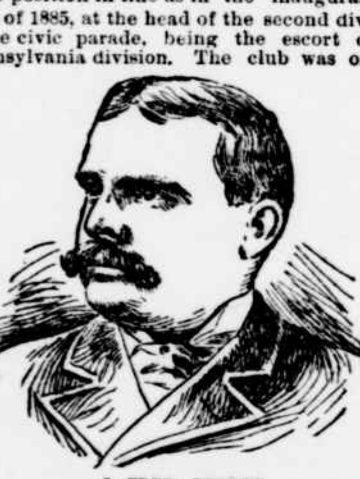


ROBERT BALL.

The present officers of the Jackson Democratic Association are as follows; President, James L. Norris; first vice president, James W. Barker; second vice president, George E. Kirk; third vice president, John A. Clarke; secretary, Nat. Sardo; corresponding secretary, Charles Allen; financial secretary, R. E. L. White; treasurer, J. Harrison Johnson; chairman of the executive committee, Mills Dean, and sergeant-at-arms, J. M. Johnson.

Young Men's Democratic Club.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of the District of Columbia appear again today in the same position in line as in the inaugural parade of 1885, at the head of the second division of the civic parade, being the escort of the Pennsylvania division. The club was organ-



J. FRED. KELLEY.

ized in 1884, and since that time has continued to be one of the live and best known democratic organizations of the District. The appearance of the club today was excellent. Its tasty uniform was everywhere admired. The men appeared in their dark clothes, dark melton overcoats, silk hats, tan gloves and bamboo canes with handsome red silk badge, embellished with a hand-painted game rooster and inscribed in gold letters. "Young Men's Democratic Club, District of Columbia, organized 1884," headed by the Citizens' Band of Hagerstown, Md., of twenty-five pieces and drum major of giant stature, presenting an appearance which well earned the admiration of the thousands along the line of parade. The District again had good cause to be proud of the Young Men's Democratic Club. The club carried two banners, the new and larger one being one of the handsomest in the parade, and was used today for the first time.

The banner was six by four and one-half feet, the front bearing the emblematic game bird of the Young Men's Club on red silk of the finest grade of American manufacture and bearing the inscription: "Young Men's Democratic Club of the District of Columbia. Organized 1884." The reverse side was of a rich blue silk and inscribed in gold letters: "Cleveland and Hendricks, 1884"—"Cleveland and Thurman, 1888"—"Cleveland and Stevenson, 1892"—representing the candidates of the democratic party since the organization of the club, space remaining for the names of the party candidates for the next three campaigns. The banner was trimmed on both sides with gold lace of the finest quality, the scalloped bottom being provided with heavy gold fringe and large gold tassels and the usual ornamental guy cords, the whole depending from a gilded bar, which was provided with ornamental chains adapted to a fastening on the polished black walnut staff, surmounted by a golden American eagle.

The smaller banner was of blue silk front inscribed with the name of the club and having a large game rooster in crowing position painted in the center of the groundwork. Today was the second time the banner had done service in an inaugural parade, having been borne by the club at the inauguration of Cleveland and Hendricks in 1885.

The officers of the club are as follows: J. Fred. Kelley, president; James L. Skidmore, first vice president; Robert E. L. White, second vice president; W. Grafton Bateman, secretary; Griffin B. Coleman, financial secretary; Dr. Oscar H. Coumbe, treasurer; George N. Happ, sergeant-at-arms; J. Harry Daly, corresponding secretary. Executive committee: J. Fred. Kelley, chairman; W. Grafton Bateman, Arthur Small, Summerfield G. Nottingham, Griffin B. Coleman, Robert E. Doyle, William F. Hart.

Mr. J. Fred. Kelley, the president of the club, was born in Washington, and educated in the public schools and preparatory department of the Columbian University. For a number of years he has been engaged in the real estate business. He was appointed a member of the inaugural committee of 1893 by Chairman Harrity, and was selected by Chairman Berret as a member of the executive committee, being selected, on the organization of the committee, as its secretary. Mr. Kelley has been the president of the Young Men's Democratic Club since 1888. He was elected as a delegate to the District democratic conventions of 1888 and 1892 to choose delegates to the democratic national conventions and was elected by the District convention of 1892 as an an alternate to the national democratic convention at Chicago in June last, serving on the committee on permanent organization. He was secretary of the Madison Democratic Association in 1884 and financial secretary of the Young Men's Democratic Club from 1884 to 1888.

