

ROOSEVELT INAUGURATED

Imposing Ceremonies Attend the Installation of a New Administration.

IMMENSE CROWDS, GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Induction of Vice President Fairbanks—Unusually Bright Weather Favors Out-of-Door Exercises—Parade a Magnificent Pageant.



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Facts About Inauguration.

Saturday was the thirty-fifth inauguration, and the thirtieth Inauguration Day.

President Roosevelt is the twenty-sixth President to be inaugurated.

The first inauguration was held in New York on April 30, 1789.

The oldest President inaugurated was William H. Harrison, 68 years old; the youngest, Roosevelt, 43; the next to the youngest, Grant, 47.

The average age of Presidents when inaugurated is a little over 55.

Five Presidents have died in office; ten have succeeded themselves and one Vice-President who has become President has been elected by the people.

The first inauguration to be held in Washington was Jefferson's, March 4, 1801.

Features of the President's Address.

"No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression."

"The conditions which have told for our marvelous material well-being, which have developed to a very high degree our energy, self-reliance and individual initiative, have also brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers. Upon the success of our experiment much depends, not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations, and therefore our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is today and to the generations yet unborn."

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Theodore Roosevelt Saturday entered the Presidency in his own right. The inauguration ceremonies from the ride to the Capitol, where the oath of office was administered, to the concluding brilliancy of the inaugural ball, were characteristic of the man being inducted into office.

High color and unexpected contrasts gave brilliant spectacular effect and marked the ceremonies as Mr. Roosevelt's own. He coined the expression "President in his own right," as distinguished from the Presidency held by succession, and the impress of individuality was upon the entire day's proceedings. Theodore Roosevelt was not an official being passively inducted into office. The dominant quality of his character was felt in the intense regularity and gorgeousness of military pomp and in the easy swagger of cowboys of the plains. The startling contrast was characteristic, and he seemed to be equally in sympathy both with the pomp and with the easy indifference of the ranchmen.

B. and O. Freights Crash.

Toledo, Ohio (Special).—As a result of a head-on collision between freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad four miles east of Defiance, Fireman Samuel Beadle, of Garrett, Ind., was instantly killed and J. E. Cogley, fireman, and Thomas Carr, brakeman, both of Garrett, were severely injured. Cogley's legs were cut off, and one of Carr's legs was so crushed that amputation was necessary. Both will probably survive, it is thought.

FINANCIAL.

New York banks apparently gained \$1,000,000 cash during the week. The American Telephone Company will issue \$25,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds. Amalgamated Copper has taken an option at \$6,000,000 on the Speculator property at Butte. The \$25,000,000 of Missouri Pacific was oversubscribed eight times. "We earned in 1904 more than 10 per cent. on our stock," said a director of Electric Company of America.

masts, each crowned with a laurel wreath and all crowned with graceful festoons of green and electric bulbs, lifted their slender and graceful outlines 30 feet in the air.

The military and the civil and the races over whom the American flag flies were represented in this parade. The gorgeousness of the military uniforms was eclipsed by the novelty and picturesque of the cowboys' careless dress and the Indian in full regalia of his race. There were the uniformed soldier, the marching organizations, with their distinctive banners and dress, patriotic orders of the early Republic, citizens of our enlarged nation—Filipino, Hawaiian, Porto Rican—and the aborigines, uncivilized and civilized, whose ancestral line runs beyond the birth of American civilization. The parade represented American progress from the blanket Indian to this period of expanded power. One hundred bands filled the air with music and a thousand gay banners were borne along the line of march.

The ceremony concluded with a night scene of great splendor. The heavens were illuminated with fireworks, 200,000 spectators being assembled at every point of vantage to view the gorgeous spectacle. Buildings were illuminated along the avenue and vicinity, and the brilliant electric display, the gay streamers and sweeping American flags, now flowing into the glare of the light, disclosing their bright colors, and now falling back into the shadow, produced a bewildering effect of color, light and motion that made the air seem to palpitate with brilliant rainbow tints like the flaring magnificence of an aurora borealis.

