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ger.

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Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a.

Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 10:00 a. m. Preaching in M. E. Church every Sab-bath evening by Rev. W. P. Murcay. Preaching in the F. M. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. C. H. Miller, Pastor. Sorvices in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning and evening, Rev. J. V. McAninch officiating. The regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. are held at the beadparters on the specond and fourth Tuosdays of each m-nth.

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FOREST REPUBLICAN.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 46.

GRAND INAUGURATION.

Drizzling Rain Failed to Damp-

en Pomp and Splendor.

NOTABLE MILITARY SPECTACLE.

Impressive Coremonies Accompanied the

Induction Into Office of McKinley

and Rossevelt-Inauguration Pa-

rado the Finest That Has

Ever Been Held.

bolked on at the impressive coremony.

has become almost a truism that never

can a president expect on two consecu

tive inangurations to have even fair

seen. The crowd surged as close as it

could, Flags were waved above the

mison and in perfect time. Rosettes,

in

heads of the multitude, seemingly

United States.

preme court

Wanthes

light swept the avenue.

naugural address.

TIONESTA, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1901.

fore long depression in our manufac uving, mining, agricultural and mer cautile industries, and the consequent distress of our laboring population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed, and American products find good markets at home and abroad. Our diversified productions, however

are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the neces sity of still further enlarging our eign markets by broader commercial re lations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted. The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. What

over remains unfulfilled is a continuing WASHINGTON, Murch 4 .- On an immense stand erected before the cast front of the Capitol President William McKinley of Ohio was today inaugurated for his second term as president of the Gathered around him and filling the stand behind him was assembled the greatest collection of notables, native and toreign, that has ever lent its presence to an inauguration proceeding. Members of the senate and house tuauguration committees, members of both political parties, foreign embassadors, members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of the army and navy and prominent mer from all parts of the United States The oath was administered by Chief Justice Fuller of the United States su-The weather is always a source of apprehension on inauguration day, and it

THEODORE BOOSEVELT.

obligation resting with undiminished At 3 o'clock in the morning a drizzling force upon the executive and the con rain was falling. But about 8 o'clock the clouds began to break and in the gress. But fortunate as our condition is, its permanence can muly be assured se of an hour broad begins of sun by sound business methods and stric economy in national administration gu The weather took a change for the worse before noon. The skies became overcast, and before 1 o'clock a light legislation. We should not permit our grout prosperity to lead us to reckless ventures in business or profligacy in pub-lic expenditures. While the congress derain was falling and descended heavily while the president was delivering his termines the objects and the sum of appropriations, the officials of the ex-coutive departments are responsible for Before and all about the stand, filling the Capitol grounds until there was honest and faithful disbursement and it should be their constant care to avoid senceely an inch of space for another to stand upon, was gathered the greatest crowd that ever witnessed the imagewaste and extravagance.

ration ceremony. It was a spectacle never to be forgotten. The sea of eager. Honesty, capacity and industry are nowhere more indispensable than in public employment. These should be fund-amental requisites to original appropriaurious, upturned faces covering a vast expanse was truly a wonderful sight. Color was everywhere. The modest dections and the surest guarantees against erations of the stand upon which the removal. swearing-in took place were not to be

War Became Locy table. 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 avoid the war, but without avail. It became inevitable and the congress, at its first regular session, without party di-vision, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It came. The result was signally

to others. Our institutions will not de teriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic sum in distant sens. As heretofore, so here after will the untion demonstrate it fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it, and it fear of God will "take occasion by the band and make the bounds of freedon

If there are those among us who mak our way more difficult, we must not be disheartened, but the more carnestly dedicate ourselves to the task upon which we have rightly entered. The path or progress is seldom smooth. New thing are often found hard to do. Our father found them so. We find them so. The are inconvenient. They cost us some thug. But are we not made better for

ward movement of the republic from its opening hour until now, but without Success.

ment for mankind we will not now surrender our equality with other power. on matters fundamental and essentia to nationality. With no such purpos-was the nation created. In no such spirit has it developed its full and inde-pendent sovereignty. We adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves and by no act of ours will we assig-to ourselves a subordinate rank in thfamily of nations.

of the past four years have gone into They are too near to justify

The part we hore so honorably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in hormony with the true spirit and best traditions and in dealing with the results its polic; will be that of moderation and fairness We face at this moment a most im portant question, that of the future re lations of the United States and Cuba With our near neighbors we must re-main close friends. The declaration of the purposes of this government in the resolution of April 20, 1808, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain the executive with all practicable speed has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government pre pared to assume and perform the obli gations of international law which now rest upon the United States under the treaty of Paris. The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution h approaching the completion of its la bors. The transfer of American contro to the new government is of such great importance, involving an obligation re-sulting from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to be

