INAUGURATION.

Grover Cleveland Again President of the United States.

A Violent Snow-Storm Marred Somewhat a Magnificent Demonstration in Honor of the New Executive.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—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 ceremonies and the gathering of a mighty multitude. The last occasion was greater than the first. Had the atmospheric conditions 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 compeled to desist from participation. Nevertheless, the occasion was made memorable by the vast attendance. To-day also the governors of eleven great states, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts in the north and east; of Pennsylvania and Maryland, among the Middle states; of Georgia, North and South Carolina and Louisiana in the south, and of Wisconsin in the far west, participated in the national ceremonies and thereby emphasized the complete restoration of national union.

More interesting and significant even than this, perhaps, in the eyes of other nations and the historian, were the manifestation of the marvellous 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 smoothly in 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 national pageant and the influx of 200,000 or 300,000 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.

There are four great leading features of inauguration day: the closing hours of congress, into which so much law-making 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-day and back to 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, 1801, to avoid extending to his hatred 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 there be excepted the personal misunderstanding occurring between President Andrew Johnson and Gen. Grant in the last days of the former's administration, which made their intercourse a frigid formality. In this year of grace, courtesy between the out-going and incoming powers has reigned supreme, as witness the banquets given by the senate and distinctive courtesy by Vice-President Morton and Secretary Carlisle, the reception tendered by Vice-President Morton to Vice-President Stevenson, and the marked civilities exchanged between Presidents Harrison and Cleveland. "I desire the ideas of President Harrison carried out in any conveyance to the inaugural ceremonies," wrote Mr. Cleveland. "A very sensible suggestion is attributed to him, and that is that I ride in his carriage, as he did in mine on the 4th of March, 1889." And so it was. All the ceremonial calls and the other little niceties of the day were observed between them with a cheerful alacrity indicative of almost cordial friendship.

The scene along the line of march was such as no city but Washington and no street but its broad, well-paved Pennsylvania avenue could produce, though the comfort of the crowds lining the thoroughfare was somewhat marred by a heavy fall of snow which drove many to seek shelter who would otherwise gladly have swelled the throng. 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. Every foot of standing room along the route of the procession, fully two miles in length, was occupied; 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 witnessed the parade was in front of the White House. It was 150 feet long and quite deep and had a comfortable seating capacity for 1,100 persons, 600 more than the corresponding stand erected on the same site for the inauguration of President Harrison. It was decorated with elaborate taste. In the center was an arch forty-two feet high, and similarly draped and surmounted by the arms of the United States. On the extreme right was the coat-of-arms of New York (Mr. Cleveland's state). On the extreme left was the coat-of-arms of Indiana (Vice-President Stevenson's state), and between them were displayed the armorial bearings of the other members of the thirteen original states. Above each of these insignia was a banner bearing the name of the state. Cushioned seats were provided for the president and his cabinet who surrounded him, and folding chairs were supplied for the diplomatic corps, who were arranged immediately behind him. On either side were seats for senators, members of the house of representatives and specially invited guests. The nearest stand to that of the president was assigned to reporters of the press. It had a seating capacity of 200 and the applications to the press committee numbered a little over 2,000. The vast treasury building was completely walled in with stands. The principal one extended along the entire front of the building along Pennsylvania avenue, and had a capacity for seating several thousand people. This was an open stand, and was intended to be occupied chiefly by the department employes and their families. But the position most sought after in connection with the treasury building was the stand on Fifteenth street, which commanded an unobstructed view of the avenue all the way to the capitol. On all the little parks and public reservations on the line of march, and on every other available point, stands were erected to view the parade.

"Harrison weather to the last" was the involuntary exclamation which arose to thousands of lips as the morning opened with a heavy snow, which fell in great, soft flakes, melting as they fell, but which, driven by the wind, rendered umbrellas a useless protection. The troops who were to participate in the first part of the proceedings as the escort of the retiring and elected presidents to the capitol presented a wintry appearance muffled in their snow-covered overcoats, the guns of the artillery covered with tarpaulins and covered with snow. The spectators in the streets were nearly all under umbrellas and the open stands were shunned while the covered ones were eagerly sought. The admirable asphalt pavements of Washington reduced the discomfort to a minimum, and while there was abundance of moisture there was no mud.

