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The public had no part in it. While the distinguished audience was gathered in the senate chamber the president, in a little side room, was signing the bills which the dying congress was sending to him.

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 place where the multitude had been. The bright uniforms, standards and accoutrements of brass and gold and such showing no bad effects of the wetting they had received. The procession wound down the hill and up the broad main thoroughfare, 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 undamped.

Cheers for the Parade.

The cheering rose and fell and rose again, swept up the avenue around the treasury building and on through the city to the White House. The regulars, infantry, cavalry and artillery, the jack tars and marines, the sombrero cowboys, the dark-skinned Porto Ricans in the American uniform, the militia of twenty-two regiments, the flying clubs of the civic divisions, the regiments of colored troops, 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 rattling of sabres, the nodding plumes, the rumbling of artillery and the blare of bands.

Prominent in the Parade.

In advance rode a platoon of mounted police, followed by the famous Governor's Island band, playing "Hail to the Chief." Behind them, in the center, upon the spectators' view the grand marshal, the general Francis V. Greene, and his dashing staff. Then the handsome City Troop of Cleveland in grenadier uniforms, the president's riding escort, rode by, their plumes rising and falling to the movement of their black chargers, but their claims to admission were slighted in a large measure. The cheering, eager crowds had eyes only for the open barouches drawn by four horses, in which the president and vice president, chairman of the committee on arrangements, sat. The explosions of applause which greeted the chief magistrate were redoubled as Vice President Roosevelt in his open carriage drawn by two horses, came in view. The horse of San Juan, mounted on 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 thirty-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.

Military is Much Admired.

The military as a whole attracted unbounded admiration. The regulars, who in the old days before the Spanish war had received scant attention, got an ovation from one end of the line to the other. The crowds fairly rose as the jack tars rolled along with their sword-bayonets like thickets of steel above them. Admiral Wheeler, General Miles, General "Joe" Wheeler and many other officers who came into prominence during the Spanish war, were honored. The crowds went wild over the marching with black-work uniforms and the Rough Riders on their bronchos.

The Porto Rico Regiment, the Richmond Grays, in confederate gray, and the college students from the principal universities in the country, marched, 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 parade of the procession tramped by the reviewing stand.

The brilliant pyrotechnic display scheduled for the night was postponed on account of the weather, but at the beautifully illuminated procession building fair women and their escorts dined until the hours of the early morning. 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's today, and which returned from the capital to the White House and passed in review there before him, was different from all its predecessors in the majestic predominance of military features. The parade, which was quite up to the average in point of numbers and actual cost made by the marshals the men in soldierly uniforms outnumbered the civilians in line by more than three to one. In the serried 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 inaugural procession marched along Pennsylvania avenue.

Grand Army's Brave Showing.

With these younger veterans and in the place of the president's escort, marching another contingent made up of veterans of the civil war, all gray-haired and showing in call and bent forms marks of the passage of years and of the lingering effects of the great battles and campaigns in the history of our republic. President McKinley had for his companions in his carriage members of the committee specially chosen by congress to take charge of the inauguration, headed by Senator Mark Hanna, himself a national figure. The American navy, which has so distinguished itself in the last few years, was represented in the ceremonies more magnificently than ever before. Half a dozen warships, more than has assembled in the Potomac since the days of the civil war, contributed through their sailors and marines one of the most unique and enjoyable features of the ceremony, marching over a thousand strong.

Down on the water from lay moored the famous old flagship Hartford, inspiring recollections of the heroic naval combats of the civil war, while at the navy yard floated the grim double-barreled monitor Porcupine, symbolic of later-day warfare. Further down the Potomac lay other vessels, unable to get up the river to Washington, but whose crews swelled the list of paraders.

The states of the union rendered their homage to the president and demonstrated their great pride in the inauguration of their great president by the attendance of forty-two governors, representing north, south and west, most of them accompanied by numerous staffs. There were Governor O'Leary of New York, Governor Yates of Illinois, Governor Pillsbury of Michigan, Governor Van Sant of Minnesota, Governor Richardson of Wyoming, Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, Governor Dietrich of Nebraska, Governor Shaw of Iowa, Governor Crane of Massachusetts, Governor McMillan of Tennessee, Governor Dewey of Missouri, Governor Barnes of Oklahoma, Governor Smith of Maryland and Governor Longino of Mississippi.

