

# THE INAUGURATION.

## William McKinley, for the Second Time, Takes the Oath of Office as President.

### ROOSEVELT BECOMES VICE PRESIDENT.

#### The Scenes Were Inspiring Ones, Long to Be Remembered by the Visitors That Were Present.

#### The Parade of the Military, Naval and Civic Societies Was the Finest Ever Witnessed in Washington—Inaugural Address.

Washington, March 4.—Amid scenes of the greatest enthusiasm President McKinley was inaugurated as president of the United States for the second term. Such crowds of prominent people, social clubs, crack military organizations and representative Americans, have seldom been seen in the Capitol city before. Some of the picturesque elements incident to former inaugurations was, of course, lacking, owing to the fact that President McKinley was his own successor, eliminating the usual formal calls by the president-elect upon the retiring president and his return to the White House, together with the customary dining at the White House of the two the evening of March 3.

President McKinley left the Capitol building at 10:30 to await the adjournment of Congress and be ready to affix his signature to the last bills which were rushed through. In the Senate chamber the arrangement of seats for diplomatic corps, justices, senators, etc., were perfect, and when Vice President Roosevelt began his short inaugural speech just before the inauguration of the president, the scene was an inspiring one.

#### The Oath of Office.

President McKinley began his inaugural address shortly before noon, and although it was comparatively short, the delivery was listened to with rapt attention by all within hearing distance.

At the conclusion of the address, the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Fuller, and when President McKinley kissed the Bible and swore "to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States," a great shout from the thousands upon thousands of people massed about the great building announced to the country that William McKinley had commenced his second term. Troop A, of Cleveland, mounted on handsome black chargers, acted as personal escort to President McKinley in the great parade and made an imposing appearance. This is not their first appearance, however, at the national capital, as they acted in the same capacity four years ago.

#### McKinley's Inaugural Address.

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 Congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues 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 protected. The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. What 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 secured by sound business methods and strict economy in national administration and legislation.

#### The War With Spain.

Honesty, capacity and industry are now here more indispensable than in public employment. There should be fundamental requisites to original appointment and the surest guarantees against removal.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort at preparing 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 our obligations from which we can not 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.

#### Faithful Discharge of Duty.

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 unserved 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 cooperation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. It encourages me for the great task which I undertake to believe that those who voluntarily committed to me the trust imposed upon the chief executive of the republic will give 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.

#### Sectionalism Has Disappeared.

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 quickness of 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.

There are some national questions in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partisanship. Magnifying their difficulties will not take them off our hands nor facilitate their adjustment. Distrust of the capacity, integrity and high purposes of the American people will not be an inspiring theme for future po-

#### Relations With Cuba.

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.

#### Events of the Past Four Years.

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 unforeseen, 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.

#### My Fellow-Citizens, the Public Events of the Past Four Years Have Gone into History.

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 20, 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 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.

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 relation to Cuba. The peace which we are pledged to leave to Cuban people must carry with it the guarantee of permanence. We become sponsor 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."

While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on the 6th 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.

#### Will Establish Local Governments.

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, of my action in appointing civil committees, 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, of 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 inhabitants."

#### Republics Enjoy Freedom and Harmony.

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 135 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.

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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 government 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. 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 earnest and fidelity.

#### Faithful and Noble Work.

Already something has been accomplished in this direction. The government 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 disposal of those 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 the law.

# INAUGURAL BALL.

## Culminating Event in the Festivities Took Place in the Pension Office Auditorium.

### UNPARALLELED SPECTACULAR SCENE.

#### Distinguished Persons in Every Walk of Life Danced and Mingled With the Plain American Citizen.

#### Owing to Temporary Illness of Mrs. McKinley the Grand March Which She and the President Were to Lead Was Omitted.

Washington, March 5.—The culminating event of the inaugural festivities was the inaugural ball, held Monday night in the vast auditorium of the pension office, with the president and Mrs. McKinley leading in the grand march, and with men and women distinguished in every walk of life touching elbows, dancing and mingling with the plain American citizen. As a spectacular event it was unparalleled in the history of inaugural balls, in the sumptuousness of arrangement, in the bewildering splendor of decorations and of marvellous electrical effects, and in the countless throngs taking part in the spectacle.

When the doors of the great structure were thrown open at 8 o'clock an eager crowd besieged every entrance, and lines of carriages stretched out of the surrounding streets and avenues.

