The Omaha Daily Bee.

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THE TOW PATH PRINCE

Inauguration of James A. Garfield at the National Capital.

The Stormy Elements Subside and Give Way to Sunshine.

An Immense Multitude Greet the Chief Executive of the Nation.

A Magnificent Pageant Rings Out the Old and Escort the New.

Graphic Picture of the Ceremonies on the Sunny Side of the Capital.

From the Steps of Which the President Delivers a Remarkably Eloquent Address.

Full Details of the Inauguration.

Special dispatch to THE BEE

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—7 a. m.—It commenced raining early last evening to the intense disgust of the inauguration committee, the military and civic organizations who had intended to take part in the parade, and the thousands of visitors who for the past four days have been swarming into the city, and filling hotels, boarding houses and garrets to overflowing. At nine o'clock the rain had turned into a hurricane of sleet, which made the streets impassible and drove to the nearest shelter the swarms of visitors which the special trains, despite the snow, were pouring into the city. The lobbies and corriders of the hotels were crowded with a motley mass of drenched and disgusted people, and the benches and even the floors of the depots were filled with passengers brought in by the evening trains who preferred remaining over night without rest, to seeking accommodations in the face of the blinding storm.

As the storm increased in fury the work of the decorating committees began to disappear under the violence of the wind. Pennsylvania avenue which yesterday bore a holiday appearance soon became a scene of desolation. The long streamers of bunting were torn into shreds from the front of the houses and public buildings. The magnificent arches over the street fell one by one into the middle of the streets; stands erected for the accommodation of the visitors and from which the proprietors had hoped to reach a handsome profit were mercilessly demolished by the elements, while every adornment and decoration upon which so much time and money had been expended was covered with a mass of slush and sleet or torn from their fastenings and hurled into the streets below.

The avenues wore a deserted appearance. The streets soon became impassable, as a heavy fall of wet snow and a drizzling rain, which froze in its descent, succeeded the sleet of the previous hours. The telegraph wires one by one went down, and at three o'clock all the roads into the capital were completely blockaded and communication with the outside world entirely shut off. Everyone united in pronouncing the storm the worst which had ever visited the city within the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

CLEARING UP.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, March 4—4 p. m.—A Washington dispatch at 10 a. m. says: It rained and snowed at intervals all night, and at 9 a. m. it was snowing rapidly, but at that hour the clouds were working away and the sun was shining.

Chicago in the Storm.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, March 4—4 p. m.—It is still snowing here to-day. The city presents the appearance of a winter in the Arctic regions. Railroads are making no efforts to run trains. From all points in the northwest come reports of the severest snow storm ever known. Telegraph wires are generally working throughout the west, but east of Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Syracuse there is an embargo on them and it is very doubtful if any reports of the inauguration can be received today, at least not before afternoon. There is a heavy, wet snow fall all through the east. The last report from Washington this morning says the prospect was for the worst inauguration day ever experienced. The streets are filled with slush and a wet snow is falling.

LAID LOW.

Special dispatch to The Bee.

CINCINNATI, O., March 4—4 p. m.—The wires east to-day are in a worst condition than on any day for the year past. With a single exception, all the direct wires of all the companies to Washington are down. The regular press wires of the A. & P. and nearly all other wires of all the companies are down at Harrisburg, Pa. All the wires in the capitol at Washington went down in the terrible sleet storm last night. All the wires on the coast are going down by the same sleet storm that prevailed in Washington so that it is impossible to reach Washington by any route. The companies all hope every minute to get wires up, but the prospects are very poor. The last communication from Washington reported the terrible condition of things there, the decorations being blown away, stands gone down, arches blown over, and the streets almost impassable. The depots were crowded with people who knew not where to go or did not dare to venture out in the storm. The inauguration ceremonies seem to be completely upset.

THE CEREMONIES.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

WASHINGTON, March 4—4 p. m.—The weather this morning was bad, with rain and wind and the seats outside for 50,000 persons were useless. The people crowded the windows as the wind was blowing twenty miles an hour. Towards noon the weather moderated but it was still unpleasant. The programme was, however, unchanged and the people stood under umbrellas and awnings packing the route.

