

Senate through the bronze doors. The ascent was evidently burdensome to Mr. Cleveland. When he reached the top of the stairs he was puffing considerably and only recovered from the exertion when he had taken a short rest in the President's room. Mr. McKinley walked briskly, but measured his tread to correspond with that of his distinguished companion. He was accompanied to the room of the Vice-President by Senator Sherman of the committee on arrangements and the confidant of the administration.

Vice-President-elect Hobart and Senator Elkins received Mr. McKinley. The first question Mr. McKinley asked as he stepped into the room was as to whether Mrs. McKinley had safely reached the Capitol and been taken care of. Assured that this had been done, the President-elect sat down for a short rest, during which he conferred with Senators Sherman and Elkins and General Porter. General Miles, commanding the army, and aid and Admiral Browne of the navy and aid, and Russell B. Harrison of the staff of General Porter accompanied the President to the Senate corridor.

It was eighteen minutes after noon when President-elect McKinley, with Senator Sherman, walked to the President's room and joined the retiring President. Headed by the assistant sergeant-at-arms, Senators Sherman and Mitchell preceded and escorted Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley to the main entrance to the Senate.

From the moment the White House was left until these two distinguished citizens took their seats on the floor of the Senate, after being announced by the assistant doorkeeper, they were accompanied by three picked men from the Secret Service Department. These men remained by the doorway and followed the President and President-elect to the platform and remained near by throughout the proceedings. Major-General Miles, the commanding officer of the army; Admiral Browne, the ranking officer of the navy, with their aids—Captains Davis, U. S. A., and Lieutenant Sharpe, U. S. N., all in full uniform, awaited in the lobby the appearance of the outgoing and incoming commanders-in-chief.

Major McKinley and Mr. Cleveland led the way. President Cleveland showed a trace of the physical suffering and hard work of the closing days of Congress. He walked with a perceptible limp. In one hand he carried a light-colored umbrella, but he did not use it as support. He was dressed in a suit of black with frock coat and unbuttoned overcoat of dark material. Like Major McKinley he had on a silk hat, but the President-elect's hands were encased in gloves while those of Mr. Cleveland were not.

Everybody in the lobby uncovered as the two distinguished men passed them. Following them came Senators Sherman and Mitchell and the members of the Cabinet—not all of them for there was one notable exception. Secretary Olney, who should have led the line of his official colleagues, was not there and his absence was at once noticed and commented on. It was such an unusual occurrence that those who were there, busy as they were in inspecting every detail of one of the most interesting events of the day, found time to wonder why it was. With Secretary Carlisle, who would have been Mr. Olney's companion, was Attorney-General Harmon, while Secretaries Lamont, Herbert, Wilson, Francis and Morton followed two by two in the order of their official precedence.

Mr. Cleveland was President still, so by virtue of his office he took possession on the right-hand side of the rear seat. Major McKinley sat by his side and Senator Sherman occupied the other seat. Very few people saw the departure from the portico.

Cheering began from the time the President-elect's carriage, drawn by its four sorrels, passed through the White House gate and began its passage eastward. The escort to the Capitol consisted of a brigade of United States forces—artillery, infantry, cavalry, engineers, marines and sailors and the National Guard of the District of Columbia. It was led by a platoon of mounted police and followed immediately by the regular army band from Governor's Island.

General Horace Porter, the grand marshal, with a numerous array of special and regular aids, most of them in uniform, preceded the escort, which was commanded by Major-General Merritt, U. S. A. No President-elect has ever had so great a turnout of regular troops in his honor. Behind them came the carriages containing the President and President-elect, the Cleveland Cabinet, Major-General Miles and Admiral Browne, and the rear was brought up by the two regiments of District of Columbia National Guards.

Major McKinley was kept busy, removing his hat constantly in response to the cheering that preceded, followed and kept abreast of him. Mr. Cleveland seemed to be in the best of spirits. At 12:45 p. m. the first occupants marched out of the Capitol doors to the inaugural stand, and five minutes later the first of the Presidential party started down the steps from the bronze doors. Mrs. McKinley being in the lead and escorted by C. J. Bell, chairman of the inaugural committee, and Mr. J. Addison Porter. Following them came Mr. and Mrs. Barber, and Mr. and Mrs. McKinley with his venerable mother on his arm and the other members of the party which accompanied the President-elect from Canton. The ladies of the Supreme Court, headed by Mrs. Fuller, and a number of the wives of Senators were also in the party. For Mrs. McKinley a large cushioned chair was

provided. She walked slowly, but bore herself bravely and as she came down the long aisle of the platform the crowd cheered wildly.

