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CHANGED PLACES.

Cleveland Steps In and Up; Harrison Down and Out

[illegible] id a Larger Flourish of Trumpets Than Ever Before.

[illegible] the Accompaniment of a Blinding Snow Storm,

[illegible] rade Was Not Near so [illegible] ge as Was Expected,

[illegible] to a Very Sudden Change in the Weather.

The Four Leading Features of Inauguration Day Are the Closing Hours of Congress, the Rides to and From the Capitol and the Inaugural Ball in the Pension Building—Everything Enacted According to a Program Arranged Some Time Ago, Except What Changes Were Necessitated by the Inclement Weather—The Ball Closes at Midnight.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Saturday Grover Cleveland of New York, thrice nominated for president of the United States and twice elected, was successfully inducted into that high office for his second term with all appropriate

GROVER CLEVELAND.

ceremonies and the gathering of a mighty multitude, and with the accompaniment of a blinding snowstorm. But notwithstanding every disadvantage of the weather, the last occasion was greater than the first.

Had the atmospheric condition been anything like favorable, instead of being as bad as could possibly be, there would probably have been 60,000 men and a number of ladies marching or riding in the parade, as against 25,000 in 1885. They were all here waiting to fall in line, but at the last moment many of the organizations were compelled to desist from participating. Nevertheless, the occasion was made memorable by the vast attendance.

The governors of eleven great states—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Wisconsin—participated in the national ceremonies [illegible] thereby emphasized the complete [illegible] ation of national unity.

[illegible] e inte[illegible] sting and significant than [illegible] perhaps, in the eyes of other na[illegible] and the historian, were the mar[illegible] ous growth of the country in population and power, and the fact that this momentous and majestic change in the government of 65,000,000 of people was accomplished according to a cut-and-dried formula, every step of which was planned and publicly announced beforehand, and without noticeable disturbance of public interests or the creation of any excitement except that naturally accompanying a great political pageant and the influx of two or three hundred thousand sightseers into the capital.

The order of proceeding was almost identically the same as four years ago, with the action of the chief participants reversed, and it differed very little except in the extent of the demonstration, from the ceremonies of eight years ago, which brought Mr. Cleveland to Washington (on the 2d of March, 1885), for the first time in his public career.

There are four great leading features of inauguration day—the closing hours of congress, into which so much lawmaking and history are frequently crowded; the ride of the retiring president and the president and vice president-elect, with their military escort, from the White House to the Capitol to lay down and take up the reins of power respectively; the pageant of the returning procession and review after the ceremonies of inauguration are over, and the inauguration ball at night.

Since blunt old John Adams, gripsack in hand, "slid" out of the White House in the early morning dawn of March 4, to avoid extending to his hated rival, Thomas Jefferson, the hospitalities of the executive mansion, there has been no break in the uniform courtesy extended every four or eight years by the retiring chief to his successor, unless [illegible] be excepted the personal misun[illegible] nding which arose between President Andrew Johnson and General [illegible] the last days of the former's [illegible] istration, which made their inter[illegible] se a frigid formality. In this year [illegible] ace courtesy between the outgoing [illegible] incoming powers has reigned su-

The scene along the line of march was such as no city but Washington and no streets but its broad and well-paved Pennsylvania avenue could produce. The heavy rain of Tuesday had washed away the snow and prepared city for the beautiful weather which was to follow. Public and private stands erected along the line of march from

the Capitol to a point beyond the White House had an estimated seating capacity of 60,000 persons, and every one of them was crowded.

Previous experience with the Knights Templar conclave three years ago, and the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic last year had prepared the city to receive and accommodate crowds, but no such vast concourse as this ever before gathered in the nation's capital.

Every foot of standing room along the route of the procession, fully two miles in length, was occupied by windows commanding a view of the parade brought fabulous prices, and advantageous seats on the public stands commanded prices ranging from $5 up and down.

The main stand, from which President Cleveland reviewed the parade, was erected immediately in front of the White House. It was 150 feet long and quite deep and had a comfortable seating capacity of 1,100 persons, 600 more than the corresponding stand erected on the same site for the inauguration of President Harrison. It was decorated with effective taste. In the center was an arch 42 feet high handsomely draped and surmounted by the arms of the United States.

The vast treasury building was completely walled in with stands.

On all the little parks and public reservations on the line of march, and on every other available point, stands were erected.

