SUPPLEMENT.

FACT AND FANCY.

Los Angeles county, California, boasts of 275,000 sheep.

A prune orchard of thirteen thousand trees is being set out near Gilroy, Cal.

Twenty dollars per cord is the price of wood at Tombstone, Arizona, and it is scarce at that.

Twenty-two of the great sugar plantations of the island of Cuba are farmed by the Jesuit order.

There are 333 boys on board the United States training-ship New Hampshire, at Newport, R. I.

It is stated that Lord Garmoyle at the opera in New York changes his gloves whenever the curtain falls.

The largest potato starch factory in the world is at Carlbon, Me. Its capacity is from 200,000 to 250,000 bushels.

New Hampshire has 193 Presbyterian churches. Seventy-five of them do not sustain permanent preaching without help.

The Massachusetts legislature has refused to allow a woman preacher of Nantucket to perform the marriage ceremony.

Dr. Dio Lewis says that tomatoes are a medicine and not a food, and should only be eaten when prescribed by a physician.

The Columbian university, of Washington, has decided to admit women to the study of medicine, with the same privileges accorded to men.

The widow of Gen. Stonewall Jackson has consented that his war-horse, Old Sorrel, shall be exhibited at the New Orleans exposition for the benefit of the Confederate Soldiers' home.

A Kansas City physician expresses the opinion that hundreds of people are buried alive every year, and that an average of three out of every hundred corpses might be resuscitated.

A Chinese opium den has just been broken up at Dalton, Tex., in which peepholes were rented for 25 cents per hour to those who wished to watch the female victims of the drug enjoy its influence.

A large meteor fell recently near Gainesville, Ga. Its course lay directly over the town, and, as it passed, so intense was its brightness that it rendered objects in darkened rooms plainly visible.

The diaphragm of a new telephone through which conversation has been held between New York and Cleveland is made of cork. The extreme sensitiveness of this substance to the tones of the human voice is a late discovery.

The ink pencils lately brought into use are stated to be dangerous innovations, as the transfer of writing made by them is a very easy matter. Any signature can be reproduced by using two sheets of dampened paper. The first will take the impression reversed and the next will receive it precisely as originally written.

About a decade ago a German postal official hit upon the idea of printing a New Year's wish upon the bands or wrappers of mail matter that was addressed to foreign countries. The conceit took, and now the middle officials in nearly every country in the postal union greet each other, at the beginning of the year, in this novel way.

Dr. Crudelli, of Rome, gives the following directions for preparing a remedy for malaria, which has proved efficacious when quinine has given no relief: Cut up a lemon, peel and pulp, in thin slices, and boil it in a pint and a half of water until it is reduced to half a pint. Strain through a linen cloth, squeezing the remains of the boiled lemon, and set it aside until cold. The entire liquid is taken fasting.

The total number of banking institutions that failed in 1884 is 121, 11 of which were national banks, 22 state banks, 11 savings banks, and 77 private banking institutions. Nineteen of these failures are traceable to the fraud of bank officers; 25 of them resulted from unfortunate operations in stocks, disconnected from the element of fraud, and 67, or more than one-half of them, were due, either directly or indirectly, to some form of speculation.

It is asserted by some wicked person that it is now the custom for lovers to write peculiarly affectionate remarks on the outside of envelopes, and to cover such remarks with a postage-stamp. Thus a young man may write a note which any young girl could show to her mother, while at the same time he could use the most affectionate language under cover of a stamp. All the young lady has to do is secretly to remove the stamp without destroying the writing underneath.

For a recent marriage the groom purchased a new coat and the bride a silk dress. The two were packed in a trunk for the bridal trip, and the happy pair started west. The train had not gone far when the baggage-master noticed the odor of burning wool, and an examination resulted in seeing smoke issue from a trunk. It was the trunk of the newly-married couple, and the new silk dress and the new coat were ruined. Spontaneous combustion owing to chemical dyes in the silk, was the probable cause.