Garfield rose to breakfast early and dressed carefully, and at 8:30 a. m. he was joined by his two sons and daughter. At 9:30 Garfield and his family were escorted by the committee from his hotel to the White house, and there joined by Mrs. Hayes and Garfield's mother. The president-elect wore a black Prince Albert coat, black pants, brown overcoat and silk hat. At 10:20 President Hayes arrived to escort Garfield to the White house, whence he was to proceed to the capitol.

President Hayes brought a carriage drawn by four horses and bowed Garfield into the carriage. The trip was made quietly, the party reaching the White House at 10:30. Here they were met by the committee from the senate, consisting of Pendleton, Bayard and Anthony, and the party were conducted to the carriage. The weather now allowed the top of the carriage to be let down. Hayes sat on the right, Garfield on the left, Bayard and Anthony facing them. Arthur stood in the White House until Garfield took his seat, then with Pendleton followed in another carriage. At 10:35 they moved from the White House, where the families of both had gone to the capitol. They went out of the west gate and were met at the street by the escort. At 10:45

THE SIGNAL GUN WAS FIRED,

and the procession then moved to the White House park through the avenue into 15th street and into the avenue again. Every inch of ground was packed, great enthusiasm prevailed and flags waved from every building. The president and president-elect kept bowing acknowledgments all along the route. The police arrangements prevented a blockade but there was no spare room along the whole road.

As the capitol was approached the scene became an ovation. The brilliant uniforms, the holiday clothes of the people, the house decorations, the music and the applause made a scene never to be forgotten. People followed in behind the procession and its route, and there was a perfect jam around the capitol. At 11:30 the procession reached the capitol grounds and the presidential party alighted and entered the east door of the senate wing of the capitol. Hayes escorted Garfield and both by the senate committee, entering the senate chamber, where the senate awaited them. The senate was packed by the public. Hayes' and Garfield's families had prominent seats in the senate gallery. The senate had prepared at 11:30 to receive the party. Hancock, in full uniform, escorted by Blaine, entered a short time before amid great applause, and Conkling paid him marked attention on the floor, and introduced him around. The floor was crowded with great men. The army and navy officers sat on the left of the vice president. At 11:20 the diplomatic corps in full uniform entered, Secretary Evarts and Sir Edward Thornton leading. They sat on the west of the west of the chamber. At 11:30 the supreme court justices entered in full robes, the senators standing. At 11:45 the house entered and sat behind the senators. At 11:55 the senate clock was turned back five minutes and the doors were thrown open. The presidential party entered, Hayes escorting Garfield. Perfect silence attended their appearance. At 12 o'clock Arthur, escorted by Pendleton, Anthony and the sergeant-at-arms, entered the senate chamber, and was conducted to the president's desk, and with great formality was introduced and sworn in. The iron-clad oath was administered by Wheeler. Wheeler then declared the senate adjourned sine die.

THE ROLL OF NEW SENATORS

was answered by all except Edmunds, Mahone and Allison. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Bullock, and then the senate proceeded to the inaugurative ceremonies, going in procession to the east side of the main building. At the east side of the capitol the scene was indescribable, the mass having stood in the wet and cold all day. The sunlight had broken out bright and warm now, and the crowd cheered, as the great bronze doors opened and Garfield escorted by Hayes descended the steps bareheaded. The crowd shouted "Garfield!" Garfield!" and Garfield paused a moment and surveyed the crowd, then walked slowly to the top of the platform and was seated. Hayes was on his left, Chief Justice Waite on the right, Garfield's mother and wife sat behind him. When the invited guests were all on the platform Mr. Garfield arose and went to the front. The crowd became instantly silent, and he delivered his inauguration address in a strong, clear voice, which was heard all around. It was received with great applause. At its conclusion Chief Justice Waite administered the oath of office. Mr. Garfield then reached over and kissed his mother and wife, and was surrounded by thousands of hand-shakers. Then the presidential party went back to the capitol and as the head of the procession to the White House.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We stand today upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life in a country crowded with perils, but crowned with triumphs of liberty and love. Before continuing our onward march, let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope, by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written consitution of the United States, the articles of confederation and of perpetual union. The new Republic was then beset with

