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M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT INAUGURATED

In the Presence of Vast Multitude They Take the Oath of Office.

THE WEATHER UNFAVORABLE

Rain Begins to Fall While the Oath Is Being Administered—The President's Inaugural Address Is Delivered in a Storm—The Weather, Which Had Been Bad for Two Hours, Improves as the Parade Starts. President and Vice President Greeted with Vociferous Enthusiasm Along the Line.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, March 4.—William McKinley a second time is president of the United States. He was ushered into that office today in a city ablaze with more and finer decorations than have ever graced the holiday-loving national capital, whose streets today resounded to the tread of more marching soldiers and sailors than ever have participated in a like function, and had as witnesses to the ceremonies a vast multitude, which cheered frequently whenever he or his vice-presidential colleague were visible. There has been better weather on inauguration day and there has been much worse than that which attended today's ceremonies. The day in the early forenoon gave promise of being a golden spring day, such as Professor Moore, the chief of the weather bureau, last night very confidently and with much emphasis predicted, but the weather was in a capricious mood and by noon a slow drizzle had begun that lasted with some intermissions and an occasional lively downpour until afternoon. The worst of the wet weather unfortunately came just at the time President McKinley was being inducted into office on the east front of the capital in the presence of a crowd estimated to number 40,000 persons.

But the air was mild and pleasant and the day ended with dry weather, so that, as stated, there have been many worse inauguration days than this. Garfield was inaugurated in a storm; Harrison in a cold rain that deluged the city from dawn till dark and Cleveland took the oath at his second inaugural before ten thousand cheering persons in a fierce gale with snow pelting down upon his bare head. Today's downpour at the most interesting point of the proceedings while the oath was being administered on the east front of the capitol again brought forward the agitation of April 30 as the date for future inaugurations.

It was just 1 o'clock when the official party came through the main doorway of the capitol. The presidential party did not appear until all had assembled and everything was in readiness to administer the oath.

Administering the Oath.

By this time the hail turned into a drizzle of rain, making the officials and the ambassadors shift uneasily under the downpour. When the special guests had been ushered to their seats there was a momentary lull and an awe-like silence fell upon the great concourse as it strained to catch the first glimpse of the president. As President McKinley stepped out upon the portico in full view of the waiting multitude a great cheer went up, which was echoed and re-echoed until the huge stand fairly trembled with the volume of sound. The president bowed his acknowledgements of the greeting. His face wore a look of calm dignity and contentment. He put on his hat as he stepped into the open and his overcoat was buttoned high up to keep off the beating drops. He moved across the portico, and then, pausing at the top of the high marble stairs, waved his hand in response to the continued huzzas. With him was Chief Justice Fuller, prepared to administer the oath.

Through the lines of senators and officials, all standing to do him honor, the president proceeded to the central pavilion, going forward to the railing and facing the vast assemblage at close range, again and again bowing his acknowledgements to the tremendous chorus from 40,000 throats. Then he turned and shook hands with Vice-President Roosevelt, while another great cheer went up as the two central figures, McKinley and Roosevelt, stood out above the crowd. Now again a deep hush fell upon the assemblage as the president and the chief justice stood in the center of the pavilion. The president removed his hat and then raised his right hand. In the intense stillness faintly could be heard the solemn words of the chief justice and the measured response of the president taking the oath to maintain inviolate the constitution and laws of the United States.

He spoke in strong voice, easily heard by those near the front of the stand. His face looked very grave as the oath was pronounced. There was no demonstration as he concluded. Now he turned again to the people, and advancing to the rail of the pavilion began his inaugural address. He spoke in rather low tones at first, gradually growing more distinct until he was heard by all those on the stands and most of those in the front rank of the crowds. He kept his hat off while he spoke.

Occasionally he used gestures to emphasize some salient point of his address.

Mr. McKinley's Address.

My Fellow Citizens:

When we assembled here on the fourth of March 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the government; now they are sufficient for all public needs, and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. I felt constrained to meet the congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the government; now I have the satisfaction to announce that the congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of $41,000,000. Then there was deep solicitude because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining and mercantile industries and the consequent distress of our laboring population; now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed and American products find good markets at home and abroad. Our diversified products, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be cultivated and promoted.

