Second Batallion—Maj. C. F. Williams, commanding.
Third Battalion—Capt G. R. Robinson, commanding.
Battalion United States seamen, 500 men; Capt. James Sands, United States navy, commanding.
Staff Battalion, light artillery, 180 men; Maj. J. M. Lancaster, United States army, commanding.
Light Battery E, First artillery; Capt. A. Capron.
Light battery D, Fifth artillery; Capt. Frank Thorp.
Regiment United States cavalry, 500 men; Col. S. S. Sumner, United States army, commanding.
Staff—First Lieuts. George H. Sand, R. L. Howse, United States army.
Troop A, of Cleveland, Ohio, with 100 men, Capt. R. Burdick, personal escort to the president-elect.
The president and president-elect.
Detachment of veterans of the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers.
The vice president-elect and the senate committee of arrangements, Messrs. Sherman, Ohio; Elkins, West Virgina, and Mitchell, Oregon.
Members of the cabinet.
The senior admiral of the navy.
Second brigade.
District of Columbia National Guard, Col. C. Clay, commanding, 1,200 men.
Lieut. Col. Theodore Mosher, adjutant general.
Engineer's corps, Maj. Gilbert Thompson, commanding.
First regiment, infantry, Lieut. Col. C. S. Walton, commanding; Lieut. J. W. Anderson, adjutant.
First battalion, Maj. M. B. Bross, commanding.
Second battalion, Maj. R. A. O'Brien, commanding.
Third battalion, Maj. Fred T. Wilson, commanding.
Second Regiment infantry, Lieut. Col. M. E. Urell, commanding; Capt. J. M. Mock, adjutant.
Fourth battalion, Maj. E. R. Campbell, commanding.
Fifth battalion, Capt. G. E. Jenkins, commanding.
Sixth battalion, Maj. George E. Bartlett, commanding.
First separate battalion, Maj. Fred C. Evells, commanding.
Battery A, light artillery, Capt. H. G. Foresberg.
First separate company (cavalry), First Lieut. Charles Beatty.
Ambulance corps, First Lieut. Warren D. Foles.
Second separate company (cycle), Capt. S. H. Whiggin.
High school cadet regiment infantry, Col. Frank C. Daniel, commanding; Staff Lieut. C. E. Julien, adjutant.
First battalion, Maj. J. N. Houster, Jr., commanding.
Second battalion, Maj. J. S. Miller, commanding.
Colored High School battalion, Maj. C. K. Wormley, commanding; Lieut. William O'Davis, adjutant.

ALONG THE LINE.

All along the line of march to the capitol the crowds cheered Mr. McKinley with great outbursts of popular approval. He lifted his hat at intervals.

At Seventh street the carriage was compelled to stop in front of the stand there, and at intervals, while traversing the next two squares, and the crowds enjoyed a prolonged gaze upon the president-elect.

It was 11:20 when the head of the parade approached the Peace monument on Pennsylvania avenue, below the steps to the west front of the capitol. The parade was twenty-five minutes passing the monument, and the manner in which the regulars executed the difficult movements required to make the double turn about the corner was decidedly brilliant.

The procession kept on past the capitol, wheeling into the street which bounds the capitol grounds on the east and marching along past the congressional library. The approach of the president and president-elect was signalled to the crowds on the capitol steps by the cheer that greeted them, and followed them up the hill, accompanied by waving handkerchiefs and hats.

Grand Marshal Porter, waiting at the top of the hill, signalled to the Cleveland troop escorting the presidential carriage, they wheeled into the capitol grounds and scampered to the front of the steps of the senate wing, the carriage following at a brisk gait. Gen. Porter swung from his horse and stood at the door of the carriage. Senator Mitchell first alighted, then Senator Sherman, and Gen. Porter gave a helping hand to President Cleveland, who stepped out next, and then to the president-elect. Senator Caffery, a democrat, escorted President Cleveland, and President-elect McKinley walked after beside his secretary of state, who towered above him. Thus they entered the senate wing of the capitol.

President-elect McKinley went at once to the vice president's room, and President Cleveland and cabinet to the president's room.

MINNESOTANS THERE.