At 1:10 o'clock a ringing shout announced the approach of the Presidential party. It was headed by Marshal Wright of the Supreme Court and Marshal Wilson of the District of Columbia. Following them came the members of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Fuller, then the Clerk McKinney, carrying the Bible. Then the committee on arrangements, and next President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley. Following these the other occupants of the Senate chamber, headed by Vice-President Stevenson and the Senators, reached the platform and were seated.

The first feature of the ceremonial was the administration of the oath of office. The Bible was an immense affair, weighing fully twenty pounds. It was a magnificent specimen of the typographical and bookbinders' arts, bound in flexible covers of black seal. In one of the lids was inserted a silver plate inscribed, "William McKinley, President of the United States, Inaugurated March 4, 1897."

The tumult was so great that the ceremony was mere pantomime, the words of the Chief Justice and President being wholly inaudible to those within a few feet of them.

When he arose to read his inaugural address there was a great cheer, but when it subsided the crush and tumult of the restless moving crowd was so great that it was still impossible to hear a word. In the midst of the confusion President McKinley read his address standing with bared head.

The strained relations between the United States and Spain, growing out of the relations in Cuba, made Mr. McKinley's utterances on the subject of our foreign relations of especial significance. Naturally the most interested member of the corps was the Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome.

When Major McKinley arose to speak he faced an audience that filled the broad esplanade from B street on the south to B street on the north, and stretched eastward like a human torrent until it broke against the white walls of the beautiful Congressional Library building in the rear.

McKinley read his speech from manuscript. His hat rested by his side, while his head was thrown back, as is usual with him when speaking earnestly, and his fine face, smoothly shaven and intelligent, stood out with silhouette distinctness against the background formed by the massive Capitol building. He was dressed in dark colors and wore the badge presented to him yesterday by Postmaster-General Wilson at the request of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the college fraternity of which the President is a member.

Toward the close of the reading of the address the commotion in the crowd stilled and McKinley's clear, ringing voice which has lost none of its resonant quality since he was last in Washington, penetrated to a great distance from where he stood. His patriotic declaration that the institutions of the country must be preserved and the law of the land ever more recognized and obeyed evoked great cheering. The most enthusiastic reception was given to the assertion that in our foreign policy the recognition of the most rights of American citizens would be insisted upon. Equal almost was the pleasure expressed at the announcement that he would convene Congress in special session on Monday, the 15th of March, only ten days distant.

President McKinley and ex-President Cleveland then left the stand and were conducted to the room of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, where a luncheon was spread for them and their immediate attendants. This unexpected change in the programme was made so that there would be no delay in the programme at the reviewing stand opposite the White House. Accompanying the distinguished guests were the general in command of the army, the ranking admiral of the navy and their aids, General Porter and Russell B. Harrison, his aid, and the committee of arrangements, consisting of Senators Sherman, Elkins and Mitchell of Wisconsin. President McKinley ate sparingly, his luncheon consisting of a corn-beef sandwich, a roll, a bit of salad and a cup of coffee. The lunch took up half an hour, after which the party entered the carriages and the procession started on its way up Pennsylvania avenue. The new President came from the committee-room arm-in-arm with the ex-President, Mr. McKinley and Senator Sherman each smoking a cigar. The President and Mr. Cleveland took the seats assigned them and the procession began to move up the avenue.

The grand stand erected on the avenue in front of the White House had been filling up all the morning with people fortunate enough to hold the green tickets of admission. This covered platform was of more elaborate construction than anything ever attempted before by the inauguration committee. Its design was classical. White was the shade throughout from foundation to roof. A great vestibule, forming a balcony in the front and center, served to shelter the President and Vice-President while the troops passed in review, although the fineness of the weather made it unnecessary. Nearly every one of the 1200 seats for invited guests was occupied when President McKinley made his appearance. A great mass of humanity was assembled and thousands stood packed a half dozen deep along the side-

walk, while behind them, on a gigantic stand, stretching for the entire distance between Madison place to Jackson place, the length of Lafayette square, thousands more people reviewed the show from comfortable seats.

