



The following list gives the names of the presidents, and, following in the order here given, the dates of their birth, popular election, election by completion of electoral count or house of representatives, inauguration, retirement and death. In the case of the four vice presidents who succeeded their deceased chiefs, the date of their assuming the office is given, as that of their formal inauguration was of course the same as that of the president.

- George Washington—Feb. 22, 1732. No common date in states for popular election. April 6, 1789; April 30, 1793; March 4, 1797; Dec. 14, 1799.
- John Adams—Oct. 19, 1735; Nov. 8, 1796; Feb. 8, 1797; March 4, 1797; March 4, 1801; July 4, 1826.
- Thomas Jefferson—April 2, 1743. No election by popular vote in 1800; elected by house Feb. 17, 1801; March 4, 1801; March 4, 1805; July 4, 1826.
- James Madison—March 16, 1751; Nov. 8, 1808; Feb. 8, 1809; March 4, 1809; March 4, 1817; June 28, 1836.
- James Monroe—April 28, 1758; Nov. 5, 1816; Feb. 12, 1817; March 4, 1817; March 4, 1821; July 4, 1831.
- John Quincy Adams—July 11, 1767. No popular election in 1824; elected by house Feb. 19, 1825; March 4, 1825; March 4, 1829; Feb. 23, 1848.
- Andrew Jackson—March 15, 1767; Nov. 4, 1828; Feb. 11, 1835; March 4, 1835; March 4, 1837; June 8, 1845.
- Martin Van Buren—Dec. 5, 1782; Nov. 8, 1836; Feb. 8, 1837; March 4, 1837; March 4, 1841; July 24, 1862.
- William Henry Harrison—Feb. 9, 1773; Nov. 8, 1840; Feb. 10, 1841; March 4, 1841; April 4, 1841. (Death terminated official life.)
- John Tyler—March, 1790. Elected, etc., with Harrison; took oath as president April 6, 1841. March 4, 1845; Jan. 17, 1842.
- James Knox Polk—Nov. 2, 1795; Nov. 5, 1844; Feb. 12, 1845; March 4, 1845; March 5, 1849; June 15, 1849.
- Zachary Taylor—Sept. 24, 1784; Nov. 7, 1848; Feb. 14, 1849; March 5, 1849; died July 9, 1850.
- Millard Fillmore—Jan. 7, 1800; elected, etc., with Taylor; succeeded July 9, 1850; March 4, 1853; March 8, 1874.
- Franklin Pierce—Nov. 23, 1804; Nov. 2, 1852; Feb. 9, 1853; March 4, 1853; March 4, 1857; Oct. 8, 1869.
- James Buchanan—April 13, 1791; Nov. 4, 1856; Feb. 11, 1857; March 4, 1857; March 4, 1861; June 1, 1868.
- Abraham Lincoln—Feb. 12, 1809; Nov. 6, 1860; Feb. 13, 1861; March 4, 1861; Nov. 8, 1864; Feb. 8, 1865; March 4, 1865; died April 15, 1865.
- Andrew Johnson—Dec. 29, 1808; elected vice president; took oath as president April 15, 1865; March 4, 1869; July 31, 1875.
- Ulysses Simpson Grant—April 27, 1822; Nov. 3, 1868; Feb. 10, 1869; March 4, 1869; March 4, 1877; July 23, 1885.
- Rutherford Burchard Hayes—Oct. 14, 1822; Nov. 7, 1876; March 2, 1877; March 5, 1877; March 4, 1881; the only living ex-president.
- James Abram Garfield—Nov. 19, 1831; Nov. 2, 1880; Feb. 9, 1881; March 4, 1881. Died Sept. 19, 1881.
- Chester Allan Arthur—Oct. 5, 1830. Elected with preceding; took oath as president Sept. 20, 1881; March 4, 1885; Nov. 18, 1886.
- Grover Cleveland—March 18, 1837; Nov. 4, 1884; Feb. 11, 1885; March 4, 1885; March 4, 1889.

