

CLEVELAND IN AGAIN

THE MORE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE OATH OF OFFICE AT THE HOUR OF NOON.

Democracy of the Nation Shouts
The Vice-President
The New President Rejoices
The Gorgeous Inauguration Feat

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Grover Cleveland is President of the United States. Benjamin Harrison is only a private citizen. The great change from Republican to Democratic rule, a change that in most of the nations of the world would have been accompanied with bloodshed and civil war, is effected in the most orderly manner and with the utmost good feeling on each side.

The events of the day are four in number, as follows:
1. Swearing in of the Vice-President in the Senate Chamber.
2. Swearing in of the President and delivery of inaugural address on the east portico of the Capitol.
3. Inaugural parade.
4. Inaugural ball.

All the ceremonies attendant upon the swearing in of President and Vice-President took place at the east end of the Capitol the same day, and were somewhat neglected in the haste of preparation during the day hours. The Capitol police was on duty from 5 o'clock in the morning, and only those who held letters of admission were permitted to enter the reserved precincts of the Capitol.

On the floor of the Senate a transmission scene had taken place from a night session. The row of sofas usually occupied on public ceremonies the President and Cabinet was in place, but reserved for the Supreme Court.

In front of the Vice-President's desk, where the official reporters usually sit, were two large and handsomely upholstered leather chairs. This was the place reserved for the President and Vice-President. To the right were three chairs for the Senate Committee of Arrangements.

The entire Democratic side of the Senate was given up to the diplomatic corps and the House of Representatives, while there was left the Republican side to be reserved for the Senate and back of them the visiting Governors and other distinguished guests. After Father Bassett, the aged doorkeeper of the Senate, had performed an annual trick of turning the clock back several times, the Senate finally adjourned itself ready to adjourn sine die. When everything was ready Vice-President Morton notified the Sergeant-at-Arms, and almost at the same moment the doors leading from the corridor to the Senate swung open and a gray-bearded Father Bassett made his appearance, and bowing low announced to the Senate:

"The President and the Vice-President of the United States."

Vice-President Morton rapped with his gavel and the Senate rose to receive the distinguished men. They were preceded by the Committee of Arrangements, Senators Teller, Ransom and McPherson, who in turn announced to the Vice-President their arrival, and then escorted them down to the seats reserved for them in front of the Vice-President's desk, the committee taking their seats on the left.

Then the diplomatic corps was announced, and in obedience to the rap of the Vice-President's gavel the Senate rose to receive foreign ministers who led in and took the front seats on the Democratic side of the Senate. "The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court," announced Doorkeeper Bassett again, bowing low to the Vice-President, and then enter the Supreme Court Justices in their silken gowns. They file down the center aisle and take their seats on the sofas in front of the diplomatic corps. President Harrison's Cabinet, the Major-General of the Army commanding, the Admiral of the Navy, and the officers of the Army and the Navy who by name have received the thanks of Congress, are next introduced, and they bowed down the aisle and took seats on the right of the presiding officer and corresponding to those occupied by the Supreme Court. Then came the Governors of the States, ex-senators of the United States, Judges of the Court of Claims, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the commissioners of the district and members of President Cleveland's incoming Cabinet. They were introduced and took their seats in the extreme rear of the Republican side of the Senate. Finally the doors swung open again, while Doorkeeper Bassett announced, "The members of the House of Representatives." It took some time for these to file in and take their seats. Straggling behind came the members-elect of the 47th Congress. These were given seats in the rear of the members.

When all were seated Vice-President-elect Stevenson was escorted into the hall from the marble-room and taken to his seat beside Vice-President Morton. Just before declaring the Senate adjourned sine die Vice-President Morton administered the oath of office to Vice-President-elect Stevenson, then rapping the Senate to order, declared the Senate adjourned. Immediately the Secretary of the Senate, Gen. McPherson, read the President's proclamation convening the Senate in extra session. When this was finished Vice-President Stevenson rapped the Senate to order

and declared it in executive session and ready for organization. Then the new Senators were escorted to the front of Vice-President's desk and took the oath of office. As soon as all were sworn in the Senate took a recess and the procession was formed to march to the east portico of the Capitol to witness the taking of the oath of the President-elect. The procession moved in the following order:

- Marshal of the District of Columbia and Marshal of the Supreme Court.
- Ex-Vice-President Morton.
- Supreme Court.
- Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
- The Committee of Arrangements.
- The President and President-elect.
- The Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate.
- Members of the Senate.
- The Diplomatic Corps.
- Members of the Cabinet.
- Major-General of the Army and Admiral of the Navy.
- Members of the House of Representatives.
- Governors of the States.
- Ex-Members of the Senate of the United States.
- Officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Cleveland took the oath of office at the east portico of the Capitol, immediately after the ceremony in connection with the swearing in of the Vice-President in the Senate chamber. This was shortly after 12 o'clock. The oath was administered to the new Chief Magistrate by Chief Justice Fuller. Immediately after taking the oath Mr. Cleveland delivered his inaugural address. He occupied a small stand built out from the portico, and on the stand with him were Mr. Harrison, Chief Justice Fuller and E. K. Valentine, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. The entire east portico was boarded over and seats arranged for about 2,500 persons. In the rear of the President's stand were the members of the Cabinet, and scattered around the space were the members of the diplomatic corps, Senate and House. The front of the improvised platform was decorated with flags that waved over its entire length, and festoons of red, white and blue bunting draped beneath. The front of the portico and the pillars were decorated with national colors. The erection of the stand and the decorations were under the supervision of Mr. Clarke, architect of the Capitol.

After delivering his address, Mr. Cleveland was driven to the reviewing stand in front of the White House.

On reaching the portico the President and retiring President took seats reserved for them, the Chief Justice on their right and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate on their left.

The Committee of Arrangements occupied seats next to the President and ex-President. The ex-Vice President and associate justices of the Supreme Court, the Vice-President, Secretary and members of the Senate occupied seats on the right.

The formal exercises being over and President Cleveland officially declared President of the United States, the boom of a single cannon announced the fact that a new President was acting. The boom of a second cannon gave the signal for the great parade to move.

First came a brigade of policemen on horseback to clear the way for the pageant, which had exclusive occupancy of Pennsylvania Avenue for the next five hours. Following were the carriages of the members of the Senate and House, of the Justices of the Supreme Court and other official dignitaries.

Then came the carriage for which all were waiting and toward which all necks were craned. It was that bearing President Cleveland and ex-President Harrison to the Executive Mansion. Fortunately the Washington livermen have been prevented from making a silly display of this turnout. It had been intended to have the Presidential carriage drawn by four black horses in white harness, but this absurdity was abandoned. The carriage was a handsome barouche, drawn by two stylish bays, Albert Hawkins, the smooth-faced, yellow driver who has handled the lines on many a Presidential carriage, was on the box. The carriage was, of course, open, as Mr. Cleveland would not disappoint the great multitudes of sight-seers who have come to Washington for the express purpose of seeing the new President ride up the avenue. It is needless to say that the ride along the avenue was an ovation from beginning to end. Democrats have waited for weeks and months for this event, and their throats were lubricated for a Cleveland yell which reached the uttermost precincts of the District of Columbia.

Immediately behind the carriage of the President came that bearing Vice-President Stevenson and Mr. Morton. It was a handsome barouche drawn by white horses, but with no eccentricity of harness or other adornment. Mr. Stevenson is a favorite with the Democratic masses and his reception along the line of march was hardly less enthusiastic than that accorded the President himself.

The President and Vice-President went direct to the reviewing stand in front of the White House and there reviewed the legions of military and civic bodies in the parade. All Marshalls and Commanders had been directed to salute the President with drawn swords or batons or by uncovering, and all drum majors, flag bearers, etc., observed regulation salutes. But there was no directing or regulating the salutes given by the untutored Democracy.

After the dignitaries came the parade proper. First Gen. Martin T. McMahon, the grand marshal, with a great staff of aids on horseback. Following the first division, made up of military organizations under the immediate command of Gen. John R. Brooks, United States Army. This was the most brilliant feature of the parade. There were twelve batteries of artillery, with their full equipment

of cannon and men. A complete squadron of United States Cavalry was followed by disconnected troops of cavalry. The bright yellow trappings and flying yellow plumes of the cavalry troopers were in marked contrast with the red trimmings and plumes of the artillerymen. Whole regiments of infantry, brigades from the hospital service and corps of engineers added to the military display. Then came the gorgeous militia organizations of the National Guard of the District of Columbia. This included several battalions, numerous companies of cadets and an ambulance corps.