At the capitol the thick and fast-falling snowflakes made the inaugural stand on the main east portico of the building, notwithstanding its border of red, white and blue bunting, look as cheerless and uncomfortable as a lonely seashore pavilion with a nasty northeaster progressing. The gray stone walls of the congressional library opposite were outlined in misty shadows, and the box house inclosing the statue of George Washington on the eastern plaza 100 feet from the stand was desolate, and at 10 o'clock forlorn of even the enterprising camera artists, for whose accommodation a platform had been erected on its top.

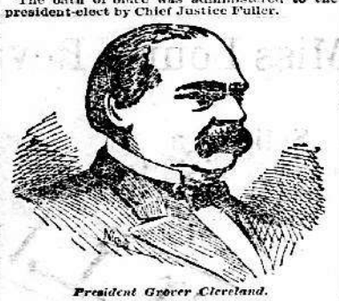
Architect Clark of the capitol had a force of workmen astir keeping the platform clear of snow in order that those persons who might have the hardihood to brave the storm and wind in the inaugural ceremony proper might not be compeled to rest their feet in a layer of wet slush. It was announced by Chairman McPherson of the committee on arrangements that the storm would not cause the abandonment of the outside ceremony and result in the delivery of the inaugural in the senate chamber. Arrangements were begun to make the invited guests to the platform as comfortable as possible. The stand is 120 feet by 14 feet, in dimensions and bulls out from the main steps of the east portico of the capitol. A railing had been erected around the stand and boards composing its sides were hid behind American flags and bunting. At the front of the stand an inclosure about twenty feet square had been created by the erection of a low railing covered with flags for the accommodation of the president, president-elect, the chief justice of the supreme court, whose duty it is to administer the oath of office to the president-elect, and the president and president-elect, with their military escort from the White house, had driven from the capitol to 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, 1801, to avoid extending to his hatred 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 there be excepted the personal misunderstanding occurring between President Andrew Johnson and Gen. Grant in the last days of the former's administration, which made their intercourse a frigid formality. In this year of grace, courtesy between the out-going and incoming powers has reigned supreme, as witness the banquets given by the senate and distinctive courtesy by Vice-President Morton and Secretary Carlisle, the reception tendered by Vice-President Morton to Vice-President Stevenson, and the marked civilities exchanged between Presidents Harrison and Cleveland. "I desire the ideas of President Harrison carried out in any conveyance to the inaugural ceremonies," wrote Mr. Cleveland. "A very sensible suggestion is attributed to him, and that is that I ride in his carriage, as he did in mine on the 4th of March, 1889." And so it was. All the ceremonial calls and the other little niceties of the day were observed between them with a cheerful alacrity indicative of almost cordial friendship.

The scene along the line of march was such as no city but Washington and no street but its broad, well-paved Pennsylvania avenue could produce, though the comfort of the crowds lining the thoroughfare was somewhat marred by a heavy fall of snow which drove many to seek shelter who would otherwise gladly have swelled the throng. 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. Every foot of standing room along the route of the procession, fully two miles in length, was occupied; 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 witnessed the parade was in front of the White House. It was 150 feet long and quite deep and had a comfortable seating capacity for 1,100 persons, 600 more than the corresponding stand erected on the same site for the inauguration of President Harrison. It was decorated with elaborate taste. In the center was an arch forty-two feet high, and similarly draped and surmounted by the arms of the United States. On the extreme right was the coat-of-arms of New York (Mr. Cleveland's state). On the extreme left was the coat-of-arms of Indiana (Vice-President Stevenson's state), and between them were displayed the armorial bearings of the other members of the thirteen original states. Above each of these insignia was a banner bearing the name of the state. Cushioned seats were provided for the president and his cabinet who surrounded him, and folding chairs were supplied for the diplomatic corps, who were arranged immediately behind him. On either side were seats for senators, members of the house of representatives and specially invited guests. The nearest stand to that of the president was assigned to reporters of the press. It had a seating capacity of 200 and the applications to the press committee numbered a little over 2,000. The vast treasury building was completely walled in with stands. The principal one extended along the entire front of the building along Pennsylvania avenue, and had a capacity for seating several thousand people. This was an open stand, and was intended to be occupied chiefly by the department employes and their families. But the position most sought after in connection with the treasury building was the stand on Fifteenth street, which commanded an unobstructed view of the avenue all the way to the capitol. On all the little parks and public reservations on the line of march, and on every other available point, stands were erected to view the parade.