Though very wet, the legislative branch of the government, as they are called, part in the day, ceremonially. The protracted sessions of the last few days, involving work day and night, imposed severe physical strains on the senators and representatives, yet when the time came to close up the task of legislation and turn to the inauguration of the president all was in readiness in the capitol.

The crowds began to gather on the streets early, with hope that the day would be better than the previous days. The early morning of the inauguration was not a success. By 7 o'clock the government buildings that had been turned temporarily into barracks for visiting troops began to give up their occupants, who streamed down Pennsylvania avenue from all directions. The city was in a state of commotion about an hour later, when the railroad depots emptied a steady, but ever-increasing stream of tourists to the crowds already on the streets. Military and civic organizations, the bands of the various divisions poured in with their band instruments. The sound of brass bands filled the air as troops and marching clubs, one after another, swung into Pennsylvania avenue at quickstep, hurrying to the quarters in hopes of having breakfast waiting for them.

Preparations for holding back the crowd from the line of march began long before they had been going on for several weeks. In the sinking of heavy iron sockets in the sidewalk at short intervals all along Pennsylvania avenue. Early in the morning a line of soldiers started from the foot of the capitol with the intent of erecting posts and big reels of wire cable, with which they made what it was hoped would prove an impregnable barrier against the crowds surging out on the avenue and spilling the form of the troops, as in earlier inaugurations. By this time this hastily constructed fence was in place all along the line of parade, with breaks only at the street crossings, which were left open till 9 o'clock, when access to the avenue was denied.

On March 5 o'clock the big stands along the line of march began to fill up.

Along the Court of Honor, and in its immediate vicinity, many of the reviewing stands were carried clear across the side streets, with only a narrow passageway beneath them into the avenue. Further down town, however, the crowd streets abutting on Pennsylvania avenue formed a vantage point for speculators in small, temporary stands of their own construction. Everything, from soap boxes to flour barrels, was used for this purpose, and standing room on these frail structures was soon at a premium of something like 50 cents per foot hold. Early in the morning several unusually thrifty colored teamsters, with a score of men, appeared on side streets just off Pennsylvania avenue with elevated tiers of seats rising above the wagonbeds, capable of accommodating from ten to twenty people each. These seats were auctioned off. The prices of window seats in the houses and shops along the line of march reached an almost fabulous rate within the last week. It is rumored that one wealthy senator paid \$500 for a single room for the day in a hotel near Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street, while ordinary second-story flats have been regularly sold at from \$25 to \$50, and single chairs in store windows at from \$5 up.

As the line for the departure of the escorting column from the White House approached the scenes on the street became, if possible, still livelier. The avenue, which had been covered early with a thin and treacherous layer of moist mud, had dried up at a point where even the novice felt safe in his horse. With the exception of Uncle Sam's regular sailors and soldiers the crowds on the avenue were

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steadily pressed back by the lines of blue, which were making ready to build up the escorting column. The soldiers stood at ease, leaning on their rifles, and stretched in a pretty close formation from the White House down the avenue. The cavalry regiments were the order of the day. This detracted somewhat from the brilliancy of the display that would have been afforded by full dress, but having in mind the long wait that the regulars have to submit to while the ceremonies are going on at the capitol, the officers leaned toward the side of safety.

Soon after 10 o'clock the street cars were stopped; the scattering groups of soldiers the grim double-barreled monitor Porcupine, symbolic of later-day warfare. Further down the Potomac lay other vessels, unable to get up the river to Washington, but whose crews swelled the list of paraders.

The White House was astir early this morning. Although the messengers from the capitol kept the president well supplied with news of the progress of the day, in the night, it was fully a half hour earlier than usual when breakfast was served. Up to 10 o'clock the admiral of the navy and his conference was quite brief.

Several members of the cabinet called later in the morning to look over any bills that had come from congress, and remained until it was time to go to the capitol. It was a few minutes after 10 o'clock when a troop of a Cleveland night police, commanded by Captain Hunt, filed into the White House grounds through the east gate and took up a position facing the front of the mansion. Veterans of the civil war and the first division of the military reservations, in the uniform of the regiment under the command of the grand marshal had formed on the avenue facing the mansion. The Rough Rider band in their khaki uniforms was also in position some time before the time for starting.

