blare of bugles announced that the president was ready to proceed to the White House and the time had come for the marching hosts to move. Column after column of the uniformed ranks swung into position.

At the head rode Major General Grancis V. Greene, the grand marshal, surrounded by his mounted aides and staff officers. Back of them rode Major General Brooke, chief marshal, with line on line of staff officers. eHading the rank and file of the military division came Major General Ludlow and another group of officers. The rain kept pelting down and the great coats of the officers were turned up around their ears.

Leading the first brigade marched the gray-coated cadets from West Point and after them the naval cadets from Annapolis.

Jones Rides With Him.

The president and his party went directly from the room of the senate committee on military affairs to carriages waiting under the archway on the east side of the senate wing. Senators Hanna and Jones, of Arkansas, and Representative Cannon entered the carriage with him. The vice president was accompanied by Senator Spooner and Representatives Dalzell and McRae.

It was 2:20 when they took their place, and the procession started fairly for the White House. The rain ceased falling as the presidential party turned into Pennsylvania avenue at the Peace monument.

The procession from the capitol was practically in the same order as the trip from the White House, except that the civil war veterans, who acted as the guard of honor in the first parade, were omitted in the return. The weather, which had been exceedingly bad for about two hours, improved slightly son after the parade started, but rain drizzled intermittently during the afternoon.

President McKinley, in spite of the predictions that he would cut out the return trip for the parade, on account of the weather, followed the Ohio troop in his open carriage. Behind him in the next carriage came Vice President Roosevelt. Both he and the president were greeted with vociferous enthusiasm all along the line. The president smiled and lifted his hat repeatedly in acknowledgment of the cheering, and Vice President Roosevelt bowed and waved his hat almost continuously.

The remainder of the first division, which had formed the escort of the president on his way to the capitol, now followed in order on the return trip to the White House.

OWNS THE TOWN

Minneapolis Flambeau Club Has a Reputation in Washington.

Special to The Journal.

Washington, March 4.—The Minneapolis Flambeau Club with its numerous retinue of friends, arrived in Washington Saturday night and took in the town yesterday.

They are commanding much attention by reason of their unique uniforms, not to speak of the reputation made at previous inaugurations for crack marching and drilling. The club is comfortably quartered at 49 B street, where open house will be the rule during the coming week.

The Minneapolis Roosevelt club came in on a special train yesterday. The train was given the right of way by the Baltimore & Ohio officials, regular trains being sidetracked for it by order of General Manager Underwood. Consequently, the train landed at the station in Washington on time to a minute.

The Minneapolis and St. Paul Roosevelt clubs are quartered in Harper hall, over police headquarters. The members immediately made a break for the capitol, where they were welcomed by Representatives Fletcher and Stevens, and given the freedom of the building.

—W. W. Jermane.

TAWNEY ON GUARD

He Sees That the St. Louis Fair Bill Is Signed.

Washington, March 4.—It was 11:40 o'clock when the president, his cabinet and the escort reached the capitol. Mr. McKinley was conducted to the president's room, off the senate lobby, where he was joined by the joint committee of the house and senate. The admiral of the navy, the general of the army and their immediate staffs also entered and exchanged greetings with the commander-in-chief.

The president signed the bills which congress had passed. Several bills of minor importance failed.

There was some doubt about the St. Louis exposition bill. Chairman Tawney, of the house committee, anxiously stood by until the president affixed his signature. It was among the last bills signed. A few minutes before 12 o'clock, the last bill was signed and the president and the members of the cabinet entered the senate chamber.

Compromise a Precedence.

Washington, March 4.—As the result of representations made by Ambassador Pauncefote, dean of the diplomatic corps, the senate gracefully yielded the claim of the ambassadors that they should be accorded first position in the senate chamber during the inaugural ceremonies. The justices of the supreme court and the ambassadors have an equal position.

Mrs. McKinley's Guests.