A guest at a fashionable reception narrates that he overheard a 16-year-old dandy say to a still younger belle: "I am glad that my family got out of trade fifty years ago. My father was never in business, but devoted himself to a science as a hobby. He made several discoveries, you know, that have got a permanent place in the books." Then he looked into the girl's face for admiring wonder, but saw only gentle commiseration. "So your poor papa had employment?" she said, and then, with a gleam of proud disdain she added: "My father never, never did anything at all."

The consumption of chocolate in this country is largely on the increase, one manufacturer stating that last year he made 1,500,000 pounds and used a ton of sugar per day. The best cocoa beans come from Venezula and Mexico, and the cheapest from San Domingo. The two great chocolate consuming countries are France and the United States, but manufacturers in the former country, so far as the interchange of markets is concerned, have greatly the advantage. Prepared chocolate entering this country has a duty of 2 cents per pound to pay, while the same goods entering France must pay 16 cents per pound.

INAUGURATION DAY.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS ATTENDING THE PRESIDENT'S INSTALLMENT.

His Inaugural Address—Taking the Oath of Office—The New Political 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. m., occupied the streets along the line of march. Almost every building in the city is decorated and graceful arches span the streets through which 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 hour later Vice-President-elect Hendricks, 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 president-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 rapidly 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. Cleveland 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 special 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 proceeded 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 policemen. 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 Republic 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 in. Among them were Cleveland and Mrs. 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, occasioned a suspension of the buzz of conversation for a moment. They entered unannounced, 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 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' 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 a 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 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 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 platform, followed 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 Hawley at 150,000, as follows:

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen, I am about to supplement and seal by the oath which I shall take the manifestation of the will of a great and free people in the exercise of their power and right of self-government. They have committed to one of their fellow citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service. This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare. Amidst party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated a new strength and safety of government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic people need no apology and that in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guaranty of good government. But the best results in the operation of the government, wherein every citizen has a share, largely depend upon the proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the partisan should be merged in the patriotism of the citizen. To-day the executive branch of the government is transferred to a new keeping; but this is still a government of all the people and it should be none the less an object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and exultation of partisan triumph should be supplanted by ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will and sober, conscientious concern for the general weal. Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust and determine with manly confidence in one another to work out harmonously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow. On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the constitution which, launched by the founders of the republic and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and aspirations to those who will succeed to the blessing of our national life. The large variety of 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 fail 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 of private interests and the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced. In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained 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 obligation which every patriotic citizen on the farm, in the workshop, in the busy marts of trade and everywhere should share with him. The constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours; the government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours; the suffrage which executes the will of the freemen is yours; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the state capitol, is yours. Your every voter, as surely as your chief magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all; every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil polity, municipal, state and federal, and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in the republic. It is the duty of those serving people in public place to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the government economically administered, because this bounds the right of the government, to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of citizens and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government and most 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 their example to encourage consistently the dignity of their official functions in that plain way of life which, among their fellow-citizens, aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity. The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy, commended by the history, the tradition and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of the independence favored by our position and defended by our power; it is the policy of the peace so suitable to our interests; it is the policy of neutrality, regretting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here: it is the policy of Monroe and Washington and Jefferson—"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 confidence 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 interests of capital invested and the workingmen employed in American industries and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to tempt extravagance and waste. Care for the property of the nation and for the needs of future settlers require that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation. The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship and that polygamy in the territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sence of the civilized world, shall be repressed. The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor with no intention of acquiring citizenship and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs of repugnance to our civilization. The people demand reform in the administration of the government and the application of business principals to public affairs. As a means to this end civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service and from the corrupt influence of those who promise and the vicious methods of those who expect such rewards, and those who worthily seek public employment have thought and insisted that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief in the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men. There should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due the relation and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities. These topics and the constant and ever varying wants of an active and enterprising population may well receive the attention and the patriotic endearance of all who make and execute the federal law. Our duties are practical, and call for an industrious application of an intelligent preception of the claims of public office, and, above all, a firm determination of united action to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to man; and let us not trust to human effort alone, but humbly acknowledge the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destinies of nations and who has at all times been revealed in the country's history; let us invoke His aid and His blessings upon our labors.

