CENES AND INCIDENTS ATTENDING THE PRESIDENT'S INSTALLMENT.

His Inaugural Address-Taking the Outh of Office-The New Politier's Regime in Full Sway.

WASHINGTON, March 4.-There are fully one hundred thousand strangers in the city to-day. Never before were such crowds seen in Washington as to-day, as early as 10 o'clock a. ta., occupied the streets along the line of march. Almost every building in the city is decorated and graceful arches span the streets through whick the procession is to march and the decorations on many buildings are very elaborate. President Arthur breakfasted with his family at the white house about 9 o'clock a. m. An bour later Vice-President-elect Hendticks, in company with Senator Hawley, of the committee of arrangements, drove up to the white house in an open barouche, lined with crimson satin and drawn by four beautiful white horses. Just as he arrived President Arthur's carriage, containing Senators Sherman and Ransom, started to the Arlington for the prezident-elect. This carriage was also an open barouche drawn by four spanking bays. After a short delay Cleveland entered the carriage in company with the senators and was rapdly driven to the white house, where President Arthur and Hendricks were waiting. At 10 o'clock the presidential party left the mansion and, entering their carriages, took their places in the line of

THE PROCESSION, which had formed in the meantime. Oleveland and Arthur and Senators Sherman and Ransom occupied the first carriage. They were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. The first division of the procession, escorting the president-elect, then began to march to the capitol. The scenes on Pennsylvania avenue almost baffle description. A great, surging mass hid the sidewalks. Above them stately buildings were covered with cloth of various colors, arranged in patriotic device; the soft spring like breezes stirred innumerable flags and streamers and sp :cial aids, in brilliant uniforms, dashed hither and thither lending animation to the scene. The regular troops came first. Their ranks extended clear across the avenue and presented a most imposing appearance. The marine corps, with their magnificent band, came next. Following them were the artillery battalions. This portion of the procession prooeeded as far as the south front of the treasury department and then halted and came to a parade rest, in order to afford an opportunity for the presidential party to fall into line, when the march was resumed. The president's elegant carriage was preceded by Gen. Slocum, the chief marshal, and his staff and a troop of United States cavalry. Surrounding the carriages were a dozen mounted police-The party

RECEIVED AN OVATION

all along the line of march. Men cheered women waved handkerchiefs and clapped hands and the greatest enthusiasm was evinced by the immense throng. President-elect Cleveland kept his silk hat in his hand and bowed to the right and left as the carriage rolled slowly along. A number of colored militia formed a part of the first division, and presented a highly creditable appearance. Local divisions of the Grand Army of the Repub-He closed the escorting division.

THE SCENE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER. A little before 11 o'clock the doors of the president's gallery were opened and people entitled to admission were escorted ir. Among them were Cleveland and . Hoyt, a sister of the president-elect; Rev. W. A. Cleveland and wife and their two sons; Mr. Hastings, nephew of the president-elect; Miss Hastings, Miss Nellie Yoeman and Miss Annie Yoeman, nieces of the president-elect; Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, of Toledo, and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont. The blue tapestried seats of the diplomatic gallery remained the longest vacant, but they, too, were filled by a quarter past 11 o'clock. 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, occasloned a suspension of the buzz of conversation for a moment. They entered unanounced, and were escorted to the seats in front and upon the right of the chair. Just before the entry of the 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 Bassett. The supreme court justices were placed upon the right and front of the chair. President Arthur was now announced and his coming was greeted with warm

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 antici-pation 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' proclamation, that order must be preserved or the galleries will be cleared," was a superfluity. The vice president-elect was now escorted into the chamber and, without delay, but with solemnity and decorum befitting the occasion, the oath was administered to him by the president pro tempore. Hendricks then 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 ad-Cress, fhe new senators were sworn in and, after reading the message of the president convening the senate, a procession was formed and filed its way to the platform on the central portico of the capitol. At precisely 12:30 p. m. the procession appeared coming out of the east door of the capitol. President Arthur stepped to the front of the plat-form, fellowed by President-elect Cleveland, Chief Justice Waite and the sergeant-at-arms of the senate. Cleveland than began his inaugural address to the vast throng, estimated by Senator Haw-ley at 150,000, as follows:

