# THE FOREST REPUBLICAN.

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Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a.

Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 9:00 a, m. Preaching in M. E. Church every Sab-bath evening by Rev. W. P. Mur.ay. Preaching in the F. M. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. C. H. Miller, Pastor. Services in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning and evening, Rev. J. V. McAnineb officiating. The regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. are held at the headquarters on the second and fourth Tuosdays of each menth. menth.

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# FOREST REPUBLICAN.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 46.

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

#### **GRAND INAUGURATION.** fore long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and mer-cantile industries, and the consequent distress of our laboring population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well em-Drizzling Rain Failed to Dampployed, and American products find good markets at home and abroad.

Our diversified productions, however NOTABLE MILITARY SPECTACLE.

impressive Cerementes Accompanied the Induction Into Office of McKinley in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and Roosevelt-Inauguration Paand promoted. rade the fines: That Has Ever Been Held.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- On an mmense stand creeted before the cast front of the Capitol President William McKinley of Ohio was today inaugurates for his second term as president of the United States.

en Pomp and Splendor.

Gathered around him and filling the stand belied him was assembled the greatest collection of notables, native and foreign, that has ever lent its presence to an inauguration proceeding. Members of the senate and house to auguration 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

looked on at the impressive coremony. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Fuller of the United States su preme court.

The weather is always a source of ap prehension on inanguration day, and i has become almost a truism that nevel can a president expect on two consecu tive inaugurations to have even fai weather.

At 3 o'clock in the morning a drizzling rain was failing. But about 8 o'clock the clouds began to brenk wild in the course of an hour broad becaus of sun light swept the avenue.

The weather took a change for the worse before noon. The skies became overenst, and before 1 o'clock a light ain was falling and descended heavily while the president was delivering his augurul address.

Before and all about the stand, filling the Capitol grounds until there was careely an luch of space for another to stand upon, was gathered the greatest crowd that ever witnessed the innuguration ceremony. It was a spectacle never to be forgetten. The sea of cager, urions, upturned faces covering a vas expanse was truly a wonderful sight. Color was everywhere. The modest decorations of the stand upon which the

seen. The crowd surged as elace as it could. Flags were waved above the heads of the multitude, seeminuly in ison and in perfect time, Rosettee,



are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the neces sity of still further calarging our for eign markets by bronder commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should

The national verdict of 1806 has for What the most part been executed. ever remains unfulfilled is a continuing



THRODORE BOOMEVELT obligation resting with undiminished

force upon the executive and the congriesi. But fortunate as our condition is, its permanence can sonly 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 reckless

ventures in business or profligncy in pub-lic expenditures. While the congress de termines the objects and the sum of appropriations, the officials of the exentire departments are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement ans) it should be their constant care to avoid vaste and extravagance.

Henesty, capacity and industry are nowhere more indispensable than in public employment. These should be fund-amental requisites to original appropriations and the surest guarantees against removal.

War Became Liswrable, 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 division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It came, The result was signally

favorably to American arms and in the

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

hand and make the bounds of freedon wider yet." If there are those among us who make our way more difficult, we must not is disheartened, but the more carnestly dedicate ourselves to the task upon which we have rightly entered. The path o progress is seldom smooth. New thing are often found hard to do. Our futher found them so. We find them so. The are inconvenient. They cost us some thag. But are we not made better for 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 ward movement of the republic from its opening hour until now, but without FRECOM.

The republic has marched on and or and its every step has exalted freedom and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal, as did our predecessor nearly a century ago. They trimmphed Will their successors falter and pleas organic impotency in the nation.

Surely after 125 years of achieve ment for mankind we will not nov 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 independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principle 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 event 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-reach ing in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world.

Local Gave man the or thill ppin-. 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 policy will be that of moderation and fairness We face at this moment a most im portant question, that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba With our near neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration the purposes of this government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the Island by the army of Spain the executive with all practicable speed ha been assisting its people in the successivistic steps necessary to the establisment of 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 a approaching the completion of its la bors. The transfer of American control

to the new government is of such grea importance, involving an obligation re-sulting from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to be advised by the recent act of congress of the policy which the legislative branch

#### ORDER OF PARADE. The congress having added the same

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

and with cornestness and fidelity.

Already something has been accom

amnesty have already been communicat

od to the insurgents, and the way is still

open for those who have raised their

trus against the government, for hou

charantee of order and of security for

life, property, liberty, freedom of con

ber by Senator Frys.

Vice President Theodore Roosevelt

The senate chamber was packed. The

- 8

Out

arable submission to its authority.