North Star People Quite Numerous at the Inaugural Ball.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Minnesota was well represented at the inaugural ceremonies and ball today and this evening. There is quite a number of Minnesota people here, but comparatively few are to be found around the hotels. This is accounted for by the fact that nearly all have friends or relatives in the city. Among the North Star people who had tickets to the inaugural ball were: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Merriam, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Senator and Mrs. Nelson, Representative and Mrs. Tawney, Representative and Mrs. McCleary, Mr. and Mrs. Julius A. Schmahl, Representative and Mrs. Heatwole, Col. and Miss Evelyn Kiefer, Representative and Miss Susan Fletcher, Representative and Mrs. Page Morris, Representative F. M. Eddy, Representative Stevens, Frank M. Reed, Hon. A. G. Wedge, Gen. J. M. Diment, Col. S. Listoe and daughter, Hon. Albert Berg, Hon. Frank Elmund, Hon. D. M. Sullivan, John Goodnow, Edgar Ellis, Prof. W. M. Christie, W. H. Boyd, Prof. L. S. Swenson, W. R. Severns, James R. Dassell, E. S. Goodrich, John Dysart, John J. Boobar, F. H. Hayes, H. L. Hicks, Fanny Powers, Dr. Andrews, Dr. Elliott, Tim E. Byrnes, A. P. Loomis, Ed. Hendrickson, Joe Plummer, Geo. B. Winship and wife, of Grand Forks; Fred Drury, of Winnipeg; Dr. C. E. Persons, of Marshall; Dr. Hunt, of Northfield; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Kenyston, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Nowell, M. P. Curtis, of La Sueur; L. A. Dillmore, of Spokane, and many others.

Several elaborate ball gowns were worn by the ladies of the Minnesota delegation.

"RING IN THE NEW."

Non-Partisan Prosperity Proclamation Issued at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The Journal this afternoon prints a non-partisan proclamation, with three pages of fac-simile signatures of leading merchants, financiers, etc., It contains the following:

We urge the necessity of setting aside all rivalry, and by combined effort seeking to encourage industrial, mercantile and financial pursuits, by awakening our people to a sense of their responsibility. Let every one on the advent of the new administration, unite in efforts to bring success to that degree of business activity which has in past years been characteristic of the United States. Let commercial interests teem with life. While every furnace is made to glow, every anvil resound; let every mart reflect the improved condition. Let all emulate the sturdy American pioneers who heeded not the perils of environment, but constituted the vanguard of civilization, and refused to rest until victory was theirs. As the happiness of one is the concern of all, we ask the co-operation of our neighboring cities, of the agricultural population and of each individual American.

Chicago Enthusiasm.

CHICAGO, March 4.—When the clock at the board of trade showed 11 o'clock today, 12 o'clock Eastern time, business was temporarily suspended, and for fully five minutes the atmosphere of the pit, brokers' offices and corridors was full of hats, canes and wild yells. A great cheer filled the walls of the big building at the minute when Maj. McKinley, of Canton, became president of the United States. There was a similar scene at the stock exchange. When the bell rang for 11 o'clock some one began to sing, "Grover, Grover, He's Bowled Over." Then everybody gave three hearty cheers for the new president.

ELEVATOR FIRE.

Three Hundred Thousand Dollar Blaze at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., March 4.—At 10 o'clock tonight Union Elevator No. 2, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, and the property of the Burlington road, was destroyed by a fire of unknown origin, with its contents of nearly 900,000 bushels of grain. The loss is estimated at close to $350,000. The grain was owned by several firms in this city, T. A. Grier & Co. being the heaviest holders. No statement of insurance can be given tonight.

OUTLINES A POLICY

M'KINLEY SOUNDS THE KEYNOTE OF HIS ADMINISTRATION IN HIS INAUGURAL.

TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

THOUSANDS ON HAND TO GIVE GREETING TO THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

AMERICANISM HIS CENTRAL IDEA.

Currency, Trust, Tariff and Foreign Relations Discussed in a Brief, Incisive Fashion.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President McKinley made his fealty to the American people on the east terrace of the capitol in the presence of a great multitude. A dazzling and inspiring scene spread out before him as he appeared on the steps of the senate wing to take the oath and deliver his inaugural.

A glorious, gold, Southern spring sun blazed from a blue sky, an auspicious augury for his administration. Except for Mr. Cleveland's first inauguration, in 1885, there has been no such ideal day for this momentous ceremony.

The background of this splendid scene was the great marble building with its classic outlines and its huge dome hung with fluttering flags and surmounted by the heroic bronze statue of liberty, typical, not of political dynasties, but the enduring majesty of the people.

In the foreground the imposing granite library building, with its beautiful architecture and its shining golden dome, rivaling the splendors of the sun. Immediately in front acres of upturned faces were wedged in so close together that the broad plaza and radiating avenues seemed a vast pavement of human heads.

