

McKINLEY'S INAUGURATION

The Most Brilliant in the History of the Nation.

RAIN MARRED THE EVENT.

President Took the Oath of Office in a Heavy Downpour.

TALK OF CHANGING THE DATE.

Again Comes the Proposal to Name the Last Day of April as Inauguration Day—in His Inaugural Address the President Vigorously Discusses the Philippines and Cuba—The Grand March at the Inaugural Ball Outfitted, Owing to Mrs. McKinley's Indisposition.

Washington, March 5.—"He that handleth a matter wisely shall find good, and whose trusteth in the Lord, happy is he.

"The wise in heart shall be called prudent; and the sweetness of the lips increaseth learning."

Kissing these verses of the Sixteenth Proverbs, with bowed head in acknowledgment of his subscription to the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Fuller, President McKinley at 1:17 o'clock yesterday for the second time passed completely into the full honors of the presidency of the United States.

The book, a dark brown seal Teachers' Bible, about nine by six inches in size, had been opened at random by Clerk McKenny, of the supreme court, who long has made it a point to note as a matter of curious knowledge the verse which chances to meet the lips of incoming presidents.

The Greatest Military Pageant.

Washington's streets yesterday resounded to the tread of more marching soldiers and sailors than ever have participated in a presidential inauguration, and the function had as witnesses to the ceremonies a vast multitude, who cheered frequently whenever President McKinley or his vice presidential colleague was visible. There has been better weather on inauguration day, and there has been much worse than that which attended yesterday's ceremonies. The day in the early forenoon gave promise of being a golden spring day, such as Prof. Moore, the chief of the weather bureau, on Sunday very confidently and with much emphasis predicted, but the weather man was in a capricious mood and by noon a slow drizzle had begun that lasted with some intermissions and occasional lively downpour until late in the afternoon. The worst of the weather unfortunately came just at the time when President McKinley was being sworn in at the east front of the Capitol in the presence of a vast multitude of number 40,000 persons.

But the day was mild and pleasant and the day ended with dry weather, so that, as stated, there have been many worse inauguration days than



CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

(Who administered the oath of office.) 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 of office at his second inauguration before 10,000 cheering people in a fierce gale, with the snow heaving down upon his bare head. Yesterday's downpour at the most interesting point of the proceedings again brought forward the agitation of April 23 as the date for future inaugurations. It was on April 30 that George Washington took the first oath to the highest office known to man, and yesterday's experience was a commentary on the uncertainty of March weather.

Had a man been on top of the dome of the Capitol Washington must have looked as it did in the spring of 1865, when the victorious armies and the multitude behind and with them gathered here for the grand review. Pennsylvania avenue, decorated with miles of bunting and with thousands of flags trembling and fluttering in the gentle breeze, was lined with an impenetrable mass of people so early that no one pretended to have arisen in time to say when they began swarming into their places. They surged up and down both sides of the beautiful avenue, overflowed the terraced stands and balconies, walled in the windows and fringed the roofs, while blaring bands, clear drawn bugle calls and galloping aids told into the tangle of streets to take their places in the grand procession. The influence of the greatest multitude that ever invaded the city overshadowed all the pageantry and most impressed the mind.

But the inauguration, so largely insignificant a multitude saw many things of importance in the inauguration ceremony. The great numbers were content to wait in the rain below to see the two men on whom the mental attention of the world was fixed and the great procession which followed them. The brilliant and impressive scene in the senate when the vice president-elect was seated into office was reserved for

few hundreds. The public had no part in it. The judges of the supreme court, in their satin gowns, the speaker and members of the house, the governors of the states, were all there, when the brilliant assemblage felt an electric thrill as the vice president-elect was announced. He halted a moment beneath the clock at the entrance, drew himself up until he seemed a foot taller and marched down the aisle erect and with the bearing of a soldier. He acknowledged the round of applause that greeted him, and smiled up at the gallery, where his wife and children sat. The president, who was the last to enter, got an even more enthusiastic reception. He never looked better and never seemed more graceful and at ease.