The climax of splendor was reached at the inaugural ball, which the President opened at 9 o'clock. The magnificent ballroom glowed with light, and the senses were almost overcome with the odor of flowers. The scene was that of a tropical garden, to which the American tropics and the Southland contributed the richest of their flora. At the sound of the bugle's salute to colors the President entered the ballroom with Mrs. Roosevelt, followed by the Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks, the Speaker of the House and Miss Helen Cannon, President Pro Tem. Frye and his granddaughter, Miss White, members of the Cabinet and the Cabinet ladies, Miss Roosevelt, the military and naval attaches of the President and justices of the Supreme Court.

The 12,000 participants in the festivity, the glare of light, the dazzling beauty and color of dresses and uniform, the heavy foliage and the perfume of flowers, the rocky grotto fountain in the center of the hall and the strains of music dazzled the sense with their splendor. Here, too, with the more subtle suggestion, was detected that quality which distinctly characterized this inaugural among all others.

When this splendid scene faded away at midnight the most magnificent inaugural of this nation had come to a close. Theodore Roosevelt returned to the White House "President in his own right," to begin a term, the power and responsibilities of which had been portrayed in the ceremony of his induction into office.

Fairbanks Inaugurated.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Quite as impressive as any part of the inauguration were the indoor ceremonies in the Senate Chamber attendant upon the inauguration of Vice-President Fairbanks.

The scene was dignified, impressive and most picturesque. There was nothing of the spectacular. Only the formalities which the occasion required under the Constitution were performed. In the gallery reserved for families of the Senators the entire front row was occupied by the President's immediate party and that of the Vice-President elect, Mr. Fairbanks.

In the diplomatic gallery were the secretary and attaches of the embassies and legations, with the members of their families.

PLUCKY STATION AGENT.

Has Revolver Fight With Burglars and Kills One of Them.

Unionville, Ct. (Special).—A. A. Burnham, station agent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in this village, shot and killed one of a gang of burglars who had broken into the station. A complete burglar's kit was found on the body, but there was nothing to reveal the man's identity. His companions escaped, after a running fight with the station agent, during which several shots were exchanged. Nothing was stolen from the station, as the burglars were surprised by the agent before they had a chance to open the safe.

The station agent who lives near the depot was awakened by the ringing of a burglar alarm in his room. He hastily dressed, and, seizing a revolver, ran to the station, and as he was peering through the waiting room window a shot was fired at him through the glass. He returned the fire, but before he had time to ascertain the effect of his shot another bullet came from inside the station, and the next instant a man crashed through the window to the platform beside him and ran off down the railroad track. The station agent chased him for a short distance, and several shots were exchanged, none of which took effect. Meanwhile another of the burglars had escaped from the station and the body of the third was found on the floor of the waiting-room. Wounds behind his right ear and in his cheek showed where the bullet from the agent's revolver had passed through his head. The man was fairly well dressed and was not apparently of the common tramp class.

Stricken Calling Upon Heaven.

Muskegon, Mich. (Special).—Arrested on a charge of using profane language, Julius Davis, a veteran of the Civil War, on the stand called upon Heaven to witness the charges as false. As he lifted his eyes and hands in the supplication he was stricken down and may die. The paralysis not only extends to all his muscles, but has deprived him of the power of speech and apparently of hearing.

THE RUSSIANS LOSING FIRE ADDS TO HORROR

St. Petersburg Expects Kuropatkin to Evacuate Mukden.

THE LOSSES HAVE BEEN ENORMOUS.

Each Side Estimated to Have Had 30,000 Men Killed or Wounded—Japanese Capture More Villages in Kuropatkin's Second Line of Defense and Drive Him to His Stronghold South of Mukden.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—There is intense anxiety in official circles here over the situation in Manchuria. It is realized that General Kuropatkin's army is in a perilous position. The Japanese have been making steady gains since the six-day battle began.

General Kuroki, according to the latest reports given out at the War Office, is stalled by the Russian left, but the Russian center is yielding slowly before the Japanese onslaughts.