The stand on which the president delivered his inaugural address was erected almost on a level with the floor of the senate and house and directly in front of the middle entrance to the capitol. It was about one hundred feet square, the 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

SOLID MASS OF HUMANITY

for 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 lawns were filled and the roofs of the surrounding dwellings were covered. On the roof of the capitol some two hundred or three hundred men and boys had congregated. In 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 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 waves of the ocean. This great 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. While waiting for the arrival of the president-elect some one would occasionally venture in front of the platform, and his presence was the signal for repeated cheers. President-elect Cleveland was clad in a full suit of black, Prince Albert coat, high, old fashioned, standing collar and black tie. In speaking he held his left hand closed behind him, and emphasized his speech with gestures with his right hand. He spoke without manuscript, but occasionally consulted a small piece of paper bearing the notes of the heads of his discourse. His voice was clear and resonant, and he slowly enunciated his words and occasionally turned about at the pauses as if to note the effect of his remarks. When Mr. Cleveland first began his inaugural address the crowd applauded whenever he paused to take a breath, but after awhile 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 with a faint response. The address was very brief and at precisely 1:02 o'clock it was concluded with the invocation of the blessing of Providence, and, turning to the chief justice and bowing to him, Mr. Cleveland informed him that he was 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 held it with his right hand. The Bible used is a small morroco-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. 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 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 Hancock. The other persons on the platform then pressed forward and many of them shook his hand. As he re-e tered the capitol he was again greeted with cheers. He walked to the basement entrance, 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 strangers. They began to come before the dedication of the monument, and they have been coming day and night 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 hazy, but with an excellent promise 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. Firing and drumming and marching of clubs and troops were the enlivening elements of the early forenoon, while the morning serenades tendered to the popular political 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 little parks and openings, and upon these were advertisements of seats to rent. Later flags, banner, streamers and tasteful devices in showy colors concealed the rough woodwork and then building fronts began to

BLOSSOM OUT.

The completed work is very beautiful and the stateliest of American avenues has been transformed into a moving maze of gay colors, which fittingly typifies the heartiness of the city's welcome to the new administration. The building at the corner of Twelfth and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied by the pension bureau, was perhaps the most elaborately decorated structure in the city and the decorations were at once pleasing and unique. Long lines of streamers were suspended between the flag staffs on the roof and just below, on either side of the building,

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 slender staffs bore graceful tricolored standards with the names of the various presidents of the United States. The west front of the building represented the legislative branch of the government. A mammoth pictures of the capitol was flanked by 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 hotels 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 building 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 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 the 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 note of the fife and the kettle drum was 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 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 slightest incidents, as, for instance, when an unhappy-looking individual passed up the avenue in his shirt sleeves, pushing a wheel barrow in which reclined, with a self-satisfied air, another person, bearing a flag, shouts of laughter and all sorts 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 entrances to the Arlington hotel at an early hour in the morning, for the purpose of obtaining a view of the president and the president-elect as they took the places assigned to them in the line. Both men rigidly denied themselves to visitors during the morning. The members of the general inauguration committee met at the Arlington hotel before 10 o'clock and placed their services at the disposal of the president-elect.