Economy Advocated.

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

Results of the War.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war, without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert the war, but without avail. It became inevitable, and the congress at its first regular session without party division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis, and in preparation to meet it. It came.

The result was signally favorable to American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape, and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration, and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

Facing the Future.

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

The national purpose is indicated through a national election. It is the constitutional method of ascertaining the public will. When once it is registered, it is a law to us all, and faithful observance should follow its decrees.

The Country Re-United.

Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and, fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are re-united. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861. These old differences less and less disturb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and quicken the conscience of the country and the responsibility for their presence as well as for their righteous settlement rests upon us all—no more upon me than upon you. There are some national questions in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partisanship. Magnifying their difficulties will not take them off our hands nor facilitate their adjustment. The distrust of the capacity, integrity and high purposes of the American people will not be an inspiring theme for future political contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only beclood. They do not help to point the way of safety and honor. "Hope maketh not ashamed."

American Love for Liberty.

The prophets of evil were not the builders of the republic, nor in its crises since have they saved or served it. The faith of the fathers was a mighty force in its creation, and the faith of their descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders. They are obstructionists who despair and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problems resting upon them. The American people intrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas. As heretofore, so hereafter will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it and in the fear of God will "take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider."

The Path of Progress.

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

We will be consoled, too, with the fact that opposition has confronted every onward movement of the republic from its opening hour until now, but without success. The republic has marched on and on and its every step has exalted freedom and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal as did our predecessors nearly a century ago. We are following the course they blazed. They triumphed. Will their successors falter and plead organic impotency in the nation?

Principles of Equality.

Surely after 125 years of achievement for mankind, we will not now surrender our equality with other powers on matters fundamental and essential to nationality. With no such purpose was the nation created. In no such spirit has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principles of equality among ourselves and by no act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations.

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

The United States and Cuba.

We face at this moment a most important question that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration of the purposes of this government in the decision of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain, the executive with all practical speed has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government prepare to assume and perform the obligations of international law which now rests upon the United States under the treaty of Paris. The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution is approaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American control to the new government is of such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to be authorized by the recent act of congress to administer legislation to the best interests of Cuban and the United States.

The principles which lead to our intervention require that the fundamental law upon which the new government rests should be adopted to secure a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obligations of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety and liberty and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relation to Cuba. The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantee of permanence.

We became sponsors for the pacification of the island and we remain accountable to the Cubans, no less than to our own country and people, for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the Cuban people will not be completed until free Cuba shall "be a reality, not in name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure."

The Philippine Question.

While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on Feb. 6, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the congress has indicated to form of government for the Philippines. It has, however, provided an army to enable the executive to suppress insurrection, to store peace, give security to the inhabitants, and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force. It has been advised from time to time of the acts of the military and naval officers in the islands of my action in appointing civil commissions, of the instructions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommendations, and of their several acts under executive commission, together with the very complete general information they have submitted.

These reports fully set forth the conditions, past and present, in the islands, and the instructions clearly show the principles which will guide the executive until congress shall, as it is required to do by the treaty, determine "their rights and political status for the native inhabitants."

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

Will Get Self-Government.

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

Not Waging War.

Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greatest part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guarantee of order and of security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience and pursuit of happiness.

To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed, and there will be ushered in the reign of peace made permanent by a government of liberty under law.

As the president spoke, the pent-up clouds gave out their full force and the pelting rain came down in sheets, throwing a watery veil over the dripping multitude. Under his pavilion the president was well protected, and there was no faltering in the address as the downpour continued. As he raised his voice in a resounding phrase for "free Cuba," there was a mighty shout of approval and frequently he paused to allow some well-turned sentence to receive its tribute of popular approval.

As the president closed his address, the vice-president and many senators grasped his hand in congratulation. Then he returned to the capitol, proceeding to the senate wing, where a luncheon had been spread in the committee room of the committee on military affairs. Here the president was joined by the vice-president, the inaugural committee, distinguished officers of the army and navy, and a number of senators and other invited guests. Half an hour was spent in taking refreshments, and then the president was escorted back to his carriage to join in the parade to the white house.