On Thursday Field Marshal Oyama shifted the weight to his left, seeking to envelop the Russian right, eight miles southwest of Mukden. In the bloody hand-to-hand fighting which followed and continued for hours the losses on both sides were enormous.

The most serious news is the report that the Japanese flanking column at Simintin, about 30 miles west of Mukden, has divided, part of it moving straight east to roll up the Russian right wing, while the other is making forced marches north with the evident purpose of cutting the Russian line of communications with Tie Pass and closing the line of retreat. Should the operation prove successful, the Russian Army might be surrounded.

The Russian correspondent places the Russian losses at 30,000 men and those of the Japanese at 30,000.

"My Position Dangerous."

Berlin (By Cable).—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from St. Petersburg says:

"General Kuropatkin in a telegram which arrived here at 7 o'clock said 200,000 Japanese had broken through the Russian left wing, and that it was cut off from the remainder of the army."

At 10 o'clock came another dispatch from General Kuropatkin, which read: "The Japanese are marching on Mukden. My position is extremely dangerous."

In government circles here there is a conviction that General Kuropatkin has been fully beaten, that part of his army has been dispersed, and the railroad north of Mukden will probably be cut.

Carried Heights in Russian Circle.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—Two lengthy dispatches received from General Kuropatkin, detail the movements of troops in various directions.

"The enemy adopted vigorous offensive tactics, conducting a turning movement on our right flank before the villages of Sakhotin and Linziat. After a strong preparatory cannonade they attacked, but were repulsed with great loss. "The Japanese vigorously attacked the Goat Pass position, and took one of our entrenchments, from which they were dislodged by our counter-attack, but we finally abandoned this entrenchment, because it was entirely destroyed. "The Japanese several times attacked our detachments on the left flank, and at about 1 P. M. carried the heights in the center of our position. Our troops, however, counter-attacked, dislodged the enemy, and gained a footing on the crest of a neighboring hill. "Our detachment near the village of Kudiaz, after repulsing five violent attacks and inflicting great loss, assumed the offensive."

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

The remains of former Governor of Massachusetts George S. Boutwell were buried in Groton Cemetery. The ceremonies were simple, and a large number of prominent people attended.

Suit has been brought by the Attorney General of Kansas to oust the Standard Oil from the state and to secure the appointment of a receiver.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, left London for Jerusalem, where he will hold an open-air meeting on Mount Calvary.

A way has been found to settle the labor controversy on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Rider Haggard arrived in New York, having been sent to this country to investigate Salvation Army settlements.

The cotton crop of German East Africa for 1905 is about 4,000,000 pounds, unseeded.

Two sections of a freight train and a passenger train had a mixup at Lily, Pa.

A legal fight that promises to be long drawn out has commenced between the Federal and State Governments over the possession of the Everglades in Florida.

Statistics about University of Michigan graduates show that "coeds" live three times as long as the average woman, and that the higher in studies the graduates stood the fever have been the marriages.

Trustee Loesser, of the Chadwick assets, and Public Prosecutor Keeler called on Mr. Carnegie and obtained from him specimens of his signature, which is altogether unlike that on the Chadwick papers.

Rev. J. F. Cordova and Miss Julia Brown were arrested in New Brunswick, N. J., and put in jail in default of bail.

The San Francisco police are still without information as to what the chemical analysis in the case of Mrs. Stanford shows, but are inclining to the belief that she was not poisoned.

Foreign.

The American Academy at Rome, through Mr. Henry Walters, of Baltimore, and others, has purchased the villa Mirafiori as a permanent home.

Specials From Cleveland Collide and Are Wrecked.

ELEVEN DEAD AND TWENTY HURT.

Trains Carrying the Ohio Engineers' Battalion and the Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland in a Bad Smashup on Their Way to the Inauguration—The Wrecked Trains Catch Fire and Cars Are Burned.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—In a rear-end collision between two special passenger trains from Cleveland on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad en route to Washington, six men and one woman were killed outright and 20 others injured, many of whom died later.