#### Rush of Curious Spectators.

Platoons of police officers, mounted and unmounted, guarded the outer entrances, keeping back the rush of curious spectators, and bringing order out of the tangle of carriages. Through the long arched entrances hung with bunting and vines passed the merry, pleasure-seeking throng, the women in luxuriant gowns, with the flash of jewels in their hair and at their throats. Soon the vast interior of the building began to take on life and animation. The presidential party was not to arrive until 9:30 o'clock, and the early-comers busied themselves in viewing the exquisite beauties of the scene. The United States Marine band and an orchestra of over a hundred pieces were stationed at one end of the hall and for an hour before the arrival of the presidential party played patriotic airs.

#### Decorations of the Ball.

The decorations of the ball room had yellow for their predominant tone. No cumbersome effects of light or color were in evidence, but above and on all sides stretched a wavy, rippling canopy of yellow bunting that covered the walls and skylight, and was broken only where the lines of the president's balcony at the west end stood out white in bold relief. Myriads of yellow electric bulbs glowed and blinked like fireflies in the garlands of green that entwined the scores of pillars supporting the galleries and shone out from the stars and bars of the big American shields which, in the midst of clusters of American flags, hung high up in the center of each side of the immense crowded hall.

This scheme of decoration with yellow as the all predominating color was a radical departure from the decorative plan at the last inaugural ball.

#### Mrs. McKinley in White Satin.

Mrs. McKinley wore a most beautiful white satin gown made for the occasion. Like all the gowns made for Mrs. McKinley it is high in the neck and long in the sleeves. The skirt, which is made with an immense train, was trimmed with two broad ruffles of point lace. The bodice has a deep collar of point lace in the back, which crossing the shoulders extended half way down the front on either side, forming a reverse-like effect, opening on a vest of pleated chiffon, overlaid with the same embroidery of pearl and rhinestones, which beautify the skirt. The sleeves were close fitting and embroidered in rhinestones and pearls from shoulder to wrist, where they were finished in a ruffle of point lace. A diamond necklace fitted over the high collar.

#### Mrs. Roosevelt's Gown.

Mrs. Roosevelt wore a severely plain gown of heavy white silk embroidered in silver, made en train, and finished at the hem with a full rose quilling of lace. The skirt was veiled in soft French lace, draperies, caught at each side by graceful loops of satin ribbons. On the low-cut corsage these same designs were carried out. Strings of pearls were worn around her neck, from which depended a magnificent ostrich tip fan. An aigrette of ostrich tips was worn in her hair, caught in place by a magnificent crescent of pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Gage wore a very handsome gown of white satin, the skirt trimmed with a deep flounce of lace, diamond necklace.

#### Mrs. Root, White Satin Veiled in Point d'Alencon, Diamond Necklace.

Mrs. Griggs, wife of the attorney general, white brocaded satin, with bodice and skirt trimmed in silver embroidery and Meeklin lace.

Mrs. Chas. Emory Smith, white satin, unrelieved by any color, diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Hitchcock wore the only colored gown in the presidential party, a handsome creation of mauve in satin, with garniture of point lace

and beautiful ornaments of amethysts and diamonds.

Miss Wilson, Paris gown of white crepe de chine, the skirt made with a demi train and trimmed with 50 rows of narrow gold braid and edged with sable.

Miss Bay, elder daughter of the secretary of state, flowered tulle, robin egg blue, made princess fashion and elaborately trimmed with elany lace.

#### Mrs. McKinley Slightly Indisposed.

The presidential party arrived at 10:15 o'clock. They were preceded by a glittering array of officers in full uniform, and were escorted to the private offices of Commissioner Evans, which had been lavishly decorated. The president bowed and smiled as he passed through the throng. Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Miles, several of the justices of the supreme court of the United States, with their wives, and a number of the cabinet circle, joined the party upstairs. The crowds on the main floor had been pushed back to make room for the grand march and the band was ready to break into the opening strains of the march from Tannhauser. But word came that Mrs. McKinley was indisposed and that the president would remain by her side. The march consequently was abandoned.

#### The Presidential Party.

Mrs. McKinley's indisposition was of brief duration, and she was soon able to join the president and the brilliant assemblage in an embowered box overlooking the gay throng below. The president occupied a seat at the right near the rail with Mrs. McKinley at his side. To their left sat the vice president and Mrs. Roosevelt. Near the vice president was Gov. O'Dell, of New York; while grouped further back were Maj. Gen. Corbin, Adms. Bradford and Crowninshield, Secretary Root, Justices Harlan and Gray, Senator Lodge, Gov. Stone, of Pennsylvania, and many ladies of the cabinet, army, navy and official set.