The Parade.

The procession from the capitol was practically in the same order as the trip from the white house, except that the contingent of Civil war veterans, who acted as the guard of honor in the first parade, were omitted in the return. The weather, which had been exceedingly bad for about two hours, improved slightly soon after the parade started, but rain drizzled intermittently during the afternoon. President McKinley followed the Ohio troop in his open carriage with a cloud of steam rising from the glossy coats of four horses. Behind him, in the next carriage, came Vice President Roosevelt. Both he and the president were greeted with vociferous enthusiasm all along the line of parade and enthusiasm that not even the unfavorable weather seemed able to dampen.

The president smiled and lifted his hat repeatedly in acknowledgement of the cheering crowd along the line, and Vice President Roosevelt waved his hat almost continuously, with the broadest smile illuminating his features.

The remainder of the first division which had formed the escort of the president on his way to the capitol, now followed in order on the return trip to the house. They stepped nimbly along at a quick cadence. This time the heavy overcoats and capes of the regulars, which on the first march under the sun had been perhaps uncomfortable, now proved of advantage, for at least the men had dry skins, which was more than could be said of the cadets, overcoatless and in dress uniform.

Governor Stone on Parade.

The portion of the parade which had not taken part in the escorting march to the capitol, came next, headed by Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, mounted on a magnificent white charger. At his left rode Brigadier Thomas Stewart, his adjutant general. Clad in civilian clothes and wearing a silk hat, the governor was identified instantly by the many Pennsylvanians in the crowd of spectators and he was obliged at short intervals to bow his acknowledgements right and left, in answer to the admiring cheers of his fellow citizens. Governor Stone was marshal of this, the second division of the first grand military division, and so he was separated by a short interval from the troops of his own state, the first regiment of infantry of Delaware coming in between.

The Peach Tree state's contingent was succeeded by the Pennsylvania National Guard, represented by fourteen regiments, numbering 8,000 men in all. There was nothing fanciful about the equipment of these troops. The detail that did catch the military eye, however, was the fact that these men carried the old-time Springfield rifle, dating twenty years back in pattern. Though presenting an appearance of uniformity to the casual observer that made it somewhat difficult to maintain interest in the hour's march of these troops, there was something about them that gave great comfort to the critical soldiers. Each regiment had its own band, and very good bands they were, too; and they enlivened the procession with patriotic airs and popular music. By virtue of seniority the Third brigade, headed by Brigadier General Gobin, had the right of line of Pennsylvania troops, the Second brigade under Brigadier General Wiley taking middle place and the First brigade under Brigadier General Schall bringing up the rear. This completed the second division of the first military grand division.

Ovation to Joe Wheeler.

The Third division, headed by Major Joseph Wheeler, retired, made a magnificent showing. The general received an ovation as he rode slowly along bareheaded, with his chapeau waving first to one side and then to the other. He had a distinguished staff, who divided with their chief the honors of the applause. Among them were William Astor Chanler and John Jacob Astor.

There was a detachment of the New York Signal corps, under command of Captain Oscar Oslander, bearing proudly the first American flag hoisted over the island of Cuba. Brigadier General Charles King, who added to his fame in the Philippines, was marshal of the First brigade of the third military division. Composed as it was of organizations of the National Guard of many states, this brigade made an excellent showing, and the diversity of their uniforms formed a most attractive feature of the parade.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

Most Brilliant Social Event of the New Century.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, March 4.—The culminating event of the inaugural festivities was the inaugural ball held to-

(Continued on Page 5.)

ENDURANCE OF MR. CARTER

The Speaker from Montana Talks the River and Harbor Bill to Death.

TEN HOURS ON THE FLOOR

Vice President Roosevelt Calls the Senate of the Fifty-seventh Congress to Order—House Closes Its Session Amid a Demonstration from Its Members Following the Delivery of an Impressive Valedictory by Speaker Henderson.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, March 4.—One of the most notable occurrences in the history of congressional legislation marked the closing hours of the last session of the senate of the fifty-sixth congress. Senator Carter, of Montana, signalized his retirement from the senate, after six years of brilliant service, by talking the river and harbor bill to death. He occupied the floor, constructively, for nearly thirteen consecutive hours, although in the aggregate about three hours of that time were devoted to other business.