**WASHINGTON—JEFFERSON.**  
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

On June 21, 1788, New Hampshire ratified the Federal constitution, being the ninth state to do so, and on the 2d of July her formal notification of the fact was read in the Confederation congress. By the terms of the constitution the ratification of nine states made it operative; therefore the congress, after long debate, on the 13th of September resolved:

"That the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors for the several states which before that date shall have ratified the constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in the respective states to vote for president, and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time and the present seat of congress the place for commencing proceedings under the constitution."

Only the first part of this was carried out on the dates designated. George Washington received every electoral vote for president, and, as far as can be known, every indi-

vidual vote in the United States. But there was no such unanimity in the choice for vice president, John Adams receiving little more than a majority of the electoral votes. Owing to the badness of the roads, and not a little to what now seems criminal neglect, the members of the first house did not assemble in sufficient numbers to form a quorum until the 6th of April, 1789, and on that day the votes of the electors were opened and counted. Official information was immediately communicated to Washington and Adams and preparations made for an impressive inauguration. On the 14th of April Charles Thompson, secretary of the late congress, conveyed official notice to Washington, and he set out at once, his journey being a continued triumphal procession.

As they drew near the city of New York it was seen that all the vessels and boats were highly decorated and crowded with spectators, and his progress was accompanied by the music of many bands, the roar of cannon and loud acclamations of the people.

Landing at Murray's wharf he was received by the governor, corporation of the city, clergy, foreign ministers and the military and escorted to his residence. On the 30th of April service was held in all the churches of the city at 9 o'clock in the morning and soon after noon the committees of congress and heads of departments waited upon Washington and a grand procession was formed, the military in advance, the committees next, then the president in a coach accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Col. Humphreys, and his private secretary, Tobias Lear. After them were various civil officers and citizens. Arriving at Federal hall, they were conducted by Marshal Webb to the senate chamber, at the door of which the president was formally received by Vice President Adams, previously inaugurated, and conducted to his seat. Both houses of congress occupied the senate chamber before him. Then the vice president, addressing Washington, said:

"Sir, the senate and house of representatives of the United States are ready to attend you to take the oath required by the constitution, which will be administered by the chancellor of the state of New York."

Washington responded: "I am ready to proceed." Then they passed to the open porch at the south end of the hall, where Chancellor Livingston, of New York, pronounced the oath, and Washington, holding up his right hand reverently, in a clear, strong voice, said:

"I, George Washington, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Then kissing the book which Marshal Webb held up to him, he added, "So help me God." The chancellor then, turning to the people, exclaimed in a loud voice: "Long live George Washington, president of the United States!" A roar of applause went up from the 30,000 or 40,000 people present, which was followed immediately by shouts in all the adjacent sections and the thunder of cannon. Washington bowed to the assembled multitude and returned to the senate chamber, where, both houses and the officials being seated, he delivered his inauguration speech. Then the new president and the members of both houses proceeded to St. Paul's church and joined in the prayers which were offered by Dr. Provost, lately ordained bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in New York and appointed chaplain of the senate.

It is scarcely possible to describe the contrast between this scene and Washington's second inauguration. At the first the young republic exhibited all the display that it could muster. The second was very quiet.

The French revolution and the negotiations with Great Britain, the whisky insurrection then beginning in western Pennsylvania and the ill fortune that had followed the operations against the Indians had roused a furious party spirit in the congress. On the one hand many public persons were vehemently charged with a monarchical bias, and the opposition naturally going to the extreme, fought against every form of state ceremony. Mindful of these signs and the necessity of being complacent even to the prejudices of the people, Washington asked the opinions of his cabinet concerning the forms to be used. Jefferson and Hamilton, who seldom agreed in anything, agreed in advising him that he should take the oath of office privately at his own house, and that a certificate of that fact should be deposited in the state department. Knox and Randolph protested, insisting that the ceremony should be in public, but without any ostentatious display. At the cabinet meeting on the 1st of March it was decided that the oath should be administered by Judge Cushing of the supreme court of the United States in the senate chamber exactly at noon, and "that the president shall go without form, attended by such gentlemen as he shall choose, and return without form, except that he be preceded by the marshal," the responsibility being thus largely thrown upon Washington.