The second division was made up largely of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, 3,000 strong, with Gov. Robert E. Pattison at their head. The Pennsylvanians brought along their artillery, cavalry and infantry, and was quite as gorgeous as the United States army display.

The third division was in command of Gen. Lee of Virginia. He was followed by Gov. Werts of New Jersey and the New Jerseyans, Gov. Northern of Georgia and the Georgians, Gov. Morris of Connecticut and the Connecticut men, Gov. Russell of Massachusetts and the military of that State, Gov. Brown of Maryland and the Marylanders, Gov. Tillman of South Carolina and his people, Gov. Flower of New York and the pink of her national guard, Gov. Carr of North Carolina and his staff, Gov. Foster of Louisiana and the Louisianians, Gov. Peck of Wisconsin and the Wisconsinians. After that came miscellaneous organizations from different parts of the country. The fourth division, coming next, was made up of the Grand Army veterans, representing posts from various parts of the country.

Finally came the great civic parade, in which the Democratic clubs—Tammany, Iroquois, Tilden, Duckworth and others, almost without number—owned the avenue. Col. William Dickson of Washington was Chief Marshal of the civic division. The Tammany men came 3,000 strong, with stuffed tigers galore. After them followed the clubs of Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Scranton, Newark, Paterson, Wilmington, Baltimore, Reading, Chicago, Bloomington, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Hamilton, Indianapolis, Council Bluffs, Louisville, Knoxville, Charleston, Richmond, Wheeling and New Orleans, in the order named. Some of the cities mentioned sent half a dozen different clubs. The little town of Portsmouth, Va., brought up the tail end of the procession with its "Senator Daniel Club."

The inaugural ball will be held to-night.

ROBBED HIM WHILE HE SLEPT.

A Chippewa Falls Lumberman Relieved of \$5,000.
ST. PAUL, Minn., March 6.—Peter Corran, a Chippewa Falls lumberman, was robbed shortly after 10 o'clock last night of \$5,000 at the St. Paul Union depot. Corran drew the money out of three Chippewa Falls banks yesterday morning, got his wife to sew it inside the lining of his coat, took a train for St. Paul, and was waiting for the 11:15 train for Moose Lake, where he was to pay off a gang of loggers. He fell asleep in his seat at the depot, and when he awoke his coat had been cut open and the money taken. The thieves, who had evidently followed him from Chippewa Falls, had not disturbed his watch or a wallet containing \$50 in an inside pocket. The police have secured no clew to the robbers.

AFTER NEBRASKA "BOODLERS."

The Legislature Proposes to Bring the Robbers to Time.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—A bill was introduced in the House empowering the Governor to expend \$15,000 in investigating the charges of mismanagement of the State institutions and in prosecuting the guilty parties. The Legislative Committee investigating the State insane asylum made a partial report and the claim is made that the State has been robbed of the amount of \$25,000 a year by contractors furnishing supplies for that institution alone. The contractors are all residents of Lincoln and are under indictment by the Lancaster County Grand Jury.

Knights and a Catholic Church.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 6.—The Rev. John J. Glennon of the Cathedral has returned from Washington, where he went to see Mgr. Satolli, papal representative. Father Glennon asked Mgr. Satolli for a ruling on the question of admitting Knights of Pythias in regalia to Catholic Churches. At a funeral recently Father Glennon refused the Knights of Pythias in regalia admission to the church. He said at the time that he regretted to do so, because the question of admitting Knights of Pythias had not been passed upon by the highest representatives of the church in America. He expects a ruling in due time from Mgr. Satolli.

Denounce the Fairbank Plan.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., March 6.—A resolution was offered at yesterday's session of the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church denouncing in the severest terms the efforts of the Roman Catholic Church to affiliate their parochial schools with the public schools, thereby seeking to employ public moneys for certain purposes. A number of speeches were made favoring the resolution and it was then referred to a committee.

Col. Hayes Sentenced for Perjury.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Judge Martine has sentenced Col. W. B. Hayes, convicted of perjury, to eight years' imprisonment. Col. Hayes was convicted of perjury in swearing that he did not give Miss Anna Keating, his former mistress, a note for \$2,000 in 1860. He also falsely swore that he was in Florida at the time of the date of the note. He is a man of wealth. His wife was a witness in his behalf.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

HE REACHES THE NATIONAL CAPITAL IN SAFETY.