Gardner and Luttrell Democratic Club.

Marching at the head of the third division, as the escort of that division, was the Gardner and Luttrell Young Men's Democratic Club of this city, the only local democratic club bearing the name or names of District men of the

J. H. BROWN.

democratic faith. The club was organized in September last with a membership of sixteen, but today four times that number participated in the great parade and made an excellent appearance, marshaled by Mr. Thomas F. Kinslow. Membership in the club is confined mostly among the young men of the northwest section of the city, and nearly 100 names are on the roll of members. The officers of the club are: President, J. H. Brown; first vice president, William G. Stafford; second vice president, P. H. McQuade; secretary, John F. Griffin; financial secretary, Joseph Meagher; treasurer, Charles A. Green; sergeants-at-arms, M. Smith and Edward McNey.

Mr. J. H. Brown, the president of the club, was born in this city in 1858, and received his education in the public schools of his native city. Leaving school, he engaged in the grocery business for a number of years, and in 1885 was appointed to a clerkship in the railway mail service, serving in that position until 1890, when he again entered the grocery business, in which business he is at present engaged.

THOS. F. KINSLOW.

Mr. Thomas F. Kinslow, who today officiated as the marshal of the club, is a young man of twenty-seven and a native of this city. He is associated with his father in the oyster business in the northwestern section of the city, and is well known here and throughout the country as "Tom" Kinslow, the catcher of the Brooklyn base ball club. Mr. Kinslow proudly declares that he has been a staunch democrat ever since he was old enough to form a political opinion.

His staff and aids today were as follows: M. Roberts, J. Westerfield, Joseph J. Butler, M. Kinslow, Thos. F. Crowley, C. A. McNeir, J. Curran and F. McGinnis.

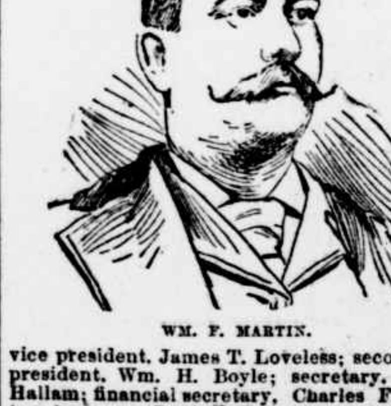
East Washington Democratic Club.

Headed by the Laurel, Md., band of twenty-five pieces and clad in a uniform of dark trousers, light overcoats, high black silk hats, tan gloves and carrying hickory canes, the

M. F. PEAKE.

East Washington Democratic Club escorted the fourth division. About 150 uniformed men were in line, and under the leadership of Mr. Wm. F. Martin the club made a most excellent appearance.

The club was organized last November with a membership of fifty, and at the present time the names of 275 East Washington democrats are on the rolls of the club. As its name implies, the club is composed exclusively of East Washington members of the party, membership in it being confined to residents of that section of the city. The club is in an excellent condition, financially and otherwise, and numbers among its members some of the leading citizens of East Washington. The beautiful banner borne in line today by the club was greatly admired. The officers of the club are: President, Millard F. Peake; first



WM. F. MARTIN.

vice president, James T. Loveless; second vice president, Wm. H. Boyle; secretary, O. B. Hallam; financial secretary, Charles F. Shelton; treasurer, Benj. F. Guy, sergeant-at-arms, Wm. F. Martin, and doorkeeper, Wm. H. Campbell, jr.

Mr. Millard F. Peake, the president of the club, was born in East Washington in 1856 and was educated in the public schools of this city. At the age of sixteen he located in North Platte, Neb., and at that place and other towns in the state served an apprenticeship at the printing business. He remained in the west about eight years, and returning to Washington entered the government printing office, where he remained some six or eight years. Resigning his position in that office, Mr. Peake engaged in the furniture and carpet trade in East Washington, where he has ever since conducted a prosperous business.

SATURDAY'S TWENTY-PAGE STAR is an admirable souvenir of the inaugural ceremonies. Copies wrapped for mailing can be procured at THE STAR office.

THE VETERANS IN LINE.

Old Soldiers Who Joined in the March in Honor of Cleveland.