"Harrison weather to the last" was the involuntary exclamation which arose to thousands of lips as the morning opened with a heavy snow, which fell in great, soft flakes, melting as they fell, but which, driven by the wind, rendered umbrellas a useless protection. The troops who were to participate in the first part of the proceedings as the escort of the retiring and elected presidents to the capitol presented a wintry appearance muffled in their snow-covered overcoats, the guns of the artillery covered with tarpaulins and covered with snow. The spectators in the streets were nearly all under umbrellas and the open stands were shunned while the covered ones were eagerly sought. The admirable asphalt pavements of Washington reduced the discomfort to a minimum, and while there was abundance of moisture there was no mud.

At the capitol the thick and fast-falling snowflakes made the inaugural stand on the main east portico of the building, notwithstanding its border of red, white and blue bunting, look as cheerless and uncomfortable as a lonely seashore pavilion with a nasty northeaster progressing. The gray stone walls of the congressional library opposite were outlined in misty shadows, and the box house inclosing the statue of George Washington on the eastern plaza 100 feet from the stand was desolate, and at 10 o'clock forlorn of even the enterprising camera artists, for whose accommodation a platform had been erected on its top.

Architect Clark of the capitol had a force of workmen astir keeping the platform clear of snow in order that those persons who might have the hardihood to brave the storm and wind in the inaugural ceremony proper might not be compeled to rest their feet in a layer of wet slush. It was announced by Chairman McPherson of the committee on arrangements that the storm would not cause the abandonment of the outside ceremony and result in the delivery of the inaugural in the senate chamber. Arrangements were begun to make the invited guests to the platform as comfortable as possible. The stand is 120 feet by 14 feet, in dimensions and bulls out from the main steps of the east portico of the capitol. A railing had been erected around the stand and boards composing its sides were hid behind American flags and bunting. At the front of the stand an inclosure about twenty feet square had been created by the erection of a low railing covered with flags for the accommodation of the president, president-elect, the chief justice of the supreme court, whose duty it is



President Grover Cleveland.

The Inaugural Address.

Mr. Cleveland delivered his inaugural address as follows:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In accordance with the choice of the people of my country I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and profound attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indulging the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their government.

While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the fiercest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and energy of our citizens and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor.

The strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the burdens of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse. It can not be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health, which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficient purposes of our government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship, and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative caution.

In dealing with our present embarrassing situation, as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust the differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance and passion, and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests. I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the government is concerned, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's material strength, and to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us, not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect too much from the government. Generous and special and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, explains upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of republican institutions and the constant peril of our government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of wily craft the plan to rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from their government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism and stupefies every ennobling trait of American citizenship.

The lessons of paternalism seem to be unlearned, and the better lesson taught that while they patriotically and cheerfully support their government, its support does not include the care of their interests or their business. To this principle leads to a refusal of bounties which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense.

Every thoughtful man must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station, to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by thrifless servants, and encourages profligacy and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen.

Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen, and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditure should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be accomplished by the exercise of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

One cause of the misapprehension of public duty provided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing baseness for spoils, civil-service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed, or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy; nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power, the general government should relieve our citizens from their injurious exactions.

Loyalty to the principles upon which our government rests positively demands that the equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever worn, and unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

Our relations with the Indians located within our border impose upon us responsibilities we can not escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education to self-supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the platforms of its accepted candidates, to a definite reform in the methods of raising the revenue. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out this purpose are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service.

While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but the establishment of justice. If, in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people, we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary result in the pursuit of right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of honest distribution of the fund of governmental benefaction treasured up for all, we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have prevented our people from their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxation in the tariff schedules, we do no more than that its central idea, would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxation power, and when we endeavor to reinstate the self confidence and business enterprise of our citizens, by discrediting an abject independence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate these elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made, and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in our efforts only by a faithful, especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused; and if failure can be traced to our fault and neglect we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

To do what I now take to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, not only impressively defines the first responsibility assume, but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall, to the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally protecting every grant of federal power it evidences, and by observing its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the states and the people.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me, mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which devolve. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative halls.

I take much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous, and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their confidence and approval. Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always been vouchsafed to American people; and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly seek His powerful aid.

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

The Inaugural Ball.