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In the presence or his vast assemblage of my countrymen,

I am about to supplement and seal by | ly relation and offensive to the moral | they have been coming day and night | sence of the civilized world, shall be rethe oath which I shall take the manifespressed. The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the people in the exercise of their power and right of self-government. They have committed to one of their fellow citizens immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor with no intention of acquiring citizenship and bringing with them and retaining habits a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service. This and customs of repugnance to our civili-zation. The people demand reform in the administration of the government and impressive ceremony adds little to the solemu sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the the application of business principals to people of the land. Nothing can relieve public affairs. As a means to this end me from anxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing civil service reform should be in good is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places promotion of their welfare. Amidst solely as the reward of partisan service and party strife the people's choice was from the corrupt influence of those who made, but its attendant circumstances promise and the vicious methods of have demonstrated a new strength and those who expect such rewards, safety of government by the peoand those who worthily seek public employment have thought ple. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic peoand insisted that merit and competency ple need no apology and that in its fearshall be recognized instead of party subless and faithful application is to be found serviency or the surrender of honest pothe surest guaranty of good government. litical belief in the administration of a But the best results in the operation of government pledged to do equal and exthe government, wherein every citizen act justice to all men. There should be has a share, largely depend upon the no pretext for anxiety touching the proproper limitation of purely partisan zeal tection of the freedmen in their rights or and effort and a correct appreciation their security in the enjoyment of their of the time when the heat of the partisan privileges under the constitution and its should be merged in the patriotism of the amendments. All discussion as to their citizen. To-day the executive branch of the government is transferred to a new fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable. keeping: but this is still a government of except as it suggests necessity for their all the people and it should be none the improvement. The fact that they are less an object of their affectionate solicicitizens entitles them to all the rights due tude. At this hour the animosities of the relation and charges them with all its political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and exultation of partisan triumph duties, obligations and responsibilities. These topics and the constant and ever should be supplanted by ungrudging acvarying wants of an active and enterprisquiescence in the popular will and sober, ing population may well receive the atconscientious concern for the general tention and the patriotic endearance of all weal. Moreover, if from this hour we who make and execute the federal law. cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust and deter-Our duties are practical, and call for an industrious application of an intelligent mine with manly confidence in preception of the claims of public office, one another to work out harmonously and, above all, a firm determination of the achievements of our national destiny, united action to secure to all the people we shall deserve to realize all the beneof the land the full benefits of the best fits which our happy form of government form of government ever vouchsafed to can bestow. On this auspicious occaman; and let us not trust to human effort sion we may well renew the pledge of our alone, but humbly acknowledge the devotion to the constitution wnich, power and goodness of Almighty God, launched by the founders of the republic and consecrated by their prayers and who presides over the destinies of nations and who has at all times been revealed in patriotic devotion, has for almost a centhe country's history; let us invoke His tury borne the hopes and aspirations to aid and His blessings upon our labors. those who will succeed to the blessing of The stand on which the president deour national life. The large variety of livered his inaugural address was erected diverse and competing interests is subject to federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that the greatest good to the greatest number will fall to be accomplished. If in the halls of national legislation that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the constitution had its birth; if this involves the surrender or postponement interests and the private abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest is sub-

senate and house and directly in front of the middle entrance to the capitol. It was about one hundred feet square, the building. largest ever erected for an inauguration, and was covered by two thousand chairs. These were occupied by senators, members of the diplomatic corps and 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 one served and the general welfare advanced. SOLID MASS OF HUMANITY In the discharge of my official duty I shall for four hundred feet in front of the