When the ceremony in the senate, a little tedious despite its brilliancy, was over, the floor and galleries emptied into the corridors, through which the people justled and squeezed into the rotunda and out onto the great platform erected from the east portico of the Capitol building. Upon it were to be seated the senators, representatives, diplomatic corps, supreme court and some of the invited guests. Flanking it on either side were other stands black with people, while the steps to the house and senate wings were precipitous hillocks of humanity. Overhead on the ledges of the facade, and even on the gallery surrounding the dome, were others still, as if a great tidal wave of humanity had been dashed against the front of the Capitol and receding had left many people clinging to the dizzy projections. Below the multitude filled the plaza and beyond, down the diverging avenues, patches of color and myriads of points of steel indicated the assembled soldiery far as the eye could reach.

Sworn In in a Rain Storm.

As the first of those from the senate appeared a fine drizzling mist began falling, which changed quickly into a



SENATOR FRYE. (Who resigned the gavel to Vice President Roosevelt.)

pelting rain. Soon it was a veritable downpour. The forbidding aspect drove some back into the rotunda, but many handsomely gowned women, most of the senators and representatives, every member of the supreme court and the entire bespangled diplomatic corps braved the elements. They stood on the platform in huddled groups, most of them without umbrellas, with the rain trickling down their backs. The diplomatic corps suffered most with their bedraggled chapeaux, ostrich plumes and court finery. The president and vice president, Mrs. McKinley, the chief justices and several others in the railed and covered enclosure jutting out into the crowd were protected from the storm. There, in the presence of 20,000 and in the sight of twice that number of people standing in a spanking rain, the president took the oath of office and delivered his second inaugural. The hushed multitude waited breathlessly to see him kiss the Bible, and then, despite the rain, they awakened the echoes of Arlington across the Potomac with their applause. Hardly had the inaugural been finished when the rain abated, turning into a drizzling mist again and later ceasing altogether.

When the president and vice president had quitted the scene to take their places at the head of the procession the soldiers stretched across the plaza where the multitude had been. The procession wound down the hill and up the broad rain drenched avenue through a living lane of people. The crowds had waited patiently through the rain rather than lose their places, and when the parade appeared their ardor seemed undampened. The cheering rose and fell and rose again, swept up the avenue around the treasury building and on through the court of honor to the White House.

The regulars, infantry, cavalry and artillery, the Jack tars and marines, the sombreroed cowboys, the dark skinned Porto Ricans in the American



EAST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL.

uniform, the militia of 22 states and the political clubs of the civic division swelled the great procession which escorted the president and vice president back to the White House. The eye and mind were alike distracted by the simultaneous bursts of music, the clatter of horses' hoofs, the flashing of sabers, the nodding plumes, the rattle of artillery and the blare of bands. From one end of the avenue to the other the troops, keeping step to the rhythm of the martial music, rolled on like billows of the sea, their banners and guidons and shining steel completely filling the vision. Over all was the continuous roar of voices greeting the presidential party. In advance rode a platoon of mounted police, followed by the famous Governor's Island band, playing "Hall to the Chief." Behind them there broke upon the spectators

view the grand marshal, Gen. Francis V. Greene, and his dashing staff.

Welcoming the Leader.

Then the handsome City Troop of Cleveland, in grenadier uniform, the president's personal escort, rode by, their plumes rising and falling to the movement of their coal black chargers. But their claims to admiration were slighted in a large measure. The craning eager crowds had eyes only for the open barouche drawn by four horses in which the president and Senator Hanna, chairman of the committee of ar-



A CROWDED REVIEWING STAND.

rangements, sat. The explosions of applause which greeted the chief magistrate were redoubled as Vice President Roosevelt, in another carriage drawn by two horses, came into view. The hero of San Juan received, if anything, a more flattering ovation than the president himself. Both acknowledged the salutes of the vast crowds that cheered them by bowing right and left. A detachment of the Twenty-third Ohio, the president's own regiment during the rebellion, battered and grizzled by time, trudging along on foot in the wake of the carriages, testified to the loyalty of the president's old comrades of the civil war.

The military, as a whole, attracted unbounded admiration. The regulars, who in the old days before the Spanish war would have received scant attention, got an ovation from one end of the line to the other. The crowds fairly rose at the Jack tars rolling along with their sword bayonets like a thicket of steel above them. Admiral Dewey, Gen. Miles, Gen. "Joe" Wheeler and many other officers who came into prominence during the Spanish war were lionized.

The crowds went wild over the West Point and Annapolis cadets, marching with clockwork precision, and the rough riders upon their bronchos. The Porto Rican regiment, the Richmond Greys, in Confederate grey, and the college students from the principal universities set the crowds off again and again. The national guard of the several states made a brilliant showing, and many of the governors riding with their staffs were overwhelmed with enthusiasm. Darkness fell as the last of the procession tramped by the reviewing stand.