He rode from his residence to the congress hall in his private cream colored coach, drawn by six horses, preceded by the marshal, as proposed, and, accompanied by a very

large concourse of citizens, entered the senate chamber and in the presence of both houses of congress, heads of the departments, foreign ministers and as many spectators as could find room, he rose and said:

"Fellow Citizens: I am called upon by the votes of my country to execute the functions of its chief magistrate. When the occasion proper for it shall arrive, I shall endeavor to express the high sense I entertain of this distinguished honor and of the confidence which has been reposed in me by the people of the United States of America. Previous to the execution of any official act of the president, the constitution requires an oath of office. This oath I am now about to take in your presence, so that if it shall be found during my administration of the government I have in any instance violated, willingly or knowingly, the injunction thereof, I may, besides incurring constitutional punishment, be subject to the upbraiding of all who are now witnesses of this solemn ceremony."

It would seem that the young republic exhausted its taste and capacity for ceremonial display at the first inauguration, for the contrast between that and several succeeding was almost ludicrous. Furthermore, a great deal of the pomp and pageantry of Washington's administration, the gilded coach with coat of arms on the panel, the six white horses, the half court dress and all that sort of thing rapidly disappeared. The country was rapidly growing more democratic.

On the 8th of February, 1797, John Adams, acting as vice president, opened and counted the votes which made him president, announcing that there were for him 71, for Thomas Jefferson 69, for Thomas Pinckney—late minister to Great Britain—59, for Aaron Burr 30, Samuel Adams 15, Oliver Ellsworth 11, George Clinton 7, John James Iredell 3, George Washington 2, John King 2, Samuel Johnson 2, and Charles C. Pinckney 1.

On the 4th of March Mr. Jefferson was installed as vice president early in the morning, and took his seat as president of the senate. With him he proceeded to the representatives' hall, attended by the members and a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. In front of the speaker's chair sat Chief Justice Ellsworth and Justices Cushing, Wilson and Iredell. Soon a loud cheering was heard rolling along the street announcing the arrival of Washington and the president-elect. As they entered the hall the audience arose and greeted them with enthusiastic cheers. Washington, when they had reached their seats, read a brief valedictory. All the writers of that time described the scene as singularly impressive and affecting.

After Washington Mr. Adams arose, took the oath of office, and at once delivered his inaugural. It was at that time when he concluded and Washington left the hall, nearly all the vast audience, and even the members, followed him, and the new president was left almost alone. And that evening the merchants of Philadelphia testified their love for Washington by a splendid banquet and other entertainments.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.  
It is rather curious that a matter so recent and so fully described as the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson should have been the subject of so much discussion. We now know that it was the intention that he should proceed in the usual state—that is, in a carriage with four or six horses—to the Capitol, preceded by the marshal and followed by whatever civic societies should volunteer; but as a matter of fact his carriage did not arrive, and so he rode on horseback, with only moderate state, and entered the senate chamber attended by the heads of the departments, the marshal of the District of Columbia, his officers and other officials. In the last year of John Adams' administration Washington city had become the seat of government. Early in the morning on the 4th of March, 1801, Aaron Burr took the oath of office as vice president and acted as such when the senate and house assembled to receive Jefferson. He vacated the chair before Mr. Jefferson and occupied one on the left, Chief Justice John Marshall sitting on the right. Mr. Jefferson then delivered his inaugural, after which the oath of office was administered by the chief justice, and without further ceremony the crowd dispersed and congress adjourned.

The second inauguration of Mr. Jefferson differed little from the first.