By long custom the inaugural ball has grown to be almost as much a part of the regular ceremonies of inauguration day as the inaugural address. It is the quadrennial tribute paid by politics to society. There have been but two intermissions in the series of inaugural balls to commemorate the accession of a newly-elected president since the days of Madison, and that covers a period of eighty-four years.

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 ballroom was in charge of an assistant. Chairman Hay had his stand 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 programme for the concert, promenade and dancing, was as follows:

CONCERT.

1. Grand inaugural march, "The Great Republic" ..... Fanciulli
(Band and orchestra, written for the occasion and dedicated to Mr. Cleveland.)
2. Symphonic poem, "Les Preludes" ..... Liszt
3. Grand selection, "The Merchant of Venice" ..... Pinsuti
4. Fantasie comique, "Trip to Mars" ..... Fanciulli

DANCING AND PROMENADE.

1. Waltz, "Christmas Eve" ..... Jones
2. Lanciers, "Fencing Master" ..... DeKoven
3. Polka, "May Bells" ..... Santelmann
4. Promenade, "Czarine" ..... Ganne
5. Lanciers, "Isle of Champagne" ..... Metz
6. Waltz, "Polar Star" ..... Waldteufel
7. Schottische, "Country Band" ..... Smith
8. Promenade, "Divertissement Espagnol" ..... Desormes
9. Lanciers, "International" ..... Moses
10. Promenade, "Road to Moscow" ..... De Lentz
11. Waltz, "La Climate" ..... Andran
12. Promenade, "Bal Costume" ..... Rubinstein
13. Polka, "Jolly Students' March" ..... Fahrbach
14. Waltz, "Bachelors' Favorite" ..... Williams
15. Promenade, "New York" ..... Fanciulli
16. Yorke, "One Heart, One Soul" ..... Strauss
17. Lanciers, "Robin Hood" ..... De Koven
18. Waltz, "Espana" ..... Waldteufel
19. Polka, "High School Cadet March" ..... Sousa

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, officers of the army and navy, diplomats from many states, militia officers—all these with thousands of ladies, formed the throng that passed through the four great doorways of the building and made merry in the hall there. It is estimated that 12,000 people attended the affair, but only a small portion of those took part in the dancing. The throng was too great to admit of freedom in the waltz and schottische and polka, and the pressure about the square sets was so intense that the revelers were given but little space for their terpsichorean evolutions.

In the rooms prepared for the president and vice-president the same lavish manner of decoration and adornment that prevailed in the ball-room was repeated with even more profusion. Wherever the eye was cast were flowers, silk and plush. Roses predominated in the floral decorations—great American beauties, sweet-scented Magna Chartas and Ulric Bruners. In every nook and corner were plants and cut flowers that could not be surpassed in luxuriance and nicety of arrangement.

The president's rooms, three in number, were those used by the commissioner of pensions and his chief clerk, the first arranged as an ante room. This apartment was covered on one side with vines and flowers, while on the opposite wall a satin tapestry formed a background for magnificent floral pieces. In the president's room, the second of the suite, there were plants, flowers and vines in profusion

THE NEW CABINET.

Personnel of President Cleveland's Official Family.

Brief Sketches of the Gentlemen Who Will Assist the Nation's Executive in Shaping Our Destinies for the Next Four Years.

There are eight members in the official family of the president, of the United States and all of them have been chosen; have been notified of their appointment, and have accepted the trust.

The law of presidential succession passed by the Forty-ninth congress, in case of the death of both the president and vice-president, or their inability to perform the duties of president, the members of the cabinet succeed to the office in the following order: Secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, attorney-general, postmaster-general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior, secretary of agriculture.

Following are brief sketches of the public life of the gentlemen who have accepted Mr. Cleveland's tender of cabinet honors:

WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State.

Walter Q. Gresham, Mr. Cleveland's choice for secretary of state, is better known through his former republican affiliation. His choice for the most important position in the cabinet was a surprise to all parties, but his thorough accord with Mr. Cleveland on the tariff question and his unmistakable qualifications, coupled with unimpeachable personal integrity, probably suggested his appointment.

The great questions now pending in the state department—the Behring sea arbitration, the Canadian railway matter, even the Hawaiian question—require the mastery hand of a great lawyer to deal with them. Such a hand Judge Gresham can bring into Mr. Cleveland's cabinet.