The Railroad Station Surrounded by a Throng Enthusiastic and Noisy—Postmaster General Wannamaker Sends Out a Letter Thanking His Six Thousand Carriers—He Asks Them to Continue in Well Doing—Recount of the Vote in Nebraska on the Constitutional Amendments—What the Result Shows.

Cleveland's Arrival in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—It was just 8:30 last night when the special train bearing President-elect Cleveland, his family and the invited friends of his party rolled into the Baltimore & Ohio station at Washington. They had made the 139 miles of the run from Lakewood in 140 minutes, not including stops. The party had eaten luncheon north of Philadelphia and were not at all wearied by their journey.

The railroad station was surrounded by a throng of several thousand people, who packed the adjacent street from curb to curb. The entrances to the station were guarded by at least a hundred policemen, while scores of detectives from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago were on the outlook for mischievous cranks.

It had been openly announced that Mr. Cleveland would arrive at the regular station, and for this reason many incredulous people had expected the special train would stop at a grade crossing near the place, where the president-elect would depart with his wife. No effort was made, however, to avoid the welcome of the crowd.

As soon as the train came to a standstill Mr. Cleveland alighted and was received on the platform by Colonel Barrett and Mr. Norris of the local committee of arrangements. These gentle-

accomplished in the advancement of the service has only been possible through the fidelity and zeal of those associated with the postmaster general.

In making this acknowledgment of your valuable assistance, I beg that in future, whether in or out of office, you will continue your interest in the postal service and study and promote in every way possible its extension and improvement.

Nebraska's Recounted Vote.

LINCOLN, March 3.—The recount of the votes cast for and against the constitutional amendments at the last election was completed at 3:30 o'clock yesterday, and the result shows that there was very little reason for having started the move. The original returns showed 80,032 votes for the railroad amendment, while the recount gave it 80,565, a gain of 533. The school amendment was originally recorded as having received 84,426 votes, and it now looms up with 89,050, a gain of 4,524. The legislative vote, which was to have been cut down about 30,000 votes, if the anticipations of the promoters of the recount were to be realized, fell off from 209,543 to 197,510, or 12,033 votes. Even according to the method of figuring employed by the friends of the recount, the amendments are still 10,000 and 14,000 short of the number necessary to carry them, while, in accordance with the interpretation of the law as construed by some of the best lawyers and judges of the state, they are 22,000 and 26,000 short of the necessary vote. The recount developed practically nothing of importance, except that certain returning boards had exercised carelessness in their work. The greatest changes were in Richardson, Adams and Platte counties, which showed gains of 495, 472 and 425, respectively, on the vote for the school amendment.

The state is entitled to this information, for it will have to pay several hundred dollars for the privilege of knowing it, whether the information is welcome or not.

The eighty-third ballot for United States senator at Olympia, Wash., was without result.



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND HIS CABINET.

M'KINLEY DECLINES AID.

He Writes a Letter Thanking Those Who Offered Money.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—The Leader has received a number of communications from citizens of this and other States expressing sincere sympathy with Gov. McKinley in his financial losses, and suggesting that the people show their regard for the Governor, and his noble wife by contributing to a fund from which the debts incurred by indorsing the notes of a friend might be paid. Gov. McKinley has been advised of the receipt of these letters, and asked if he would permit his many friends throughout the country to come to his relief. In reply the following communication has been received:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LEADER: I can not express the depth of my gratitude to the people who have sent money to the Leader for my use, of which you have advised me; but grateful as I am and always will be for their noble generosity, I can not accept their contributions. Nothing has touched me more in my misfortune than the letters of sympathy and offers of help received from those of my countrymen who have little but what they earn. Please convey to such friends my heart's best thanks.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY, JR.
Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 27.

Must Travel at Her Own Expense.

YANCTON, S. D., March 2.—In the Circuit Court here yesterday the motion for \$350 additional alimony made by the attorneys of Daisy Edna Winslow, wife of Herbert Winslow, the playwright of New York City, was denied by Judge E. G. Smith. Mrs. Winslow in her affidavit affirmed that unless this additional alimony was paid her she would not be able to appear at the trial in March, but Judge Smith held that inasmuch as Mrs. Winslow had come to Yancton once when it was not necessary to fight the case at her own expense she could do so again.