JAMES MADISON.  
On the 4th of March, 1809, there was a large assemblage to witness the inauguration of James Madison, and some circumstances connected with it attracted attention, among others the fact that Mr. Madison was clad in a plain suit of black, all of which was of American manufacture. He went through the ceremonies of the day with a solemn dignity. The officers were seated as before, the vice president on his left, the chief justice on his right, Mr. Jefferson accompanying him to the door. The second administration of Mr. Madison began with almost exactly the same ceremonies.

JAMES MONROE.  
The inauguration of James Monroe, on the 4th of March, 1817, attracted a very large crowd, especially from Virginia and the border states of the north. The ceremonies were substantially the same as before. As the 4th of March, 1821, fell on Sunday, the second inauguration of Mr. Monroe took place the next day. The hall of the house was packed with members and spectators; the city was crowded with visitors from all parts of the country, and the procession from the White House to the Capitol was very long and imposing.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.  
On March 4, 1825, John Quincy Adams was inaugurated as the sixth president of the United States, and with deference to what was supposed to be his taste, the marshal of the District of Columbia, the officials and citizens of Washington exerted themselves to make the ceremonial extremely imposing. A very large body of citizens were in attend-

ance, and the reporters of the day did not fail to note that Mr. Adams like Mr. Madison, was dressed in a plain suit of black, wholly of American manufacture. After delivering his inaugural, he took the oath, receiving the congratulations of a large number of friends, and immediately proceeded to his room and wrote the message sending the names of his cabinet to the senate. And with him ended a great deal of the peculiar old ceremonial connected with the president, as with him ended, strictly speaking, the formative, or, as it is sometimes called, revolutionary period of American history.

**JACKSON—LINCOLN.**  
ANDREW JACKSON.

The administration of Andrew Jackson was an epoch in American history. There never had been in Washington anything like so large a crowd as that which was present at the inauguration of Jackson.

Gen. Jackson delivered his inaugural and took the oath of office at the east front of the Capitol. The procession both to and from the Capitol was the longest ever seen down that time in Washington. From there the president went to the White House, where all the doors were open and no one was refused admittance. Orange punch by barrels was made, and in serving it pains would be upset, glasses broken and painful confusion caused. The opposition writers declared that tubs of punch were carried from the lower story into the garden to lead off the crowd from the room, and that men with boots heavy with mud stood on the damask satin covered chairs in their eagerness to see the president. At a subsequent levee the scene was still more remarkable. A prominent dairyman had honored the occasion by sending Gen. Jackson an enormous cheese, the largest that could be manufactured and transported; its weight was 1,400 pounds. The cheese was cut up and distributed to the crowd, who struggled for it, dropped it, trod it into the carpets and thereby ruined them. The condition of the White House is described by a writer of the day as that of a republican palace which had just passed through an obstinate and protracted siege and been sacked by the victorious enemy. The events of Jackson's first administration, the furious contest of 1828, the nullification excitement of the next winter and the proceedings of that winter in congress, made the beginning of his second administration as exciting and interesting as the first. Not quite so large a crowd was in attendance and the ceremonies were almost identical with those of 1829.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.  
The inauguration of Martin Van Buren on the 4th of March, 1837, was a comparatively tame affair, but he, like all subsequent presidents, followed the example of Jackson in speaking from the east front of the Capitol. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Taney.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.  
The political revolution of 1840, which ranks with 1800 and 1832 as the hardest fought contest before the civil war, resulted in the election of Gen. William Henry Harrison, which excited so much enthusiasm among his supporters that the crowd on the 4th of March, 1841, was very large and the procession and ceremonies very imposing. Officially it was like the preceding.

JAMES KNOX POLK.  
The inauguration of James Knox Polk, eleventh president of the United States, on March 4, 1845, was not remarkable in any way. The day was rainy, but the crowd was large.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.  
On the 5th of March, 1849 (for the 4th fell on Sunday), Zachary Taylor was inaugurated without special incident, except that the civic display and procession was very large and admirably arranged. In the presence of at least 20,000 people he delivered his inaugural and took the oath of office.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.  
In like manner the inauguration of Franklin Pierce, on the 4th of March, 1853, was without special incident, though the crowd was large and the procession a fine one.