The accident happened at Clifton Station, eight miles west of here, and was caused by the first special stopping for a hot-box, and the second followed so closely that the flagman had not time to get back far enough to prevent the collision.

The first train carried a battalion of the Ohio engineers. It was made up of six coaches and a baggage car. The second train, with the same number of cars, carried the Tippecanoe Club, of Cleveland, with a band and 25 or 30 women.

When the crash came the passengers in the rear car of the first train were the principal sufferers, and all of the fatalities were in that car. The wreckage took fire from the engine, and the entire first train and three cars of the second were burned.

When roll-call was made of the Tippecanoe Club only two men were missing. They may be among the injured who were taken to the hospital at Rochester, Pennsylvania.

The engineer of the second train says the block signal showed a green light, and his train went ahead at the rate of about 45 or 50 miles an hour. When the impact came the engine of the second train plowed through the rear Pullman, in which the officers were, and half way into the tourist car, just ahead of it.

DUAL AT RAILROAD STATION.

George Waller Shot to Death at Naugatuck by Captain Frank Eleswick.

Huntington, W. Va. (Special).—A sensational tragedy occurred at Naugatuck Station, it being a duel to the death between Capt. Frank B. Eleswick, of Portsmouth, O., conductor of passenger train No. 16, on the Norfolk and Western, and George Waller, proprietor of the Naugatuck Hotel and one of the most prominent citizens of Mingo county.

When the train pulled into the station Captain Eleswick began walking down the platform. He met Waller. The meet previously had trouble, it being said a woman figured in the case. The men passed a few words. Revolvers were simultaneously drawn and firing began. Passengers peered from the car windows, and as they witnessed the combat women fainted in their seats. Captain Eleswick proved the better marksman. He killed Waller and escaped with only a flesh wound in the arm. Captain Eleswick surrendered himself to the authorities.

HE READ DR. OSLER.

Aged Scientific Student Follows the Theories of the Man He Admired.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—After reading Dr. Osler's lecture on the uselessness of old men, Sherman W. Link, an aged scientific student, chloroformed himself to death at his home, 6014 North Broadway.

When the door of his room was forced open his corpse lay on his bed beside an empty half-ounce bottle that had contained chloroform, and a newspaper clipping containing Dr. Osler's lecture. For several days Link had been discussing with friends Dr. Osler's theories, which he was inclined to regard with much favor. In fact, according to neighbors who knew him, he had become an earnest follower of Osler.

Link was not reputed to be a crank. He was unmarried, and if he is survived by any relatives they probably reside in Holland, his native land.

Killed All the Animals.

Cincinnati (Special).—Previous to ending his own life Henry Fey, caretaker on a farm west of this city, killed all the animals and fowls about the place, piled them in a heap near the house and then blew his head off with a shotgun after shutting himself in the kitchen. A laborer on the farm discovered the suicide.

Dowie's Scheme in Mexico.

Mexico City (Special).—John Alexander Dowie, the Zionist prophet, is still negotiating for large tracts of land to found a new Zion city in the heart of the tropic. He has a large advisory board of Zionists with him, occupying a big section of the hotel. The prophet attracts much attention.

The Assassin Still Unknown.

Moscow (By Cable).—A secret story of bombs, dynamite and revolvers has been discovered at the Margina Slobodka, a suburb of Moscow. It is now believed that the assassin of Grand Duke Sergius came from Paris, and that by trade he is an artificer. His name is still unknown.

125 Houses Burned.

Columbia, S. C. (Special).—Fire in Brookland, a suburb of Columbia, across the Congaree River, destroyed property to the value of \$50,000. The insurance is small. The burned district is half a mile in length and several blocks wide. The Methodist church, residences of mill officials and operatives' houses were destroyed. It is estimated that 125 houses have been burned.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The Beef Trust Inquiry.