Profiting by past experience, and bearing in mind the discomfort occasioned by the wretched weather of four years ago, nearly all of the stands were made both wind and waterproof, and thus afforded far more pleasant shelter than ever before. All were gorgeously decorated.

Capitol Hill, as far as the eye could reach, from the eastern front of the Capitol was an undulating sea of humanity assembled to witness the administering of the oath of office to the new president by the chief justice of the United States and to hear, as many of them as could get within earshot, the inaugural address. The picturesque and thoroughly Republican practice of taking the oath of office and delivering the inaugural address in the open air in the presence of the people was begun by Zachary Taylor in 1849. Previously the inaugural address had been read in the senate chamber.

The installation of every president, elected as such by the people, has been attended by more or less of a civic and military parade, the firing of cannon and other manifestations of public rejoicing.

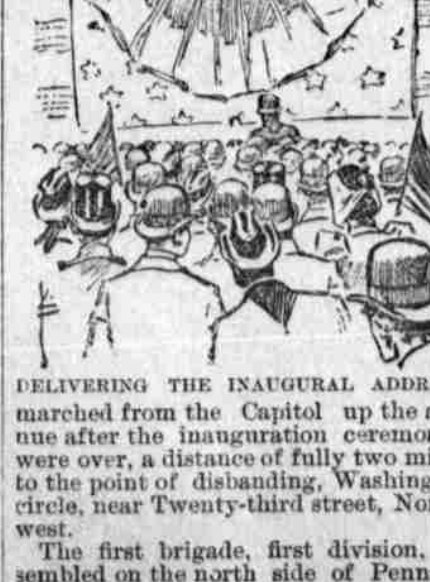
In the matter of weather the inaugurations of William Henry Harrison, Polk, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Benjamin Harrison alone were marred by storms and rain. All the other presidents were favored with sunshine, some even with balmy warmth.

The Parade

was greater in numbers and more imposing in military and civic display than that of any previous inauguration. General Martin F. McMahon of New York was grand marshal. He was ably assisted by his adjutant general, Colonel H. C. Corbin, U. S. A.

The escorting division was composed of artillery, cavalry and infantry of the regular army, drawn from the garrisons of Fort Monroe, Fort Meyer and Fort McHenry, and the marines from the Washington navy yard, with the admirably drilled national guard of the district, the high school cadet regiment and other local organizations.

They assembled in the neighborhood of the White House and the war, state and navy department building and formed in columns of sections of 12 each. They marched down the avenue, accompanying the presidential party from the White House to the Capitol prior to the inauguration. All the rest of the parade assembled below the Capitol and



DELIVERING THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

marched from the Capitol up the avenue after the inauguration ceremonies were over, a distance of fully two miles, to the point of disbanding, Washington circle, near Twenty-third street, Northwest.

The first brigade, first division, assembled on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue; the second brigade on the south side. The grand marshal took his post on Executive avenue at its junction with Pennsylvania avenue.

The president having been received with proper honors, the first brigade formed column to the left, infantry in column of companies, artillery and cavalry in column of platoons. The leading brigade at once moved forward, followed in order by:

The grand marshal and staff.

The president, the president-elect, the vice president-elect and the senate committee of arrangements.

Members of the cabinet.

The major general commanding the army.

The senior admiral of the navy, followed by the second brigade.

In this formation the division escorted the president to the capitol.

At the conclusion of the inaugural address the grand march began, President Cleveland reviewing the procession from the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, immediately in front of the executive mansion.

A detailed and itemized report of the great parade is, of course, impossible when enumeration of the various regiments, companies, posts and civic organizations participating occupies three newspaper columns.

The civic half of the parade was fully as numerous and as interesting as the military display.

The civic procession, under the marshalship of Colonel William Dickson, was in six divisions and aggregated more than 20,000 men, and quite a noticeble dash of lady equestrians.

Tammany with its gorgeous new banners and badges, held the right of line. The second division was assigned to Pennsylvania; Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware had the third division; Maryland, the fourth; the fifth was the western division, and the sixth was made up of the late arriving organizations. The bicycle clubs of Washington brought up the rear.

Proceedings at the Capitol.

The proceedings at the capitol followed a prescribed program, issued by the committee of arrangements, as follows:

The east doors of the senate wing of the Capitol were opened at 10 o'clock a. m. to those who are entitled to admission. The doors of the senate chamber were opened an hour later.