JAMES BUCHANAN.  
On Wednesday, March 4, 1857, the president-elect, James Buchanan, was the center of a procession which reached almost from the White House to the Capitol. The closing of Mr. Buchanan's administration may be regarded as the closing of one system of administering the government, his successor coming in at the beginning of the civil war, and with him, as was fitting, began what may be called the system of military display at inaugurations.

**LINCOLN—HARRISON.**  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It is not within the province of this article to set forth the portentous events just preceding the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln; the fierce four sided campaign of 1860; the long winter of anxiety and gloom; the successive retirement of congressmen as seven states seceded; the rumors of intended assassination and the secret night journey of Mr. Lincoln to Washington. Nevertheless, these things must be borne in mind by one who would understand the scenes of that inauguration. Gen. Winfield Scott, then lieutenant general of the United States army, and in command at Washington, was firmly persuaded that a riot was planned for inauguration day, during which an attempt was to be made to assassinate Mr. Lincoln. He therefore organized the militia of the District and disposed of his available force of regulars as seemed to him best calculated to prevent bloodshed.

On the 4th of March, 1861, the retiring president, Buchanan, and Mr. Lincoln rode together to the Capitol, the president driving to Willard's hotel for the president-elect. They rode between double files of a squadron of District of Columbia cavalry. In front of them marched a company of sappers and miners, and behind them came the infantry and riflemen of the district. On the roofs of all the highest houses along Pennsylvania avenue were placed squads of riflemen from the regular army with orders to watch the windows on the opposite side and fire upon them in case any attempt should be made to fire from those windows upon the presidential carriage. A small force of regular cavalry, the only one that could be obtained, was detailed in squads to guard the street crossings on Pennsylvania avenue, each squad retreating by side streets as the presidential carriage passed and taking up its position ahead, so that each street crossing was thoroughly guarded. A battalion of District of Columbia troops stood near the steps of the Capitol, and at the windows and wings specially detailed riflemen were placed. In

addition to this, on the brow of the hill not far from the north end of the Capitol, commanding both the approach and the broad plateau to the east front, was stationed a battery of flying artillery, under the command of Gen. Scott himself.

When the presidential carriage reached the east front, the two occupants passed arm in arm to the senate chamber, already densely packed with officers and civilians, where the ceremony of swearing in the vice president, the senate committee of arrangements, the outgoing president and the family of the president-elect, the chief justice in his robes, the clerk of the court with a Bible, took their places on the front of the platform at the east portico. Before them were perhaps 20,000 people, all in deep silence and every face serious, many apparently in deep gloom. The construction of the great dome of the Capitol was in progress, and in front of the president-elect stood the bronze statue of Liberty. Just before the ceremonies began a strange historic group was accidentally formed. On one side was Senator Douglas, late Mr. Lincoln's chief rival for the presidency, holding Mr. Lincoln's hat. On the other side stood Chief Justice Taney, author of the Dred Scott decision, and close to the latter President Buchanan. To the front and center stood Abraham Lincoln, president-elect, thus grouping together the principal characters in the most momentous era of American history. When the loud and prolonged cheering had subsided, Senator Baker briefly introduced Mr. Lincoln, and stepping forward the president-elect, in a firm, clear voice, every word being heard by every one of the audience, read that remarkable inaugural. When he pronounced the closing words, "I am loth to close—we are not enemies, but friends—we must not be enemies—though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection," etc., the people broke into a loud and prolonged cheer. Chief Justice Taney arose and took up his Bible, and Mr. Lincoln, pronounced this oath:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States." As the last word died away the battery, commanded by Gen. Scott, thundered its salute. Mr. Buchanan and President Lincoln returned to their carriage and the military escorted them to the White House.