DANGER ON EVERY HAND,

and had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against the armies of Great Britain but against the settled opinions of mankind, for the world did not believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage and saving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government. When they found, in a short time that the confederacy of states was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding republic they boldly set it aside and in its stead established

A NATIONAL UNION,

founded upon the will of the people, endowed with the future powers of self-preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects. Under this constitution, the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened, and the growth in all the better elements of national life has vindicated the wisdom of its founders and given new hope to their descendants. Under this constitution, our people made themselves safe against danger from without and secured for their mariners and flag an equality of rights on all seas. Under this constitution twenty-five states have been added to the union, with their constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens to secure the manifold blessings of local self-government. The jurisdiction of this constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original states and a population of twenty times greater than that of 1780. The supreme trial of the constitution came a. last under the tremendous pressure of a civil war. We, ourselves; are witnesses that the union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict

PURIFIED AND MADE STRONGER

for all the benificent purposes of good government; and now at the close of this first century of growth, with the inspirations of its history in their hearts our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of its political parties and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the government and to interpret and execute that will, in accordance with the constitution is the paramount duty of the executive. Even from this brief review, it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front, resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future, sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century. Our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled, and further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay our onward march.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE NATION

and its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion which for half a century threatened the existence of the union, was closed at last in the high court of war by a decree from which there is no appeal. That the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof are and shall continue to be the supreme law of the land is binding alike upon the states and the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the states nor interfere with any of their necessary rules of local self government, but it does fix and establish the supremacy of the union. The will of the nation speaking with voice of battle, and through an amended constitution has fulfilled the great promise of 1776 by proclaiming "liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

THE NEGRO.

The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the greatest and most important political change we have known since the constitution in 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficient effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from danger of war and dissolution; it has added immensely to that moral and industrial force of our people; it has liberated the master as well as the slave from a relation which wronged and enfeebled both; it has surrendered to their own guardianship and manhood more than five million people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness; it has given new inspiration to the power of self help in both races by making labor more honorable to one and more necessary to others. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with coming years. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our southern community. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable, but those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions

THERE WAS NO MIDDLE GROUND

for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry. They are rapidly laying the material foundations of self support, widening the circle of intelligence and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of the industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the constitution and laws. The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil, which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than a evil—it is a crime which if persisted in will destroy the government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of a king, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of the nation. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of suffrage will never give repose or safety to states or to the nation until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanctions of law. In the United States, freedom can never yield its fullness of blessing as long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress. With unquestioning devotion to the Union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have "followed the light as God gave them to see the light." But the danger which arises from

IGNORANCE IN THE VOTER

cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the corners and fountains of power in every state. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance in citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in suffrage. The voters of the union, who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hangs the destiny of our government, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the republic will be certain and remediless. The census has already sounded the alarm in appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has arisen among our voters. To their children to the south the question is of supreme importance but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the south alone. The nation itself is responsible for the extension of the suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population. For north and south alike there is but one remedy. All constitutional power of the nation and of the states and all volunteer forces of the people should be so united as to meet this danger by the saving influence of

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now to educate their successors, and to fit them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them. In this beneficient work sections and races should be forgotten and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the divine oracle which declares that "A little child shall lead them," for our little children will soon control the destines of the Republic.

My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversy of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers and their father's God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten or may retard, but we cannot prevent the final reconciliation. It is not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict. Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being invite us, and offer ample scope for the employ of our best powers. Let all our people leaving their battlefield of dead issues, move forward in the strength of liberty and restored union with the grandest victories of peace.

THE FINANCES.

The prosperity which now prevails is without parallel in our history. The fruitful seasons have done much to secure it but they have not done all. The preservation of public credit and the resumption of specie payments, so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessor, has enabled our people to secure the blessing which seasons have brought. By the experience of the commercial nations in all ages it has been found that gold and silver offer the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been caused by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure a general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible such adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt paying power in all the markets of the world. The chief duty of the national government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether congress is authorized by the constitution to make any form of paper money a legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of work; but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use, and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but

PROMISES TO PAY MONEY.