The president and president-elect entered the senate wing by the bronze doors in the east front, each accompanied by a member of the committee of arrangements. The president went directly to the president's room and the president-elect to the vice president's room, where they remained until they entered the senate chamber. Having been introduced by the committee of arrangements, they occupied seats reserved for them in front of the presiding officer.

The committee of arrangements occupied seats on their left. The vice president was accompanied to the Capitol by a member of the committee

ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

of arrangements and proceeded to the vice president's room, where he remained until he entered the senate chamber where the oath of office was administered to him by the vice president.

After the organization of the new senate under the call for an extra session had been completed by the swearing in of the members-elect, those assembled in the senate chamber proceeded through the rotunda to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol in the following order, viz:

The marshal of the district of Columbia and the marshal of the supreme court.

The ex-president.

The supreme court.

The sergeant-at-arms of the senate.

The committee of arrangements.

The president and the president-elect.

The vice president and the secretary of the senate.

Members of the senate.

Diplomatic corps.

Heads of departments.

The major general of the army commanding.

The admiral of the navy and the officers of the army and navy who, by name have received the thanks of congress.

Members of the house of representatives and members-elect.

Governors of states, ex-members of the senate of the United States, officers of the senate and officers of the house of representatives.

On reaching the portico the president and president-elect took the seats reserved for them, the chief justice on the right and the sergeant-at-arms of the senate on their left.

The oath of office was administered to the president-elect by the chief justice.

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

A committee was ordered to wait on the president of the United States and to inform him that the senate was organized.

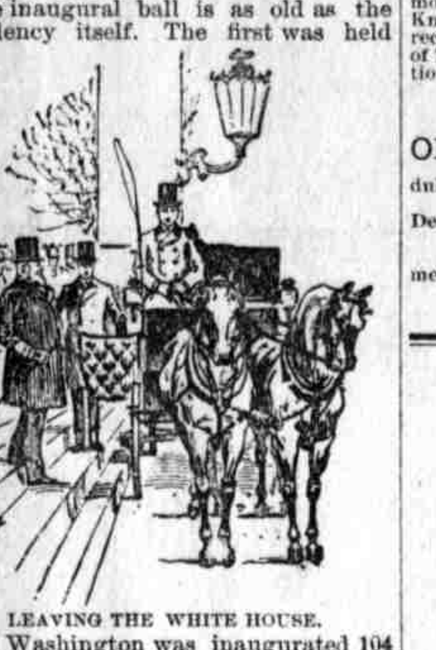
Messrs. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.) and Allison (Rep., Ia.) were appointed as such committee, and then at 2:10 the senate adjourned until Monday noon.

Ex-President Harrision left for Indianapolis in the afternoon.

The Inaugural Ball

is a feature of the advent of a new administration and this was no exception. It was held in the pension building and although the ballroom is 316 by 116 feet the crowd was so great but little dancing could be indulged in. About 10,000 people usually attend the ball which costs in the neighborhood of $250,000. The decorations alone this year cost $60,000.

The inaugural ball is as old as the presidency itself. The first was held



LEAVING THE WHITE HOUSE.

when Washington was inaugurated 104 years ago. Since then it has been a regular feature. The ball this year was necessarily short lived because it was held Saturday night. The festivities began at 8 p. m. and closed at midnight.

BIOGRAPHIES

Of the Members of President Cleveland's Cabinet.

Gresham.

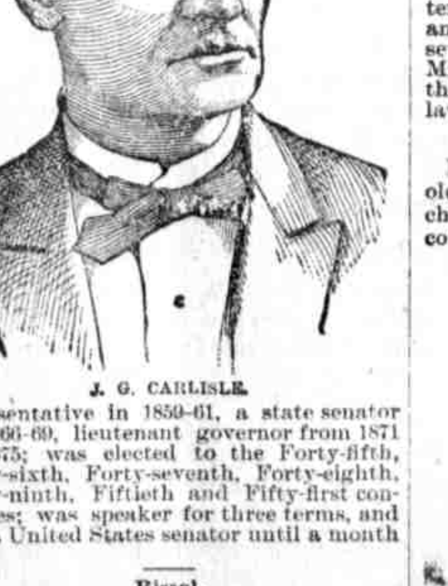
Walter Q. Gresham was born in Lanesville, Harrison county, Ind., March 17 1832. His father, Colonel William Gresham, sheriff of the county, was killed by

WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

desperadoes when Walter was but two years old. His grandfather was one of Indiana's most noted pioneers and a famous Methodist. Walter went to the country schools until he was sixteen, and then took a three years' course in an academy on the money he had earned for the purpose. He studied law and began the practice at Corydon, with no money. In 1855 he entered politics, and was defeated for county clerk. In 1860 the Republicans in the county nominated him for the legislature and elected him. Then he entered the army as a lieutenant general, fought at Shiloh, formed Grant's acquaintance at Vicksburg, was made a brigadier general, marched with Sherman to the sea, and at Atlanta was so severely wounded that he was obliged to leave the service. He made a race for congress and was defeated by Kerr. In 1871 he was appointed by Grant to a vacancy in the district judgship, and for twelve years in this office he never had one of his decisions reversed. His nomination to the place of postmaster general in 1883 was a very unexpected honor. In 1884 he was made secretary of the treasury, and in October of the same year became a United States district judge in Indiana. He turned a pseudo-Democrat two or three years ago, though the People's party claimed him for awhile. Last fall he voted for Cleveland.

Carlisle.

John Griffin Carlisle was born in Kenton county, Ky., Sept. 5, 1835; taught school in Covington, studied law there; was admitted to the bar in '58; was a state



J. G. CARLISLE.

representative in 1859-61, a state senator in 1866-69, lieutenant governor from 1871 to 1875; was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses; was speaker for three terms, and was a United States senator until a month ago.

Bissel.

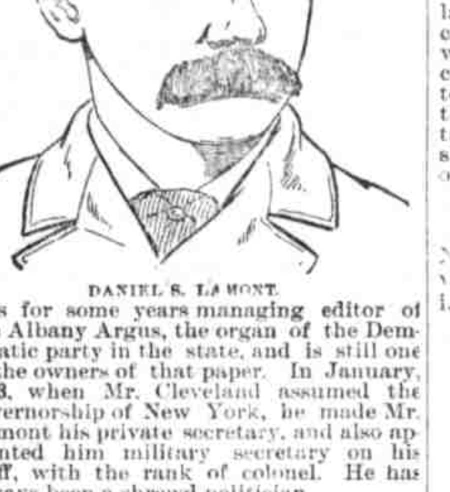
Wilson Shannon Bissel, of Buffalo, once Cleveland's law partner, came prominently before the public a few years ago as "best man" at the Cleveland-Folsom marriage. It was said in 1885 that Mr. Bissel was a favorite a cabinet position, but objected because he feared nobody knew him and his appointment would occasion too much comment.

Lamont.

Daniel S. Lamont, who was first generally known eight years ago as Cleveland's private secretary, was born in Cortlandville, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1851; only child of

W. S. BISSELL.

John B. Lamont, a country merchant; educated at New York Central academy and Union college; was deputy clerk of New York assembly for three years; chief clerk of the department of state of New York three years under John Bigelow, and was brought into political relations with the organization of the Democratic party in his state by Governor Tilden, who made him the secretary of the Democratic executive committee of the state in 1875, a position he retained until 1883, when he resigned. He was closely associated with Mr. Tilden in his management of New York politics during those years, and was one of his most trusted political friends. He



DANIEL S. LAMONT.

was for some years managing editor of the Albany Argus, the organ of the Democratic party in the state, and is still one of the owners of that paper. In January, 1883, when Mr. Cleveland assumed the governorship of New York, he made Mr. Lamont his private secretary, and also appointed him military secretary on his staff, with the rank of colonel. He has always been a shrewd politician.

Herbert.

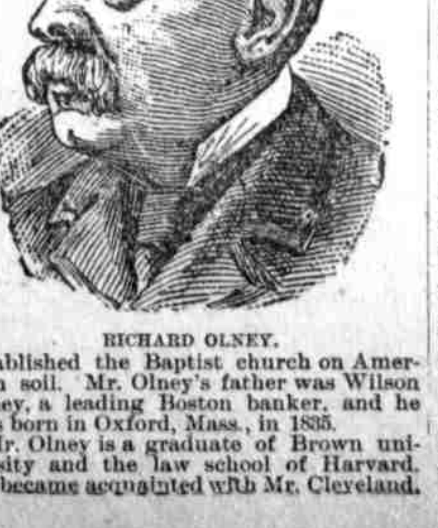
Hilary A. Herbert was born in South Carolina, but removed to Alabama when a child. He was educated in the universities of Alabama and Virginia. He en

HILARY A. HERBERT.

tered the Confederate service as a captain and quitted it a colonel. He was wounded severely at the battle of the Wilderness. Mr. Herbert has been in the house since the Forty-ninth congress and is an able lawyer.