When Arthur succeeded Garfield Gresham became postmaster-general in the cabinet and made an excellent record. Before the close of the administration he was appointed judge of the Seventh judicial district, a position which he has since held. His record on the bench is well known.

The Seventh judicial circuit, involving the holding of the United States courts at Chicago, naturally brings within its jurisdiction many cases of the first importance. Judge Gresham has worthily maintained the high reputation of the court which it obtained in the time of Davis and his successor, Judge Drummond.

Judge Gresham's early career is a close copy of that of many stalwart westerners, of whom Abraham Lincoln was a good exemplar. He was a native of Harrison county, Ind., born March 17, 1832, so that he will be 61 years of age a few days after he becomes secretary of state.

Like Harrison's ancestor, Gresham's grandfather, George Gresham, had come from Virginia.

In 1854 he was admitted to the bar and from that time till 1860 was busy with a growing law practice and with politics, in which he took an interest from his boyhood. He also joined the militia and was a captain when the war broke out, so it was almost inevitable that he should raise his recruits for the national army when the fighting began.

He started in as lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana regiment, soon became colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, and, on the recommendation of both Grant and Sherman, was made a brigadier-general and placed in command of Sherman's division, "march to the sea" he commanded a division of the Seventeenth army corps. He was highly regarded by the late lamented McPherson, and on the same day that McPherson was killed Gresham received the wound that incapacitated him for further service.

Judge Gresham is a six-footer in stature, and in his youth was called the handsomest fellow in his part of the country. He has always been a distinguished man in his personal appearance. Not only his height, but his strong features, especially a very sharp pair of black eyes, and a great shock of iron gray hair, attract attention. His face indicates great force of character, although the big square jaw is quite concealed by the bristling gray whiskers.

JOHN GRIFFIN CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

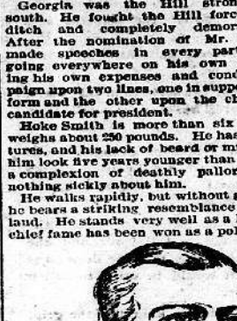
The fact that John Griffin Carlisle has been chosen to fill the secretaryship of the treasury in the Cleveland cabinet hardly brings any added honor to the great Kentuckian. He began life at the bottom, and by his own energy, brains and force of character is likely to leave it at the top. He was born in Kentucky, September 5, 1835. He had a common school education only, and taught school himself while he prosecuted the preliminary studies of the law. He must have been a precocious teacher, as he was admitted to the bar at 21. He still bears more resemblance to the pedagogue than the statesman. He went into politics, as most Kentuckians do, simultaneously with going into law, and the very next year, 1859, was sent to the Kentucky house of representatives. Four years later he declined the nomination for presidential elector on the democratic ticket, and he went to the state senate in 1866. He was then 30 years of age, and from that time forward rose rapidly in popular esteem. He was re-elected to the senate in 1869. In the previous year, however, he made his debut in the national political arena as delegate-at-large from his state to the National democratic convention at New York.

Honors fell thicker upon him and he was elected lieutenant-governor of Kentucky in May, 1871, and resigned his seat in the senate to accept the place. When his term expired he was elected a presidential elector, delivered stateable militia orations—all these with thousands of ladies, formed the throng that passed through the four great doorways of the building and made merry in the hall there. It is estimated that 12,000 people attended the affair, but only a small portion of those took part in the dancing. The throng was too great to admit of freedom in the waltz and schottische and polka, and the pressure about the square sets was so intense that the revelers were given but little space for their terpsichorean evolutions.

In the rooms prepared for the president and vice-president the same lavish manner of decoration and adornment that prevailed in the ball-room was repeated with even more profusion. Wherever the eye was cast were flowers, silk and plush. Roses predominated in the floral decorations—great American beauties, sweet-scented Magna Chartas and Ulric Bruners. In every nook and corner were plants and cut flowers that could not be surpassed in luxuriance and nicety of arrangement.

The president's rooms, three in number, were those used by the commissioner of pensions and his chief clerk, the first arranged as an ante room. This apartment was covered on one side with vines and flowers, while on the opposite wall a satin tapestry formed a background for magnificent floral pieces. In the president's room, the second of the suite, there were plants, flowers and vines in profusion

His elevation from the house to the senate came as a matter of course, and his record as a senator has been as brilliant as it was on the floor of the popular branch of congress. He succeeded to the seat of the gifted Senator Beck. His selection as secretary of the treasury is a fitting tribute to his personal worth and political integrity.



