

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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WASHINGTON, 4.—When Mr. Cleveland first began his inaugural address, the crowd applauded whenever he paused to take breath, but after a while contented itself with cheering him as he made his principal points. His reference to the prohibition of foreign contract labor called out loud and long continued applause, but his allusion to civil service reform met faint response. The address was very brief, and at precisely 1:02 o'clock it was concluded with an invocation of the blessing of Providence, and, turning to the Chief Justice and bowing to him, Mr. Cleveland said: "I am now prepared to take the oath prescribed by law."

As the Chief Justice arose to administer the oath the vast assemblage cheered again and again. The President-elect stood facing the Chief Justice, with the crowd on his right. Chief Clerk McKenney, of the Supreme Court, stood just to one side of Cleveland and held the Bible upon which the oath was administered, the President-elect also holding it with his right hand.

The Bible used is a small morocco-covered, gilt-edged volume, pretty well worn. It is the Bible which Cleveland's mother gave him when he left home as a young man, and at his special request the Committee of Arrangements had it in readiness for the ceremony. The crowd preserved perfect quiet as the impressive ceremony of administering the oath was taking place, but when it was concluded, and as President Cleveland laid down the Bible, after reverently kissing it, and shook hands with the Chief Justice, who was the first to congratulate him, they cheered loudly and long.

Ex-President Arthur was the second man to congratulate the President, and then Chief Clerk McKenney and Senator Sherman. President Cleveland was then introduced to the remaining Judges of the Supreme Court, to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Hancock. The other persons on the platform then pressed forward, and many of them pressed his hand. As he re-entered the Capitol he was again greeted with cheers. He walked to the basement entrance, where he first came to the building, and entered his carriage, to be drawn in procession to the White House.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Long before the hour set for the movement of the procession, the music of hundreds of bands heading organizations seeking their posts blended in one confused roar. By 10 o'clock the entire population of the city seemed to have deserted its homes and occupied the streets on the line of march. The crowd was something unprecedented even in this city, accustomed to receive the outpourings of the nation's population. The members of the general inauguration committee met at the Arlington Hotel before 10 and placed their services at the disposal of the President-elect. President Arthur breakfasted with his family at the White House about 9 o'clock. Senator Hawley proceeded to Willard's Hotel, where he was joined by Vice-President-elect Hendricks, and the two proceeded to the White House. They occupied a handsome open barouche lined with crimson satin and drawn by four beautiful white horses. Just as he was entering the grounds, President Arthur's carriage, containing Senators Sherman and Ransom, started to the Arlington for the President-elect. This carriage was also an open barouche, and it was drawn by four spanking bays from the President's stables. The seats were covered with soft, heavy, black and white buffalo robes.

The senatorial committee were ushered into the President-elect's presence immediately on their arrival at the Arlington, and after a short delay the three gentlemen appeared at the south entrance of the hotel, took their seats in a carriage and were rapidly driven to the White House, where they were joined by President Arthur, Vice-President Hendricks and Senator Hawley. Marshal McMichael met the party at the White House portico and escorted the President-elect into the presence of the President. The President-elect was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs as he drove along Sixteenth Street from the hotel. He kept his hat raised in recognition of the compliment. While the party were at the White House, the chief marshal of the procession and his aids rode into the grounds and notified the President-elect that the procession was ready to start. It was precisely at the hour set—10:30 o'clock—that the Presidential party entered their carriages, and took the position assigned them in the line. The party entered their carriages as follows: In President Arthur's carriage, President Arthur, with President-elect Cleveland on his left, Senator Sherman facing President Arthur, and Senator Ransom on his right facing the President-elect; the second carriage contained the Vice-President-elect, with Senator Hawley on his left. As the carriages drove out of the gates and entered the line, the occupants were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm, men shouting and women screaming and waving their handkerchiefs. All seemed carried away with the excitement of the moment. The President-elect and Vice-President-elect came in for the principal share of the enthusiasm, and each of them raised their hats and bowed right and

left to the crowds which lined both sides of the carriage-way.

The first division of the procession escorting the President-elect then began its march to the Capitol.

