

The Daily Astorian

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XL. NO. 55.

ASTORIA, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1893.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

ASTORIA, OREGON.

THAT'S THE PLACE!

Were I to seek a place to dwell,
 More like heaven and less like hell,—
 Where roses bloom the year around,
 And where the finest girls are found,
 A place that knows no cold or heat
 And where the climate can't be beat,
 Where epidemics are unknown
 And courtesy is strangers shown,
 Where the harbor is wide and deep,
 And Herman Wise sells clothing cheap,
 Where fair play rules 'tween man and man,
 And everyone does all he can,
 There's no other place 'neath the sun
 Such as "Astoria, Oregon."

—H. W. Shortfellow.

THE ASSIGNEE'S SALE

— AT —

Parker & Hanson's

Will be continued for a few days until further notice. Everything

MUST BE CLOSED OUT

— AND —

PRICES - WILL - BE - CUT

To Suit the Condition and the times.

W. W. PARKER, Assignee.

PICKED UP.
 A new scow, forty feet long, fifteen foot beam. New anchor and line. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. HENRY PIER, Knappa, Or., Feb. 24th, 1893.

ASTORIA TRANSFER CO.
 FRANK DAMANT, Prop.
 Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.
 Express and delivery business.
 GET YOUR COAL AND HAY FROM FRANK DAMANT. Best Wagon and coal delivered, \$6.00. Call at 423 Third street. Telephone 12.

C. P. UPSHUR,
 SHIPPING and COMMISSION
 Astoria, - Oregon.

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA Steamer Telephone.
 Leaves Astoria Every evening except Sunday at 7 p. m.
 Arrives at Astoria Every day except Sunday at 2 p. m.
 Leaves Portland Every day except Sunday at 7 a. m.
 C. W. STONE, Agent, Astoria.
 E. A. SHELLEY, General Agent, Portland, Or.

North Pacific Brewery
 JOHN KOPP, Proprietor.
 Bohemian - Lager - Beer
 And XX Porter.
 All orders promptly attended to.

I. R. & N. CO.'S Steamer Ilwaco
 Leaves Astoria daily at 7:30 a. m. for Ilwaco calling at Tanny Point, and co-terminating with railroad running north at 10 a. m. and with boats on shoreward by 6 p.
 South Bend, Sunnyside, North Cove and other points in reach to Gray's Harbor. Return to Astoria with Night Boats for Portland.
 JOHN R. GOULTER, President.
 L. A. LOOMIE, Secretary.
 R. V. EGBERT, Superintendent.

AUG. DANIELSON, SAMPLE ROOMS
 Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
 Agent for the UNION Steamship Line and the THINGVALLA Steamship Line, also, agent for "Svenska Tribunalen" and "Svenska Amerikanska."
 Corner of Water and West Ninth Streets Astoria, Oregon.

COLUMBIA TRANSFER CO.,
 WILLIAM WILSON, Prop.
 FEED - AND - SALE - STABLE
 General Express and Delivery Business.
 Office 116 Olney street. Stables foot of West Ninth st., Astoria. Telephone No. 44.

Foard & Stokes GROCERS
 Dealers in Flour, Groceries, Ship Supplies, Tobacco, Wines and Fine Whiskies. Fine Teas and Coffee a Specialty. The Finest Display of Fruits in the City, Fresh on Every Steamer.
 Corner of Third and West Eighth Streets.

GRAND INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Most Imposing Pageant of Our Country's History.

THE DAY WAS PIERCE WITH STORM

An Interesting Description - The Inauguration Hall - Mrs. Cleveland's Gown - Some Incidents.

Associated Press.
 Washington, March 4.—Grover Cleveland, of New York, thrice nominated for president of the United States, and twice elected, was today successfully inducted into that high office for his second term with all appropriate ceremonies and the gathering of mighty multitudes. This last occasion was greater than the first; the military and civil display was more imposing. In 1885, there were not more than 25,000 in line at the outside, in the inaugural

parade, today at least 40,000 marched along the great national avenue. Today, also, the governors of the states of New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, in the east; Pennsylvania and Maryland, among the Middle states; Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Louisiana, in the South; and Wisconsin in the West, participated in the ceremonies, thereby emphasizing complete national unity. The order of proceedings was almost identically the same as four years ago, with the action of the chief participants reversed, and differed very little except in the extent of the demonstration from the ceremonies eight years ago.

The line of march was such as no city except Washington, and no street except its broad, well-paved, Pennsylvania avenue, could produce. Public and private stands were erected along the line of march from the Capitol to a point beyond the White House, and with a seating capacity of 60,000, every room was crowded. Every foot of standing room along the route of the procession, which was fully two miles in length, was occupied. Windows commanding a view of the parade brought fabulous prices, and advantageous seats on public stands brought above and below five dollars.

The main stand from which Cleveland reviewed the parade was immediately in front of the White House and had a seating capacity of 1100. It was decorated tastefully. In the center was an arch sixty-two feet high, handsomely draped, surmounted by an eagle of arms of the United States; on the extreme right was the coat of arms of New York, Cleveland's state; on the extreme left, the coat of arms of Illinois, Stevenson's state; between them the armorial bearings of the thirteen original states, each surmounted by a flag bearing its name.

Immediately in front of the White House and president's stand, on Capitol hill, as far as the eye could reach, from the eastern front of the Capitol, it was an undulating sea of human beings, assembled to witness the adminis-

tration of the oath of office to the new president by the chief justice of the United States.