Washington, March 4.—Two carriages containing Mrs. McKinley and her guests escorted by Adjutant General Corbin on their way to the capitol, passed the procession to the capitol. Mrs. McKinley's guests were Miss Helen McKinley, Miss Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Dr. and Mrs. Baer, Marshall Barber, George Barber, Benjamin McKinley and son, and Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hawk of New York.

WIND AND FIRE

Citizens of Cambridge Saved Their Town Despite a Bad Combination.

Special to The Journal.

Cambridge, Minn., March 4.—The Commercial hotel, owned by J. J. Linehan, caught fire in the second story yesterday from a defective chimney and in a very few minutes the building was a mass of flames. With the wind blowing a gale, the adjoining buildings caught fire, and for a short time all the buildings on the east side of Main street seemed doomed. Citizens, in lieu of a fire department or any water supply, save from near-by pools and what the wells furnished, worked like Trojans and confined the fire to three buildings, which were a total loss. They were the Commercial hotel, an adjoining frame building belonging to Halling & Erickson, and occupied by John Oman, and the frame building owned by Edward Rathjens, who conducted a temperance saloon and poolroom.

Mr. Linehan, of the Commercial hotel, places his loss at between $4,000 and $5,000, with insurance on building of $2,100 and on goods and fixtures of $800. The Hallin & Erickson building had $600 insurance. Mr. Oman had no insurance. The Rathjens building was insured for $400 and the stock for $200.

The only fire apparatus in the village was an old hand pump with a few feet of hose, but it was made to do good work in connection with the bucket brigade.

March April May

This heading suggests the time for the whole family to take a Spring Medicine; also the only one to take—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It removes every impurity, every after-grip weakness and poison, cures even the most stubborn Scrofula and Salt Rheum—as proved by thousands of testimonials—sharpens the appetite, tones the stomach and nerves.

In short, it's the best medicine ever made for Spring conditions.

It is the best possible for you to take this spring. Get a bottle and have the whole family begin taking it to-day.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.

MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

President McKinley's Inaugural Address Reviews Briefly His Administration and Looks Into the Future.

Prophets of Evil Are Not the Builders of the Republic---Cuba and the Philippines ---National Prosperity.

Washington, March 4.—President McKinley's inaugural address was as follows:

My Fellow Citizens—When we assembled here on the 4th of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene the congress in extraordinary session to devise revenue to pay the ordinary expenses of the government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of $41,000,000. Then there was deep solicitude because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and mercantile industries and the consequent distress of our laboring population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed and American products find good markets at home and abroad.

Our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted.

Obligations Remain.

The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the executive and the congress. But fortunate as our condition is, its permanence can only be assured by sound business methods and strict economy in national administration and legislation. We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to reckless ventures in business or profligacy in public expenditures. While the congress determines the objects and the sum of appropriations, the officials of the executive departments are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement, and it should be their constant care to avoid waste and extravagance.

Honesty, capacity and industry are nowhere more indispensable than in public employment. These should be fundamental requisites to original appointment and the surest guaranties against removal.

The War.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it, and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert the war, but without avail. It became inevitable; and the congress at its first regular session, without party division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It came. The result was signally favorable to American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

The People Speak.

Entrusted by the people for a second time with the office of president, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God. I should shrink from the duties this day assumed if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the co-operation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. It encourages me for the great task which I now undertake to believe that those who voluntarily committed to me the trust imposed upon the chief executive of the republic, will give to me generous support in my duties to "preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States," and to "care that the laws be faithfully executed." The national purpose is indicated through a national election. It is the constitutional method of ascertaining the public will. When once it is registered it is a law to us all, and faithful observance should follow its decrees.

Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and fortunately we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are reunited. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861. These old differences less and less disturb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and quicken the conscience of the country, and the responsibility for their presence as well as for their righteous settlement rests upon us all; no more upon me than upon you.

No Place for Croakers.