ORDER OF PARADE. Soldiers and Civilians From Coast to Coast and From the Lakes to the

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

throughout the islands, and as fast as

conditions permit will establish local gov

ed to the insurgents, and the way is still open for those who have raised their

true against the government, for hon

ountrymen should not be deceived. We

are not waging war against the inhabi tants of the Philippine islands. A por

tion of them are not making war agains

the United States. By far the greate

part of the inhabitants recognize Ameri

can sovereignty and we doom it as

life, property, liberty, freedom of con science and the pursuit of happiness

ROOSEVELT INAUGURATED

Oath Administered In the enate Cham

ber by Senator Frye. Vice President Theodore Roosevelt o

New York was sworn in in the senate

chamber. Before the desk of the pres

ident of the senate were gathered the

members of the cabinet, members of the

foreign diplomatic corps, representative

of the army and mavy and members o

the committees on inauguration for vice

The senate chamber was packed. Th

president. Senator Frye, who has been

mantee of order and of security for

orable submission to its authority. Ou

Guit in Gar min. Parer Every presidential inauguration in recent years has had its parade, always reditable in size and variety and usually having some distinctive feature. That which followed President McKinley on his return from the Capitol to the White



THE WHITE HOUSE.

him was different from all its predeces sors in the majestic predominance of the military feature. The civil contingent was quite up to the average point of num borst yet by actual count made by the marshal the men in soldierly uniform outnumbered the civilians in line by more than three to one. In the ranks of blue were many soldiers who had carried the country's flag far out into the world, and had waged a war which was all in the future when the last inangural pro-cession warched along Pennsylvania

To them the full protection will be given With these younger veterans, and it They shall never be abandoned. We will the place of honor as the president's not leave the destiny of the loyal mil-lions in the island to the disloyal thous escort, marched another contingent made up entirely of soldiers of the civil war, and, who are in rebellion against the all gray-haired and showing in gait an-United States. Order under civil institubeat forms marks of the passage tions will come as soon as those who years and of the lingering effects of the now break the pence shall keep it Force will not be needed or used, when great battles and campaigns of the most stupendous struggle that the world nas those who make war against as shall make it no more. May it end without seen and it was an easy prophecy to opserve that never again would they be further bloodshed and may there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made able to make as brave and numerous r showing in their effort to escort a presi permanent by a government of liberty dent on the occasion of his accession to under law. office.

For the first time in a quarter of century the president rode from the White House to the Capitol without a successor beside him in his carriage Grant was the last of the presidents of the United States up to this time to or cupy a similar position. President Me Kinley had for his companions in his carriage members of the committee spec-ially chosen by congress to take charge of the inauguration, headed by Senator Mark Hanns, himself a national figure. The nations of the world, great and small, paid their tribute to the president in attendance at the ceremonies at the Capitol and in reviewing the great parade

president of the senate since the death o Vice President Hobart, administered th The American mavy was represented in oath of office. the ceremonies more numerously than ever before. Half a dozen warships contributed through their sailors and ma rines one of the most unique and enjoy able features of the ceremonies, marching over a thousand strong along the streets.

Lifteen Gover of L . The states of the Union rendered their homage to the president and demonstrat-

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scription at reasonable rates, but it's each ou delivery.

The congress having added the same of mounted aldes and staff officers, tion of its authority to the powers all state of them ready possessed and exercised by the Brooke, chief marshal, with line on line executive under the constitution, thereby of staff officers. Heading the rank and executive under the constitution, mercore inving with the executive the responsi-bility for the government of the Philip General Ludiow and another showy group of officers. The rain came polying turned up around their cars. Leading the first brigade marched the gray coated ruments in a formation of which the null co-operation of the people has beet inry precision and after them the naval

cadets from Arnapolis vieing with the West Pointers in perfect formation and soblerly bearing. The president walked with firm stop glancing and nodding to the right and

left, but never stopping until he reached his carriage. The top of that vehicle was covered so that when the president once entered it he was quite concealed from the public gaze. Senators Hanna and Jones of Arkansas and Rep. ative Cannon entered the carrie with him. The vice president we a panied on his trip by Senator S power and Representatives Dalzell and Mel

It was 2:20 when they took illah since in the parade and the procession which had straightened out started fairly for the White House. The rain ceased falling as the presidential party turued into Pennoylvania avenue at the pence onenti

The procession from the Capitol was practically in the sume order as the trig from the White House except that the contingent of civil war yets acted as the guard of honor in the first made wers omitted in the return

The weather, which had been exhad for about two hours, improved slightly soon after the parade started but rain drivated intermittently during

The president smilled and lifted his hat repeatedly in acknowledgment of the cheering crowd along the line and Vice President Roosevelt bowed and waved has hat almost continuously with the broadest smile illuminating his features The heavy overcoats and capes of the regulars, which on the first march under the sun havi been perhaps unconformula new proved of advantage for at least the had dry skins which was more ther could be said of the endets, overcontless and m dress uniforms.