Many of those who had witnessed the exercises at the Capitol hurried from the great white building on the hill to the White House reviewing-stand to secure good seats. Among those who were noticeable there were Mr. Gary, the new Postmaster-General, with his wife and daughter; General Russell A. Alger; Justices Harlan and White of the United States Supreme Court, Major-General Miles, Admiral Browne, Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, ex-Secretary Herbert, and Miss Herbert, Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister, with the pretty little Mrs. Yang Yu; Heibi Tori, the Japanese Minister, in full uniform, and his little son, who waved a triangular flag, inscribed with Japanese characters, which he interpreted "Hurrah for McKinley and Hobart"; the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero; the French Ambassador and Mrs. Paternotte, Senor Andrade, the Spanish Minister; the Minister from Hayti, the Misses Pannocote, daughters of the British Ambassador; Charles G. Dawes of Evanston, Ill., who will be Comptroller of the Currency, and Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio.

Slowly and painfully, almost carried in the arms of Mr. Bell, chairman of the inaugural committee, and John Addison Porter, the invalid wife of the new President, made her way to the vestibule. Her husband had retired the White House gate just at the minute, and the echoes of the great cheer he had received had not died away when the assemblage took it up again. It was a hearty shout that greeted this public appearance of the lady of the White House. Mrs. McKinley was seated in one of the half-dozen upholstered chairs in the glass inclosure, while Mother McKinley occupied another.

It was 3:20 o'clock when McKinley ascended the steps leading to the reviewing stand. As he appeared at the rear central door the relatives, friends and guests on the platform gave him round after round of hand-clapping. Bowing to the crowd with beaming countenance, he walked to the sheltered niche selected for him. He was cheered, as was also Vice-President Hobart as he stepped forward followed by Mrs. Hobart. The appearance of the President was the signal for the halted procession to resume its progress. A cannon boomed off in the distance and the grand review began.

The Governors of the States as they marched past with their brilliantly caparisoned staffs were loudly cheered, especially Governor Bushnell, from McKinley's own State.

One little incident passed almost unnoticed. Ex-Vice-President Stevenson, who had retired from office a few hours previously, came upon the reviewing stand while the parade was in progress and proceeded to a seat unobserved. He watched the marching battalions for a while and then as quietly and unostentatiously made his exit through one of the corridors.

General Horace Porter, the grand marshal of the parade, followed close behind the army band of Governor's Island that led the parade. Behind him rode four young men wearing silk hats and frock coats, with broad sashes of white across their breasts. They, too, received profound salutations from the reviewing stand, and the people there broke into applause when they were recognized. The young men were U. S. Grant, Webb C. Hayes, Harry A. Garfield and Russell Harrison, sons of the Republican President of the United States, and they acted as special aids to General Porter. Behind them came the grand marshal's numerous and brilliant staff, all riding twelve abreast.

The marching of the regulars, cavalry, artillery, infantry and marines drew cheers along the line. Then came what was to many the most interesting feature of the parade—the battalion of sailors from the North Atlantic squadron. They were led by Captain Sands, U. S. N., and as he saluted the President another great cheer went up.

The first Governor that rode by the reviewing stand was Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio. He was applauded lustily all along the line of march. The Pennsylvania troops came next and were limited to a single company—the Washington Infantry.

Governor Griggs of New Jersey and his staff followed the Pennsylvania contingent. The Second Regiment of the National Guard of New Jersey, commanded by Colonel C. S. Mussey, marched with great precision.

Connecticut and Massachusetts followed next with small companies of National Guards. Maryland had more troops in line than any other State, and more civic organizations, with the possible exception of Pennsylvania. Governor Lowndes and his staff made a brilliant appearance.

Governor Black of New York rode in a carriage. He was accompanied by a very richly uniformed mounted staff.

Virginia was represented by two companies of its National Guard. The North Carolina troops were probably the best drilled and most handsomely uniformed in the parade.

The Governor of Vermont was surrounded by a glittering complement of staff officers and followed by four companies of the National Guard of that State commanded by Colonel George H. Bond.

Governor Tanner of Illinois mounted on a fine gray horse rode at the head of the

Illinois troops. He was accompanied by his staff officers.

The Michigan troops had the recently elected Governor, Hiram S. Pingree, at their head, and he was the recipient of most friendly notice. Governor Drake of Iowa came next.