strained construction of the constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the federal government and those reserved to the states or to the people, and by a cautious application of those functions which by the constitution and laws have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the government. But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, only assumes the

son-"Peace, commerce and honest

friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." A due regard

for the interests and prosperity of all the

people demand that our finances shall be

established upon such a sound, sensible

basis as shall secure the safety and con-

fidence of business interests and make the

wages of labor sure and steady and that

our system of revenue shall be so adjusted

as to relieve the people from unnecessary

taxation, having a due regard to the in-

terests of capital invested and the work-

ingmen employed in American industries

and preventing the accumulation of a

surplus in the treasury to tempt extrav-

conscince of the people demands that the

Indians within our boundaries shall be

fairly and b nestly treated as wards of

the government and their education and

civilization promoted with a view to their

endeavor to be guided by a just and un-

approaching the 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 obligation which every patriotic citizen on the farm, in the workphotographers had placed their instruments to perpetuate in photographic deshop, in the busy marts of signs the assembly on the stand, and the trade and everywhere should share with sea of hats and faces that moved continhim. The constitution which prescribes ually like waves of the ocean. This great his oath, my countrymen, is yours; the throng was variously estimated as to government you have chosen him to adnumbers. President Arthur subsequentminister for a time is yours; the suffrage ly said it was "simply immense; the which executes the will of the freemen is greatest crowd he ever saw.'' Senator Hawley, as he looked at it, said he yours; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to thought it numbered about 150,000 the state capitol, is yours. Your every people. While waiting for the arrival of voter, as surely as your chief magistrate, the president-elect some one would ocunder the same high sanction, though in casionally venture in front of the plata different sphere, exercises a public form, and his presence was the signal trust. Nor is this all; every citizen owes for repeated cheers. President-elect to the country a vigilant watch and close Cleveland was clad in a full suit of black. scrutiny of its public servants and a fair Prince Albert coat, high, old fashioned, and reasonable estimate of their fidelity standing collar and black tie. In speakand usefulness. Thus is the people's ing he held his left hand closed behind will impressed upon the whole framework him, and emphasized his speech with of our civil polity, municipal, state and gestures with his right hand. He spoke federal, and this is the price of our liberty without manuscript, but occasionally and the inspiration of our faith in the reconsulted a small piece of paper bearing public. It is the duty of those serving the notes of the heads of his discourse. people in public place to closely limit His voice was clear and resonant, and he public expenditures to the actual needs of slowly enunciated his words and occathe government economically adminissionally turned about at the pauses as if tered, because this bounds the right of note the effect of his remarks. the government, to exact tribute from the When Mr. Cleveland first began his earnings of labor or the property of citiinaugural address the crowd applauded zens and because public extravagance whenever he paused to take a breath, but begets extravagance among the people. after awhile contented itself with cheer-We should never be ashamed of the siming him as he made his principal points. plicity and prudential economics which His reference to the prohibition of foreign are best suited to the operation of a recontract labor called out loud and longpublican form of government and most continued applause, but his allusion to compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are for a limited time to manage the public affairs are still of the people and may do much by

civil service reform met with a faint response. The address was very brief and at precisely 1:02 o'clock it was concluded their example to encourage consist-Providence, and, turning to the chief the dignity their justice and bowing to him, Mr. Clevefunctions in that plain land informed him that he was prepared way of life which, among their fellowto take the oath prescribed by law. As citizens, aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity. The genius of our the chief justice arose to administer the institutions, the needs of our people in again and again. The president-elect their home life, and the attention which stood facing the chief justice, with the is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast Kenney, of the supreme court, stood just territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidto one side of Cleveland and held the ance of any departure from that foreign Bible upon which the oath was adminispolicy, commended by the history, the tered, the president-elect also held it tradition and the prosperity of our rewith his right hand. The Bible used is public. It is the policy of the independa small morroco-covered gilt-edged volence favored by our position and deume, pretty well worn. It is the Bible fended by our power; it is the policy of the peace so suitable to our interests; it when he left home as a young man. At is the policy of neutrality, regretting any his special request the committee of arshare in foreign broils and ambitions rangements had it in readiness for the upon other continents, and repelling their ceremony. The crowd preserved perfect intrusion here; it is the policy quiet as the impressive ceremony of adof Monroe and Washington and Jefferministering the oath was taking place,