If the holders demand it the promise should be kept. The refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawing of the national bank notes and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on the financial question during my long service in congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects. The finances of the government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE

deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half of our people and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and the benefit of commerce, so it should give to tillers of the soil the lights of practical science and experience.

OUR MANUFACTURES

are rapidly making us industriously independent, and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should still be maintained. Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by a continued improvement of our harbors and great interior waterways and by the increase of our tonnage on the ocean. The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn by constructing

SHIP CANALS OR RAILWAYS

across the isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested and will need consideration, but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The subject is one which will immediately engage the attention of the government with a view to the thorough protection of American interests. We will urge no narrow policy nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route, but in the language of my predecessors, I believe it is to be "the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any inter oceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America, as will protect our national interests."

THE MORMONS.

The constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of congress, and hence the general government is responsible for any violation of the constitution in any of them. It is therefore a reproach to the government that in the most populous of territories this constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people and the authority of congress is set at naught. The Mormon church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sustaining polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment it is the duty of congress while respecting to the utmost, the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices especially of that class which destroy the family relations endanger the social order. Nor can any ecclesiastican organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest decree the functions and powers of the national government.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power against a waste of time and obstruction to the public business, caused by inordinate pressure for place and for the protection of incumbents against the intrigue and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask congress to fix the tenure of minor offices of the several executive departments and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which incumbents have been appointed. Finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the constitution, invading neither the rights of the states nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain authority, and in all places within its jurisdiction, to enforce obedience to all laws of the Union in the interests of the people, to demand a rigid economy in all expenditures of the government and to require an honest and faithful service of all executive officers, remembering that offices were not created for the benefit of the incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the government. And now, fellow citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hand, I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this government in fact and in law a government of people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of congress and of those who may share with me the reponsibilities and duties of the administration, and above all upon our efforts to promote the welfore of this great people and their government, I reverently invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.

Emmet's Anniversary.

The anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot and martyr, was celebrated at Clark's hall last evening, under the auspices of the Emmet Monument association. The hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen, these anniversaries never failing to rouse to the pitch of enthusiasm every son and daughter of Erin.

The band of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was in attendance and discoursed some excellent music, which was heartily applauded by the audience. The meeting was presided over by Hon. John Rush, president of the Omaha branch of the land league, and opened with an eloquent address by Hon. John C. Cowin.

Mr. Cowin was followed by Mr. J. B. Murphy, who entertained the audience with an excellent song, which drew forth rapturous applause.

Professor E. A. O'Brien next delivered the celebrated speech of Robert Emmet, at his trial, which was elegantly rendered and evidently highly pleasing to those who heard it, many of whom forgot in their enthusiasm that it was not the original Robert Emmet whose voice they heard, and cried out "God Bless you"

Mr. Charles McDonald sang a popular song, and on being encored responded with a declamation, given in his best style.

This closed the exercises of the evening, which were extremely interesting throughout.

How a Church Officer Got a Reward.

Manfield (O.) Herald, Feb. 17.

Some months ago a daughter of a prominent merchant in this city, while returning from a certain church, lost a gold necklace, valued at perhaps $15. One of the officers of the church was walking behind the girl for a considerable distance. After the child got home the child discovered her loss and told her parents. The following week the father inserted an advertisement in this paper offering $2 reward for the return of the necklace. On Thursday morning the officer called upon the merchant and asked if his his daughter had lost a necklace. The merchant replied she had, whereupon the officer requested him to describe it. The merchant said he could not but that his wife could. The two then repaired to the residence of the merchant, where a full description of the necklace was given, after which the officer returned it. The merchant then said he had offered a reward of $2 for it, and, reaching into his pocket, pulled out two silver dollars and offered them to the officer, who, judging from the chain of evidence, saw the child drop the necklace. The man hesitated an instant—his conscience on the scale against the money—but the money outweighed the conscience, and he departed with the silver jingling in his pocket.