There are some national questions in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partizanship. Magnifying their difficulties will not take them off our hands nor facilitate their adjustment. Mistrust of the capacity, integrity and high purposes of the American people will not be an inspiring theme for future political contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only becloud, they do not help to point the way of safety and honor. "Hope maketh not ashamed." The prophets of evil were not the builders of the republic, nor in its crises since have they saved or served it. The faith of the fathers was a mighty force in its creation, and the faith of their descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders. They are obstructionists who despair and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problems resting upon them.

Liberty Follows the Flag.

The American people, entrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas. As heretofore, so hereafter will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it, and in the fear of God will "take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet."

If there are those among us who would make our way more difficult we must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly dedicate ourselves to the task which we have rightly entered. The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often found hard to do. Our fathers found them so. We find them so. They are inconvenient. They cost us something. But are we not made better for the effort and sacrifice and are not those we serve lifted up and blessed?

First Among Nations.

We will be consoled, too, with the fact that opposition has confronted every onward movement of the republic from its opening hour until now, but without success. The republic has marched on and on and its every step has exalted freedom and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal as did our predecessors nearly a century ago. We are following the course they blazed. They triumphed. Will their successors falter and plead organic impotency in the nation? Surely after 125 years of achievement for mankind, we will not now surrender our equality with other powers on matters fundamental and essential to nationality. With no such purpose was the nation created. In no such spirit has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves and by no act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations.

In China.

My fellow citizens, the public events of the past four years have gone into history. They are too near to justify recital. Some of them were unforseen; many of them momentous and far-reaching in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world. The part which the United States bore so honorably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions, and in dealing with the results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

Relations With Cuba.

We face at this moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration of the purposes of this government in the resolution of April 30, 1898, must be made good.

Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain, the executive, with all practicable speed, has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government, prepared to assume and perform the obligations of international law which now rest upon the United States under the treaty of Paris.

The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution is approaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American control to the new government is of such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to be advised by the recent act of congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States.

The principles which led to our intervention require that the fundamental law upon which the new government rests should be adapted to secure a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obligations, of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety and liberty and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relations to Cuba.

Permanent Liberty.

The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guaranties of permanence. We become sponsors for the pacification of the island and we remain accountable to the Cubans, no less than to our own country and people, for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall be a "reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure."

The Philippines.

While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on the sixth of February, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force. It has been advised from time to time of the acts of the military and naval officers in the islands, and of my action in appointing civil commissions, and of the instructions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommendations and of the several acts under executive commission, together with the very complete general information they have submitted. These reports fully set forth the conditions, past and present, in the islands, and the instructions clearly show the principles which will guide the executive until the congress shall, as it is required to do by the treaty, determine "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitans."

The congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the executive under the constitution, thereby leaving with the executive the responsibility for the governing of the Philippines, I shall continue the efforts already begun until order shall be restored throughout the islands, and as fast as conditions permit, will establish local governments, in the formation of which the full co-operation of the people has been already invited, and when established will encourage the people to administer them.

Self Government.

The settled purpose, long ago prevailed, to afford the inhabitants of the islands self-government as fast as they were ready for it, will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity. Already something has been accomplished in this direction. The government's representatives, civil and military, are doing faithful and noble work in their mission of emancipation, and merit the approval and support of their countrymen. The most liberal terms of amnesty have already been communicated to the insurgents, and the way is still open for those who have raised their arms against the government for honorable submission to its authority.

Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guaranty of order and of security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyalty of thousands who are in rebellion against the United States.

Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed, and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law.

Virgil's Creamery a Success.

Special to The Journal.

Huron, S. D., March 4.—One of the most successful creameries in this section is located at Virgil, sixteen miles southwest. It was established eleven months ago, and during that time has made and sold over 103,000 pounds of butter and dividing among its 114 patrons more than $11,000. The average price paid patrons was 15¾ cents per pound, and the most paid to any one patron in a single month was $82.40. The business is increasing so rapidly that two milk stations are being established, one west of Virgil, near the Hand county line, and the other in the northwestern part of Vernon township.

ON TO THE CAPITOL

President McKinley Escorted by Veterans and Regulars.

CROWDS CHEER ALL THE WAY

Senators Hanna and Jones and Representative Cannon Ride With McKinley.