At 11.40 last night, after the senate conferees on the river and harbor bill had reached a disagreement, Senator Carter began his speech. Apparently in a facetious vein, he began his attack upon the measure, denouncing it as pernicious legislation unwarranted by conditions and unsound in principle.

Shortly before 5 o'clock, Mr. Allison submitted a further disagreement on the sundry civil bill, the item in contention being the appropriation for the three expositions. From this the senate receded and then passed the St. Louis exposition bill. Mr. Tillman, who has championed the appropriation for Charleston throughout the session, made a final address to the senate to save the Charleston item, but he realized that the Missouri senators were more powerful than he. By a vote of 38 to 10 the senate receded from the Charleston appropriation and the bill was passed.

Mr. Carter resumed his speech, announcing at 6.30 that it was his intention not to permit the river and harbor bill to become a law, if his strength should hold out, and at that moment he was in excellent physical condition. With the exception of a brief intermission, while a quorum was being secured and a recess of half an hour between 10 and 11, Mr. Carter spoke practically continuously. He yielded the floor only after the ceremony of the induction of Vice-President Roosevelt into office had begun.

In retiring as the president pro tem. of the senate, Mr. Frye, in response to a resolution of thanks for his courtesy and impartiality, delivered a brief but feeling address to the senate.

At the conclusion of the session of the Fifty-sixth congress, Vice-President Roosevelt was sworn in, and immediately called the senate of the Fifty-seventh congress to order. It was a simple but beautiful and impressive ceremony.

The Vice President's Address.

Upon calling the senate to order, Vice-President Roosevelt said:

The history of free government is in large part the history of those representative legislative bodies, in which, from the earliest times, free government has found its fittest expression. They must ever hold a peculiar and exalted position in the record which tells how the great nations of the world have endeavored to achieve and preserve orderly freedom. No man can render to his fellows greater service than is rendered by him who, with fearlessness and honesty, with sanity and disinterestedness, does his life work as a member of such a body. Especially is this the case when the legislature in which the service is rendered, is a vital part in the governmental machinery or one of those world-powers to whose hands, in the course of the ages, is entrusted a leading part in shaping the destinies of mankind. For weal or for woe, for good or for evil, this is true of our own mighty nation. Great privileges and great powers are ours, and heavy are the responsibilities that go with these privileges and these powers. Accordingly as we do well or ill, we shall mankind in the future be raised or cast down. We belong to a young nation, already of giant strength, yet whose present strength is but a forecast of the power that is to come. We stand supreme in a continent, in a hemisphere. East and West we look across the two great oceans toward the larger world-life in which, whether we will or not, we must take an ever-increasing share. And as, keen-eyed, we gaze into the coming years, duties, new and old, rise thick and fast to confront us from within and from without. There is every reason why we should face these duties with a sober appreciation alike of their importance and of their difficulty. But there is also every reason for facing them with high-hearted resolution and eager and confident faith in our capacity to do them aright. A great work lies ready to the hand of this generation; it should count itself happy indeed that to it is given the privilege of doing such a work. A leading part therein must be taken by this, the august and powerful legislative body over which I have been called to preside. Most deeply I appreciate the privilege of my position; for high indeed is the honor of presiding over the American senate at the outset of the twentieth century.

The new senators were sworn in groups of four, and as they advanced to the left of the vice-president's desk to take the oath they were greeted with cordial applause from the galleries. A notable reception was recorded Mr. Bailey, of Texas, by his colleagues of the house of representatives. In succession as the men conspicuously in public life, some of them for many years, advanced to the desk, escorted by their colleagues in the senate, they were greeted with hearty applause. In the first four were Senators Bacon, of Georgia; Bailey, of Texas; Berry, of Arkansas, and Blackburn, of Kentucky. The fierce moustached Blackburn, who returns to the senate after several years, was given a cordial welcome.