WASHINGTON.

Vice-Presieent Arthur Takes the Gavel and Swears in the New Senators.

Scenes and Incidents During the Inauguration Ceremonies.

A Democratic Congressman Objects to the Presence of Military in the Capitol.

THE MARCH DOWN THE AVENUE.

Special Dispatches to The Bee.

WASHINGTON, March 4—10 p. m.—After the inauguration ceremonies had been concluded, there was some delay in the reforming of the procession, which was to be reviewed by President Garfield. It was long after 1 o'clock before the notes of preparation were sounded. The military and other organizations were stretched toward all points of the compass from the capital while waiting Companies marched and countermarched, and several bands entertained the thousands with martial airs. Not one-tenth of the crowd could get near the grand stand east of the capitol to hear Gen. Garfield's inaugural, and hence they gathered about the military organizations. Thousands were gathered in Pensylvania avenue between First and Four-and-a half streets. Shortly after 1 o'clock a platoon of police appeared to clear the way, and then it was known that the grand procession was to move. A few minutes later there was a demonstration, and then the procession, headed by Gen. Sherman and staff, started. Following them came the escort, and then President Garfield in an open barouche, accompanied by ex-President Hayes and Senators Thurman and Bayard. As the president's carriage turned the corner at the naval monument into Pennsylvania avenue, enthusiastic cheers rent the air. The police had much difficulty in keeping the way clear. The President route along the avenue and up to the executive mansion was one continued ovation. The marching and evolutions of the troops were continuously applauded. The Ninth New York regiment, Fifth Maryland regiment, the Washington Light infantry, Eighth Pennsyvania regiment, and the Naval cadets attracted particular attention. The whole of the broad avenue was lined with spectators.

AT THE GRAND STAND.

Long before the procession left the capitol all stands in the vicinity of the reviewing point in front of the White House, were filled by spectators, who waited impatiently. A score of army officers occupied the eastern section of the grand stand as early as 12:30. At 2 p. m. Gen. Hancock was driven up in a carriage. As he mounted the stand and took a front seat with his friends in the western section, he was heartily cheered, and acknowledged the salute by rising and doffing his hat. At 2:30 the president's empty carriage drove around from the south entrance to the White House, and President Garfield and ex-President Hayes walked arm-in-arm, and took up position on the reviewing stand. The president was received with protracted applause. Before the head of the procession was in sight, the party on the stand were constituted as follows: In the centre stood President Garfield. On his right was his wife, mother and Mrs. Sheldon, who came from Ohio with them. On the left were ex-President and Mrs. Hayes, and the president's two little boys stood before their mother. Immediately behind the president were Generals Sherman and Sheridan, Secretaries Evarts and Schurz, and other ex-cabinet officers and a few ladies.

At 12:45 the head of the procession reached the reviewing point, and for a long time President Garfield stood with his head uncovered. At no time was his hat on his head for five consecutive minutes. General Hancock left the stand soon after the procession began passing review. The president's mother enjoyed the scene for nearly an hour, and then returned to the White House.

On account of the cold the crowd in the front stand was so dense that at times it was impossible for the police to prevent the necessity of breaking ranks. The procession was just two hours passing the reviewing point. When the last troops had gone by the crowd completely filled the avenue along the entire park, and cheer upon cheer went up for President Garfield.

IN THEIR NEW HOME.

Ten minutes later the executive stand was vacated, and the new president and wife retired to the executive mansion. After the return of the president from the reviewing stand to the White House, the doors were closed to visitors, the extreme fatigue of the day creating a necessity for rest. The president was unable to refuse admission to his old schoolfellows, a delegation of whom from Williams college called at 5 o'clock. They were received, and in response to an address from Rev. Mark Hopkins, the president spoke a few words expressive of his pleasure at meeting his old associates, and his gratitude for their kindly remembrances and good wishes. At 6 o'clock the president dined with his family, and the evening was spent quietly and without occasions of any note. Members of the family of ex-President Hayes called to say good-bye, expressing kindly wishes for the happiness and success of the family.