DANIEL SCOTT LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

Daniel Scott Lamont, who is stated for the post of secretary of war after March 4, is known to the country chiefly as the former private secretary of President Cleveland. But it must not be forgotten that he is a big and broad man, and well equipped to fill the place to which Mr Cleveland has called him. "Dan" Lamont has been a politician from boyhood. He is 42 years old and a native of New York.

Mr. Lamont's first work was as a clerk in his father's store in his native town of Cortland. He performed this work on the same days that he attended the village school, where he was fitted for the Central academy, which succeeded the abolitionists' college at the breaking out of the war. He finished his academic course and entered Union college in the class of '72. It is remembered of him that he was a diligent student and was usually at the head of his class, so that his after experience makes nonsense of the old rule that a bright boy in school becomes a dunce afterward.

A 20 Lamont was sent as a delegate to the state convention at Rochester in 1871. That was a famous convention—the one that followed close upon the exposure of the corruption under Tweed.

Every step in the convention was contested, and Lamont is proud of saying that on every roll call he voted with Tilden. The fact attracted the attention of Mr. Tilden to the boy delegate from Cortland—by far the youngest member in the convention—and thus the two became acquainted. Tilden won. Tweed's delegates were thrown out, and the reform delegates, under Oswald Ottendorfer, were seated.

The acquaintance that was thus begun between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Lamont quickly ripened into a friendship that was never afterwards broken. Though Lamont was only 29 years of age, and was not a leader even in his own county, he ripened that friendship, which resulted in his being closer to Tilden in the counsels of the party than any other man in his time, for he was present at every conference that afterwards took place between Mr. Tilden and his leading lieutenants—during all the time of the canal investigation and all through the presidential campaign and subsequent contest of 1876 and 1877.

When Mr. Lamont was 21 he was nominated by the democrats for county clerk of Cortland county, and came within a few votes of reversing a majority that had stood at 1,600 on the other side. The next year found him running for the assembly on the democratic ticket, and again he had the prize at the ends of his fingers, but lost it by a very few votes. That was the year that Tilden, who was then elected governor, sent for Lamont to go to Albany, where he again became deputy clerk of the assembly. Subsequently he was appointed chief clerk of the state department under Mr. John Bigelow. His intimacy with Tilden still distinguished him, and he found himself one of the young men whom the governor called about him for assistance in making up his organization of the party in the state. Others of that body guard were senator David B. Hill, the late Edgar K. Apgar, Charles S. Fairchild, William A. Beach, Horatio Seymour, Jr., and William E. Smith.

Taking to politics as a duck does to water, he busied himself in all the campaigns that followed up to the year when he went to Washington as the secretary of President Cleveland.

When the Cleveland movement first made its appearance in New York state politics Lamont became one of the leaders to pull the wires and strings, and Cleveland's success in the nominating convention, in which he took the prize from Gen. Slocum, was largely due to the fine work of the Cortland politician, who had graduated under the sage of Grammercy Park.

Lamont worked for Cleveland's election precisely as he had worked for previous candidates of his party, and after the election Mr. Cleveland sent for him to go to Buffalo. The two spent some days together talking of state affairs and politics generally and arranging for the gathering of data at Albany by Mr. Lamont for the president's first message. That was the first time Cleveland and Lamont had ever met. Again, before Mr. Cleveland's inauguration as governor, Mr. Lamont visited him in Buffalo and the post of military secretary on his staff was offered to Lamont.

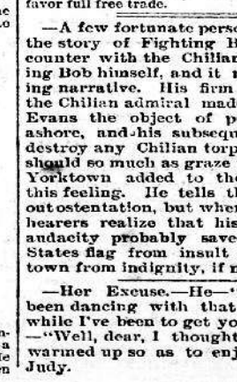
But when Cleveland reached Albany and was inaugurated as governor he asked Mr. Lamont to dine with him. He then said that he had not made up his mind whom to choose for his private secretary, and asked if Mr. Lamont would not serve in that capacity until a permanent secretary was chosen. Lamont assented and day by day for a year it was agreed that he should keep the place.