The third division was commanded by General O. O. Howard, the one-armed veteran of Chattanooga, who, the moment he was recognized, was given a volley of applause. His command was largely composed of the G. A. R. posts of the District of Columbia. The colored troops made a fine appearance.

The civic division was commanded by B. H. Warner of Washington. He and his staff were escorted by members of the American Club of Pittsburgh, one of the largest political marching clubs of the country.

Ex-Congressman Butterworth of Ohio, who was Marshal Warner's chief of staff, was cordially greeted when he rode by the stand.

D. D. Woodmansee, president of the National League of Republican Clubs, rode at the head of that organization in the civic parade. The leading club was the Cincinnati Marching Club. The latter part of the parade was very spirited. The clubs marched in close order and the number of bands was very large. Philadelphia made a stronger showing in the parade than any other city in respect to numbers. Baltimore came next.

The Second Brigade of the civic parade was led by Murat Halstead, the veteran journalist. The most impressive feature of the civic parade was furnished by the Indians from the Government school at Carlisle.

The Frelinghuysen Lancers of Newark, N. J., one of the oldest marching clubs in the country, made a fine appearance, as did the other New Jersey clubs. A Republican club of Atlanta, Ga., had a great banner mounted on a wagon, which proclaimed the fact that it was the first McKinley banner swung to the southern breeze. A company of Confederate veterans from the valley of the Shenandoah, clad in gray, met with a generous reception.

The New York political organizations, led by the Quinn Club, at the head of which Congressman Quinn himself marched, were well drilled, and appeared to advantage. The parade closed at 5:35 o'clock, the last organization to pass the reviewing stand being the Charles T. Kurtz Club of Columbus.

President McKinley left the stand as soon as the rear guard passed and walked to the White House between two lines of guards. It took the parade two hours and thirty minutes to pass the reviewing stand, and when the last organization had gone by the President, the Vice-President and their friends retired to the White House.

IN THEIR NEW HOME.

President McKinley and Family Enter the White House and Are Welcomed by Mrs. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—It was twenty minutes past 2 o'clock when Mrs. McKinley and her party drove up to the front portico of the White House. In the carriage with Mrs. McKinley were her sister, Mrs. Barber, Secretary Porter and Captain Bell. Mrs. McKinley was assisted in alighting by Captain Charles King, the army novelist, who is her special escort, in full uniform, and by Chairman Bell, who aided her faltering footsteps across the threshold of her future home, and Mrs. Cleveland hastened from the portico and greeted her cordially.

The new President's mother, assisted by her son, Abner, and his wife and her daughter, Helen, were next welcomed by Mrs. Cleveland, and among the others of the McKinley party introduced to her were General W. M. Cameron, cousin of the President; Miss Grace McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Morse of San Francisco, Miss Mary Barber, Miss Sarah Duncan, Miss Marie Donovan, all nieces of the President, and Captain and Mrs. McMillin and Captain and Mrs. Heistand, Mrs. Mary Saxton, Mrs. McKinley's aunt, who will live in the White House; Joseph P. Smith and Myron T. Herrick. Within

three minutes Mrs. Cleveland had said a pleasant word to each of these and had bidden Mrs. McKinley an affectionate farewell.

Then, with tears in her eyes, she entered Secretary Lamont's carriage and was driven rapidly to his house, where the waiting Cabinet ladies were awaiting her at luncheon. She was compelled to hasten her departure, however, and with a hurried handshake and a kiss to those who have been her nearest friends she was off again to the station with Secretary Thurber, and at 3:17 o'clock, the very moment Mr. Cleveland was leaving the White House, his wife, in a special car, left Washington for her future home Princeton.

President McKinley's wife and mother were assisted to the elevator and taken up to the private apartments, where Mrs. McKinley was made comfortable, while the President's mother returned at a quarter of 3 o'clock to the family party below and led the way to a collation which was served informally in the small dining-room. All the guests, who numbered forty-six, standing while partaking of the collation.

At 3 o'clock the entire party went out to the reviewing stand on the front lawn and a few minutes later the head of the procession arrived and the President, with his predecessor, entered the White House.

Mr. Cleveland shook hands with Mr. McKinley and entered a carriage which was waiting for him. There were no formalities about his leave-taking and had it not been for the presence of General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, no one but the President would have said good-by to him. General Wilson assisted him and he waved his hand to the policemen and other attendants as he was carried away to the lighthouse-tender Maple, which will take him to Currituck Sound.