Through the naked limbs of the trees which veiled the park appeared patches of brilliant color, fragments of the pageant-gay plumes of horsemen, gorgeous squares of resplendent military bands, streaming pennons, fluttering banners, thousands of gleaming gun-barrels and glistening bayonets which marked the massing of the troops of the escorting legions, awaiting the moving of the procession. Glimpses of the soldiery illumined five radiating avenues far as the eye could reach.

The windows of the houses overlooking the scene were massed with people. Every available perch of the capitol building was occupied. The terraces in front were precipitous hillocks of humanity.

The broad platform, smothered with national flags, on which the ceremony occurred was built out into the crowd in the form of a right angle. It ran parallel with the capitol front from the senate wing to a point directly opposite the north line of the main entrance, where it bent back sharply to the main building. Mr. McKinley faced the park full of people from a small raised and carpeted platform, railed with blood-red bunting, at the apex of the angle.

ON THE STAND.

The square space at the juncture of the angle was filled with about 1,000 chairs reserved for the cabinet officers, senators, representatives, members of the diplomatic corps, the supreme court, and other dignitaries who were entitled to admission to the floor of the senate, and the benches which ran back tier on tier in both directions were occupied by those who filled the senate galleries.

Preceded by two military aides, Mrs. McKinley and her party emerged first from the senate wing, and were escorted to their seats on the platform, in advance of the procession. The future mistress of the White House, heavily wrapped, rested on the arm of John Addison Porter. She walked somewhat feebly, and was given a large leather chair, immediately behind the platform, from which her husband was to deliver the inaugural. Mother McKinley and the other members of the party were shown seats just in the rear. A parasol was raised to protect her eyes from the glare of the sun. The crowd waited 15 minutes more before the head of the procession proper appeared at the door of the senate wing, and the closely-packed multitude moved and pressed suddenly forward as if they moved by an electric shock, as there appeared Marshal Wilson, of the District of Columbia, and Mr. McKenney, marshal of the supreme court. The former does not look unlike Mr. Cleveland, and the latter is about the stature of Mr. McKinley, so that for an instant the crowd mistook them for the chief actors in the drama today, and a great shout went up. But when the mistake was apparent, the cheering subsided.

Following them came Chief Justice Fuller and the justices of the supreme court. Immediately in their rear followed Col. Bright, the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, and the senate committee on arrangements, in which the tall, spare form and intellectual countenance of John Sherman, the new premier, was conspicuous. Then came Mr. McKinley and Mr. Cleveland, arm-in-arm. Almost instantly they were recognized by the multitude that had been straining for the first glimpse of them. The universal shout with which their appearance was greeted began with a ripple, then ran down the platform, swelling as it went, until it fell upon the sea of faces on the plaza, and broke into a thunderous roar that recolled from the dome and rolled away through the diverging avenues.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

As Mr. McKinley and Mr. Cleveland descended the steps and emerged upon the platform, it was noticed that the crown of Mr. McKinley's head reached only to Mr. Cleveland's eyes. The president-elect showed no trace of his recent illness. He held himself splendidly. His Napoleonic head was thrown back, and his clear-cut, cameo-like features were softened by the trace of a smile, as he advanced along the platform with a confident air and an elastic tread, at Mr. Cleveland's side.

Mr. Cleveland now faced an inauguration audience for a fourth time, once more than any other president of the republic. Although he appeared twenty years older than he did when he was first inaugurated twelve years ago, as evidenced by his almost bald head and the lines which official cares have chiseled in his rugged face, yet he never looked better in his life, and his face displayed in no way the fatigue of the oppressive work of the past few days, but his gait was rather slow and halting.

As they walked down the platform, the yells and shouts became deafening, and, when they stepped on the raised platform, Mr. McKinley felt called upon to acknowledge the reception by bowing right and left. He then took a seat in the big leather chair. The press against the stand was so terrific that women screamed with pain, and several fainted.

Meantime the procession from the senate continued. The senators, well dressed and imposing, followed by the more nondescript members of the house, sifted into their seats. Then came the dignified and pompous diplomatic corps, rigid with gold braid and aflame with ribbons, headed by the British ambassador. The gold plate, red coats, horse hair plumes, high boots and shining swords, were enough to pale the splendors of any spectacular drama.

The governors of states, the general of the army and the admiral of the navy with the officers who had received the thanks of congress, all resplendent in full uniform, made up the rear, and were closely followed by the distinguished assemblage of men and women who crowded the senate galleries.

All this time, 40,000 people were straining to keep up the constant and tremendous applause while Mr. McKinley surveyed the crowd, occasionally looking aloft at the boys on the dome, he smiled and bowed.