IN THE CALLROOM.

Desorations Lavish and Prof. -e, Vet Modest and Pleasing With

The inaugural ball, like the other fea the insugaration, was away ahead of features of its kind it past years. The pension building resena bled a fairy palace, with gallant knight and fair indice at a regal fete. The som-bre-clad civilians in full dress, the representatives of the army and navy, the foreign members of the diplomatic corps and their military attaches, in gorgeous uniforms, the fair ladies of the capital and beautiful women from all parts of the United States, in hundsom gowns, formed a picture seldom befors

The president opened the inaugura ball, then retired to his box in balcony where he looked on the animated scena with appreciation and satisfaction.

The decorations of the ballroom in the Pennon building where the grand insurural ball was held had yellow for their predominant tone. No cumbersome of feets of light or color were in evide but above and on all sides stretched i wavy, rippling canopy of yellow bunt that covered the walls and skyligh and was broket only where the ing of the president's balcony at the west and stood out white in bold relief. Myriads of yellow electric bulls were set in the garlands of green that entwined the scores of pillars supporting the galleries and shone out from the star and wars of the big flags, hung high up in the center of each side of the im

wider set."

the effort and sacrifice, and are not those we serve lifted up and blessed? We will be consoled, too, with the fac that opposition has confronted every on

The republic has marched on and or and its every step has exaited freedon and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal, as did our predecessor nearly a century ago. They triumphed Will their successors falter and pleas

organic impotency in the nation. Surely after 125 years of achieve

My fellow citizens, the public events

history. recital. Some of them were unforeseen many of them momentous and far-reach ing in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world.

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PRESIDENT WEINLEY.

buttons and ribbons were on each man's out lapel. The fair ones outdid their brothers of the sterner sex in the matter of showing the national colors. But veryone wore some kind of ribbon.

The hubbals of voices was like the roat segan reading the words of the oath the dence was imposing. All eyes were oices were stilled as if by magic. The strained to catch a glimpse of the cer-emony. All cars were strained to hear the words of the man who had been chosin for the second time to watch over and

mide the destinies of 70,000,000 peevery nerve in each body was at high President McKinley himself was least

ffected by the sublime, the awe-inspiring eremony in which he was the central figure: or, at least, he preserved the calmest exterior. The form of oath ad-ministered to Mr. McKinley four years ago and to the presidents preceding him,

was adhered to. Chief Justice Fullier put the questions in a moderate tone.

from the stand. At the conclusion of the ceremony the rowd gave vent to its enthusiasm. Their high-tensioned nerves were relaxed and a roar of cheers went up that seemed to dake the very walls of the Capitol. It was some time before quiet could be

estored and the crowd waited in respectful and eager silence for the presi-lent's inaugural address.

M'KINLEY'S ADDRESS. Review of Principal Events of Past Four Years and Oniline of Our

Future Course. President McKinley's address was as

My Fellow Citizens—When we as-embled here on March 4, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our curs.

in the sum of \$11,000,000.

favorably to American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the governimposed 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, it differences arise between us and other powers they muy be settled by penceful arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war. Entrusted by the people for a se time with the office of president, I on ter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which atttach to their renewed honor and commission.

promising unreserved devotion on my part to their fulthful discharge and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God. I should shrink from the duties this

day assumed if I did not feel that in their performances I should have the co-operation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. It encourages me of an approaching express train, never for the great task which I now under-censing. But when Chief Justice Fulller take to believe that those who volumtarily committed to me the trust impased upon the chief executive of the republic, will give to me generous sup port in my duties to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the Unit ed States, and to take care that the laws

be faithfully executed. The untional 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 o us all, and faithful observance should follow its decrees.

Sections for How Disappe Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country.