The scenes on Pennsylvania avenue almost baffled description. A great, surging mass hid the sidewalks, and above them stately buildings were covered with cloths of gorgeous colors arranged in patriotic devices. The soft, spring-like breeze lazily stirred the innumerable flags and streamers, and special aids in brilliant uniforms dashed hither and thither, lending animation to the scene.

The police regulations were perfect, and the broad avenue with its hard, smooth surface was completely cleared of everything that might obstruct the pageant.

The United States regular troops came first, thus departing somewhat from the order of the programme, with the probable object of inspiring clear marching space, and their ranks extended clear across the avenue and presented a most imposing appearance. The United States Marine Corps, with its magnificent band, followed the artillery battalions. This section of the procession proceeded as far as the south front of the Treasury department and then halted and came to parade rest, in order to afford an opportunity for the Presidential party to fall in line when the march was resumed. The President's elegant carriage was preceded by General Slocum, the chief marshal and his staff, and a troop of United States cavalry. Surrounding the carriages were a dozen mounted policemen. The party received an ovation all along the line of march.

Next came the National Democratic committee and the inaugural committee, in carriages, followed by the district militia headed by the Washington light infantry. A number of colored militia formed part of the first division, and presented a highly creditable appearance. The local divisions of the Grand Army of the Republic closed the escorting divisions. The stand on which the President was to deliver his inaugural address was erected almost on a level with the floors of the Senate and the House and directly in front of the middle entrance to the Capitol. It was about 100 feet square, the largest ever before erected for an inauguration, and was covered by 2,000 chairs. These were occupied by Senators, members of the diplomatic corps, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the House of Representatives and press representatives. Before the President left the Senate chamber, the crowd in front of the stand had increased until it became four hundred feet in front of the stand, and more than one hundred feet on either side. The crowd continued less solidly in the rear of this multitude. The trees in the great lawn were filled and the roofs of the surrounding dwellings were also covered. On the roof of the Capitol some two hundred, or three hundred men and boys had congregated. In the approaching avenues and streets the military companies and society organizations were massed in columns, forming a brilliant vista as far as the eye could reach. On elevated stands enterprising photographers had placed their instruments, to perpetuate in photographic designs the assembly on the stand, and the sea of hats and faces that moved continually like the waves of the ocean. The immense throng was variously estimated as to numbers. President Arthur subsequently said it was "simply immense." The greatest crowd he ever saw. Senator Hawley, as he looked at it, said he thought it numbered about 150,000 people.

Precisely at 12:30 p.m. the head of the procession appeared coming out of the main east door of the Capitol. President Arthur stepped to the front of the platform, followed by the President-elect, Chief Justice Waite and the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. All uncovered as they stood facing the crowd, and the vast assemblage cheered again and again for several minutes. When the persons who were to officiate at the ceremonies were seated on the platform, President-elect Cleveland began his inaugural address. He was clad in full black, Prince Albert coat, a high old-fashioned standing collar and black necktie. In speaking he held his left hand closed behind him, and emphasized his speech by gestures with his right hand. He spoke without manuscript, but occasionally consulted a small piece of paper bearing notes of the heads of his discourse. His voice was clear and resonant, and he easily enunciated his words, and occasionally turned about at the pauses, as if to note the effect of his remarks. He spoke as follows:

(Then followed the inaugural address published in the News yesterday.)

The head of the procession started from the corner of Fifteenth Street to pass in review. The President's appearance was the signal for a great shout from the concourse of people who had gathered in front of the stand and filled the street for several hundred yards both ways. The President quietly bowed his acknowledgments. A good deal of confusion was caused in the vicinity of the grand stand by the efforts of the police to clear the streets for the approaching procession. The work was finally accomplished, but with great difficulty, mounted police riding into the dense throng and driving the people back with their batons. The review from the Presidential stand was a grand sight, and it was the more generally expressed opinion that no more brilliant pageant had ever been witnessed in this country. All organi-

zations gave a marching salute as they passed the grand stand, and the President recognized the compliment by raising his hat. The first division composed of regular United States troops and local military organizations, presented a fine appearance as they passed the stand. The President saluted the chief marshal and his aides.