Then Mr. McKinley arose and uncovered while Chief Justice Fuller, in his flowing robes, administered the oath in the presence of that tremendous multitude. The new president kissed the large gilt-edged bible presented by the bishops of the African-Methodist church to seal his oath.

Holding the manuscript of his inaugural in one hand he turned to the multitude of people, and lifting up his hand as if in admonition for order, he began his inaugural address.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

His Policy Outlined by the Nation's New Executive.

Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of president of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidaunce of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us so long as we obey His commandments and walk humbly in His footsteps.

The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called—always of grave importance—are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances, from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and to a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation.

Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial, and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both sure we are right, and "make haste slowly." If, therefore, congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the president, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

MONEY PROBLEM.

The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized, when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined, and that which may hereafter be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations mbust be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded.

Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present depression of business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures, and extravagance stopped wherever it is found and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of the government.

It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs, and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provision for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors, and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

The government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debt, in times like the present. Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans, or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue, there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement.

A surplus in the treasury, created by loans, is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suface while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that, however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or its credits, but failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification.

The best way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes—not by restoring to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the government pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war.

TARIFF CHANGES.

McKinley Still Believes in His Protective Policy.

The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subject of internal taxation, except in time of war, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle is the raising of revenue on imports in zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that congress will, at the earliest practicable moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section, and every enterprise of the people. To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of congress is to stop deficiences by the restoration of that protective legislation, which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the government, both at home and abroad, and go far towards stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency, which has been heavy and well nigh constant for several years.

In the revision of the tariff, especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening of new markets for the products of our country by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we needed and cannot produce ourselves and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but tend to increase their employment.

The depression of the past four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of the country and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government, nor more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the government, or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to the producer is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase, our public expenditures.

Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, congress will not, I am sure, be fond lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of congress than upon any other single agency affecting the situation.

LAW AND ORDER.

Equal Rights for All Citizens Must Be Upheld.

It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great emergency in the one hundred and eight years of our eventful national life, has ever arisen, that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people with fidelity to their best interests, and highest destiny and to the honor of the American name. These years of glorious history have exalted mankind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world and immeasurably strengthened the precious free institutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain these institutions. The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to the principles upon which the government was established and insist upon their faithful observance. Equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed. We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great republic, but it is consoling and encouraging to realize that free speech, free press, free thought, free schools, the free and unmolested right of religious liberty and worship and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed today than ever before. These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened.

The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States. Courts—not mobs—must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests.

One of the lessons taught by the late election, which all can rejoice in, is that the citizens of the United States are both law respecting and law-abiding people, not easily swerved from the path of patriotism and honor. This is in entire accord with the genius of our institutions, but emphasizes the advantages of inculcating even a greater love for law and order in the future. Immunity should be granted to none who violate the laws, whether individuals, corporations or communities; and as the constitution imposes upon the president the duty of both its own execution and that of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect.

AS TO TRUSTS.

Declaration of the Party Will Be Carried Into Effect.

The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of "opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it has supported "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market." This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence, and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand, or too vicious to appreciate the great values and benefit of our constitutions and laws—and against all who come here to make war upon them, our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement among our own citizens, but, with the zeal of our forefathers, encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must be banished from the land, if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world, which, under Providence, we ought to achieve.

Reform in the civil service must go on, but the change should be real and genuine, not perfunctory, or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happened to be in power. As a member of congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule, or custom, who are inefficient, or incompetent, or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

MERCHANT MARINE.

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind, few more important subjects so imperatively demand an intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvelous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor until we have become foremost in nearly all the great lines of inland trade, commerce and industry. Yet, while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining until it is now lower, both in the percentage of tonnage and the number of vessels employed, than it was prior to the Civil War. Commendable progress has been made of late years in the upbuilding of the American navy, but we must supplement these efforts by providing as a proper consort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great people.

FOREIGN POLICY.

Peace Preferable to War in Every Contingency.

It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. Our diplomacy should seek nothing more and accept nothing less than is due us. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency. Arbitration is the true method of settlement.

ARBITRATION.

It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employe by the Forty-ninth congress and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the senate and house of the Fifty-first congress. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the British house of commons in '93, and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the senate for its ratification in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative; since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than by force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the early action of the senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind.

The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of avdancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people and every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work. It has been the uniform practice of each president to avoid, as far as possible, the convening of congress in extraordinary session. It is an example, which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty, places the responsibility of such neglect upon the executive himself.