THE UNION VETERANS' UNION AND THE UNION VETERAN LEGION—THE VARIOUS COMMANDS THAT TOOK PART IN THE PARADE SATURDAY.

The veterans of the war turned out in good number Saturday in honor of President Cleveland. Besides the Grand Army, which in recent years has been a conspicuous part of the inaugural parades, the Union Veteran Corps and the Union Veteran Legion both made a good showing in the parade.

Marching with the step of veterans, but perhaps not with the sprightliness of some of the other organizations, the members of the

GEN. S. S. YODER.

Union Veterans' Union attracted much notice. The marching columns were viewed with special interest by those who know that there was not a man in line who had not seen active service in the late war and part of it at least at the front. The first requisite for membership in this organization is at least six months' continuous service, unless sooner discharged on account of wounds, and a part of said service must have been at the front. The union was organized in this city in 1886, and during the seven years of its existence has acquired a membership of over 65,000, with commands in nearly every state.

Gen. S. S. Yoder is the commander-in-chief, and his staff consisted of the officers of the National Command, as follows:

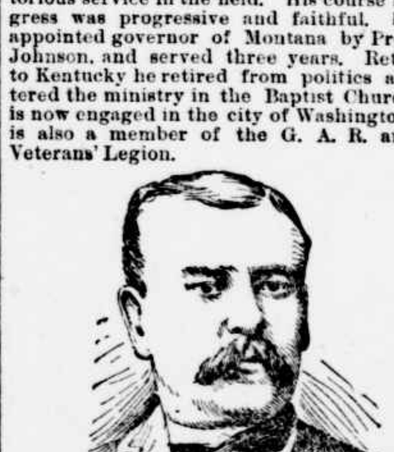
Gen. H. L. Street, adjutant general; Gen. George C. Ross, quartermaster general; Col. Charles P. Battell, assistant adjutant general; Col. George H. Washburn, inspector general; Gen. C. C. Emory, deputy commander-in-chief; Gen. J. M. Brown, second deputy commander-in-chief; Gen. C. F. Sweet, surgeon general; Gen. Edward Warrener, chaplain; Col. J. M. Chase, journalist.

Gen. Samuel S. Yoder, the commander-in-chief, is a native of Ohio. He received a common school and academic education, and in 1862 he enlisted in the Union army as a private in Hoffman's battalion, afterward consolidated with one hundred and twenty-eighth Ohio infantry; received a recruiting commission as second lieutenant, assisted in the organization of the one hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio regiment, and served until the end of the war; participated in a number of battles, in one of which he was severely wounded. At the end of the war he studied medicine and practiced his profession at Buffalo, Allen county, Ohio. He was elected mayor of Bluffton in 1874. He is a 32d degree Mason, judge advocate general Patriarch Militant of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, member of the G. A. R., was elected probate judge of the court of Allen county, and served from February, 1882, to October, 1886, when he resigned and was elected to the Fiftieth Congress of the United States; he was re-elected to the Fifty-first Congress, and elected sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-second Congress. At the encampment in Cleveland in 1891 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Union Veterans' Union, and was unanimously re-elected at the encampment held in this city in September, 1892.

Col. J. M. Chase, who is a member of Gen. Yoder's staff, holds the post of official journalist to the national command. He is an old newspaper man who has a most honorable war record and one of the most active men in the order.

GEN. SMITH.

Gen. Green Clay Smith, past department commander, was with the staff. He is a native of Kentucky. When Fort Sumter was fired upon he at once took strong ground for the maintenance of the Union, and made the first speech in the city of Covington before thousands of people urging Kentucky to stand by the government. When the excitement became great and the secessionists seemed determined to carry their point, Col. Bush Foley of Covington raised a three months' regiment, and Green Clay Smith volunteered as a private and carried his musket. When the services of these men were no longer needed, he was appointed major, with instructions to raise a battalion for the third Kentucky cavalry. Upon the completion of this work he was offered the command of the fourth cavalry from Kentucky, and went at once to the front in Tennessee. In 1862 he was made brigadier general, served at the front until he was elected to Congress toward the close of the war. He was promoted to the rank of brevet major general for meritorious service in the field. His course in Congress was progressive and faithful. He was appointed governor of Montana by President Johnson, and served three years. Returning to Kentucky he retired from politics and entered the ministry in the Baptist Church and is now engaged in the city of Washington. He is also a member of the G. A. R. and the Veterans' Legion.



THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

H. L. Street, the adjutant general, was born May 8, 1844, in Carthage, Ill.; moved with his parents to Clarksville, Ark., and from there to California in 1851. Received a common school education. At the call for troops in 1861 enlisted in company E, second California cavalry, being not quite eighteen years of age. Within a year was first sergeant of his company, and so remained until commissioned second lieutenant of company F, same regiment, January, 1863; March, 1864, promoted first lieutenant of troop K; May, 1865, captain of same troop. Commanded the troop until May 18, 1866, when mustered out of the service, being no longer required. January, 1867, was appointed second lieutenant first United States cavalry; February 22, 1869, promoted first lieutenant, and honorably mustered out January, 1871. He is a member of John A. Logan Command, No. 2, Department of the Potomac.

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

George C. Ross, the quartermaster general, was appointed by Commander-in-Chief Yoder in 1891, and is now serving his second year in that position. Gen. Ross was born in Franklin county, Illinois, April 15, 1848. He enlisted as a private in the forty-ninth regiment, Illinois volunteers, and served with his regiment until the close of the war. Returning home, he entered school and for some years thereafter was engaged in teaching and attending school, and was subsequently graduated from the State Normal University. He afterward began the study of law, and graduated from the Union College of Law of Chicago, Ill., and thereafter practiced his profession in Benton, Ill.

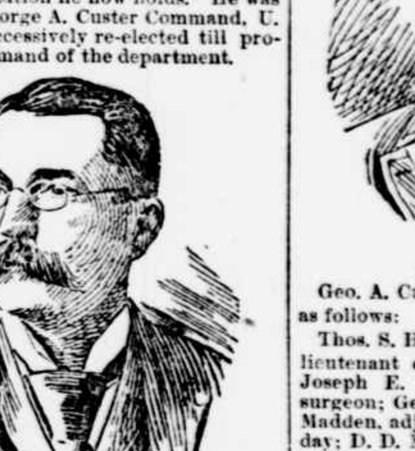
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC.

The various commands belonging to the Department of the Potomac followed. Gen. Wm. H. Michael is the department commander.

Gen. Michael was born in Union county, Ohio, July 14, 1845. He was brought up in Iowa, whither his parents emigrated in 1850. He received his education in the common schools, the State University of Iowa and Bacon's College, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which latter institution he was graduated. He enlisted in the eleventh Iowa infantry in September, 1861, and was discharged from infantry service one year and a month later by reason of injuries sustained in the battle of Shiloh. As soon as he recovered he was commissioned as an officer in the navy, entering that arm of the service in April, 1863, and resigning his position in July, 1866, having served four years and three months, all the time at the front, except while being treated for injuries from May to October, 1861, and one month's leave of absence in the spring of

COL. J. M. CHASE.

1865. He was promoted for gallant conduct in the action off Clarendon, Arkansas, in 1864. After the war he returned to the University of Iowa and pursued his studies there until the spring of 1870, when he engaged in the business of land surveying in northwestern Iowa and Dakota. He became interested in agriculture and sheep husbandry. He became connected as editor in 1873 with the Sioux City Journal. He was one of the first to move in the organization of the grange. He removed to Nebraska in 1875 and became editor of the Nebraskan, published at North Platte; became editor of the Fremont Daily Tribune in 1878; established the Sidney Plaindealer in that year and edited both papers; in 1876 was alternate elector on the Hayes ticket. He succeeded Maj. Ben: Perley Poore as clerk of printing records, which position he now holds. He was first colonel of George A. Custer Command, U. V. U., and was successively re-elected till promoted to the command of the department.

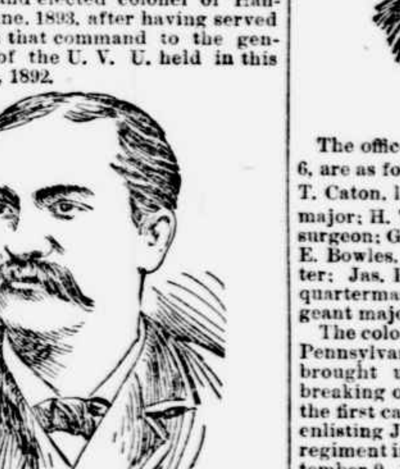


COL. JOHN H. DOUGHERTY.