President McKinley stopped but a moment to inquire after the welfare of his wife and then, accompanied by Senator Sherman, he walked briskly to the reviewing stand and the parade again took up the line of march.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

Never Did the Grand Old Pension Building Shelter a More Distinguished Gathering.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The grand old Pension building never looked gayer or more beautiful under the decorations than to-night, when the first gentleman and lady in the land gratified the impatience of the crowd upon its polished dancing-floor by appearing in the balcony and bowing their acknowledgments. The inaugural ball was in progress.

The appearance of the President and Mrs. McKinley was the event of the evening. It was 9:10 o'clock when President and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Private Secretary Porter and Charles J. Bell, the chairman of the inaugural committee, arrived. They were met at the west entrance by a committee consisting of Generals Wilson and Ruggles, Commodore Chadwick and Joseph H. McManmon. A short turn to the right brought them to the stairs leading to the reception-room on the second floor.

A number of distinguished people were presented to the President and his wife. Among those were Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, Mrs. S. V. R. Orger (Julien Gordon) of New York, Mrs. Russell Harrison, the French Ambassador, the Korean Minister and wife, ex-Secretary Olney, Secretaries Sherman, Alger and Gage. A little later Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hanna, General Oakes, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley arrived.

Vice-President Hobart's arrival followed promptly that of the President. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hobart. Later a brief reception in the apartments assigned to them was given, and himself and Mrs. Hobart joined the Presidential party and assisted in receiving the invited guests.

The crowd downstairs had meanwhile grown impatient for a sight of the Presidential party, and in response to their overtures the President and Vice-President, accompanied by their wives, walked each to the balcony overlooking the floor. They were repeatedly cheered by the ladies and gentlemen who, to the number of 5000, crowded the open space beneath.

The distinguished quartet bowed its acknowledgments, the hand played an inspiring air and the ball was fairly opened. The gown worn by Mrs. McKinley was very handsome. The material was what is known as cloth of Silesia, and those of the ladies with her were modes of the modiste art.

The Presidential party passed to the dining-hall from the gallery. First came the escort detail of the reception committee walking four abreast. They were followed by Lieutenant Emory of the navy and Edward McCauley, superintendent of the floor managers. Then came a number of army and navy officers, headed by Brigadier-General Wilson.

Then came General Miles, chairman of

the reception committee, escorting President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart were escorted by Gardner G. Hubbard, president of the National Geographic Society. As they proceeded across the hall their passage was marked by continued cheering, which lasted as long as the President was in sight.

VICE-PRESIDENT HOBART.

In Fitting Manner He Succeeds Stevenson as Presiding Officer of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—At 9 A. M. the time to which the Senate recess was taken, the sun was shining in a cloudless sky, giving assurance of splendid weather for the inauguration.

Admittance to the north wing of the Capitol was only obtained through the presentation at one of the outer doors of a card entitling the bearer to entrance; and those cards were restricted to newspaper men and stenographers whose business required their presence at the Senate wing, and very few could avail themselves of that privilege.

The Senate chamber had been completely metamorphosed during the three hours' recess. Placed closely together and filling all the angles of the room on one side of the front desks were scores of arm-chairs designed for the dignitaries who were to participate in the ceremonies of the day. Spectators were excluded from the galleries while the ringing touches were being given to the arrangements of the floor.

The recess of the Senate was extended, if not by consent at least by the non-appearance of Senators, from 8 o'clock to 8:30. At that time Senator Carter (Ill.) of Montana took the chair as presiding officer and called the Senate to order, and then the Senate took another recess to 9 o'clock. When this action was taken only persons in the chamber besides Stewart and Carter were the journal clerk, the chief clerk, the official stenographer and assistant doorkeepers and a dozen young pages.

When the Senate really did reconvene the only necessary business before it remaining undone was the conference report on the deficiency bill, which had not yet been presented.

At 9:40 o'clock Hale presented the conference report on the general deficiency bill. It gave the reports by number on all agreements had been reached and of those on which the committee was unable to agree. The report was agreed to, but the usual request for a further conference was not made.