Bible,

congratulate him, they CHEERED LOUDLY AND LONG.

but when it was concluded, and as

after reverently

and shook hands

kissing

with

stand and more than one hundred feet on

either side. The crowd continued less

solidly in the rear of this multitude.

capitol some two hundred or three hun-

dred men and boys had congregated. In

Ex-President Arthur was the second man to congratulate the president and then followed Chief Clerk McKenney and Senator Sherman. President Cleveland was then introduced to the remaining judges of the supreme court, to Lieutenant General Sheridan and General Han cock. The other persons on the platform agance and waste. Care for the property then pressed forward and many of them of the nation and for the needs of shook his hand. As he re-entered the future settlers require that the public do-main should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation. The was again greeted with cheers. Where he first came into the building, and entered his carriage to be driven in the procession to the white house.

THE CITY FULL OF STRANGERS. Washington entertains to-day 100,000 ultimate citizenship and that polygamy strangers. They began to come before in the territories, destructive of the fami-

ever since. They have come in family parties, in clubs, and companies and regiments. The hotels were filled a week ago and private boarding houses and dwellings have since done what they could to lodge the shelterless and feed the hungry. Nevertheless, not a few of the later comers, who brought little besides their patriotic memories and exultant hopes, tramped the avenues last night from necessity, and breakfasted this morning with coffee and a sandwich from the venders at the markets and street corners. The morning opened but with an excellent of fair weather, which was fulfilled before nine o'clock. The throngs were abroad early, walking and riding from point to point to see what they could of the public buildings, the parks, statues and monuments before the great event of the day began. Fifing and drumming and marching of clubs and troops were the enlivening elements of the early forenoon, while the morning serenades tendered to the popular politleal favorites served to amuse and interest the participants and crowds. Whatever it is possible to do with scantling and boards and bunting and gilt to bedeck a town for an occasion, Washington has undertaken and performed. The harvest of decorators and carpenters began ten days ago, and the noise of their sawing and pounding, and the click of their hammers have been heard day and night ever since, down to the moment of the starting of the procession. At first ugly erections of rough timber broke out all along the proposed line of march from the white house to the capitol, covering doors and windows of stores and dwellings and filling up the advertisements of seats to presidential stand were Secretaries Frelittle parks and openings, and upon and t

been new administration. The building the corner of Twelfth and Pennsylvania stand and their rich costumes added to avenue, occupied by the pension bureau, was perhaps the most elaborately decorated structure in the city and the decorations were at once pleasing and almost on a level with the floors of the unique. Long lines of streamers were suspended between the flag staffs on the roof and just below, on either side of the

ceale

build

AN IMMENSE GOLDEN EAGLE clutched long lines of red, white and blue bunting, which were artistically woven into a vast network covering the entire building. At the intersection of the lines of bunting shone stars of gold and, framing the whole design, were handsome shields bearing the names of the states of the union all locked together with gilt chains. At the second story stender staffs bore graceful tricolored standards with the names of the various presidents of the United States. The great Roman fasces. At the corner of