GOING HOME.

Immediately after leaving the stand ex-President Hayes and family went to the residence of Secretary Sherman where they are to remain to-night. To morrow at 10:30 a. m. they leave by special car on the Pennsylvania railroad. They will be accompanied by Col. Bullock and wife and Mr. Herron and wife, of Cincinnati, and a few friends from Cleveland and Toledo. They will go to Cleveland, where they will arrive early Sunday morning, and remain there several days visiting friends, after which they will go to Fremont, their old home.

THE EVENING FESTIVITIES.

Pennsylvania avenue resembles carnival time, and is generally illuminated in a very elaborate manner. In some places the city is brilliant, the White House grounds especially. A large star on the front of the north portico is the chief feature. Chinese lanterns are stretched from the trees, and calcium lights thrown in all directions. The crowd is so dense that the street cars could not run. Large serenading parties, made up mostly of visiting bands, have been busy since nightfall. The military are parading the principal streets. The outgoing trains are crowded, and still the streets are full of people. The inaugural ball was a great success. The president and Mrs. Garfield were among the first to arrive, and left quite early.

SENATE.—NIGHT SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 4—The night session dragged wearily on, the democratic senators endeavoring to force the executive session to veto President Hayes' nominations.

At 3 a. m. Mr. Congling said, if it was proposed to take up only the cases in executive session, to which there was no objections, the opposition would cease, but it was proposed to take up the cases which were contested, then resistance would be continued till 12 o'clock (noon.)

Objection was made by several democratic senators to any arrangement, and a motion for a recess was voted down—30 to 23.

Another motion to go into executive session, and a motion for a recess failed for want of a quorum. The contest continued till 5 a. m., when a recess was taken until 9 o'clock.

At 11:55 the president sent word that he had no further business to communicate to congress. In the senate at 11:57 the president, General Garfield and the senate committee appeared and were escorted to their seats in front of the vice-president amid applause. A minute or two later General Arthur, with the senate committee, appeared, and he was greeted with applause. Mr. Arthur ascended to the vice-president's chair and was formally presented to the senate, and in a few brief remarks begged the kindness and consideration of the senate while performing the duties of his new office. The oath of office was then administered by Vice-President Wheeler. The latter returned thanks for the consideration shown him in the past, and declared the senate adjourned. Vice-President Arthur then took the gavel and called the new senate to order. The ceremony of swearing in the new senators was then proceeded with, and all but one senator (Mahone) responded to the call of their names, and they took the oath of office. As soon as this was concluded the senate adjourned to the east portico.

The following were the senators-elect: Thomas T. Bayard, Del.; A. B. Burnside, R. I.; M. D. Conger, Mich.; Henry L. Hawes, Mass; James G. Fair, Nevada; Arthur P. Gorman, Md.; John N. Camden, W. Va.; F. M. Cockrell, Mo.; J. S. George, Miss.; H. E. Jackson, Tenn.; C. W. Jones, Florida; S. B. Maxey, Texas; Eugene Hale, Maine; Jas. R. Hawley, Conn.; Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; S. J. B. McMillan, Minn.; John F. Miller, Cal.; John I. Mitchell, Pa.; Thomas C. Platt, N. Y.; Philetas Sawyer, Wis.; John Sherman, Ohio; Charles H. Van Wyck, Neb.; W. J. Sewell, N. J.

On the re-assembling of the senate to the chamber, after the inauguration ceremonies, a committee, consisting of Senator Pendleton, Davis, Ill., and Teller was appointed to inform the president that the senate was organized and ready for business. Mr. Conkling moved to adjourn until Monday, but Mr. Pendleton said he had knowledge that that the president would be ready to communicate to the senate Saturday, and an adjournment was taken to 12 o'clock tomorrow.

HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The house continued in session till 2:55 a m. No business was transacted, and the session was one of general confusion. The report submitted from the special committee to examine into the alleged violation of the franking privilege in the late campaign, and recommends that nobody be implicated.

Mr McMahon presented the conference report on the appropriation bill, which was agreed to. A recess was then taken till 10 a. m.