The presidential party and vice president and Mrs. Roosevelt left the ball at 12:15 o'clock. Before leaving they partook of a luncheon with large number of invited guests in the private dining room. The festivities went on unabated until a late hour.

#### Fireworks Postponed.

A very elaborate display of fireworks, chiefly of an aerial character, but including also imposing set pieces of President McKinley and Vice President Roosevelt, was on the programme of inauguration festivities for Monday. Owing, however, to the inclement weather the decision was reached to postpone the display until another evening when the conditions are more favorable.

#### THE COURT OF HONOR.

### It Was the Central Object of Interest to the Great Crowds That Thronged the Streets.

Washington, March 5.—The court of honor constructed by the inaugural committee was the central object of interest to the great crowds that thronged the streets Monday night. It presented a very attractive scene, the illuminations consisting of myriads of electric lights, while from urns topped great pylons ascended colored fumes of powder that gave a lurid glare to the atmosphere. The white horse made an imposing background to the court. The grounds of the mansion were filled to overflowing with visitors for some time before the president and his party departed for the inaugural ball and it was with difficulty that their carriages made their way out. There was a very general illumination on Pennsylvania avenue during the evening.

#### THE WAR VETERANS.

### The Expected Review of the President's Escort to the Capitol Was Declared Off.

Washington, March 5.—The expected review by the president of the veterans who formed his escort to the Capitol was declared off. It was contemplated that the veterans should march through the court of honor before the president after general parade was over. At that hour it was growing dark and the ranks of the old soldiers had thinned out somewhat because of the inclement weather. In view of the conditions Gen. Sickles decided to abandon the review.

#### Joined the Boston Team.

Boston, March 5.—The American league team of this city has received two more accessions in Freddie Pardee, shortstop of the Providence club of the Eastern league last season, and J. Harry Dolanof, of this city, who played with Springfield and Chicago last season.

#### Machine Shops Burned.

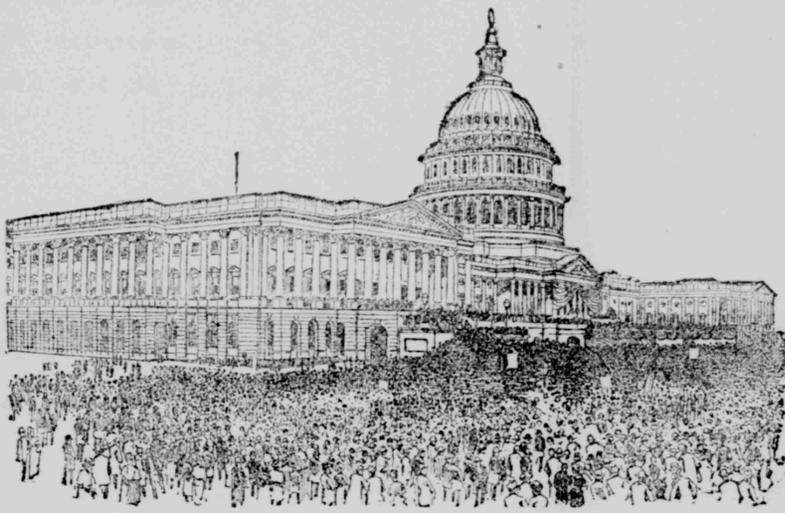
Buffalo, N. Y., March 5.—The International Traction Co.'s Cold Springs machine shops were destroyed by fire Monday night. The buildings, with their contents, consisting of valuable electrical machinery for repairing motors was totally destroyed. Loss \$50,000; insured.

#### New Cases of Smallpox.

New York, March 5.—Eleven new cases of smallpox were reported Monday from Brooklyn and two from Manhattan. Three deaths from the disease occurred at the smallpox hospital.

#### Sympathetic Strike.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 5.—About 250 members of the Marine Toller Makers' association struck Monday in sympathy with the marine engineers.



Scene at the Capitol Building During Delivery of Inaugural Address.

### VICE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

#### On Taking the Oath in Senate Chamber He Delivered a Short Address to the Assemblage.

Vice President Roosevelt said:

The history of free government in large part the history of those representative legislative bodies in which, from the earliest times, free 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 advice than is rendered by him who, with fearlessness and honesty, 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.

#### We Stand Supreme as a Continent.

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 as 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 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 aright. A 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.