The seven commands belonging to the department marched in the order of the numbers. W. S. Hancock Command, No. 1, came first, officered as follows:

John H. Dougherty, colonel; Robert Sims, lieutenant colonel; S. A. Farbush, major; Edward Morgan, adjutant; A. B. Frisbie, quartermaster; E. L. Thompson, ensign; Ballis De Long, chaplain; Walter C. Butler, officer of the day; O. W. Sherwood, officer of the guard.

The colonel, John H. Dougherty, was born January 28, 1845, in the city of New York. He enlisted August 28, 1862, in the seventy-third New York volunteers and participated in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was wounded at Gettysburg and afterward joined his regiment at Petersburg, Va., and was in the closing engagements around that city. He was appointed a messenger in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses and appointed a Capitol policeman at the beginning of the Fifty-second Congress, and elected colonel of Hancock Command June, 1893, after having served as a delegate from that command to the general encampment of the U. V. U. held in this city in September, 1892.

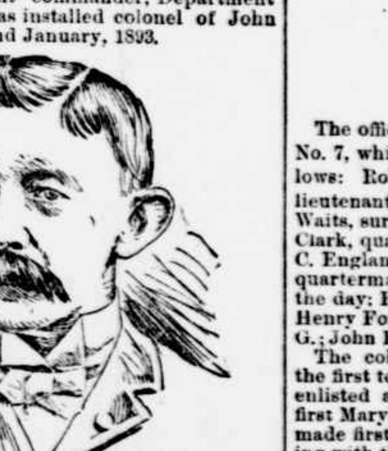


COL. L. D. BUMPUS.

John A. Logan Command, No. 2, has the following officers:

L. D. Bumpus, colonel; E. F. Thomas, lieutenant colonel; Fred McDonough, major; Frank C. Barker, surgeon; Green Clay Smith, chaplain; J. C. Birchfield, officer of the day.

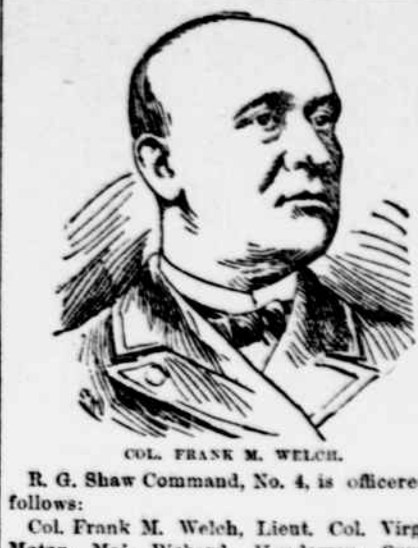
L. D. Bumpus, colonel, was born at Titusville, Pa., March 15, 1844, and was educated in the district schools. He entered the army as a private in company I, fifty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers, September 2, 1861; appointed sergeant November 16, 1861; commissioned first lieutenant August 10, 1862, for meritorious conduct the battles of Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill; commissioned captain March 12, 1863, and lieutenant colonel in command of the fifty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers November 5, 1864. This was before he reached his majority. He continued in command until January 19, 1865, when he was mustered out by reason of consolidation of the fifty-seventh and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteers. He was in the service over three years and never absent from his regiment, and participated in all its thirty battles. He was a charter member of the first command of the U.V.U. ever organized, viz., Hancock Command, No. 1, and was twice elected its colonel, and later was elected department commander, Department of the Potomac; was installed colonel of John A. Logan Command January, 1893.



COL. W. E. ROGERS.

Sedgwick Command, No. 3, is officered as follows: Colonel, Wm. Edgar Rogers; lieutenant colonel, Frank T. Howe; major, Geo. J. P. Wood; adjutant, B. F. Chase; quartermaster, Chas. Garrett; chaplain, S. F. Johnson; officer day, Peter Sweeney; officer guard, Samuel Walters.