The second division was composed entirely of brigades of the Pennsylvania Guards. There was about 7,500 in this division, and their good marching and fine military bearing were praised on all sides. Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania rode at the head of the division, by the side of ex-Governor Hartranft. They were recognized as they neared the reviewing stand and loudly cheered. The President and Governor Pattison exchanged salutes. The President also raised his hat as a token of respect to the battle torn flags of the 13th and 18th and several other regiments of this division.

General Fitz-Hugh Lee, commanding the third division, received an ovation from the crowd in and around the President's stand. He bowed to the President, and the latter raised his hat in return. The President paid the same compliment to the 69th New York Regiment, Rochambeau Grenadiers and the Busch Zouaves of St. Louis.

Large numbers of colored troops were included in the third division, and their soldierly bearing and good march elicited much praise from spectators. The New Jersey soldiers in their plain uniforms, with red blankets rolled above their knapsacks, attracted attention, as did the Washington infantry of Pittsburg, clad in navy blue with black shakos. The Fifth Maryland, about 500 strong, in black helmets and blue suits, who are old favorites in this city, were warmly welcomed.

A striking uniform of olive green with black plumes, which attracted much attention, was worn by the Clark guard of Augusta, Ga. The New York 69th Regiment was in this division, about 600 strong, and its fine band and excellent marching fully met the expectations which had been raised as to the appearance of this regiment. The Grenadiers Rochambeau, of New York, were also well received. The Busch Zouaves of St. Louis wore the most elegant uniform of the kind in the procession. Company C, of the 16th Ohio National Guards, in a showy uniform of gray, closed this division of the procession.

The fourth and last division was composed entirely of civic organizations, and was commanded by Major Thomas J. Luttrell. The Jackson Democratic Association of the District of Columbia, carrying rough hickory sticks, acted as escort to the New York organizations. After them came six Indian braves in war paint and feathers, bearing Tammany's unique banner. The Tammany men, who numbered about 1,000, carried silver-headed sticks at their shoulders and marched nine abreast. They were followed by the Tammany Kickerbockers, with their quaint ancient costume, carrying long gold-headed staves with which they beat marching time on the asphalt pavement. Irving Hall was represented by about one hundred gentlemen, all wearing silk hats and spring overcoats, and carrying canes.

Gilmore's immense band heralded the approach of the Country Democracy long before they were visible. Fifteen hundred men, in light gray overcoats and silk hats, carrying canes with Cleveland's head wrought in silver, and wearing purple and gold badges on the lapels of their coats, represented this branch of the New York democracy. The Albany phalanx, numbering some 80 men, presented a neat appearance, clad in brown coats, white beavers, and carrying silk umbrellas. The King's County democracy had about 135 men in line, dressed in dark blue overcoats and carrying the inevitable cane. The Buffalo Legion, in dark clothes and silk hats, brought up the rear of the first brigade. In the second brigade of this division was the Bayard Legion of Wilmington, Delaware, and was followed by the Joel Parker Club, of Newark, N.J. A notable feature of the procession was the flag of the cavalry of the District of Columbia, in which the electoral votes of the States that furnished Cleveland's majorities were represented by horses, one for each vote, arranged in States by colors. They were followed by the Cleveland and Hendricks Club of Lewinsville, Virginia, and by a number of mounted clubs wearing colored sashes.

The last brigade was composed of the Veteran Fireman's Association of New York drawing three hand engines, the District fire department and the Baltimore fire company, followed by civic organizations. Taken all in all, as a combined military and civic display, the procession was undoubtedly the largest and finest ever seen in Washington. The number of men who marched past the Presidential stand is estimated at 25,000. Vice-President Hendricks felt somewhat fatigued, and retired to the Executive Mansion for rest before all the civic organizations passed. Many other persons left the stand before the parade was over because of weariness.

At the conclusion of the review the President and party proceeded to the dining room of the White House, where they partook of a lunch ordered for them by ex-President Arthur. There were present, besides members of ex-President Arthur's cabinet, Mr. Vilas, Mr. Manning, Mr. Lamont and several others.