Washington, March 4.—It was a few minutes after 10 o'clock when Troop A, of Cleveland, eighty men, commanded by Captain Bunts, superbly mounted, filed into the White House grounds through the east gate and took up a position facing the front of the mansion. Veterans of the civil war and the first division of the military grand division, which formed the escort under the command of the grand marshal, had formed on the avenue facing the mansion. The Rough Rider band, in khaki uniforms, was also in position.

The vice-president-elect was out early on the steps of the Cowles residence. He wore in his buttonhole a "Roosevelt" carnation, one of a new crimson variety, recently named in his honor.

A little before 10 o'clock, Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, a member of the joint congressional committee, arrived. Soon after, Squadron A, of New York, swung into position opposite the Cowles residence. A little later, Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, arrived and the party entered the carriages and moved off for the capitol.

President Starts.

It was just 10:30 when President McKinley entered the White House carriage, which was drawn by four horses belonging to the executive stables. With him in the carriage were Senators Hanna of Ohio, Jones of Arkansas, and Representative Cannon of Illinois. Secretary Cortelyou and the members of the cabinet took their places in their own carriages and with a trumpet blast the procession started. In one of the carriages, Admiral Dewey and General Miles were seated together. They were in full dress uniform.

The carriages left the ground by the east gate and turned west up Pennsylvania avenue to reach the rear of the escorting column, and then countermarched, passing the White House again at 10:50 o'clock. Grand Marshal Greene and staff were at the head of the line. A body of picked policemen, mounted, cleared the way for the escorting column as it swept into Pennsylvania avenue.

The Parade.

A military band from Governor's Island furnished the music for the first detachment. The staff represented every branch of the military service.

After quite a breach in the line, came the veterans of the civil war, headed by General Daniel E. Sickles.

This contingent was led by the famous Rough Rider band, made up of the men who formed part of Roosevelt's famous command. There were more than a thousand of the G. A. R. and kindred veteran organizations in line. A colored contingent was composed of a few score of the negroes who had served during the civil war.

Squadron A of Ohio followed as a personal guard of honor to the president, immediately behind the Ohio squadron came the carriage of President McKinley.

The progress of the carriage was marked by a continuous applause, men cheering and women waving their handkerchiefs and clapping their hands. The president bowed from right to left to the cheering crowds and was hatless most of the time. Senator Hanna attracted much attention as he sat beside the president.

Following this came the carriages containing the members of the cabinet and the committees of the two houses of congress. Then came Admiral Dewey and General Miles with their aids and in full uniform.

The West Point cadets and the middies from Annapolis followed.

The Regulars.

The Eleventh infantry had the right of line of the regulars, followed by the Third regular United States artillery. The Porto Rican battalion was cheered all along the line. Others were a regiment of United States marines, three battalions from the United States warships Dixie, Topeka, Puritan, Dolphin, Sylph, Lancaster and Hartford, a light battery of field artillery commanded by Captain Parkhurst, U. S. A., and a detachment of the hospital corps with stretchers and ambulances.

The second brigade, following the regulars, consisted of the District national guard, commanded by Brigadier General Harries, who brouht up the rear.

FLAGS EVERYWHERE

Most Notable Decorations Are at the Court of Honor.

Washington, March 4.—Along the line of march from the foot of the capitol to the point of dismissal at the upper end of Pennsylvania avenue, there was scarcely a house front that was not almost hidden by red, white and blue bunting. The most elaborate decorations were at the court of honor on Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets. Along each side was a continuous line of covered stands. The lower sections of the stands presented an unbroken band of white, save that in front of the navy department, which was topped by a frieze of crossed anchors and cannon. The roofs of the stands were supported by slender white columns, and in front of the lower tier of seats ran a latticework railing of white backed by old gold cloth. The only other color was a drooping fringe of holly falling from the eaves overhead and looped in sections below the railing.