#### Soldiers and Civilians From Coast to Coast and From the Lakes to the

Every presidential inauguration in recent years has had its parade, always creditable in size and variety and usually having some distinctive feature. That which followed President McKinley or 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 countrymen should not be deceived. We bers; yet by actual count made by the marshal the men in soldierly uniforms are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine islands. A por-tion of them are not making war agains outnumbered the civilians in line by more than three to one. In the ranks of blue the United States. By far the greate were many soldiers who had carried tupart of the inhabitants recognize Ameri-can sovereignty and we deem it as r country's flag far out into the world. and had waged a war which was all in the future when the last inaugural pro-cession marched along Pennsylvania science and the pursuit of happiness To them the full protection will be given

With these younger veterans, and in They shall never be abandoned. We will the place of honor as the president's escort, marched another contingent made not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the island to the disloyal thous up entitely of soldiers of the civil war, and, who are it rebellion against the all gray-haired and showing in gait and United States. Order under civil institu beat torms marks of the passage tions will come as soon as those whi now break the peace shall keep it years and of the lingering effects of the great battles and campaigns of the most Force will not be needed or used, whet stupendous struggle that the world and those who make war against us shall seen and it was an easy prophecy to ob-serve that accer again would they be able to make as brave and numerous a showing in their effort to escort a presi dent on the occasion of his accession to mder law. office.

For the first time in a quarter of a 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 oc-cupy a similar position. President Me-New York was sworn in in the senate Kinley had for his companions in his chamber, Before the desk of the pres carriag: members of the committee spec ident of the senate were gathered the ially chosen by congress to take charge members of the cabinet, members of the of the inauguration, hended by Senator foreign diplomatic corps, representatives Mark Hanna, himself a national figure. of the army and may and members o The nations of the world, great and small, paid their tribute to the president the committees on inauguration for vice president. Senator Frye, who has been adauce at the ceremonies at the in atte president of the senate since the death of Capitol and in reviewing the great pa-Vice President Hohart, administered the enth of office.

The American navy was represented it the cerymonies more numerously than ever before. Half a dozen warships con-tributed through their sailors and marines one of the most unique and enjoy able features of the ceremonies, marching over a thousand strong along the streets

Lifteen Govern The states of the Union rendered their homage to the president and demonstrat-ed that no party feeling dominated the

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cription at reasonable rates, but it's each in delivery.

of mounted aides and staff officera tion of its authority to the powers al Back of them rode Major General ready possessed and exercised by the Brooke, chief marshal, with line on line Major General executive under the constitution, thereby of staff officers. Heading the rank and leaving with the executive the responsi file of the military division came Major bility for the government of the Philip General Ludidow and another showy pines, I shall continue the efforts already group of officers. The rain came pelting egun until order shall be restored down and the great conts of throughout the islands, and as fast at turned up around their ears. Leading the conditions permit will establish local gov first brigade marched the gray coated eriments in a formation of which the full co-operation of the people has beer already invited, and when establishes

will encourage the people to administer them. The settled purpose, long age proclaimed to afford the inhabitants of the islands self-government as fast at they were ready for it, would be pur-the settled purpose. The ten of the right and they were ready for it, would be purhis carriage. The top of that vehicle was covered so that when the president ance entored it he was quite concealed from the public gaze. Senators Haum and Jones of Arkensas and Rep. ative Cannon entered the carrie - 105 him. The vice president was all panled on his trip by Senator S ..... resonatives Dalzell and M

It was 2:20 when they took finds place in the parade and the processing which had straightened out started fairly for the White House. The min ceased falling as the presidential party turned into Pennsylvania avenue at the pence monument.

The procession from the Capitol was srautleally in the same orde from the White House except that the thread the second of civil war veteral acted as the guard of honor in the first minds were omlitted in the return

The weather, which had been a ly bad for about two hours, improved soon affer the parade stars but rain drimled intermittently during in attende

The president smiled and lifted his hat repeatedly in neknowledgment of the cheering crowd along the line and Vice President Roosevelt bowed and waved his hat almost continuously with the broadest smile illuminating his features The heavy overcosts and capes of the regulars, which on the first march under the sou has been perhaps unconstantials iow proved of advantage for at least the men had dry skins which was more ther could be said of the endets, overcoatless

## IN THE ALLROOM.

Decorations Laves and Prof -e, Yet Mod-st a d Pleasing Wit

The inaugural ball, like the other fea arvs of the inniguration, was Ini away ahead of features of its kind it past years. The pension building resom-bled a fairy palace, with gallant knights and fair ladies at a regal fety. The som bre-clad civilians in full dress, the repreentatives of the army and mavy, 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 handsa gowns, formed a picture seldom before

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

The decorations of the ballroom in the Pension building where the grand inaug ural ball was held had yellow for their fects of light or color were in evidence but above and on all sides stretched a wavy, rippling canopy of yellow bunt ing that covered the walls and skylight and was broken only where the ing of the president's balcony at the west and stood out white in lief. Myriads of yellow electric bulbs were set in the garlands of green that entwined the scores of pillars supportin, the guileries and shone out from the starr and mars of the big flags, hung high up in the center of each side of the

make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed and may there be eshered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty ROOSEVELT INAUGURATED and an dress thiforms. Oath Administered In the enate Cham

Office at Carson's jewelry store, Tio-nesta, Pa. All legal business and collec-tions promptly and faithfully attended to.