Attorney General Moody sent out to United States district attorneys throughout the country, under date of February 24, a circular letter in connection with the investigation of the alleged Beef Trust, instructing them as to the action they should take. Following is the text of the letter:

"A special grand jury will meet at Chicago, Ill., on March 20, 1905, to hear evidence against the alleged 'Beef Trust.' You are instructed to make diligent inquiry in your district and obtain whatever evidence you can tending to show that the producers of fresh or cured meats have entered into a combination in violation of the Federal Antitrust Act. Report their results of your inquiry at the earliest possible date and not later than March 15, 1905, to S. H. Bethea, Esq., United States attorney, Chicago, Ill. This report should contain at least the names and addresses of prospective witnesses and a short statement of what each will testify to."

Celebration at Jamestown.

Government participation in the exposition to celebrate the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the Western Hemisphere in the vicinity of Jamestown, Va., on the waters of Hampton Roads, was provided by the House, when, by a vote of 192 to 97, the bill for that purpose was passed under a suspension of the rules. The amount appropriated is \$250,000. To put the bill through a two-thirds vote was necessary, and this was obtained only after a spirited debate. The members of the Virginia delegation, during the roll-call, mingled among their colleagues and personally appealed to them to cast their votes in support of the measure. An interested spectator was Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, president of the Exposition company.

Extension of the Capitol.

Senator Wetmore presented to the Senate the report of the joint commission to report on plans for the extension and completion of the Capitol Building in accordance with the original plans by the late Thomas U. Walter with modifications.

The commission recommends the adoption of a scheme for moving the entire central east from forward 12 feet and 10 inches to bring the wall of the building at the center, under the extreme projection of the dome, and thus give the dome the apparent support which it should have.

The scheme also provides for refacing with white marble such portions of the west front as are now built of sandstone. The cost is estimated at \$425,000. The commission recommends reproducing the west terrace steps in white marble at a cost of \$50,000, and the sculptural treatment of the east pediment of the House wing at a cost of \$55,000.

Wants to Annex Panama.

Representative Kehoe (Ky.) introduced a concurrent resolution to annex the Republic of Panama to the United States.

The resolution recites that "as it will be to the best interest of the world and especially beneficial to the contracting parties," the President be requested to advise the Congress upon what terms the territory embraced within the Republic of Panama can be annexed to the United States, the inhabitants thereof to enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed to other citizens under the Federal Constitution.

New Nicaraguan Treaty.

Secretary Hay and Minister Corea have signed an extradition treaty for the United States and Nicaragua.

A year ago, following the decision of the Washington Government in favor of the Panama route for the Isthmian canal, the Government of Nicaragua denounced all of the treaties between that country and the United States. So for some time past there has been no provision for extradition, and Nicaragua threatened to become a haven of refuge for American fugitives from justice. As the treaty just signed can be made retroactive, if necessary, it will be possible for the State Department to reach any American fugitives who may now be in Nicaragua.

Notes of the Departments.

The President is considering the appointment of a negro lawyer as Collector of Internal Revenue for New York.

Germany is considering the proposal of a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Baron Moncheur, the Belgian minister, presented to Secretary Hay the new first secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington, Mr. Belouche, who comes from Seoul.

Senator Paul, the Venezuelan special commissioner, had conferences with Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretary Loom respecting the asphalt controversy.

President Roosevelt signed the Army Appropriation Bill, the second of the big supply measure to reach him in completed form.

The President appointed H. A. Gudder, of North Carolina, judge of the Supreme Court of the Panama Canal Zone.

In the House Mr. Maynard (Va.) offered an amendment to the General Deficiency Bill increasing the salary of the president to \$75,000 per annum and that of the vice president to \$15,000 per annum, and providing, upon retirement of the president, a salary of \$25,000 per annum, but a point of order against it by Mr. Baker (N. Y.) was sustained by the chair.

Commissioner Garfield says the Standard Oil Company will give him access to its books.

In the Senate the amendment in the Postoffice Appropriation Bill for extension of pneumatic tubes, after being reduced to \$800,000, was reintroduced and the bill was passed. The Pension Appropriation Bill was also passed without amendment.

The Congress whose existence is about to end has enacted over 100 general bills and has passed over 1,000 private bills.