Four years later there was a crowd beyond all previous experience of Washington, and a military display composed only of soldiers who happened to be there at the time; but even the temporary surplus of the army at that time was greater than the whole regular army before the war. The second inaugural address of President Lincoln was not so closely scanned as his first, for the policy of the administration was already determined. It was far more poetic and even more pathetic than the first. Many sentences are now familiar as household words, and the closing paragraph has become an American classic, as follows:

"With malice toward none and charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." The national salute was then fired and Mr. Lincoln, in a barouche with Senator Foster, of the committee of arrangements, was escorted by the military to the White House. On this occasion and the next Chief Justice Chase administered the oath of office.

**U. S. GRANT.**

The inauguration of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on the 4th of March, 1869, aroused a great display of popular enthusiasm in which all parties joined; but, contrary to the etiquette of the occasion, the incoming president was not escorted to the Capitol by his predecessor, Andrew Johnson, this being the third time that this occurred in the history of the government, as that of 1829 was the second. The crowd in Washington surpassed all previously known, except that at the military review in May, 1865. A little before 11 o'clock Gen. Grant issued from his headquarters and seated himself in the barouche beside Gen. Rawlins, his chief of staff and friend. In the carriages following were the vice president elect, the reception committee of the senators and the president elect's military staff. Brevet Maj. Gen. A. S. Webb, the grand marshal, and his aid preceded and an immense military contingent divided into eight divisions followed. Despite the rain, the entire space before the east front of the Capitol was filled with people. On the platform were the usual officials.

After the formal ceremonies in the senate and the swearing in of the vice president, the officials and president-elect proceeded to the platform at the east front. The long procession extended almost entirely around the Capitol and far up the adjacent street, there not being room enough to approach the east front. Gen. Grant then took the oath of office and read his inaugural, but in so low a voice that it was only heard by those nearest to him, and frequently interrupted by prolonged cheers from the crowd.

It was unanimously agreed by the military authorities, officials and political friends of Gen. Grant, that his second inauguration, March 4, 1873, should be even more impressive than that of any preceding president; but the day was singularly unpropitious and the suffering was simply intense. The attendance of military, both regular and volunteer, was very large, and Pennsylvania avenue was packed on both sides, as before, with an immense crowd. All the proceedings were directed by the signal corps officers, who were stationed on all the commanding buildings, even upon the Capitol. But from dawn till dark the wind blew from the northwest with a violence amounting to a gale. The cadets from West Point and from the naval academy at Annapolis were specially commiserated, as they had not prepared for such extreme weather. Their suffering was very great, and including them, the rest of the military and the spectators, it is estimated that many scores of deaths were caused by exposure on that day. The ceremonies were almost identical with those of four years before. The oath of office was administered by the new chief justice, Morrison R. Waite.

**R. B. HAYES.**

The next inauguration took place under pe-

culiar and very embarrassing circumstances. It was not even known until the 3d of March who would be the principal figure, as the proceedings in the electoral commission and in congress were concluded on that day. As the 4th of March fell upon a Sunday, the public ceremonies took place upon the 5th. They were marked, except in the military display, by a severe simplicity amounting to plainness. The foreign diplomatic corps alone appeared in uniforms and decorations. Except for a few soldiers' uniforms, there was not a badge or decoration about any of the Americans taking part. The crowd was not so large as at the first inauguration of President Grant. He and Senator Morrill, chairman of the senate committee of arrangements, rode in the carriage with the president-elect, and after the officers, as before. Before the president's carriage were the Washington light guards and a battery of light artillery; behind them regulars, militia and volunteers as before. At least 30,000 people were in front of the Capitol. Vice President Wheeler was sworn in in the senate, as before. The officials, their ladies and ladies of the diplomatic corps, supreme court judges, foreign ministers and others were seated on the platform, east front. Gen. Grant, arm in arm with President-elect Hayes, preceded by the clerk of the supreme court, with a Bible, advanced to the front amid hearty cheering. President Hayes delivered his inaugural address and pronounced the oath of office after Chief Waite.