SPECIAL SESSION.

Present Needs Require That Congress Be Called.

The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of congress. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the government. Not to convene it under such circumstances, I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty. I do not sympathize with the sentiment that congress in session is dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of government in the execution of the sovereign will, should not operate as an injury but a benefit. There could be no better time to put the government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action.

It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of congress until more than a year after it has been chosen, deprives congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will, and the country of the corresponding benefits. It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the executive, because unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of congress. We are nearly two years from a congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically without fearng its effect upon an early election. Our fellow citizens who disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now, and perhaps settled so reasonably as to insure great permanence.

Again, whatever action congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this, I consider, a great essential to the rightful and lasting settlement of the question.

In view of these considerations, I shall deem it my duty, as president, to convene congress in extraordinary session on Monday, March 15, 1897.

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect today, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The North and South no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies; and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit. It will be my constant aim to do nothing, and permit nothing to be done, that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands in both the old and the antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the chief justice, which, in their respective spheres so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe:

"I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord most high. To keep it will be my single purpose; my constant prayer—and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

AFTER THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Cleveland, with his silk hat on, his hands resting on his umbrella, listened attentively to every word. Mr. McKinley's tones were clear and ringing, and carried well, but amid the confusion and shrieks which prevailed about the stand they could hardly be heard fifty feet from the stand.

It was noticeable that his firm pledge to the civil service did not receive recognition. Throughout the speech the music of the bands floated across the park.

The indorsement of the arbitration treaty seemed to please Mr. Cleveland, and received a nod of approval from Sir Julian Pauncefote, who sat just below him.

As the shifting multitude ceased to surge toward the close of the address, his words carried far into the crowd and were answered with cheers, especially enthusiastic were the responses to his impressive promise to do all in his power to restore prosperity.

The negroes, whose black faces checkered the crowd in front, roared their approval when he declared, with uplifted arm, that lynchings must cease.

He turned to Mr. Cleveland as he congratulated the country on the fact that it was the good fortune of the United States to take the initiative.

As he concluded the impressive words of his address, the multitude again cheered and the cannon in the distance roared, while the signal office on the roof of the capitol flashed the signal over the city.

As Mr. McKinley turned he smiled at his wife, while Capt. Heistand rushed forward and threw his great coat about him. His wife lifted her handkerchief and beamed with joy as she caught his warm glance of love.

Ex-Speaker Grow, of Pennsylvania, was the first of those on the platform to congratulate him. Others swarmed up to shake his hand, but as quickly as possible he and the remainder of the presidential party were hurried back to the capitol.

After they had quitted the scene, the escorting legions, marching in the procession, swept in columns across the platform. The thousands who thronged the terrace still held their positions until the parade had fairly moved.

PRESS COMMENT.

London Papers Discuss McKinley's Inaugural Address.

LONDON, March 5.—All the morning papers contain editorial references to the inaugural address of President McKinley.

The Morning Post says that in view of "the embittered relations produced between Great Britain and the United States by President Cleveland's impudent message, it is satisfying to note President McKinley's words of weight and wisdom with reference to the arbitration treaty." The paper thinks it is also "gratifying to find that he does not encourage the policy of interference abroad, and keeps an open mind on currency and economic questions."

The Daily Telegraph regards the message as "a most relentless and unflinching declaration for protectionism," and adds, sarcastically, "Fortunately, our conviction of the unassailable soundness of free trade principles enable us to regard a comparison with equanimity."

The Daily News considers the address "most satisfying and reassuring, and especially so in its reference to arbitration and non-interference abroad." The paper thinks the president's attitude toward bimetallism "safe, soothing and altogether unexceptionable." The president's reference to the development of the American merchant marine are thought by the Daily News "most significant."

FOREIGN VIEWS.

McKinley's Stand as to Finance Regarded as Sound.

LONDON, March 4.—The financial clauses of President McKinley's message to congress have been received in business circles here with every expression of satisfaction. The representatives of the Rothschilds banking house said that they were much pleased with the position taken up by the president, adding: "It is excellent; most excellent."

The governor of the Bank of England, Albert, Sandeman, said that the financial clauses of the message were "thoroughly sound and of a clear, honest, conservative tone." He would not express an opinion on the international bimetallism clauses.

Howard Brown, of Brown, Shipley & Co., remarked: "It is quite in line with what I expected. If President McKinley appoints a good commission to revise the monetary laws, there is no doubt that good will result. The country must be thoroughly sick of the situation."