Following them were Senators Burnham, the successor of Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire; Burton, of Kansas; Carmack, of Tennessee, and Clark, of Montana.

In the order named, Senators Cullom, of Illinois; Dolliver, of Iowa; Du Bois, of Idaho; Elkins, of West Virginia; Foster, of Louisiana; Frye, of Maine; Gable, of South Dakota (Mr. Pettigrew's successor); McMillan, of Michigan; Martin, of Virginia; Morgan, of Alabama; Paterson, of Colorado; Sewell, of New Jersey; Simmons, of North Carolina; Tillman, of South Carolina; Warren, of Wyoming and Wetmore, of Rhode Island, appeared and took oath.

Announcements were made by their colleagues that Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi; Mitchell, of Oregon, and Nelson, of Minnesota, were detained unavoidably from the chamber and could not take the oath at this time. At the conclusion of this proceeding, the senate attended the inauguration of the president on the east front of the capitol. At 10.45 the senate returned to its chamber and adjourned immediately until tomorrow.

In the House.

The house closed its session at 11.45 today amid a demonstration from its members following the delivery of an impressive valedictory by Speaker Henderson. For an hour the body had been in the throes of dissolution with little business to perform. The galleries were almost empty, for there were too many sights and scenes without the building and too many restrictions on permission to admit an overflowing assemblage. Here and there on the desks of the members were great clusters of flowers paying farewell tribute to their services.

Shortly before the closing hour, Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, the minority leader, presented resolutions testifying the high regard of the house for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which Speaker Henderson had administered the duties of presiding officer. Coming from the minority there was added significance in the tribute. The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Then the speaker in slow and impressive tones delivered his closing words to the house, thanking the members for their co-operation through a busy and eventful congress. He concluded at 11.45 and announced the sessions of the house for the fifty-sixth congress adjourned.

SPANISH TOWN STORMED.

Portuguese Villagers Avenge a Border Murder—Many Lives Lost.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Madrid, March 4.—Border feuds culminated in a desperate battle between Portuguese and Spanish villagers, in which many men were killed and wounded.

Portuguese from St. Vincent attacked and fired the Spanish village of Villardeos to avenge the death of a Portuguese in a border row. The villagers resisted desperately. Troops were summoned and ended the conflict.

D. & H. Train Stalled.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Montreal, March 4.—The Delaware and Hudson train which left Montreal last night for New York has been stalled by snow at Stottsville and the same company's train which left New York last night is detained at Rouse Point, not being able to get through. The New York Central's trains are reported to be running with some slight delay.

Shamokin Miners Resume Work.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Shamokin, March 4.—The 1,500 employes of the Shamokin Coal Company resumed work at Natalie colliery today after lying on strike since last Thursday because they had not received their wages promptly. The company paid everybody off Saturday and agreed to hereafter pay on time, semi-monthly.

More Chinamen Arrested.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Malone, March 4.—Another lot of twenty-three Chinamen were arrested north of Malone on the Canadian line today. Those with the twenty-three in Malone jail were taken to Ogdensburg, where they were arraigned and they were sent to jail at Canton.

Dispute Causes Murder.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Chicago, March 4.—Charles Merrill, a tea merchant, was shot in the back of the head and severely injured here today by John Graves, a bookkeeper, who then committed suicide. The shooting is said to have been caused by a dispute over the firm's books.

Luncheon at White House.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, March 4.—At the conclusion of the ceremonies incident to swearing in the vice president at the capitol, Mrs. Roosevelt, her three sisters-in-law and the Roosevelt children drove to the white house where they partook of luncheon with Mrs. McKinley.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, March 4.—James Harrison Nicholson, secretary of the grand lodge of Pennsylvania, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, died at his home here today, aged 82 years. He was born in St. Louis, came here at an early age and in 1848 was engaged in the hooking business. He gained prominence as a lecturer and was twice nominated for congress. In 1853 he was made grand master of the order of Odd Fellows in Pennsylvania and was appointed grand sire of the Sovereign lodge in 1867. He has been secretary of the grand lodge since 1869.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today.

RAIN, TURNING TO SNOW; COLDER.