the building THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY, armed with sword and shield, represented the executive branch of the government. An eagle, bearing a national shield, surmounted the figure, and an excellent oil portrait of heroic size of the president-elect was suspended above a shield bearing the name of New York state. On the south face of the building Justice, blindfolded, with sword and scales, represented the judiciary. Altogether the effect was very pleasing. The notels were tastefully decorated. Willard's was profusely draped in graceful festoons of gayly colored fabrics. Words of welcome wrought in tinsel shone above an immense blazing star at the doorway and a great arch of gas jets spanned the circle, enclosing the symbolic owl head of the Americus club, of Philadelphia. Elegant designs, wrought in cunningly woven bunting, transformed the marble facade of the Metropolitan into a thing of beauty. The Ebbett 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 it rungs the words "Sheriff," "Mayor," "Governor," "President," thus graphically symbolizing the life work of the president-elect. All the government build-

ing on the line of march were GAY WITH BUNTING. Large American flags encompassed the gray columns of the treasury and long lines of penants of every bue 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. Handwith the invocation of the blessing of some rosettes and designs in parti-colored bunting adorned the state, war and navy department buildings. Long before the hour set for the movement of the procession the music of hundreds of bands heading the different organizations seekoath the vast assemblage cheered ing their posts blended in one confused roar. Everywhere the shrill note of the fife and the kettle drum was crowd on his right. hief Clerk Me- 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. The crowd was something unprecedented even in this city, accustomed to receive the outpourings of the nation's population. Men, women and children pushed and which Cleveland's mother gave him elbowed in the vast throng; yet it was a good natured crowd and evidently disposed to do justice to the occasion. It was willing and anxious to be amused and plucked fun from the sightest incidents, as, for instance, who an unhappy-looking individual passed up the avenue in his shirt sleeves, pushing a President Cleveland laid down the wheel barrow in which reclined, with a self-satisfied air, another person, bearing a flag, shouts of laughter and all sorts the chief justice, who was the first to of jibes and jokes greeted the equipage on its travels. A large crowd congregated around the white house and another equally large one around the en-trances to the Arlington hotel at an early hour in the morning, for the pur-pose of obtaining a view of the president head wrought in silver and wearing purand the president-elect as they took the | ple and gold badges on the lapels of their places assigned to them in the line. Both men rigidly denied themselves to visitors during the morning. The members of Phalanx, numbering eighty men, prethe general inauguration committee met sented a neat appearance clad in brown at the Arlington hotel before 10 o'clock coats, white beavers and carrying silk rated, wives and husbands lost each and placed their services at the disposal umbrellas. The King's County Demoof the president-elect.

At the conclusion of the inaugur ceremonies at the capitol the procession inevitable cane. The Buffalo legion, in times indicated distress or fear, but the escorted the presidential party back to the white house. The two carriages which contained President Cleveland and second brig de of the division the limit begins to the most part exceedingly jolly and laughed at themselves and each other as if it were ex-President Arthur, Vice President Hendricks and the senate committee of arrangements, took positions in the front division and the line started.

Second brig de of the division the and each other as if it were all part of the programme.

The line started brig de of the division the and each other as if it were all part of the programme.

The brilliant finale to the insurance division and the line started. The Jeel Parker club, of Newark, N. J., the ceremonies was the ball to-night in the

- - CONTROL OF THE OWNER OWNE

along the route. The crowd on the sidewalks had increased so it was

IEPOSSIBLE TO PASS THROUGH IT.

Many people were forced out into the roadways, and the police had all they ceuld 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 procession by way avenue to the of Executive white house, which the party entered. The vice president's carriage proceeded up Fifteenth street nearly 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 projected 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 view of the procession. Armchairs were placed upon it for them, but the president remained standing during the entire review. Ex-President Arthur sat on his left and Vice-President Hendricks and the 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

> vsen, McCulloch, Lincoln, Chandd Teller, Postmaster General Hatleut. Gen. Sheridan, Maj. Gen. ock, Daniel Manning, Mr. Vilas, Indicot, of Massachusetts; Senators d and Garland, Col. Lamont, Grace and ex-Mayor Cooper, ew York, and a large num-of other prominent perincluding many officers of the and navy and the diplomatic corps. were a great many ladies on the

BRILLIANCY OF THE SCENE.