In 1889 Mr. Cleveland retired to private life, and went to New York to practice law. Mr. Lamont had many offers from business men who thought him a forceful and many-sided man, but the offer that suited him best was one that came from William C. Whitney and Oliver H. Payne, with whose surface railway projects in New York he joined his fortunes.

HILARY A. HERBERT,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama, member of congress from the Montgomery district, was born at Laurensville, S. C. When a child his father moved to Greenville, Butler county, Ala. He was educated at the university of Alabama, and the university of Virginia, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He entered the confederate service as captain and was in a short time promoted to the colonelcy of the Eighth Alabama volunteers. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, in 1864. After the war he resumed the practice of law at Greenville, Ala., until 1872, when he removed to Montgomery, where he has since practiced. He was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-second congress as a democrat, receiving 10,611 votes against 2,681 votes for S. A. Pillary, independent.

Mr. Herbert has twice been chairman of the house naval committee, and is well fitted to administer the office of secretary of the navy.



HOKE SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Hoke Smith, who has been chosen to conduct the interior department, is reckoned a Georgian, although born at Newton, N. C. He is 37 years old. He at first taught school, then studied law and later became a journalist. His newspaper connection gave him opportunity to do good work for Cleveland, which he did with a will.

Georgia was the Hill stronghold in the south. He fought the Hill forces to the last ditch and completely demoralized them. After the nomination of Mr. Cleveland he made speeches in every part of Georgia, going everywhere on his own account, paying his own expenses and conducting a campaign upon two lines, one in support of tariff reform and the other upon the character of the candidate for president.

Hoke Smith is more than six feet high, and weighs about 250 pounds. He has excellent features, and his lack of beard or mustache makes him look five years younger than he is. He has a complexion of deathly pallor, but there is nothing sickly about him.

He walks rapidly, but without grace. In girth he bears a striking resemblance to Mr. Cleveland. He stands very well as a lawyer, but his chief fame has been won as a politician.

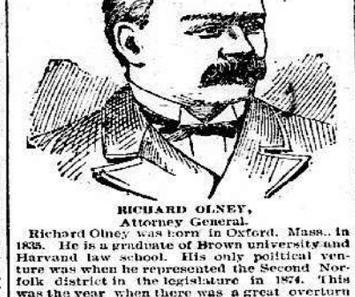
WILSON SHANNON BISSELL,
Postmaster General.

Wilson S. Bissell, an old friend and former law partner, has been chosen by Mr. Cleveland to succeed John Wanamaker as postmaster-general. Mr. Bissell has not a national reputation either as a lawyer or politician. Years ago he was a law student under Mr. Cleveland, and he has ever since been one of the ex-president's most devoted admirers. It was upon the advice of Mr. Bissell that Mr. Cleveland became a candidate for mayor of Buffalo, and it was Mr. Bissell who helped to manage the canvass for the gubernatorial nomination which rendered possible Mr. Cleveland's nomination for the presidency. Mr. Bissell is one of the leaders of the bar of western New York, a man of fine intellect and resolute and forceful character. He married the college chum of Mr. Cleveland's wife, and the relations between the two men have all along been close and confidential.

Not long ago a newspaper correspondent asked Mr. Bissell what he regarded as the secret of Mr. Cleveland's success, and he promptly replied: "His untiring industry and energy, allied to unflagging honesty and an abundant stock of hard common sense. His mind," he continued, "is eminently impartial, and he would have made a splendid judge. As a lawyer he prepared himself thoroughly for the trial of a case, and once enlisted in a cause he carried the battle to the end. He never belonged to the class of money-making lawyers, he met the poor client and the rich one on the same footing, and he often gave his services to those in distress without the expectation of compensation. To younger members of the bar he was always most generous and helpful. I think it can be most truthfully said of Mr. Cleveland that never in his life has he slighted any task he has undertaken."

In the work of allaying the ex-president's forces for the struggle against Tammany at Chicago, Mr. Bissell proved a strong ally to the resourceful Whitney.

It is understood that Mr. Bissell could have had a portfolio in the first Cleveland cabinet, but at that time he was not in a financial position to meet the exactions of social life in Washington on a cabinet member's salary. Since that time he has increased his fortune and that difficulty does not now stand in the way.



RICHARD OLNEY,
Attorney General.

Richard Olney was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1835. He is a graduate of Brown university and Harvard law school. His early