1 General — Inauguration of McKinley and Roosevelt.
Closing Session of Congress.
Scranton Soldiers in the Inaugural Parade.

2 General—Carbondale Department.

3 Local—Prohibitionists Have an Inauguration of Their Own.
North Branch Conference Sessions.

4 Editorial.
Note and Comment.

5 Local—Mayor's Private Secretary Charged with Perjury.
Silk Strikers Refuse Davis' Offer.

6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.

7 General—Northeastern Pennsylvania.

8 Local—Live News of the Industrial World.
License Court in Session.

THE SCRANTON SOLDIERS AT WASHINGTON

No Organization in the Gigantic Procession Attracts More Attention from Spectators.

POSITION OF THE 13TH

The Companies Follow the Ninth Which Leads All the National Guard Organizations—The William Connell Anthracite Glee Club Continues to Be Assigned Honors. Thirteenth Regiment Band Serenades Congressman Connell.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—No body of citizen-soldiers in today's gigantic procession filed past the president and vice-president with a more martial bearing, individually and collectively, than the Thirteenth regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

The men looked their part, and, although it was well-nigh impossible for any regiment to win attention among so many superb organizations, the Thirteenth got a generous share of the applause that was being bestowed.

It was 10.30 o'clock this morning when the Thirteenth left their quarters in the State, War and Navy building, and it was 5.30 o'clock tonight when they returned. They had spent the entire time in the streets of Washington, a target for the driving rain which fell incessantly from 12 to 1 and from 2.30 to 3.30 o'clock. It is safe to say that the historic corridors of the State, War and Navy building never held a more weary crowd of soldiers than those of Scranton's crack regiment who occupied it tonight.

Position of the Thirteenth.

The Thirteenth had one of the choicest positions in the parade, following immediately after the Ninth, which led all national guard organizations.

The William Connell Anthracite Glee club continues to be assigned honors. They will tomorrow sing at the inaugural contest, on the same programme with some of the finest musical organizations that could be procured. The fact that such perfection in the art of choral music could be attained by toilers in the coal mines and other walks in life, has greatly called the distinguished persons who have heard them, and has brought them honors in the shape of prominent position on the programme of the musical portion of the inaugural festivities.

The regiment will start for home at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. It is expected Scranton will be reached about 9 o'clock p. m.

The Thirteenth Regiment band honored Congressman Connell with a serenade, and the regimental officers, headed by Colonel Watres, called to pay their compliments. T. J. Duffy.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

Majority of the Convention Opposed to Senate's Amendments.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Havana, March 4.—The Cuban constitutional convention will meet this afternoon in executive session. Sentiment is strongly in favor of the convention's continuing its work.

A canvass of the members shows that a majority of them are opposed to agreeing to the senate's Cuban amendment.

SIBYL SANDERSON TRIES TO DIE

Said to Have Taken Poison in Budapest, but Will Recover.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Budapest, March 4.—The Pesti Hirlap asserts that Sibyl Sanderson (Mrs. Antonio Terry), the former operatic singer, drank poison in her lodgings and was taken to a hospital for treatment.

Her condition, it is added, is not serious.

Papers-Hangers' Strike.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Pittsburg, March 4.—A strike of paper-hangers in eleven stores has been declared because the proprietors refused to sign the scale, which provides for an increase of 50 cents per day and a reduction from nine to eight hours a day. Thirteen firms have agreed to the scale. The strike affects about seven hundred men.

Big Blaze at Braddock.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Pittsburg, March 4.—The Wehring block, a large brick structure on Braddock avenue and Ninth street, Braddock, occupied by M. McKeefrey, dry goods dealer; G. A. Bell, notion store; Frank Wentzel, tailor; Louis Bachman, clothier and six families, was destroyed by fire today. Loss, $80,000; fully insured.

Weavers Want More Wages.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, March 4.—Women to the number of 150 employed as weavers in the mill of the Haledon Velvet company, Paterson, N. J., struck today for an advance in wages.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, March 4.—Forecast for eastern Pennsylvania: Rain, turning into snow and colder Tuesday; northeasterly winds becoming northwesterly, brisk on the coast; Wednesday fair.