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PRESIDENT M'KINLEY buttons and ribbons were on each man's

coat inpet. The fair ones outdid their brothers of the sterner sex in the matter

veryone wore some kind of ribbon. The hubbals of voices was like the roar of au approaching express train, never egan reading the words of the onth the lence was imposing. All eyes were sizes were stilled as if by magic. The the words of the man who had been chos-

guide the destinies of 70,000,000 people. Svery nerve in each body was at high President McKinley himself was least

effected by the sublime, the awe-inspiring ceremony in which he was the central figure; or, at least, he preserved the calmest exterior. The form of oath administered to Mr. McKinley four years ago and to the presidents preceding him,

adhered to, Chief Justice Fulller put the questions in a moderate tone. The president's responses were clear, distinct and nullble at some distance

from the stand. At the conclusion of the ceremony the growd guve vent to its enthusiasm. Their high-tensioned nerves were relaxed and a roar of cheers went up that seemed to shake the very walls of the Capitol. It was some time before quiet could be restored and the crowd waited in repectful and eager silence for the prest-

## cent's inaugural address. M'KINLEY'S ADDRESS. Review of Principal Events of Past Four

Years and Outline of Oar Future Course. President McKinley's address was as

My Fellow Citizens-When we as point the way of safety and honor. "Hope maketh not ashamed." The nided here on March 4, 1807, there was prophets of evil were not the builders of great anxiety with regard to our curreqcy and credit. None exists now, our treasury receipts were inad- they saved or served it. The faith of the equate to meet the current obligations fathers was a mighty force in its crea-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 I its defendeds in the ability of our peopts felt constrained to convene the con- to solve wisely and for civilization the of the government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the con- them wherever they go and they reject rress just closed has reduced taxation as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by secur in the sum of \$11,000,000, Then there was deep solicitude be ing the enduring foundations of liberty political status of the native inhabitants."

highest degree honorable to the It imposed upon us obligations fro

which we enunot esenpe, and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escupe. We are now at pence with the world and it is my fervent prayer that, if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peace-

ful arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war. Entrusted by the people for a s time with the office of president, I en ter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which atttach to their renewed honor and commission

using unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for my guida ice the direction and favor of Almighty God, I should shrink from the duties thi day assumed if I did not feel that in of showing the national colors. But their performances 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 under using. But when Chief Justice Fulller take to believe that those who voluntarily committed to me the trust imposed upon the chief executive of the republic, will give to me generous supstrained to catch a glimps: of the cer-port in my duties to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, and to take care that the laws en for the second time to watch over and 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.

Sectiona i.m. Has Disappeare Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are reunited. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps

of 1861. These old differences less at less disturb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and quick en 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 question in the solution of which patriotism should enclude partisanship, Magnifying their difficulties will not take them off our

hands nor facilitate their adjustment Distrust of the capacity, integrity and high purpose 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 becloud, they do not help to

the republic, nor in its crisis since have

of the government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United

States. The principles, which led to our inter vention, require that the fundamenta law, upon which the new government rests, should be adapted to secure a gov ernment capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a sepa

rate nation, of observing its interna tional obligations, of protecting life an property, insuring order, safety and like erty, 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 Cubar people, must carry with it the guaranteer of permanance. We become sponse for the pacification of the island, and we remain accountable to the Cubans, no less than to our own country and peo-ple, for the reconstruction of Cubn as a free commonwealth on abiding founda tious of right, justice, liberty and as Our enfranchisement sured order. the people will not be completed unti free Cuba shall be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty ex periment bearing within itself the ele its of failurs

While the treaty of peace with Spatr was ratified on the 6th of February, 1899 and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the congress has indicate no form of government for the Phillip

pine islands. It has, however, provide an army to suable the executive to sup press the insurrection there, restore peace give security to the inhabitants and es tablish the authority of the United States throughout the the archipelago. It ha nuthorized 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 nava



officers in the islands, of my action in appointing civil commissions, of the in-structions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, o their recommandations and of their sev

eral acts under executive commissio together with the very complete genera information they have submitted. reports fully set forth the conditions past and present, in the islands, and th instructions clearly show the principles which will guide the executive until the congress shall, as it is required to do by the treaty, determine "the civil rights and

great event by the attendance of 15 ernors representing North, South, East and West, most of them accompanied by numerous staffs. There were Gover for Odoll of New York, Governor Yates of Illmois, 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 Louis iana and Governor McLean of Con pecticut

It was just 10:30 o'clock when the president entered the White House carringe, which was drawn by four superb ly groomed horses belonging to the exec utive 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 curringes 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 White House again at 10:50 o'clock, Grand Marshal Greene and staff were at the head of the line.