The roadway was flanked on each side with a row of columns between which the troops moved. Eight pilons, four on either side, marked off the court in equal lengths. These were copies of the decorations of the Alexandrian bridge at the Paris exposition, and consisted of a pedestal ten feet on the base and bearing a square pillar, the whole forty feet high, the top of each surmounted by a bronze urn. At each angle of the square pillar was imposed a small Ionic column of the same height, the whole topped by a capital, which carried the ornamental urn. Between the pilons on the north side were interspersed fourteen smaller columns of Ionian design with Tuscan capitals. A similar row of columns flanked the whole of the lunette in front of the White House. About the capitals of the pilons and the intervening pillars were set crowns of frosted electric bulbs, and the spheres that topped the pillars were also outlined with incandescents. Each is to be filled with Greek fire, which, in burning, will give off heavy columns of white smoke. These columns of smoke will be illuminated by search lights turned on them from the roofs of the surrounding buildings.

The adjacent government buildings were ablaze with the national colors, except the executive mansion, over whose white expanse floated only the usual flag. The state, war and navy building was almost hidden by immense battle flags draped from each of the successive tiers of balconies. Above the treasury department at the east end of the court, a great sheaf of flags waved over the main portal. On the north front the immense triangle of the pediment, supported by its gigantic monolithic columns, was filled in with a solid facing of crimson cloth, in the center of which rested a great shield of green in whose center the treasury emblem of the scales was wrought in electric globes. This same scheme of decoration was carried around the east front. The columns here also were draped in flags and under the portico ran a twenty-foot frieze of crimson stuff, concealing myriads of electric globes.

The stand from which the president reviewed the procession was on the south side of the court of honor, two-thirds toward its western end. It was provided with glass sashes on every side, which could be closed.

THE VICE PRESIDENT

Colonel Roosevelt Takes the Oath in the Senate Chamber.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS PRESENT

Oath of Office Is Administered by Senator Frye of Maine, President Pro tem.

Washington, March 4.—The oath of office was administered to Vice President Roosevelt by Senator William P. Frye of Maine, president pro tempore of the senate. The senate chamber was without decorations of any kind. Not even the stars and stripes were displayed, although as the last words of the oath of office fell from the lips of the senator from Maine and Vice President Roosevelt clasped his hand, many silken hand flags fluttered among hundreds of handkerchiefs in the galleries.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her friends, principally relatives, were seated in the gallery reserved for them just opposite those occupied by Mrs. McKinley.

In the Chamber.

The members of the senate were seated in front and to the left of the president tro tem. Supporting the senate as host were representatives of the executive and judicial departments of the government, including members of the cabinet and house of representatives and the supreme court of the United States. On the opposite—the democratic side of the chamber, the guests were seated.

As the distinguished bodies entered the chamber they were announced to the president pro tem of the senate by Mr. Stewart and Mr. Layton, the doorkeepers of the senate.

The members of the house of representatives were seated in the rear of the rows of senate desks. Speaker Henderson was escorted to a seat to the right of and just below that of the president pro tem.

Headed by the dean of the corps, Lord Pauncefote, ambassador of Great Britain, the ambassadors of and ministers from foreign countries passed down the main aisle. Five minutes later the nine supreme court justices were seated.

Governor Roosevelt Arrives.

Governor Roosevelt was escorted to his seat on the platform immediately to the right of Senator Frye, the president pro tem, by Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, and Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, of the congressional inaugural committee.

Meantime the members of the president's cabinet had been seated on the left of the ambassadors. Following the members of the cabinet came Admiral Dewey and Lieutenant General Miles, accompanied by their aides.

Then the wave of applause which had greeted the entrance of Vice President-elect Roosevelt again swept over the galleries and the senate os "The President of the United States—the president-elect" was announced.

On each side of the president sat the members of the congressional inaugural committee, Senators Hanna, Spooner and Jones, on his right, and Representatives Cannon, Dalzell and McRea on his left.

As the assemblage again was seated the new vice president ascended to his desk to deliver his inaugural address.