Olney.

Richard Olney comes from one of the oldest and best known families of Massachusetts. The family was founded in this country by the Rev. Thomas Olney, who



RICHARD OLNEY.

established the Baptist church on American soil. Mr. Olney's father was Wilson Olney, a leading Boston banker, and he was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1835.

Mr. Olney is a graduate of Brown university and the law school of Harvard. He became acquainted with Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Whitney and Colonel Lamont through his brother, Peter B., who for years has been on exceedingly intimate terms with Mr. Whitney. Mr. Olney is not known politically, but in Boston is a legal power, and is noted for his sound judgment and a practical experience and a thorough knowledge of law. He has for several years been the general counsel of the Boston and Maine railroad. Mr. Olney, like so many of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet officers, is a large man. He is a 6-footer and weighs over 200 pounds.

Morton.

J. Sterling Morton was born April 22, 1832, in Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., and was partially reared and educated in Michigan, but was graduated from Union

J. STERLING MORTON.

college, New York. In 1854 he married Caroline Jay French, and they located in Nebraska City. In 1857 he pre-empted the farm now known as Arbor Lodge. Their four sons were born. Mrs. Morton died in 1881. He has served to terms in the legislature and been three times the Democratic candidate for governor. In 1860 he was declared elected to congress, but a contestant was given the seat before the term expired. He originated and secured the adoption of Arbor day. He is a radical tariff reformer and hard money man—in short, a Democrat after Mr. Cleveland's own heart.

Smith.

Hoke Smith was born 38 years ago in North Carolina. He removed to Georgia with his parents and after being educated in the Atlanta schools became the princi-

HOKE SMITH.

pal of the girls' high school. In the meantime he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was frequently retained in suits against railroads, and for years he has been known as a fearless enemy of grasping corporations. Having made a fortune out of his practice, Mr. Smith purchased the Atlanta Journal and made it one of the leading daily newspapers of the south. He is known as the "original Cleveland man from Georgia," having espoused the president-elect's cause when he had need of friends in that state. His most recent political feat was to transform the Georgia delegation to the presidential convention at Chicago from a Hill to a Cleveland delegation. Mr. Smith has a beautiful wife and three children.

CITIZENS

BUILING and LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Knoxville, Tenn.

STATE EXAMINER'S CERTIFICATE.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have made a careful and complete examination of all the books, mortgages, bonds and papers of the CITIZENS' BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, of Knoxville, Tennessee, for the year ending June 30, 1892, and find the funds to have been properly received and disbursed, and proper deposits of securities made as required by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and I futher find that the security represented by the mortgages hed by said Association is more than sufficient in value to cover the amount of cash loaned by said Association.

Given under my hand at Knoxville, Tenn, this the 20th day of December, 1892.

GEO. A. GAMMON.
state Examiner for Building and Loan Associations

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURY.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That Mr. Geo. A. Gammon, who executed the above Certificate, was duly authorized to make said examination and report the condition of said Association

Given under my hand and seal, at office in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, this the 24th day of December, 1892.

[SEAL] M. A. HOUSE, State Treasurer.

$25,000 to loan on city property. Those desiring a profitable investment should examine the merits of the "CITIZENS."

R. A. Chiles & Brown Cornelison, LOCAL AGENTS.

Dolly Johnson, a colored cook of Lexington, Ky., who was in charge of the culinary department of the White House during the Cleveland administration, and who vacated during the Harrison administration, will be chief cook and bottle washer again. She has packed her duds preparatory to getting a move on herself.

The Commercial-Gazette, a Republican daily published across the river, a representative of the "lost cause," Little Bennie, high tariff, the Force Bill, and such stuff, thinks the Democrats must have an idol, and for it they have chosen President Cleveland. The Commercial had just as well content itself with current news for awhile and keep sentinels on the watch tower that the signal may be given when the Democrats take possession of Ohio.

Harry Berry, of Sharpsburg, has moved to a farm near Stepstone, which he has rented for the year.