It is estimated that there were on the stand about one thousand persons. It was 10 minutes past 2 o'clock when the president, escorted by Col. Barrett, of the inaugural committee, took his place at the front of the stand and the head of the procession started from the corner of Fifteenth street to pass in review. The president's appearance was the sequel for a general shout from the concourse of people who had gathered in front of the stand and filled the street for several hundred vards 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 clear the streets for the approachin; procession. The work was finally acwest front of the building re- complished, but with great difficulty, the The trees in the great lawns were filled and the roofs of the surrounding dwell- of the government. A mammoth throng and driving the people back with ings were covered. On the roof of the pictures of the capitol was flanked by their batons. The review from the presidential stand was a grand sight and it was the generally expressed opinion that no more brilliant pageant

HAD EVER BEEN WITNESSED

gave a marching salute as they passed the grand stand and the president recognized the compliment by raising his hat. The first division was composed of regular United States troops and all local military organizations. As they passed the stand the president saluted the chief marshal and his aides and the companies, which marched in good time. The second division was composed entirely of Pennsylvania national guards. There were about 7,500 in this di-Governor Pattison rode at the head of the division. The president also raised his hat out of respect to the battle- on flags of the Thirteenth and Eighteenth and several other regiments. The president paid the same compliment to the Sixty-ninth New York regiment, Rochambeau grenediers and the the Busch zouaves, of St. Louis. A large number of colored troops were included in the third division and their soldierly bearing and good marching elicited much praise from the people. The New Jersey soldiers, in plain uniforms, with red blankets rolled above their knapsacks, also attracted attention, as did the Washington infantry, of Pittsburg, elad in navy blue with black shakos. The Fifth Maryland, about 500 strong, with 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 Guards, of Augusta, Ga. The New York Sixty-ninth regiment was in this division about six hundred strong and its fine band and excellent marching fully met the expectation 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 in the procession. Company C, Sixteenth 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 Maj. Thos. Luttrell. The Jackson Democratic association of the District of Columbia, carrying rough hickory sticks, acted as an escort to the New York organizations. After them came six Indian braves in war paint and feathers, bearing Tammany's banner. The Tammany men, who numbered 1,000, carried silver-headed sticks at their shoulders and marched nine abreast. They were followed by the Tammany Knickerbockers in quaint and ancient costume, carrying long gold-headed staves, with which they beat marching time on the asphalt pavement. Then came Irving Hall, represented by one hundred gentlemen, all wearing silk hats and spring overcoats and carrying canes. Gilmore's immense band heralded the approach of the County Democracy long before they were visible. Fifteen hundred men wearing light gray overcoats and silk coats, represented this branch of the New York democracy. The Albany in dark blue overcoats, and carrying the | calls of one to another in the dark some-

greatest enthusiasm was manifested all | torty representatives of the Iroquis club of Chicago, and the Columbus, Ohio, glee club, dressed in gray and carrying minature brooms on the lapels of their coats. One of the neatest uniforms in the line was that of the Duckworth club, of Cincinnati, consisting of a light overcoat, dark trousers, high white hats and gold and purple badges. There was not a finer looking body of men in the procession, and as they turned into Fifteenth street, marching twelve afront, the great crowd