President-elect Cleveland has appointed Henry T. Thurber, of Detroit, as his private secretary.

Five grave robbers were caught in the act in a Des Moines cemetery.

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

NEBRASKA, THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI GRANARY, FAVORABLY COMPARED.

The Equal of Birmingham, Niagara and Velasco—Her Factories Run with Water Power Transmitted by Electricity.

One land company at New Birmingham, Ala., invested \$100,000. Out of the sales it has paid more than \$5,000,000 in dividends. It has also spent two million and a half in improvements and its remaining assets from the original investment amount to \$5,000,000 more.

There were at the time the investment was made hundreds of towns in Alabama more attractive than New Birmingham. It is pertinent to ask what this place had, more than other places, which permitted such colossal profits? The answer is, rich iron ore, coal and gypsum lying literally side by side. Iron could be made there cheaper than anywhere else in the United States.

At the mouth of the Brazos River in Texas, a town was laid out less than two years ago, the land on which it was located cost \$8.00 an acre. In less than one year the town's founders sold \$1,250,000 worth of town lots and the population of Velasco grew to more than two thousand busy people. There are hundreds of towns in Texas many years older which have not one thousand people. What made the place grow so rapidly? Why, at that point they deepened the harbor and made a pass through the sand bar at the mouth of the river, which allowed deep draft ships to enter. In short, they made a better port than there was at any other place on the Gulf Coast west of New Orleans. Recognizing the advantages for commerce which Velasco had thus acquired, investors from everywhere rushed there to secure a part of its certain future prosperity.

The fruit farms immediately adjacent to Niagara Falls could have been bought two years ago for \$100 an acre, now they are selling at from \$1,000 to \$20,000 per acre.

What has brought about the change? At last the great falls of Niagara are being harnessed. The impossible has been found possible. Enterprise has turned the dream of the poet into fact. Niagara Falls, heretofore only a pleasure ground, will now become no doubt the manufacturing center of the Eastern States.

They have developed 100,000 horse power, and offer it at a cost one-half less than it can be made for with wood or coal at any point in the United States.

When the never great and now rapidly disappearing forests of this country are entirely used up, and the no where ample coal fields are wholly exhausted, the mighty falling weight of Niagara River water will be making power just as cheaply as it does to-day.

Each of these three places made great fortunes for the first investors, because each possessed a great commercial advantage.

There is another place now just assuming the same conditions. The rich agricultural State of Nebraska has no coal mines and is entirely without forests. On account of this manufacturing has been simply out of the question. It has been accepted as absolutely unavoidable that its products would always have to go out of the State to be manufactured. But suddenly a great water-power has been developed. The wonderful Platte River, which Mark Twain described, with almost as much truth as humor, to be a stream one thousand miles long, one mile wide and one inch deep, has, at one point, been given a great and a new use.

At Gothenburg, 250 miles west of Omaha, in the heart of the granary of the Trans-Mississippi, a water-power has been developed which engineers say can be increased to 100,000 horsepower. The experiment has been made. The fact has been accomplished.

In that new town factories are being run with water power transmitted by electricity. Houses are heated and lighted by electricity made by water-power.

The Gothenburg Commercial Club offers to give free information upon application, and the enterprising capitalists who own the canal and power plant offer free power and locations and liberal business treatment to other mills and factories.

It seems certain that what iron ore was to New Birmingham, deep water was to Velasco and water-power to Niagara Falls, the newly acquired water-power will be to Gothenburg.

CHAS. L. WORTHAM.

Earnings of Michigan Railroads.

LANSING, Mich., March 1.—The Commissioner of Railroads announces the following earnings statement of Michigan railroad companies for the month of October, 1892: Net earnings, \$11,100,539; net earnings for corresponding month in 1891, \$9,638,532; increase for 1892, \$1,522,007; total earnings from Jan. 1, 1892, to Nov. 1, 1892, \$90,800,751; same period in 1891, \$79,261,705; increase for 1892, \$11,339,045; per cent of increase, 14.55.

Rejoicing at William and Mary's.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., March 4.—There is great rejoicing here over the passage by Congress of the bill giving William and Mary's College of this place \$65,000 in payment for the destruction of its building during the war by the Federal army. The town was illuminated last evening and hundreds of students paraded the streets singing their songs, while the college bells rang the news out to the surrounding country.