As Mr. Hutchins, of New York, came to the outside entrance of the house this morning, he was refused entrance by a squad of soldiers, and he could not get in until he had proven to them who he was. He therefore offered the following:

WHEREAS, A member of the house has this day been denied admittance to the capitol of the nation by an armed military force.

Resolved, That this breach of the parliamentary and constitutional privileges of members of the house in coming to or going from the same, merits the severest censure.

This created considerable discussion, and the speaker declared that it was a question of the highest privilege.

At 12 o'clock the resolution was withdrawn, and the speaker declared the house adjourned sine die.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The bands of Wilson post, No. 1, G. A. R. and the Oswego citizens corps serenaded the National Associated press office last night.

In the senate chamber yesterday the aged mother of the president-elect attracted great attention. She is a small, feeble looking woman, and was dressed as has been her custom for many years. Mrs. Hayes sat by her side, and next to her was Mrs. Garfield, wife of the president-elect. From time to time Mrs. Hayes called the attention of the old lady to notable persons on the floor.

Governor Foster has stated positively within the last twenty-four hours that he is not a candidate for a cabinet position, as he prefers to remain as governor of Ohio and take the chances for a seat in the senate to succeed Pendleton.

Powder Factory Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4—10 p. m.—The Eagle powder factory at West Berkley was destroyed this morning by explosion. The shock was felt at a great distance.

Run Over by an Engine.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, March 5—1 a. m.—The Boston Lancers, homeward bound from New Orleans, passed through Chicago yesterday afternoon. One of their number lost his life by an accident near Centralia, in this state. He was standing on a siding, when a switch-engine backed over him. He died in about two hours.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FAILURE OF A BRITISH IRON FIRM.

Special Dispatch to the Bee

LONDON, March 5—1 a. m.—The Arlington Iron company has suspended payment. It was in somewhat embarrassed circumstances although doing a large business, and its managers made a proposition that its shareholders should subscribe for $75,000 worth of debentures, the money to be used in paying the debts of the company, and enlarging its trade. The shareholders refused to assent to this arrangement, and the managers of the company this forenoon suspended payment and declared the company bankrupt.

CLOSING IN ON BRITISH INDIA.

Special dispatch to The Bee.

LONDON, March 5—1 a. m.—A dispatch from Candahar states that it is reported there that the Russians have taken possession of Merv, through arrangements made with the new chiefs. The story is doubted here, but its possible truth is conceded, as something of this kind has been suspected by British officers in Afghanistan.

SENTENCING CONSPIRATORS.

Special Dispatch to The Bee

LONDON, March 4—10 p. m.—Eight of the Kilapose conspirators have been sentenced to transportation for life, three to transportation for seven years, four for five years, two for three years, and one for two years.

ELECTRIC BRIEFS.

Special Dispatches to The Bee.

Nothing was done yesterday in the Sprague suit, owing to the disability of one of Mrs. Sprague's counsel. A postponement of the trial till the latter part of April has been petitioned for, each side to bear a proportionate share of the expense occasioned thereby.

The California legislature will adjourn to-day without making appropriation. This necessitates an extra session.

Chicago in the Fetters of the Frost King.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, March 4—10 p. m.—Snow fell continuously here from 6 o'clock Wednesday evening until 2 p. m. to-day—forty-four hours. Then there was a let-up for three hours, and the sun blinked out for a short time. About 5 o'clock the storm reported last night at St. Paul and La Crosse reached here, and it has been snowing steadily since with no prospect of cessation. But this snow is light and does not drift, consequently is not as yet seriously interfering with travel where the roads have been opened. The railroads have been working hard to open up their tracks, but those leading north and west cannot be cleared for several days. Roads south and east have got a few trains through but they are not running regularly. Eastern trains to-day carried very few passengers, people fearing they would be snowbound. None of the roads are attempting to do any freight business.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, March 4

The grain markets on the call were moderately active and a shade easier.