We are reunited. Sectionalism has dis-The president's responses were clear, appeared. Division on public question distinct and audible at some distance can no longer be traced by the war map of 1861. These old differences le

less disturb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and quickon 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 mor you. There are some national question in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partisanship. Magnifying their difficuities will not take them off our

Distrust of the capacity, integrity and high purpose of the American people with not be an inspiring theme for future po fitical contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than use These only beclaud, they do not help to

point the way of safety and honor. "Hope maketh not ashamed," The prophets of evil were not the builders of reacy and credit. None exists now, the republic, nor in its crisis since have Then our treasury receipts were inad- they saved or served it. The faith of the the republic, nor in its crisis since have equate to meet the current obligatious fathers was a mighty force in its crea-of the government. Now they are suf- tion, and the faith of the descendants ficient for all public needs, and we have has wrought its progress and furnished a surplus instead of a deficit. Then 1 its defendeds in the ability of our people felt constrained to convene the con-revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the con-gress just closed has reduced taxation as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by secur Then there was deep solicitude be ing the enduring foundations of liberty

policy which the legislative branch of the government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States

advised by the recent net of congress of

The principles, which led to our inter vention, require that the fundamenta law, apon which the new government rests, should be adapted to secure a gov ernment capable of performing the dutler and discharging the functions of a separate pution, of observing its interna tional 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 pence which necticut we are pledged to leave to the Cubar people, must carry with it the guaranteer of permanance. We become sponsor for the pacification of the island, and we remain accountable to the Cubans, ne less than to our own country and peo ple, for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding founda tions of right, justice, liberty and as Our entranchisement of sured order. the people will not be completed untifree Cuba shall be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty ex

periment bearing within itself the ele ments of failure While the treaty of peace with Spatr was ratified on the 6th of February, 1899 and ratifications were exchanged nearty two years ago, the congress has indicated no form of government for the Philip pine islands. It has, however, provided an army to suable the executive to sup press the insurrection there, restore peace security to the inhabitants a tablish the authority of the United States throughout the the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force It has been advised from time time of the acts of the military and nava-



officers in the islands, of my action in appointing eivil commissions, of the in-structions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommandations and of their sev eral acts under executive commission together with the very complete general information they have subsultted. These These reports fully set forth the conditions, past and present, in the islands, and the nstructions clearly show the principles which will guide the executive until the ongress shall, as it is required to do by the treaty, determine "the civil rights and

ed that no party feeling dominated the great event by the attendance of 15 governars representing North, South, East and West, most of them accompanies by numerous staffs. There were Gove oor Odell of New York, Governor Yate of Illinois, Governor Bliss of Michigan Governor Van Sandt of Minnesota, Gov ernor Richards of Wyoming, Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, Governor Diedrich of Nebraska, Governor Shaw of Iowa, Governor Crane of Massachusetts, Governor MacMillan of Tennessee, Governor Barnes of Oklahoma, Governor Smith of Maryland, Governor Longino of Mississippi, Governor Heard of Louisiana and Governor McLean of Con

It was just 10:30 o'clock when the president entered the White House carriage, which was drawn by four superb ly groomed horses belonging to the exec ative stables. With him in the carriage were Senators Hanna and Jones and Representative Cannon.

In one of the carriages Admiral Dewey and General Miles were sented together, in full dress uniform. The carringes left the grounds by the east gate and turned west up Pennsylvania avenue to reach the rear of the escorting column and then countermarch, passing the House again at 10:50 o'clock, Grand Marshai Greene and staff were at the head of the line.

The staff were very numerous and made a splendid appearance in ful dress uniforms, representing every branch of the military service.

After quite a breach in the line cam the old veterans of the civil war headed by General Daniel E. Sickles, sitting on his charger in magnificent style, notwithstanding the absence of the leg he left on the field of Gettysburg. Two bands supplied stirring music for the old veterans. The right of line was the Uniform Veteran Union, followed by the Union Veteran Legion, and they in turn by the grizzly old veteraus of the Grand Army of the Republic.

A great shout went up as the gray uniforms of the West Point endets enme in sight. Right in their footsteps came the

middies fron. Annapolis and the marching of both was superb.

Parto induce an additioner

One of the most novel and impressive features of the whole day's cerem was the Porto Rican battalion, Like veterans at the word of command the battalion swung into line of march. They had been resting on Pennsylvania avenue pear Eleventh street, and as the red-conted artillerymen passed them they wheeled with beautiful precision into their place without causing a second's delay in the marching line.

The crowd sent up a mighty cheer as these soldiers, the infants of the United States army, stepped briskly along, thowing their pride and pleasure by miling faces.

The Beines Ante

After the president had concluded his anugural address the booming of cannon and blaze of bugles amounced that the president was ready to proceed to the White House. Column after column of the uniformed ranks swung into position and the long lines took on animation and motion. At the head role Major political status of the native inhabitants." Scheral Francis V. Greene, grand mar-shal, surrounded by his brilliant array



EAST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL.

galleries were crowded with people, many of whom had been waiting for admit tance since dawn. The crush outside was terrible.