Before the delivery of the speech the venerable chaplain of the senate, Rev. Dr. William H. Milburn, invoked the Divine blessing. Vice President Roosevelt's address was as follows:

Vice President's Address.

The history of free government is in large part the history of those representative legislative bodies, in which from the earliest times our government has found its loftiest expression. They must ever hold a peculiar and exalted position in the record which tells how the great nations of the world have endeavored to achieve and preserve orderly freedom. No man can render to his fellows greater service than is rendered by him who, with fearlessness and honesty, with sanity and disinterestedness, does his life work as a member of such a body.

Especially is this the case when the legislature in which the service is rendered is a vital part in the governmental machinery of one of those world powers to whose hands, in the course of the ages, is entrusted a leading part in shaping the destinies of mankind. For weal or for woe, for good or for evil, this is true of our own mighty nation. Great privileges and great powers are ours, and heavy are the responsibilities that go with these privileges and these powers. Accordingly as we do well or ill, so shall mankind in the future be raised or cast down.

We belong to a young nation, already of giant strength, yet whose present strength is but a forecast of the power that is to come. We stand supreme in a continent, in a hemisphere. East and west we look across the two great oceans toward the larger world life in which, whether we will or not, we must take an ever increasing share.

And, as keen-eyed, we gaze into the coming years, duties new and old rise thick and fast to confront us from within and without. There is every reason why we should face these duties with a sober appreciation alike of their importance and of their difficulty. But there is also every reason for facing them with high hearted resolution and eager and confident faith in our capacity to do them a right. Great work lies ready to the hand of this generation; it should count itself happy indeed that to it is given the privilege of doing such a work.

A leading part therein must be taken by this, the august and powerful legislative body over which I have been called to preside. Most deeply do I appreciate the privilege of my position; for high indeed is the honor of presiding over the American senate at the outset of the twentieth century.

New Senators Sworn in.

The proclamation of the president calling the senate into extraordinary session was read by the clerk. The vice president requested the new senators to present themselves at the desk to take the oath of office.

The clerk called the names of the senators in groups of fours, and as they advanced they were greeted with applause from the galleries. In the first four were Senators Bacon of Georgia, Bailey of Texas, Berry of Arkansas, and Blackburn of Kentucky. Following them were Senators Burnham, the successor of Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, Burton of Kansas, Carmack of Tennessee, and Clark of Montana. These were followed by Senators Cullom of Illinois, Dolliver of Iowa, Dubois of Idaho, Elkins of West Virginia, Foster of Louisiana, Frye of Maine, Gamble of South Dakota, Mr. Pettigrew's successor; McMillan of Michigan, Martin of Virginia, Morgan of Alabama, Patterson of Colorado, Sewell of New Jersey, Simmons of North Carolina, Tillman of South Carolina, Warren of Wyoming and Wetmore of Rhode Island.

Senators McLaurin of Mississippi, Mitchell of Oregon and Nelson of Minnesota were detained unavoidably and could not take the oath at this time.

Exercises Closed.

Colonel Ransdall conducted President McKinley, who followed the sergeant-at-arms, on the arm of Chief Justice Fuller, to the president's room, where, with the inaugural committee, he was to await the seating of the guests on the platform at the east front of the capitol before he appeared there to receive the oath of office and deliver his inaugural address.

By direction of the vice president, those entitled to the floor of the senate proceeded to the inaugural platform.

Ramona Exposed to Smallpox.

Special to The Journal.

Madison, S. D., March 4.—Two cases of smallpox have developed at Ramona, a village in the northern part of this (Lake) county. The victims are sisters-in-law—Mrs. John Berther and Mrs. Burt Berther. One of the cases, when discovered, was well defined and had passed through preliminary stages. It is believed an epidemic will result, as for two days prior to the establishing of a quarantine scores of persons had gone in and out of the sick chambers and the whole town has been exposed. Every possible precaution will be adopted to guard against the further spread of the disease. The president of the state board of health, Dr. A. E. Clough, has issued instructions.