Wheat—Spring wheat, for March, sold at 99½@99⅝c; April, $1 00⅜; June, $1 04½@1 04⅝; July, $1 00 bid; for the year, 92⅞ asked and 92½c bid; closing 99½@99⅝ for March; $1 00@1 00⅛ for April; $1 04½@1 04½ for May; $1 04½@1 04⅝ for June; $1 00@1 03 for July; 92½@92⅞ for the year; winter wheat No. 2 red seller April offered at $1 00, with 99⅞ bid; seller May at $1 03½ bid.

Corn—March sold at 37⅜c; April, 38⅛@38⅜c; May, 42⅛@42⅜c; June, 42@42⅛c; July, 42⅞@42⅞c; August, 43c.

Oats—March at 29⅜c asked; April, 29½@29⅝c; May, 33⅛@33⅜c; June, 33⅜@33½c; July, 33⅛@33⅜c.

Mess Pork—March, $14 50@14 55; April, $14 62½@@14 65; May, $14 77½@14 80; June, $14 95@14 97½c sales, 7,750 barrels.

Lard—March offered at $10 02½ and $9 97½ bid; April sold at $10 10@10 12½; May, $10 17½@10 20; June, $10 27½@10 30; sales, 5,500 tierces.

Short Ribs—March, offered at $7 50, with $7 40 bid; April sold at $7 52½; May at $7 62½; June at $7 72@7 75; sales, 300,000 barrels.

Shoulders—April, $4 40 asked and $4 62½ bid; May, $4 80 asked, $4 70 bid.

Chicago Live Stock Market

CHICAGO, March 4.

Hogs—Receipts again light and not sufficient to meet the wants of the buyers. Less than 3,000 head had arrived up to the hour the reporter left the yards; prices were firm for light packing and heavy shipping, but heavy packing were dull and weak; sales ranged from $5 40@5 60 for light to $5 10@5 40 for heavy packing and from $5 50@5 75 for heavy shipping grades. The fresh receipts were 2,500 head.

Cattle—Few sales of cattle yesterday; late in the day prices ruled firm, owing to light supply. Nine trains reported between Hyde Park and Kensington on Illinois Central which can't be moved, owing to the deep drifts of snow. Five cars of cattle were driven from same place last night, and no trains had arrived up to 11 o'clock. To-day about thirty-two cars of cattle arrived on the Rock Island with four engines, but on the other roads none had arrived, except on the St. Louis; buyers were looking around, and for what sales were made prices ruled firm and higher; sales ranged from $3 50@5 30 for cows and choice steers; fresh receipts were 1,200 head.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 4.

Flour—Receipts, 14,000 barrels; sales, 12,000 barrels.

Wheat—Steady; Chicago, $1 16@1 18; Milwaukee, $1 16@1 18; No. 2 red winter, $1 21⅞@1 22⅞.

Corn—Steady; No. 2, 58@58½c.

Oats—Steady.

Pork—$15 00@15 80 for May.

Lard—$10 47½ for April; $10 50@10 52½ for May; $10 50@10 57½ for June; $10 47½@10 67½ for July; $10 05@10 35 for seller of the year.

Butter—Dull and weak; Ohio, 12½@27.

Cheese—Steady at 8@13.

Sugar—Steady.

Molasses—Unchanged.

Rosin—Dull.

Eggs—Dull at 21c.

Cotton—Easy; sales, 569 bales; middlings uplands at $11 50; Orleans at $11 68¾ barely steady; March, $11 32; April, $11 32; May, $11 47 June, $11 58; July, $11 66; August, $11 70.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.

Flour—Firm and unchanged.

Wheat—Steady higher; No. 2 red, $1 01⅜@1 02 for cash; $1 00⅞@1 00⅞ for March; $1 03½@1 04½ for April; $1 05⅝@1 05⅞ for May; $1 03⅞ for June; No. 3 do, 98⅞c; No. 4 do, 91½c.

Corn—Firm and higher at 39½c for cash; 39⅞@40c for April; 40⅞@41c for May.

Oats—Firm at 33½c for cash; 33⅜c for April.

Rye—Higher at 96½@97½c.

Barley—Firm and unchanged.

Lead—Lower at $4 50@4 55.

Butter—Ext