The colonel, Wm. Edgar Rogers, who is now serving his third term as colonel of Sedgewick Command, is a lawyer in this city. When the war broke out Col. Rogers, then a boy of seventeen, was a student in the office of a leading firm of lawyers in New York city. Throwing aside his books and studies, he enlisted as a private on the first day in the first call for troops in April, 1861, in the National Zouaves, company A, tenth New York volunteers, which shortly afterward embarked for Fortress Monroe. Comrade Rogers did faithful service in that locality, but in the summer of 1861 his usefulness and chances of promotion were blocked by a dangerous wound. The accidental discharge of a comrade's piece shattered the left arm close in the shoulder socket, and for a time his life was despaired of. Partially recovering months after, he returned to duty with his regiment and served until the capture of Norfolk, when, his wound breaking out afresh, he was pronounced unfit for further service in the field and detailed as chief clerk of Chesapeake General Hospital, now the Soldier's Home at Hampton, Va., where he finished his two years of service. After his discharge Comrade Rogers was admitted to the bar in New York city, where he subsequently practiced law for sixteen years, during which he organized and was commissioned the first colonel of the fourth regiment, National Guard of New Jersey. He is one of the oldest members of the U. V. U.; has filled the position of inspector general, and afterward for two years was judge advocate general on the national staff. His work for the past two years has been entirely confined to Sedgewick Command, which he organized.



COL. FRANK M. WELCH.

R. G. Shaw Command, No. 4, is officered as follows:

Col. Frank M. Welch, Lieut. Col. Virginus Moton, Maj. Richard Henderson, Surgeon John R. Tunis, Quartermaster Geo. H. Boston, Chaplain Owens Dawson, O. D. James Peak, O. G. Daniel Stewart, Quartermaster Sergt. Alex. Freeman, S. M. Wm. Colbert, Color Bearer James Adams, D. Maj. Alex. Oglesby.

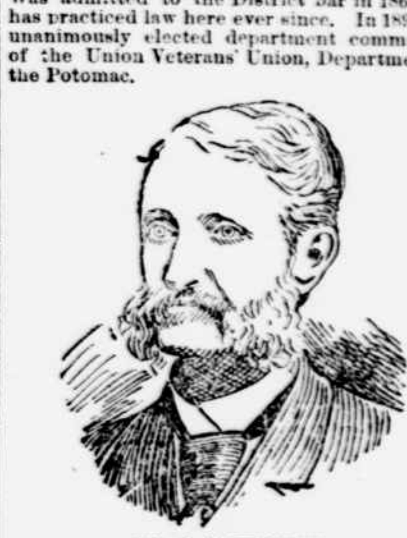
The colonel, Frank M. Welch, was born in Philadelphia, and at an early age removed to Connecticut. He enlisted as private in the fifty-fourth regiment, Massachusetts volunteers (colored), May 13, 1863; was promoted sergeant, orderly sergeant, second lieutenant and first lieutenant. Was wounded in the assault on Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863, and was mustered out with his regiment as first lieutenant August 20, 1865. He was afterward commissioned lieutenant in the fourteenth regiment, U. S. C. artillery (heavy). Col. Welch is employed in the record and pension office, War Department.

COL. THOS. S. HOPKINS.

Geo. A. Custer Command, No. 5, is officered as follows:

Thos. S. Hopkins, colonel; R. A. McCormick, lieutenant colonel; John W. Longley, major; Joseph E. Clifford, chaplain; T. W. Rose, surgeon; Geo. Wheeler, quartermaster; C. E. Madden, adjutant; C. P. Piatt, officer of the day; D. D. Marsh, officer of the guard.

The colonel, Thos. S. Hopkins, was born in Mount Vernon, Maine, April 22, 1845. Enlisted in sixteenth Maine volunteers when seventeen years of age. Was wounded at Fredericksburg. Was admitted to the District bar in 1869 and has practiced law here ever since. In 1890 was unanimously elected department commander of the Union Veterans' Union, Department of the Potomac.



COL. J. I. THOMPSON.

The officers of Abe Lincoln Command, No. 6, are as follows: J. I. Thompson, colonel; R. T. Caton, lieutenant colonel; Joseph Goldney, major; H. T. Caton, chaplain; Dr. S. S. Bond, surgeon; Granville Fernald, O. of D.; Harvey E. Bowles, O. of G.; John White, quartermaster; Jas. H. Hendrix, adjutant; Noah Tryon, quartermaster sergeant; S. D. Howells, sergeant major.

The colonel, J. I. Thompson, though born in Pennsylvania, is a western man, having been brought up and educated in Iowa. At the breaking out of the war he left college to join the first cavalry regiment raised in the state, enlisting July 27, 1861, and served with his regiment in the field until mustered out September 9, 1864. Coming to Washington he re-enlisted in company G, fourth regiment, Hancock's Veteran Corps, and was finally discharged at Gen. Ord's headquarters, Detroit, Mich., March 24, 1866, having served four years and five months.