At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol, the procession escorted the presidential party

back to the White House. The two carriages which contained President Cleveland, Ex-President Arthur, Vice-President Hendricks and the Senate committee of arrangements took positions in the first division, and the line started. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested all along the route. The crowd on the sidewalks had increased; it was impossible to pass through it. Many people were forced out into the roadway, and the police had all they could do to keep the avenue open for the procession. When the head of the line reached Fifteenth Street a halt was made, and the carriage containing the President and Ex-President left the line and proceeded, by way of Executive Avenue to the White House, which the party entered. The Vice-President's carriage proceeded up Fifteenth street to New York Avenue before leaving the line. Mr. Hendricks, however, soon joined the President at the White House, and when everything was in readiness the entire party proceeded to the reviewing stand on Pennsylvania Avenue, directly in front of the Mansion, and the order was given for the line to move. The reviewing stand had been profusely decorated with flags and bunting, and presented a beautiful appearance. The President and ex-President were placed on a projecting platform which was covered with flags, so as to make a handsome canopy, and at the same time so arranged as to afford a clear, unobstructed view of the procession. Arm chairs were placed upon it for their use, but the President remained standing during the entire review. Ex-President Arthur sat on his left, Vice-President Hendricks and members of his household occupied seats to the right and just back of the President, while the families and friends of the President and ex-President sat in the front row on the right. Among those who occupied seats on the Presidential stand were Secretaries Frelinghuysen, McCulloch, Lincoln, Chandler and Teller, Postmaster General Hatton, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, Major Gen. Hancock, Daniel Manning, of New York, Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin, Mr. Endicott, of Massachusetts, Senators Bayard and Garland, Col. Lamont, Mayor Grace and ex-Mayor Cooper, of New York, and a large number of other prominent persons, including many officers of the army and navy, and the diplomatic corps. There were a great many ladies on the stand, and their rich costumes added to the brilliancy of the scene. It is estimated that there were on the stand about a thousand persons. It was 10 minutes past 2 o'clock when the President, escorted by Col. Berrett, of the inaugural committee, took his place at the front of the stand.

While awaiting the action of the conferees on the appropriation bill, the only events of the early proceedings which were not upon the programme were the outbreaks of applause which greeted the announcement of the passage of the Grant retirement bill, and the reception of the President's message nominating Gen. Grant to the newly-created vacancy. The applause which was hearty and prolonged, was not suppressed by Edmunds. The arrival of the diplomatic corps, fifty strong, clad in their uniforms, varying from the silken robes and mandarin caps of the Chinese to the gorgeous gold-bedecked dresses of the Europeans, occasioned a suspension of the buzz of conversation for a moment. They entered unannounced, and were escorted to seats in front and upon the right of the Chair. Just before the entry of members of the Supreme Court, arrayed in their ample black silk gowns and preceded by their marshal, the annual act of turning back the hands of the Senate clock was performed by the veteran doorkeeper, Capt. Isaac Basset. The Supreme Court Justices were placed upon the right in front of the Chair.

President Arthur was now announced, and his coming was greeted with clapping of hands, in recognition of which he bowed gracefully to the assemblage. A moment later and the buzz of conversation was again suspended in anticipation of the announcement, "The President-elect of the United States." Mr. Cleveland had already entered the hall with his escort, and halted within sight of the assemblage while his arrival was being announced. Applause, clapping of hands at first, and then cheers loud and prolonged welcomed him. Then a stalwart voice in the gallery arose above the din demanding "Three cheers for Grover Cleveland." This was not held by the assemblage to be in good taste, and Edmunds announced that "order must be preserved, or the galleries will be cleared."

The Vice-President-elect was now escorted into the chamber, and without delay, but with the solemnity and decorum befitting the occasion, the oath was administered to him by the President pro tempore.

Senator Edmunds then made an address in which he invoked the success of the new administration, thanked his colleagues for their many courtesies, and declared the Senate adjourned without day.

Hendricks now took the gavel and called the Senate to order in extra session.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, after which the Vice-President made a brief address.

The new senators were sworn in, and after reading the message of the President convening the Senate, a procession was formed and filed its way toward the platform on the central portico of the Capitol.

The Senate adjourned immediately

on its return from the platform, and therefore there will be no cabinet nominations to-day.