Had the atmospheric conditions been anything like favorable instead of being as bad as they could possibly be there would probably have been 60,000 men and a large number of ladies in the parade.

The proverbial "Cleveland weather" which has been the commentary of the past eight years, failed the President elect today. The fiercest weather of today began an hour before the conclusion of President Harrison's term of office and raged for an hour after President Cleveland had been inducted into office. When the Harrison administration went out in storm and snow, the Cleveland term was ushered in with wind and sleet. Soon after 2 o'clock the snow and sleet ceased entirely, but with every hour the cold increased in intensity and by nightfall a fierce, sweeping wind gave the national Capitol all the experience of a winterizzard.

The morning opened with a heavy fall of wet snow, melting as it fell. The military presented a wintry appearance with their snow-covered overcoats. The guns of the artillery were

son and the cabinet and they were seated amid applause.

Morton administered the oath to his successor, and yielded the chair to him as presiding officer, and the special session of the 53d congress was opened with prayer by the chaplain.

Stevenson then said:

Senators:—Deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibilities and of its dignity, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been elected. I am not unmindful of the fact that among the occupants of this chair during the one hundred and four years of our constitutional history, have been statesmen eminent alike for their talents and their tireless devotion to public duty. Adams, Jefferson and Calhoun honored its incumbency during the earlier days of the republic, while Arthur, Hendricks and Morton have at a later period of our history, shed lustre upon the office of president of the most august deliberative assembly known to men.

I assume the duties of the great trust confided to me with no feeling of self-confidence, but rather with a grave distrust of my ability satisfactorily to meet its requirements. I may



covered with tarpaulins and snow-covered, the concourse in the streets, almost all being under umbrellas which were little protection against the snow driven before the wind. A force of men was kept at work on the inauguration stand, clearing away the snow, it having been announced that the ceremonies would be held out of doors in spite of the weather.

It was a thrilling scene as Cleveland appeared at the entrance to the hotel to take a carriage for the White House. Mrs. Cleveland threw her arms about his neck and kissed him God speed repeatedly. It was all done so simply and with such devotion, there could be no thought of intentional theatrical effect.

There was a round of applause as the carriage bearing Harrison and Cleveland came in sight on Pennsylvania avenue, preceded by Grand Marshall McMahon, and staff. Both raised their hats in response to the salute, which was only redoubled.

A brigade of regulars then preceded the presidential party toward the Capitol, followed by the vice-president and the committee on arrangements, a brigade of District Militia bringing up the rear.

Vice-President Stevenson was received with almost as much enthusiasm as his chief.

In this order, the cavalcade proceeded to the Capitol.

The presidential party arrived at the Capitol shortly after noon and were given a rattling volley of cheers as they entered the building. Harrison went at once to the president's room and began work on a pile of bills requiring his signature. The time was so short that it became necessary three times to turn back the hands of the clock to preserve the fragment that it was not noon. Meantime Cleveland and Stevenson went to the vice-president's room and spent the time chatting with callers.

It was 12:50 when Vice-President Stevenson appeared in the senate chamber and took a seat beside Morton. Then followed President Harri-

son and the cabinet and they were seated amid applause.

Morton administered the oath to his successor, and yielded the chair to him as presiding officer, and the special session of the 53d congress was opened with prayer by the chaplain.

Stevenson then said:

Senators:—Deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibilities and of its dignity, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been elected. I am not unmindful of the fact that among the occupants of this chair during the one hundred and four years of our constitutional history, have been statesmen eminent alike for their talents and their tireless devotion to public duty. Adams, Jefferson and Calhoun honored its incumbency during the earlier days of the republic, while Arthur, Hendricks and Morton have at a later period of our history, shed lustre upon the office of president of the most august deliberative assembly known to men.

I assume the duties of the great trust confided to me with no feeling of self-confidence, but rather with a grave distrust of my ability satisfactorily to meet its requirements. I may

be pardoned for saying that it shall be my earnest endeavor to discharge the important duties which lie before me with no less of impartiality and courtesy than of firmness and fidelity. Earnestly invoking the co-operation, the forbearance, the charity of its members, I now enter upon my duties as presiding officer of the senate.

The new senators then took the oath of office.

A procession was formed, and proceeded to the east portico of the Capitol, escorting the president and president-elect.

Cleveland was warmly greeted by the patient throng and after a few minutes' delay stepped to the front and began the delivery of his inaugural address. Notwithstanding the exceedingly inclement weather, Cleveland removed his all hat and with bared head addressed the multitude. He kept his overcoat on and secured what warmth he could for the fingers of his right hand by keeping it in his overcoat pocket, holding his hat at his side in his left hand, which was unprotected from the weather by a glove.

The following is a synopsis of President Cleveland's inaugural address:

It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength has given rise to heedlessness of those laws governing our national health, which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature. Manifestly nothing could be more vital to our supremacy as a nation, and to beneficent purposes, our government than should have a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship; and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution in dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject. We will be wiser if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources, with the frank concession

and stupifies every ennobling trait of American citizenship. Lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and a better lesson taught, that, while people should patriotically and cheerfully support their government, its functions do not include support of the people. Acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of the bounties and subsidies which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises, in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that they should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of contented and strong support of free institutions.

One mode of misappropriation of the public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid them. To secure fitness and competency of appointees to office, and remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through its instrumentality, and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed, or who hope to see elevation of political sentiment and purification of political methods.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed

Continued on Fourth Page.