**JAMES A. GARFIELD.**

The day of President James A. Garfield's inauguration, March 4, 1881, was inclement. Rain in the morning, sleet and snow as the day advanced and mud everywhere and all day cast a gloom over the people. But the pageant was not wholly spoiled and the crowd was large. The procession moved at half past 10, Gen. W. T. Sherman, with a brilliant staff, leading the way. After him came the military under Gen. Ayres, then the incoming and outgoing presidents in a four horse barouche, with gorgeously uniformed cavalry before and behind, and after them the usual array of militia and civic societies. The usual civilians and officials occupied the platform at the east front of the Capitol. The inaugural address was read with remarkable force and effect and excited much emotion among the people. The inaugural ball was held in the National museum, one of the handsomest buildings in the country, designed in the form of a Greek cross, and was the first ball of the kind to attract universal attention. Five thousand holders of tickets were admitted. President Garfield, in full evening costume, received with dignity, supported by Messrs. Everts, Schurz, Maynard, Breckinridge, Hazen, Chief Justice Waite and others. The brilliancy of dress displayed attracted universal attention.

**GROVER CLEVELAND.**

The inauguration of Grover Cleveland surpassed all previous ones. For a week before March 4 the two Washington depots were crowded with people night and day. It is estimated that 250,000 persons from other places were present. How to accommodate them had been one of the problems for the inauguration committee, who appointed several hundred men to make a canvass of the households who had room to spare and would be willing to receive one or more of the tourists.

In spite of the precautions all the available space was occupied two days before the inauguration, and the thousands who arrived on the 2d and 3d of March were left to shift for themselves. How they shifted is still matter of amusement to the Washingtonians. They slept in hallways and cellars and in the public parks.

The morning of the inauguration was warm, fragrant and spring like. The streets were thronged as early as 6 o'clock, and soon was heard the tramp of regiments marching to the place of formation. By 10 o'clock there were three hundred thousand people lining Pennsylvania avenue. At half past 11 a great shout, that swelled into a deafening roar from one end of the avenue to the other, announced that the procession had started. Pennsylvania avenue is the widest thoroughfare in the world. It is paved with asphalt (as are all the streets of Washington) and is unequalled for a procession. Down this avenue swept the noblest procession seen in the capital since the grand review of the army in 1865. The procession is led by a regiment of United States regulars, followed by the celebrated United States Marine band of one hundred pieces, whose grand martial music drowns all other sounds. Then follows the carriage in which sit President Arthur, President-elect Cleveland and Vice President-elect Hendricks. After the presidential carriage has passed come the troops, in every kind of uniform. This procession is six hours passing a given point, but the enthusiasm does not diminish.

Meanwhile the presidential party has reached the platform at the eastern end of the Capitol. The platform is 100 feet wide, the largest ever built for the purpose. In front of the Capitol, banked in a solid mass, stood 250,000 people.

The president delivered his inaugural address in a clear, resonant voice, from memory, making only an occasional reference to the notes in his hand, and then Chief Justice Waite administered the oath of office. Cleveland said: "I swear," then paused and kissed the Bible—a small, leather bound, well worn volume, which had been given to him by his mother when he was a boy.

At the Washington monument was given that evening the greatest display of fireworks ever made in America.

Then the crowd makes a rush for the great pension office building, where the inauguration ball is to be held. One hundred thousand people surround the building and watch the fortunate ten thousand who are able to enter. The ball room is the largest ever used for a presidential fet. There is a waxed floor 312 feet long and 116 feet wide. The rooms are fragrant with flowers; many chandeliers, with brilliant pendants, shed their rays upon the heads of those below, and the walls are covered with silken flags of all nations.

Ten thousand have arrived at 11 o'clock. The women, in their rich evening dresses and costly diamonds, the diplomats in their court uniforms and decorations, the resplendent army and navy officers, and the civilians in conventional black, constitute a scene that is not likely to be forgotten by any of those who witnessed it.

At 11 o'clock the president arrives. He holds a levee, but gets away soon after 12. The crowd dances until the small hours. A week later Washington resumes its usual appearance.