The Grip Cure That Does Cure.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes cause.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

We have thousands of testimonials from grateful patients who have been cured of **Consumption** by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

Gentlemen—I had a cough for three years, effects of grip and not taking proper care of myself. In April, 1898, I became so weak I was unable to work. I was examined by two physicians who told me I had bronchitis very bad. They advised me to use Duffy's Malt Whiskey, but I was so bitter against whiskey I would not consent.

By August 20th last I had gone so far as to be unable to get my breath, except with difficulty—was very low. I thought I could not live much longer. Our old physician, Dr. T. W. Campbell, of Energy, S. C., examined my lungs and told me the right one was very bad, and the left one but a trifle better, but that I had enough lungs left to live a good while yet if I would take plenty of Duffy's Malt Whiskey, and take it regularly. By this time I was willing to do anything for relief. So the dear old man, though he is not a whiskey doctor, ordered me to begin at once with two tablespoonfuls as a dose every two hours day and night. I did so, and immediately began to improve, and now, six weeks from that time, I can breathe almost as well as I ever could, and Dr. C. says my lungs are healed, except one dull place in the right lung, and that the cavities are contracting. I do not know whether God is going to let me get well or not, but I humbly trust He will, and I believe that, under God, your Whiskey has saved my life thus far, and if I had begun a year ago I would have been cured by this time.

Respectfully,

MRS. H. E. RIDDLE, Zeno, S. C.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is a pure invigorating stimulant and tonic.

Every bottle of the genuine bears a proprietary revenue stamp.

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED TRADE MARK

All druggists and grocers or direct, express paid, $1 a bottle. Send for free medical booklet.

CURES CONSUMPTION.

FREE, one of our game counters for whist, euchre, etc., sent free to any reader of this paper.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

NOT A DRY SUNDAY

Washington Loosens Up for the Big Crowd.

INCIDENTS IN THE CAPITAL

French Menu Translated — Determined Woman at the White House—Prices.

New York Sun Special Service

Washington, March 4.—Technically all bars were closed yesterday. Really they were open. At one of the big hotels there was an enormous sign, "This Bar is Positively Closed on Sunday." Underneath the sign six bartenders worked themselves black in the face mixing drinks.

Washingtonians are losing no opportunity to turn a penny. One place has this sign in big red letters, "Shooting Gallery and Lunch."

There was a fire on Fourteenth street yesterday. Pennsylvania avenue was full of Pennsylvania soldiers. When the fire engines went up the hill fully 500 soldiers chased after them. The soldiers are from the country and are used to running to fires.

The menu for the inaugural ball supper is printed in the most scholarly French, not table d'hote French, but the real thing. Because of this the committee in charge has sent translations to all the newspapers with the urgent request that they be printed, so that those that hunger on the night of the ball may know what they are ordering. Those unfamiliar with the language will be compelled to carry the newspaper translation, compare it with the card and order "some of that."

One hundred and ten chorus girls, who will try to amuse inauguration visitors, are homeless in Washington. Nowhere can the weary "chorus lady" find a place to rest her head. The question worrying her is how can an $18-a-week chorus girl pay $10, $12 or $20 a night for a room? It has been suggested that they sleep in the theater, and it is probable this course will be followed. At both the National and Columbia theaters cots will be placed in the dressing-rooms.

More than 2,300 horses were used by the marshal and other officials of the inaugural parade. Along the line of march were farriers, to replace lost or broken shoes, and at other places veterinarians to bind up hurts. All of these horses have been specially trained. They had to stand the brass band to be accepted.

More than 100,000 plain wooden chairs have been shipped into the city within the last two weeks. All the public and private stands have these chairs. After the inauguration, housewives will be able to buy chairs for about 5 cents each.

Vendors of badges and souvenirs line the avenue from the Peace monument to the White House. It is estimated that the visitors will expend on an average a dollar each for official programs and souvenirs. Thus the fakirs will take in dally fully $175,000.

"I know the president will shake hands with me, because I made six men vote for him last fall. Four of them were not going to vote at all, and two of them were going to vote for Bryan. I sent a man with them, too, to see that they did vote."