WASHINGTON, 4.—In view of the fact that Secretary Teller to-day took his seat as a member of the Senate, the President this morning accepted his resignation as Secretary of the Interior. The resignation of other members of the Cabinet were referred to President Cleveland for his action. The last official act of President Arthur was the signing of House bill 6,220, "regulating appeals from the Supreme Courts of the several Territories." The following newly-elected senators were sworn in to-day: Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky; S. E. Eustis, of Louisiana; Wm. M. Everts, of New York; Jas. K. Jones, of Arkansas; Henry B. Payne, of Ohio; John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin; Leland Stanford, of California; Henry M. Teller, of Colorado and Ephraim K. Wilson, of Maryland. The re-elected Senators sworn in were: Wm. B. Allison, of Iowa; Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia; Wilkinson Call, of Florida; J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Wade Hampton, of South Carolina; John J. Ingalls, of Kansas; John P. Jones, of Nevada; Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont; Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut; James L. Pugh, of Alabama; Zeberton B. Vance, of North Carolina; Geo. G. Vest, of Missouri, and D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana.

Secretary Frelinghuysen has instructed Mr. Lowell to inform Earl Granville of the passage by Congress of the bill authorizing the President to return to Her Majesty's Government the Arctic exploring steamer *Alert*, with due expression of the deep sense of friendship which inspired the gift of the vessel to the United States, and which inspires her return.

The hotels were tastefully decorated. Willard's was profusely draped in festoons of gaily colored fabrics. The word "Welcome" wrought in tinsel, shone above an immense blazing star at the doorway, and a great arch of gas jets spanned a circle inclosing the symbolic owl-head of the American Club of Philadelphia.

Elegant designs, wrought in cunningly-woven bunting, transformed the marble facade of the Metropolitan into a thing of beauty.

The Ebbitt House was fairly covered with flags and picturesque figures, and the other hotels showed great ingenuity in devising pleasing and original decorations. A great floral ladder reaching to the roof of a business house on Pennsylvania Avenue, bore upon its rungs the words, "Sheriff," "Mayor," "Governor" and "President," thus graphically symbolizing the life-work of the President-elect. All the government buildings on the line of march were gay with bunting. Large American flags encompassed the gray columns of the Treasury building, and long lines of pennants of every hue of the rainbow ran across the granite front of the great building and relieved its severe architecture by giving it an appearance in keeping with the gala day. Handsome rosettes and designs in parti-colored bunting adorned the State, War and Navy Department buildings. Long before the hour set for movement of the procession, the music of hundreds of bands heading the different organizations seeking their posts, blended in one confused roar. Everywhere the shrill notes of the fife and kettle drum were heard. By 10 o'clock the entire population of the city seemed to have deserted their homes and occupied the streets on the line of march.

A brilliant finale of the inauguration ceremonies was the ball to-night. It put the cap sheaf of gaiety on the more formal and serious though grand ceremonial which had preceded it. Beauty lent her aid to crown the triumph of the incoming administration, and, amid the light festivities of the ball-room, the celebration of the day came to a close. The ball was held in the unfinished new pension building, an immense structure inclosing a rectangular court yard more than 300 feet long by over 100 feet in width. As the door opens on the interior the eye is dazzled by the sudden blaze of light and color, and the mind confused by the immensity of the scene revealed to it at a glance. A hall, 316 feet long by 116 feet wide, lighted by 60 gigantic gas burners of 500-candle power each, which are suspended from the roof, whose peak is lost to sight 90 feet above the floor in a forest of streamers and flags; an acre of waxed floor, with several thousand couples in brilliant toilets moving about in the mazes of the dance, while thousands more circle around on the outskirts in a ceaseless promenade, and other thousands look down on them from surrounding balconies, is the grand framework of an ensemble which, bursting suddenly on one's view, is magnificently bewildering. Decorations cover the whole interior with the exception of the roof, and this is almost hidden from view by a network of streamers, flags and bunting. All is brilliant coloring in which the red, white and blue tints the American flag predominate, but are toned down by the contrasting dark green of natural garlands hung in festoons, and of the foliage of tropical plants which are banked about the supports of the roof and in corners of the hall, and are blended with the rich, dark hues of velvet hangings and the glossy sheen of silk damask draperies. This wealth of color is relieved against a background of pure white muslin, and is blended into harmony and softness under the different light of lamps, which hang from the roof like great globes of fire.

The bright toilets of the ladies, brilliant uniforms of diplomats and army