At the conclusion of the inaugur ceremonies at the capitol the procession escorted the presidential party back to the white house. The two carriages which contained President Cleveland and ex-President Arthur, Vice President Hendricks and the senate committee of arrangements, took positions in the front division and the line started. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested all 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 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 procession by way of Executive avenue to the 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 presidential stand were Secretaries Frelinghuysen, McCulloch, Lincoln, Chandler and Teller, Postmaster General Hatton, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, Maj. Gen. Hancock, Daniel Manning, Mr. Vilas, Mr. Endicot, 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 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 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, the 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 generally expressed opinion that no more brilliant pageant

HAD EVER BEEN WITNESSED

in this country. All the organizations 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 division. Governor Pattison rode at the head of the division. The president also raised his hat out of respect to the battle-orn 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, clad 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 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 eighty men, presented a neat appearance clad in brown coats, white beavers and carrying silk umbrellas. The King's County Democracy had about 125 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 the division the Bayard legion, of Wilmington, Del., was the first out of town clubs and was followed by the Joel Parker club, of Newark, N. J., the forty 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 members of the Americus club, of Philadelphia. The Samuel 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 proceeded 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 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 hundred 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 above 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 "flaz" 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. It glowed for a minute in full brilliancy, then an eye 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 height, 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 evening 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 separated, wives and husbands lost each other, and parents found themselves leading children not their own. The calls of one to another in the dark sometimes indicated distress or fear, but the people were for the most part exceedingly jolly and laughed at themselves and each other as if it were all a part of the programme.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

The brilliant finale to the inauguration ceremonies was the ball to-night in the unfinished new pension building. As the door opens on the exterior the eye is dazzled by the sudden blaze of light and color and the mind confused by the immensity of the scene revealed at a glance. A hall 316 feet long by 116 wide is lighted by sixty gigantic gas burners of 500 candle power each, which are suspended from the roof, whose peak is lost to the sight ninety feet above the floor in a perfect forest of streamers and flags. On the acre of waxed floor thousands of couples in brilliant toilets are 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 numberless balconies surrounding the room. Decorations, rich in color, cover the whole interior of the structure in red, white and blue tints, the American flag predominating. Banks of tropical plants surround the bases of the eight large columns which support the roof, and wreaths of evergreens are twined around the columns from the base to the top. On the broad faces of the columns are scattered, with unique effect, great leaves of palm. At the east end of the hall a plate glass mirror, sixteen feet high and ten feet wide, in a frame composed of six hundred pieces of cut glass, rises from the

MASSES OF FLOWERS

against a background of deep crimson, and reflects from its surface the lights and color of the ball room. The music stands are hung with rich green and purple silk damasks, and flags are twined about their supports. In each of the four corners of the ball room tiers of stands reaching to the height of the balcony are placed and on these ferns and other foliage are massed in profusion. The richest part of the decoration, however, is on the front of the balcony. Along the entire length around the ball room is stretched, on this balcony, a deep band of maroon velvet, two yards wide, heavily embroidered for half its depth with gold thread in elegant design. The background of this balcony is tri-colored bunting with which the walls are hung. Outlined against this are the small pilars which enclose the balcony and support the one above it. To each of these is suspended an American silk standard, surmounted by a circular shield, on which is blazoned the arms of one state or territory. At the height of the balcony, at one end of the hall, is a large spread eagle formed of gas jets and at either end a five pointed star formed in the same manner. Over all is the bewildering network of half moon-shaped flags projecting downwards from the peak of the roof and from which spring a marvelous number of streamers in all conceivable colors. The rooms set apart by the committee for the use of the president are

MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED

and heavy with the perfume of flowers, which abound everywhere on the walls and ceiling, and are grouped in large stands distributed about the room. A promenade concert opened the festivities of the evening and was continued from 8 to 11 o'clock p. m. Dancing began upon the close of the concert. It was half past 10 o'clock when President Cleveland arrived in the ball room. He was immediately escorted to the president's room, where, for half an hour, he held an informal reception. The president was accompanied by Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, his sisters, and by his brother, Rev. W. A. Cleveland, and his wife and their two sons; Mr. Hastings, his nephew; Miss Hastings, Miss Nellie Yeomans and Lizette Yeomans and Mrs. Bacon, the president's brother-in-law and wife, of Toledo, and Col. and Mrs. Lamont. About the same time ex-President Arthur arrived and he, too, was escorted to the president's room.