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

After quite a brench in the line came the old veterans of the civil war headed by General Daniel E. Sickles, sitting on his charger in magnificent style, not withstanding 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 veterans of the Grund Army of the Republic. A great about went up as the gray uni

forms of the West Point endets came in sight. Right in their footsteps came the middles from Annapolis and the march

#### ing of both was superb. Parts T.S. - ar altiteues

One of the most novel and impressive features of the whole day's coremony was the Porto Bican battalion. Like veteraus at the word of command the bat talion swung into line of march. They had been resting on Pennsylvania avenue pear Elevent's street, and as the red coated artillerymen passed them they whosted with beautiful precision inte their place without causing a second's de a the marching line. lay |

The crows' sent up a mighty cheer as these soldiers, the infants of the United States army, stepped briskly along, showing their pride and pleasure by uniling faces.

#### The Retting Sare

After the president had concluded his hangural address the booming of can-non and blare of bugles announced that the president was ready to proceed to the White House. Column after column of the uniformed ranks swung into post tion and the long lines took on animation and motion. At the head rode Major General Francis V. Greene, grand mar-shal, surrounded by his brilliant array



THE REAL PROPERTY OF

EAST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL. galleries were crowded with people, man

of whom had been waiting for admit tance since dawn. The crush outside was terrible. A solemn silence reigned within. The

eremony was searcely less imprethan the innuguration of President Mc Kinley The same coolness for which "Teddy.'

as the people of the nation have grown to call the new vice president, has been noted, was exhibited by him. He re anzed the solemnity of the ceremony and gravely heard and responded to the form of oath. Senator Frye was deep ly affected, remembering the mark of respect and hoter that had been conferred mon him by his fellow senators only tw days before. He was the first to class the new vice president's hand after the outh had been administered. They doosevelt, his military presence manding the attention and notice of al the chamber, began his inaugural ad

diress. Vice President Rossoveit and, "The history of the free governmer is in large part the fistory of these repr-is in large part the fistory of these repr-is in large part the fistory of these reprirom the earliest times, free governme has found its lottlest expression. The must ever hold a peculiar and excite position in the record which tells how

position in the receive which work how endeavored to achieve and preserve and the follows greater service than its reflexes and howesty, with samely and disinterest-edness, does in the work as a mention of some a bady. Science, as the preserve and the service are the service and service and the service

edness does no bit work as a member of such a body. Specially is this the case when the legislature in which the service is rendered, is a vital part in the governmental machinery of on-of these world-powers to whose hands, in the course of the ages, is entrusted a leading part in shaping the destinles of mankind. "Now weal or for whe for most or for

Investigation of the state of the second s prident faith in our capacity to do them

A great work lies ready to the hand of this generation; it should count it out happy indeed that is it is given its privibage of doing such a work. A load ing part therein must be taken by this ing part incrime powerful registritive body ever which I have been called to preside, alout deeply 1 appreciate the privilege of any position; for half indeed to the mean of presiding over the American senate at the sumet of the Twentleth Century."

metase hall. This scheme of decoration with yel ow as the all-predominating color is a radical departure from the decorative plan at the last inaugural ball. Then three great floral bells, studded with colored 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 trie bulbs made the great hall as brigh as at midday.

The hig fountain in the center of the had held a billowly mass of the purple flower of the Philippines. In the mids rose tall paints and ferns bearing scores of yellow light bioseous and around the porder fringed with the white spirea, were placed nilded urns of growing plants and Bowers.

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

Hown at the emitern and was the bis stand erected for the musicians. It comprised an upper and lower story, the former for the stringed orchestra and the latter for the accommodation of the big naugural chorus and the brass band Back of the singers and musicians was a great gilded sounding board to throw the strains of sound to all parts of the big hall. In front stood a beautiful de sign symbolic of the Muse of Malody in the shape of a giant green lyre, wi strings of purple ribbons and on either side crossed musical instruments, on the left a late and transjet and on the right a guitar and pipe-all fashioned of green

encothe with strings of purple. The balastrasies and archways present ed a brilliant scene. No less than 76 stars formed such of 11 fronted elsetric globes set between the arches on the ground floor to radiate through a network of green against the background, glinting with powdered glass. Suspended be peath each star and below draped fee noise of smillas, were shimmering trailers of green and electric bulbs tipped with syllow globe. The gilt pillars were en shrouded in vines and green, and above the bright cirlets of light that crowned th m were placed invisible boxes of graing talips, dafforlits, analeas and Japquils The expense of the decourt r set down at about \$45,000. The dorn and electric decorations alone came to nearly \$20,000, there being no less that 10,000 electric lights involved in the life minimation.