The expected review by the president of the veterans who formed his escort to the Capitol was declared off. It was contemplated that the veterans should march through the court of honor after the general parade was over. At that hour, however, it was growing dark and the ranks of the old soldiers had thinned out somewhat because of the inclement weather. In view of these conditions Gen. Sickles decided to abandon the review.

No Grand March at Inaugural Ball.

The culminating event of the inaugural festivities was the inaugural ball, held last night in the vast auditorium of the pension office, with men and women distinguished in every walk of life touching elbows, dancing and mingling with the plain American citizen. As a spectacular event it was unparalleled in the history of inaugural balls, in the sumptuousness of arrangement, in the bewildering splendor of decorations and in the countless throngs taking part in the spectacle.

The United States marine band and an orchestra of over a hundred pieces were stationed at one end of the hall, and for an hour before the arrival of the presidential party played patriotic airs.

The presidential party arrived at 10:15 o'clock. They were preceded by a glittering array of officers in full uniform, and were escorted to the private offices of Commissioner Evans, which had been lavishly decorated. Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Lieutenant General and Mrs. Miles, several justices of the supreme court, with their wives, and a number of the cabinet circle joined the party up stairs. The crowds on the main floor had been pushed back to make room for the grand march, and the band was ready to break into the opening strains of the march from "Tannhauser." But word came that Mrs. McKinley was indisposed and that the president would remain by her side. The march consequently was abandoned. The band struck up Strauss' "Blue Danube," and the first regret of the assemblage at missing the grand march, with the president and the first lady of the land at its head, gave way before the whirl of gaiety on the ball room floor. Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived about the time the president came in. After paying their respects to the president and holding an informal tête-à-tête amid the groups of governors, officers, senators and distinguished officials the vice president and his wife proceeded to the ball room floor.

Mrs. McKinley's indisposition was of brief duration, and soon she was able to join the president and the brilliant assemblage in an embowered box overlooking the gay throng below, where they were joined by Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The president occupied a seat at the right, near the wall, with Mrs. McKinley by his side. To their left sat the vice president and wife, while near the president was Governor Odell, of New York, and grouped further back were Major General Corbin, Admirals Bradford and Crowninshield, Secretary Root, Justices Harlan and Gray, Senator Lodge, Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, and many ladies of the cabinet, army navy and official set.

under the most dispiriting climatic conditions, President McKinley spoke in substance as follows:

The President's Inaugural Address.

My Fellow Citizens: When we assembled here on the 4th of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. Many artists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs and to leave a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene the congress in extraordinary session to devise revenue to pay the current expenses of government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of \$1,500,000. Then there was deep sorrow because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural 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 domestic productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign trade by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and prompt action taken thereon. 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 reckless 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 execution, and it should be their constant care to avoid waste and extravagance.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war, and 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 war, but without avail. It came 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 singularly 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 our two countries they may be settled by peaceful arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

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 unreservedly to devote my powers to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God. I should hardly from the duties that lay upon me if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the co-operation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties.

Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and, fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are reunited, sectional and party differences no longer being traced by the war maps of 1861. These old differences less and less disturb the judgment, the peace of 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.

The Extension of Liberty.

The American people, entrenched 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 own liberties by securing the enduring freedom 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 our love for it wider yet. If there are those among us who would make our way more difficult, we must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly we devote ourselves to the task upon which we have rightly entered.

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 pick up organic impotence in the nation? Surely after 125 years of achievement for mankind we will not now surrender our equality with other powers on matters fundamental and essential to national life. 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 on the most friendly terms. The declaration of the purposes of this government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good.

The peace which we have 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 a solid foundation of right, justice, equity and assured order. Our franchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a party experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure.

Our Mission in the Philippines.

While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on the 6th of February, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine Islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the executive to suppress insurrection, restore 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 begun 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 given to the chiefs of their duties and powers, of their recommendations, and of their several acts under executive commission, together with the very complete and additional information they have submitted.

The congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the executive under the constitution, 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 co-operation of the people has been already invited, and when established will encourage the people to administer them.

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 greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guaranty of order and of security for life, property and the enjoyment of their rights, and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave them to the hands of those who would see the islands to the loyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as the rebellious forces are kept in check. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed, and may the peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law.

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