Cheered M'Kinley.

DES MOINES, March 4.—The Republican members of the house today rose to their feet and gave three hearty cheers for McKinley, proposed by McArthur, of Burlington. The members sang "Marching Through Georgia." Manahan, of Plymouth, a Democrat, proposed three cheers for the wave of prosperity. They were given, and elicited tremendous applause.

IN MARTIAL ARRAY

MILITARY AND CIVIC PARADE AN IMPOSING FEATURE OF THE DAY.

REVIEWED BY MR. M'KINLEY.

FOR THREE HOURS MARCHERS TRAMPED BY IN A STEADY STREAM.

A PAGEANT IN BLUE AND GRAY.

Governors and Famous Soldiers in the Ranks of Those Who Made Up the Display.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The capital city never looked upon such a perfect parade as that which escorted President McKinley from the capitol to the White house and then passed in review under his eye. The feature of the splendid pageant was the perfect balance between its contrasting parts and the high order of skill that was shown in the handling of the 20,000 or more men that stepped along or bestrode the splendid steeds that danced and reared their way in the parade. It was the universal opinion that there was just enough and not one bit too much of any one class of paraders. There was no long-drawn-out massing of uniformly attired regular troops or militia, pleasing enough to the military eye, but wearisome to the spectators who made up the vast crowd. Nor was there any preponderance of widely separated civic organization, whose identity was scarcely distinguishable through the presence or absence of a high hat or a different colored overcoat. Instead, the military display was just large enough, and had just enough variety to give the people a pleasing opportunity to dwell upon the difference between the three great arms of the service, while, as for the civic organizations, their leaders showed the necessary ingenuity in their variety of their closely drawn lines.

It was noticeable, by the way, that some of these civilians marched in a style that might, with reason, make the regular military forces jealous, and this was notably the case with the Charles L. Kurtz Republican club, of Columbus.

President McKinley reviewed the parade from a stand erected on the avenue in front of the White house grounds. When he stepped into the stand, he was received with tumultuous cheers from the tens of thousands of his fellow citizens, who crowded the streets and acres of viewing stands in the vicinity. His wife and his mother, with their party, had preceded him by half an hour. He was accompanied by Vice President Hobart, and both at once took their places just as the platoon of mounted police, which rode in advance of the parade, came into view a block away. The reviewing stand seated comfortably 1,200 persons, among whom were ambassadors and ministers of foreign governments, members of the incoming cabinet, senators and representatives, officers of the army and navy, governors of a number of states, and other distinguished citizens. The fatigues of the day bore heavily upon the president's aged mother and his wife, and they left the stand early, returning to the White house for a rest. For three hours and more President McKinley and Vice President Hobart stood at the front of the stand, returning the salutes of the passing multitude.

The only enthusiastic demonstration seen from the president's stand occurred just as the last of the parade passed by. At that moment the thousands of people who had lined the streets, as if actuated by a single impulse, rushed into the middle of the street and surged around the president, cheering and gesticulating like mad. Cheer after cheer was given as the great mass of people crowded around and struggled to get near the president. It seemed almost providential that many were not crushed in the great throng, but as far as known no casualty resulted. The president and vice president waited for a moment and then hastily left the stand and returned to the White house.

SPLENDID PAGEANT.

For the general public, unfavored by invitations to the inaugural stand or the senate chamber ceremonies, and unable to get within easy distance of the stand because of the presence ahead of them of thousands of their fellow citizens, the great event of the day was the grand parade of 20,000 men, with bands playing, from the capitol to the White house, and two miles beyond. And the public was there, from the capitol to the point of disbanding.

The day was such a glorious one that they waited patiently. A delay after Mr. McKinley had delivered his inaugural occurred, owing to the fact that it was deemed advisable for President McKinley to partake of lunch at the capitol before resuming the procession back to the White House, whence he had emerged a private citizen earlier in the day, instead of following the former custom and halting the parade while he took lunch at the White House.

As President McKinley and ex-President Cleveland, arm-in-arm, emerged from the capitol after their lunch, the cavalry buglers sounded a salute, the troopers came to "present arms," and the great throngs pressed forward to catch a glimpse of the new president.

Cheer on cheef went up, frightening the horses and making some confusion in bringing forward the handsome turnout which was to bear the presidential party to the White House.

Mr. McKinley took the rear seat on the left, with Mr. Cleveland beside him on the right. On the front seat were Senator Sherman muffled in a fur collar, and Senator Mitchell from Wisconsin.

Marshal Porter gave the word to advance,