While in company E, first Iowa cavalry, he was in all the raids and skirmishes in which his regiment participated in Missouri; was with Gen. Heron's command at Prairie Grove and on the expeditions of Gens. Davidson and Steele to Little Rock and Camden, Ark. He has been editor, newspaper correspondent and teacher since the war, being now in the employ of the government.

COL. ROBERT J. STREET.

The officers of John R. Kenley Command, No. 7, which is located in Baltimore, are as follows: Robert J. Street, colonel; H. C. Wild, lieutenant colonel; Henry Ewalt, major; C. H. Waits, surgeon; John F. Wild, adjutant; Robert Clark, quartermaster; M. B. Slawson, chaplain; C. England, sergeant major; H. T. Wolcott, quartermaster sergeant; A. A. Alard, officer of the day; Frank Noland, officer of the guard; Henry Ford, color bearer; T. H. Wheeler, O. G.; John Kern, I. G.

The colonel, Robert J. Street, was among the first to respond to his country's call, and enlisted at the beginning of the war in the first Maryland cavalry, and soon thereafter was made first lieutenant of his company, remaining with them until the reorganization of that regiment, when he volunteered as private in company C, seventh Maryland infantry. He was in the brigade that formed the first battle line at Antietam; also participated in the battles of Gettysburg and the Wilderness, where he was wounded. He afterward joined his regiment and was in the engagements at Petersburg and Weldon Road, where he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby, Belle Isle and Salisbury prisons, respectively, and exchanged March 4, 1865. He was discharged from service as sergeant June 18, 1865.

The Union Veteran Legion.

The fine appearance of the Union Veteran Legion caused considerable comment. All of them were soldiers tried and true who had seen active service at the front. The organization is composed of officers, soldiers, sailors and marines of the Union army, navy and marine corps during the war of the rebellion who volunteered prior to July 1, 1863, for a term of three years and were honorably discharged for any cause after a service of at least two continuous years or were at any time discharged by reason of wounds received in the line of duty. No drafted person or substitute or any one who has at any time borne arms against the United States is eligible to membership. The objects of the association are stated to be the cultivation of true devotion to American government and institutions, the moral, social and intellectual improvement of their members, and the relief of their widows in sickness and distress; the preservation of friendly relations among those who fought for the safety of the American Union, to perpetuate a feeling of fraternity, charity and patriotism.

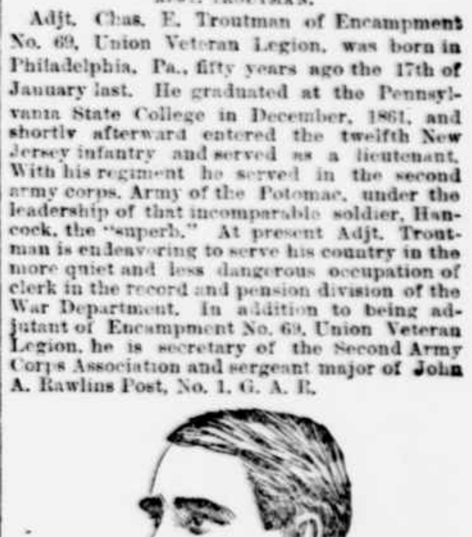
First came Encampment No. 69, Col. Butler Fitch, commanding; Nathaniel Shatswell, lieutenant colonel; Henry Whiteside, major; Chas. E. Troutman, adjutant; E. S. Thompson, chaplain; John R. McBride, quartermaster; Florence Donohue, surgeon, and Henry H. Specht, officer of the day.

COL. BUTLER FITCH.