The gallery doors were not opened until 10 o'clock, when the crowds that had been waiting with tickets of admission flowed in, and soon every seat was occupied, except in the sections reserved for the diplomatic corps and the families of Senators. About this time Mr. Carter vacated the chair and Vice-President Stevenson occupied it. After a little while, however, Mr. Stevenson yielded to Mr. Hoar (R.) of Massachusetts.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Morrill (R.) of Vermont and was unanimously accepted, tendering the thanks of the Senate for the distinguished, impartial and courteous manner in which the Vice-President had presided over the Senate. Senator Faulner offered a similar resolution thanking Mr. Frye for acting Speaker pro tem.

At 10:30 o'clock a message was received from the House stating that that body would not agree to the Senate amendments to the labor commission bill. Hoar offered an amendment which was agreed to for the appointment of a committee of two members to join a like committee from the House to wait upon the President and inform him that both houses having concluded the business of the present session were ready to adjourn unless he should have some further communication to make. Senators Hoar and Bruce were appointed to act for the Senate.

The Vice-President then called upon the Vice-President-elect to take the oath of office. Mr. Garret A. Hobart stood up and with uplifted head took the oath as administered by Vice-President Stevenson and subscribed to it. Thereupon Mr. Hobart took the chair and Mr. Stevenson delivered his farewell speech as follows:

SENATOR: The hour has arrived which marks the close of the fifty-fourth Congress and terminates my official relation to this body. Before laying down the gavel for the last time I may be pardoned for detaining you for a moment in the attempt to give expression to my gratitude for the uniform courtesy extended me for the many kindnesses shown me during the time it has been my good fortune to preside over your deliberations. My appreciation of the resolution of the Senate, personal to myself, can find no adequate expression in words. Intentionally at no time have I given offense, and I carry from this presence no shadow of feeling of unkindness toward any Senator—no memory of a grievance.

Chief among the favors political fortune has bestowed upon me, I count that of having been the associate, and of having known something of the friendship of the men with whom I have so long held official relations in this chamber. To have been the presiding officer of the august body is an honor of which even the most illustrious citizen might be proud. I am persuaded that no occupant of this chair, during the 108 years of our constitutional history, ever entered upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to this office more deeply impressed with a sense of the responsibilities imposed or with a higher appreciation of the character and dignity of the legislative assembly.

During the term just closing questions of deep import to political parties and to the

country have here found earnest and at times passionate discussion. This chamber has, indeed, been the arena of great debate. The record of four years of parliamentary struggle, of material debates, of important legislation is closed and passed now to the domain of history. I think I can truly say, in the words of a distinguished predecessor: "In the discharge of my official duties I have known no cause, no party, no interest, which I have not sought to say the right, however salutary, will be dearly purchased by a departure from the methods prescribed by the Senate for its own guidance. A single instance as indicated might prove the forerunner of untold evils."

It will be recorded for a precedent, and may an error by the same example will rush into the state.

It may not be forgotten that the rules governing this body are drawn deep in human experience, that they are the result of centuries of tireless effort in legislative halls to conserve, to render stable and secure the rights and liberties which have been achieved by conflict.

By its rules the Senate wisely fixes the limits to its own power. Of those who come against the Senate and its method of procedure, it may truly be said: "They know not what they do." In this chamber alone are preserved without restraint two essentials of wise legislation and of good government—the right of amendment and of debate. Great evils often result from hasty legislation, which from the delays which follow full discussion and deliberation. In my humble judgment the historic Senate, preserving the unrestricted right of amendment and of debate, maintaining intact the honored parliamentary method, stands as a sentinel which unfailingly secures action after deliberation, possesses in our scheme of government a value which cannot be measured in words.

The Senate is a perpetual body. In the terse words of an eminent Senator, now present, "The men who framed the constitution had studied thoroughly all former attempts at republican government. History was their guide, and they were wise enough to see that sometimes the usurpation of the executive power, sometimes the fickleness and unbridled license of the people had brought popular governments to destruction. To guard against these dangers they placed in our hands, Senators, who will be borne in kind remembrance by their associates who remain.

I would do violence to my feelings if I failed to express my thanks to the officers of this body for the manner with which they have discharged their important duties and for the timely assistance and unfailing courtesy of which I have been the recipient.

For the able and distinguished gentleman who has succeeded to the place of the Vice-President I earnestly invoke the same co-operation and courtesy you have so generously accorded me. My parting words have been spoken, and I now discharge my last official duty—in declaring the Senate adjourned, without day.