CHEERED LUSTILY

and the ladies clapped their hands and waved handkerchiefs. The Jefferson club, of Cincinnati, followed and made a most creditable display. They were also greeted with applause and other demonstrations of approval. A colored man, clad in a sky blue swallow-tailed coat and bright red pantaloons, and wearing on his breast an enormous silver plate bearing the name of the organization, preceded the Jackson democratic club, of Columbus, O. Its eighty members were dressed in gray and carried canes at a salute. Maroon overcoats and yellow kid gloves distinguished 100 memof the Americus club, bers Samuel of Philadelphia. - The J. Randall association, of Philadelphia, had about an equal number of men in line. The Moyamensing legion, of Philadelphia, had seventy-five men in line, dressed in brown and red. The Eleventh Ward Randall club, of Philadelphia, bore a magnificent banner of blue plush and gold with an excellent portrait of the patron of the club. One hundred men represented the Central club, of Harrisburg. They wore gray overcoats, black hats and red silk badges. The Calumet club, of Baltimore, presented an excellent appearance with three hundred neatly attired men in line. The Topeka Flambeau club also made a fine appearance. The Cook county club, of Chicago, turned out forty men in gray overcoats, silk hats and badges. This club and the Iroquois club, of the same city, were received with marked favor. Some comment was excited by the appearance in the procession of a Blaine inauguration club, of Maine. A splendid banner of black and gold floated over five hundred men representing the Crescent club, of Baltimore. A notable feature of the procession was a troop of 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 Lenisville, Virginia, and by a number of mounted clubs wearing colored sashes.

TAMMANY'S ROOSTERS.

The live roosters which were carried by the Tammany club and County Democracy, of New York, were made conspicuous as they passed the stand and caused much amusement. Taken all in all, as a combined military and civil display, the procession was undoubtedly the largest and finest ever seen in Washington. At the conclusion of the review the president and party proceeded to the dining room of the white house, where they partook of lunch ordered for them by ex-President Arthur.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

The public celebration of the day ended with a display of fireworks. In character it was like all displays of fireworks, but in volume and variety it is said to have excelled any former pryotechnical in this country. All the organizations exhibition upon this continent. Withal it was successful to the minutest detail. The scene of the exhibition was the white lot, an area of two hundred or three hundred acres, sloping gently away from the south fronts of the treasury and the executive mansion and state department. Uncounted crowds began early to find their way towards the spot from every quarter of the city.. For an hour or more they waited, commenting meanwhile upon the singular appearance of the monument, a hun dred rods beyond the fireworks enclosure. The lower third of the shaft was not visible, but all above was dimly outlined, like a ghost of itself, against the black sky and reflecting to its peak the rays of the electric lights in the city half a mile away. It seemed enormously higher than by daylight. When the preparations were completed and the display had once begun, the people in charge had the good taste to have no intermission. Jack O'Lanterns danced from place to place about the enclosure, and whenever one paused an explosion followed. Rockets. balloons, miniature fountains, bombs, batteries and shells were sent heavenward in volleys for half an hour, filling the air with showers of fire. Explosions sometimes half a mile obove the earth took place and, wafted by a gentle breeze, constellations numbering thousands of beautifully tinted stars floated away over the Potomac. Three 'set pieces'' of mammoth proportions were among the last and grandest features of the entertainment. The first was "Jefferson." There was a "fizz" audible a mile away as a Jack O'Lantern touched his torch to a piece and then a mammoth face in points of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red, with a banner in colors festooned gracefully about it, burst out of the darkness. glowed for a minute inbrilliancy, then an went out with an explosion, followed by a portion of the nose and. last of all, the blue stars of the banners. The face of the titular patron of simplicity and unostentation was probably not recognizable to the masses of the spectators, but when the letters of his name beneath were made out

HIS MEMORY WAS HONORED

in prolonged cheers. The next large piece represented the national capitol. with excellent portraits of the president and vice president, flanked by mottoes and emblems. This piece was 160 feet long by seventy-five in heigh the largest set piece ever fired in America. The flight of 5,000 rockets at once, forming a vast floral bouquet in the heavens, terminating the display. No estimates of the numbers who witnessed the fireworks would be trustworthy.

The voluntary dispersion of a multitude when gathered in a park open on all sides would seem to be a simple affair. but the experiences of the enening proved to the contrary. Carriages became entangled with each other and pedestrians' wandered about in bewilderment trying to find their way through or out of crushes which occurred in a hundred places. No one was hurt, so far as is known, but many ludicrous episodes occurred. Family parties became sepaother, and parents found themselves men in line, dressed leading children not their