Butler Fitch, colonel of Encampment No. 69, Union Veteran Legion, was born in Delaware county, N. Y. He is descended from thorough American stock, who were well represented in the continental army and in the educational and political interests of Connecticut. When it became evident that war was meant in 1861, Col. Fitch was called upon to assist in organizing militia organizations that had tendered their services to the government. Becoming restive because of inactivity, he, in September of that year, recruited and organized the eighth independent New York battery in his native county. In October the battery was ordered to Washington, and was finally assigned to the fourth corps, and with it took an active part in the peninsula campaign in 1862. From that time the battery was kept on outpost duty and in making raids through Virginia and North Carolina, seeing much arduous and dangerous duty up to the time of his retirement, at the end of three years' service, to accept the appointment of paymaster in the regular army, from which service he was mustered out in August, 1865. Col. Fitch was one of the original G. A. R. men of the state of New York, and held many positions in the order. In January, 1892, he was elected to the command of Encampment No. 69, Union Veteran Legion, and at the end of his term was re-elected for another year.

ADJT. TROUTMAN.

Adjt. Chas. E. Troutman of Encampment No. 69, Union Veteran Legion, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., fifty years ago the 17th of January last. He graduated at the Pennsylvania State College in December, 1861, and shortly afterward entered the twelfth New Jersey infantry and served as a lieutenant. With his regiment he served in the second army corps, Army of the Potomac, under the leadership of that incomparable soldier, Hancock, the "superb." At present Adjt. Troutman is endeavoring to serve his country in the more quiet and less dangerous occupation of clerk in the record and pension division of the War Department. In addition to being adjutant of Encampment No. 69, Union Veteran Legion, he is secretary of the Second Army Corps Association and sergeant major of John A. Rawlins Post, No. 1, G. A. R.



COL. JAMES R. FRITTS.

Then came Encampment No. 23, organized in March, 1892, Col. James R. Fritts commanding; Fletcher White, lieutenant colonel; Byron W. B[illegible], major; O. D. Thatcher adjutant; Ira Brashears, chaplin; Jos. W. Shively, surgeon; Michael Kiggins, officer of the day, and Stephen C. Brown, quartermaster.

Col. James K. Fritts was born and raised in Indiana and while a school teacher at Greencastle, Indiana, enlisted at the very beginning of the war and served with distinction in the Fourteenth Indiana infantry until discharged for wounds received in battle.

He has been a state senator of Indiana and a member of the G. A. R. for twenty-five years and is now colonel of the Union Veteran Legion of this city.

He was a supervising examiner of the pension office during Mr. Cleveland's administration and has been a life-long democrat and an outspoken advocate that "the pension roll should be a roll of honor."

COL. PHILIP METZGER.

The third encampment was No. 111, Col. Philip Metzger commanding; Oliver Shaw, lieutenant colonel; Charles E. Hooks, major; Upton S. Lowdermilk, adjutant; Eleazer H. Ripley, chaplain; Phineas H. Clemens, surgeon; Albert B. Hurlbut, quartermaster, and Jasper E. Snow, officer of the day.

Col. Philip Metzger is the assistant chief of the army and navy survivors' division in the bureau of pensions, where he has been employed for the last fifteen years. He enlisted in New York April 17, 1861, and served in company C, tenth New York volunteer infantry, and in battery L, fourth United States artillery. At the close of the war he took Greeley's advice and went to Missouri, where he was connected with various educational institutions as teacher until his removal to this city.

Interesting Points of Comparison.

There were many points of comparison between Saturday and the last inauguration growing out of the fact that the two principal personages were the same in each. Mr. Cleveland was succeeded in 1889 by Mr. Harrison, and in 1893 Mr. Harrison is succeeded by Mr. Cleveland, so that the position of each at the last inauguration is exactly reversed on the present occasion even in the smallest details. Mr. Cleveland was the host in 1889. Mr. Harrison was the host Saturday. In 1889 the two went to and from the Capitol in Mr. Cleveland's carriage. The carriage used in Saturday's ceremonies was furnished by Mr. Harrison. At the last inauguration in their drive to the Capitol Mr. Cleveland sat on the right in the carriage with Mr. Harrison on his left, the position of both being reversed on their return to the White House. Saturday Mr. Harrison had the post of honor in the drive to the Capitol, but sat at the left of Mr. Cleveland on the way back to the White House. Time works many changes, but the short history of the United States shows nothing to compare with today's record.

A Canadian Annexation Club.

An annexation club with a membership of 200 has been organized at Amherstburg, Ont. Its first meeting was held Friday night. Over 500 people attended, among them many ladies. There was a large representation of farmers. Several prominent advocates of annexation delivered addresses. At the close of the meeting a vote was taken, which showed a majority in favor of annexation.

BURNS are quickly healed by Salvation Oil.