Thus a woman, who said she was Mrs. Judson, of New York, addressed a doorkeeper at the White House. She was informed that the president would not receive until after the inauguration.

"Well, I'm going to wait till I get a chance to talk with him and tell him how much I did for him, if I have to stay here a month."

A regular patron of the all-night lunchrooms drifted in for a midnight bite. He ate what would ordinarily cost 30 cents. The waiter handed him a check for $1. He was about to make a row, when the proprietor gave him a wink and said:

"These prices are only for the visitors. It's going to be a long summer and we need the money. Regular rates go to regular customers."

FAIR BILL PASSED

Senate Adopts the St. Louis Exposition Conference Report.

Washington, March 4. — In the senate yesterday, the final conference report on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to, the senate receding from the one contested amendment authorizing the construction of three additional Holland submarine torpedo boats.

A conference report on the general deficiency bill was agreed to.

Bills were passed as follows: Granting a right of way through the Devils Lake Indian reservation in North Dakota to the Jamestown & Northern Railway company; authorizing the Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook Railroad company to construct a bridge across Nehalem bay in Oregon; authorizing the Pigeon River Slide and Boom company to improve Pigeon river at the cascades in Minnesota.

The complete agreement on the postoffice bill was agreed to. It now goes to the president.

The senate adopted the conference report on the St. Louis exposition bill, receding from the amendment appropriating $250,000 for Charleston and providing for Sunday closing.

The bill now goes to the president.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED

House Adopts the Report of the Conference Committee.

Washington, March 4.—In the house at 5 o'clock this morning, Mr. Cannon of Illinois presented the final amendment on the sundry civil bill and it was agreed to. This passed the bill and it goes to the president.

Among the senate amendments to the sundry civil bill retained in the last agreement are the following: For military posts at Forts D. A. Russell (Wyo.), Meade (S. D.), McKenzie (Wyo.) and Lincoln (S. D.), $35,000 each, instead of $50,000 each, the entire appropriation for military posts remaining at $1,000,000, as in the house bill.

ONE MILD CASE.

Special to The Journal.

Janesville, Minn., March 4.—One mild case of smallpox was reported here this morning.

PURE GUM RUBBERS.

Made with extension rolled edge soles—they are the best wearing rubbers you can buy, therefore the cheapest. The prices—for youths and little gents, sizes 12 to 2, *55c;* for boys, sizes 2½ to 6, *68c;* for men, all sizes, *79c;* then we have the ordinary rubbers, in new styles, fresh from the factories—for youths, *39c;* for boys, *48c;* for men, *59c;* for women, *9c;* for misses, *35c;* and for children, *29c.*

See Rubber Bargains in Our Windows

Home Trade Shoe Store 219-223 Nicollet.

LEMKE'S "JOSH" BILL

People of Fargo Not Concerned Over Capital Removal.

Special to The Journal.

Fargo, N. D., March 4.—Fargoans do not enthuse at all over the proposition to remove the state capital here from Bismarck. There is no effort on the part of the citizens to have the transfer made and it is doubtful if money could be raised here to secure it. If the people want to make the city the official headquarters, there would probably be no objection, but as to getting out and hustling for the capital, no one will do it. The Lemke bill is regarded as a josh, or a measure to be used as a club over some members to compel a vote on some other proposition, and it is not indorsed by any organized movement.

Fargo Masons have many interesting events for this month. From March 11 to 13 the thirtieth Scottish Rite reunion of the state will be held. On the night of March 14 the Shriners will hold a ceremonial session and from March 18 to 22 there will be a Knights of Malta festival. Elaborate preparations have been made for the latter and the work will be in charge of Sir Knight Hingeley of Minneapolis.

Serious Charge Against a Boy.

Special to The Journal.

Dickinson, N. D., March 4.—Carl Ackman, a 17-year-old boy, living near Dickinson, is under arrest, charged with criminally assaulting the 11-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Crist Schmidt. The community, where the girl lives, is very much wrought up over the affair.