A soleum silence reigned within. The ceremony was scarcely less impressiv than the inauguration of President Mc Kinley. The same coolness for which "Teddy,

as the people of the nation have grown t call the new vice president, has been noted, was exhibited by him. He re auzes the solemnity of the ceremony and grevely heard and responded to the form of eath. Senator Frye was deep ly affected, remembering the mark of r spect and houce that had been conferre ipon him by his fellow senators only tw days before. He was the first to class the new vice president's hand after the

oath had been administered. They Roosevelt, his military presence com manding the attention and notice of al in the chamber, began his inaugural ad Vice President Roosevelt said

"The history of the free government is in large part the history of those repr-sentative legislative bodies, in white from the earliest times, free governmen-has found its loftlest expression. The The

has found its lofflist 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 ren-dered by him, who, with fear-corress and honesty, with souly and disincreat-edness, does his life work as a member of such a body. Specially is this the case when the lephalature in which the service is rendored, is a vital part in service is rendered, is a vital part in the governmental machinery of on of those world-powers to whose hands in the course of the ages, is entrusted a leading part in shaping the destinles of more back leading part of mankind.

"For weal or for woe, for good or for "For weal or for woo, for good or for evil, this is true of our own mighty na-tion Great privileges and great powers are ours, and heavy are the responsibil-ties that go with these privileges and these powers. Accordingly as we do well or II, so shall mankind in the future is raised or cost down

• or ill, so shall mankind in the future be raised or cost down. "We belong to a young nation, already of giant strength, yet whose present strength is but a forecast or the power that is to come. We stand supreme in a continent, in a hemisphere. East and West we look arrow the two great oceans toward the larger world-life in whigh whether we will or not, we must take an ever-increasing share. And as, keen-oyes, we gauge into the moving years. eyed, we gaze into the moving years, duties, new and old, rise thick and fast

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 allke of their importance and of their difficulty but there is also every mason for facing them with high-hearied resolution and easer and confident faith in our capacity to do them arisely.

'A great work lies ready to the hand A great work new reacy to the name of this generation; it should count it-self happy indeed that to it is given the privilege of doing such a work. A lead-ing part therein much be taken by this, the angest and powerful legislative body ever which I have been called to preside. Most deenly I appreciate the privilege of asy position; for high indeed is the honor of presiding over the Amorican serate at honorest of the Twentieth Century " outsot of the Twentieth Century.

mense hall. This scheme of decoration with yel low as the all-predominating color is a radical departure from the decorative dan at the last inaugural ball. Ther three great floral bells, studded with col ored lights, were the most prominent fea ture of the work. This year the soft light effect given by the broad expanse of golden color everywhere was in sharp and favorable contrast. The subdued yellow glow from the thousands of frosted elec tric bulbs mode the great hall as bright as at midday.

The hig fountain in the center of the had held a billowly mass of the purple nower of the Philippines. In the mids rose tall paints and ferns bearing scores t yellow light blossoms and are border fringed with the white spirea, were placed gilded urns of growing plants and flowers

In the extreme west of the hall stood the president's balcony, decked with groups of Roman wreaths and clusters o American Beauty roses bound wift bright-colored ribbons. Above the execative's stand dashed a big shield hand-embroidered silk, topped with a fine stuffed specimen of the great American

Down at the eastern end was the big stand erected for the musicians. It com prised an upper and lower story, the former for the stringed orchestra and the latter for the accommodation of the bis inaugural chorus and the brass band Back of the songers and musicians was a great gilded sounding board to throw the strains of sound to all parts of the bis hall. In front stood a beautiful de sign symbolic of the Muse of Malody the shape of a giant green lyre, will strings of purple ribbons and on either side crossed musical instruments, on the left a lute and trampet and on the righa guitar and pipe-uli fashioned of green encothe with strings of purple.

The bulustrades and archways present ed a brillight scene. No less than 76 stars formed each of 11 fronted elactric globes set between the arches on the ground floor to radiate through a network of green against the background, glinting with powdered glass. peath each star and below draped resmons of smilas were shimmering trailers of green and electric buibs tipped with a yellow globe. The glit pillars were on shrouded in vines and green, and above the bright cirlets of light that crownes th in were placed invisible boxes of a ing tulips, daffodils, azaleas and impuils

The expense of the is set down at about \$45,000. The dorn and electric decorations alone came to searly \$20,000, there being no less that 10,000 electric lights involved in the illu-



hands nor facilitate their adjustment