When Mr. Stevenson concluded his speech he took the seat which his successor had occupied, while Vice-President Hobart took the gavel and announced prayer by the Chaplain. The audience arose and remained in an attitude of reverence, while the blind Chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Mr. W. H. Wood, opened the Fifty-fourth Congress with prayer.

Then Vice-President Hobart made his opening speech as follows:

SENATOR: To have been elected to preside over the Senate of the United States is a distinction which any citizen would prize, and the manifestation of confidence which it implies is an honor which I all the more prize. My gratitude and loyalty to the people of the country, to whom I owe this honor, and my duty to you as well, demands such a conservative, equitable and conscientious construction and enforcement of your rules as shall protect the well-being and prosperity of the people, and at the same time conserve the time-honored precedents and established traditions which have contributed to make this tribunal the most distinguished of the legislative bodies of the world.

In entering upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen I feel a peculiar delicacy, for I am aware that your body, with whom for so long as I am associated, has had but a small voice in the selection of its presiding officer, and that I am called upon to conduct your deliberations while not perhaps your choice in point of either merit or fitness.

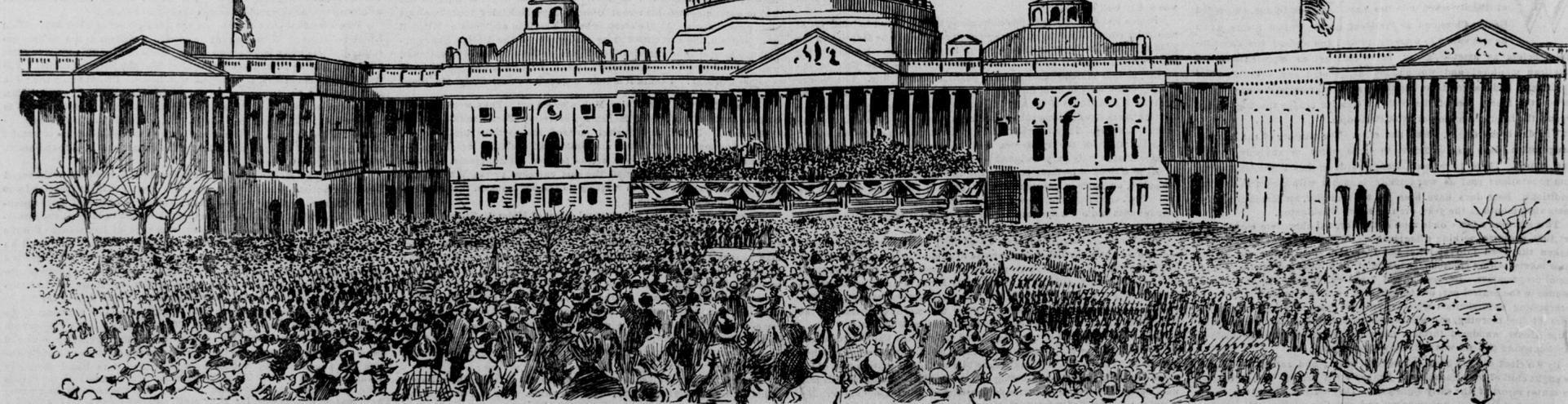
It will be my object to aid you so far as I may in reasonable expedition of the business of the Senate, and I may be permitted to express the belief that such expedition is the hope of the country. The interests of good government and advancement toward a higher and better condition of things call for prompt and positive legislation at your hands.

To obstruct the regular course of wise and prudent legislation is neither consistent with true Senatorial courtesy, conducive to the welfare of the people nor in compliance with their just expectations.

While assisting in the settlement of the grave questions which devolve upon the Senate of the United States it will be my endeavor to so guide its deliberations that its wisdom may be fruitful in works, while at the same time exercising such fairness and impartiality with the rules of the Senate as shall deserve at least your good opinion for the sincerity of my effort.

Unfamiliar with your rules and manner of procedure, I can only promise that I will bring all the ability I possess to the faithful discharge of every duty as it may devolve upon me, relying always upon your suggestions, your advice and your cooperation, and I should feel unequal to the task did I not trust and fully anticipate that indigent aid and consideration that you have at all times given to my predecessors, and without which I could

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SCENE IN THE CAPITOL GROUNDS DURING THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Drawn by a "Call" artist from a description by telegraph.