The vice president-elect was out on the steps of the Cowles residence, where he had spent the night looking at the weather and chatting with several friends from about the neighborhood. He was bareheaded and wore in his buttonhole a "Roosevelt" carnation, one of a new creation that has recently been named after him. The president-elect was in the morning was the recipient of an extremely handsome floral piece from Captain William Flaungan, late of his staff in New York. It was a basket of orchids, roses and carnations. The vice president-elect separated tiny silver trumpet full of water. A little before 10 o'clock Senator Spooner, a member of the congressional joint committee, arrived.

Squadron A of the United States Army, in the Hungarian uniform of light blue and yellow, clattered up and swung into position, opposite the Cowles residence. A little later Representative Daltzell of Pennsylvania arrived and the party for the hour of the ceremony was gathered and moved off at a sharp pace.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Roosevelt's two sisters and the six children followed soon after in separate carriages, going to the private wing of the capitol, where from the private gallery they witnessed the swearing in of the vice president.

It was just 10:30 o'clock when the president entered the White House carriage, drawn by four horses belonging to the executive stables. With him in the carriage were Senator Hanna, Representative McCarney and Senator Carter. Secretary Cortelyou and the cabinet took the other carriages, and with a trumpet band the procession started.

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a detachment of the hospital corps with stretchers and ambulances.

Mrs. McKinley on Way to Capitol. At this moment there was a clatter of hoofs up the avenue and two carriages drove rapidly down the line, passing the procession as though it were standing still. They contained Mrs. McKinley and her guests, escorted by Adjutant General Corbin on their way to the capitol. The crowd quickly recognized Mrs. McKinley and her carriage was cheered as it drove down the line. Mrs. McKinley's guests were Miss Helen McKinley, Mrs. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Corbin, Dr. and Mrs. Baer, Mr. Marshall Barber, Mr. George Barber, Mr. Benjamin McKinley and son, and Mr. and Mrs. William Shattuck of New York.

The second brigade following the regulars consisted of the District National guard, commanded by Brigadier General H. Harries, who brought up the rear.

Standing in the presence of a distinguished assemblage, Theodore Roosevelt was introduced into the office of vice president of the United States by Senator William Fry of Maine, president pro tempore of the senate. The senate was thoroughly democratic, yet in its simplicity profoundly impressive.

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The progress of the carriage was marked by a continuous applause, cheering and women waving their handkerchiefs and clapping their hands—as the magnificent equipage drove down the avenue. The president was in high spirits and bowed from right to left to the cheering crowds of the city. The carriage was escorted by Hanna attracted most attention as he sat beside the president. Following this came the carriage containing the members of the cabinet and the committees of the two houses.

At 11:45 the entrance of the diplomatic corps was announced. Headed by the dean of the corps, Lord Pauncefote, the ambassadors of Great Britain, the ambassadors of Austria, and ministers from foreign countries passed down the main aisle. Five minutes later the nine supreme court justices were seated. Interest by this time was intense. All were waiting the appearance of Governor Roosevelt and President McKinley.

At 12 o'clock the chief justice, Mr. Fuller, presiding, called on the senators to take the oath of office. The clerk called the names of the senators in groups of four, and as they advanced to the left of the vice president's desk they were greeted with applause from the galleries. In the first four were Senators Bacon of Georgia, Bailey of Texas, Berry of Arkansas and Blackburn of Kentucky. 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, Dulois of Idaho, Eakins 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, Patterson of Colorado, Sewell of New Jersey, Stone of North Carolina, Tillman of South Carolina, Warren of Wyoming and Wetmore of Rhode Island appeared and took the oath.

Announcements were made by their colleagues. Senators McLaughlin of Mississippi, Mitchell of Florida, and Nelson of Minnesota were detained unavoidably from the chamber and could not take the oath at this time.

The vice in heart shall be called prudent, and the sweetness of the lips increaseth the learning.

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My own experience was remarkable. I had, for years, a stomach trouble, but I could not eat anything for breakfast except an orange; all solid food and meat being out of the question.

The Porto Rican regiments came into the line of march and were resting on Pennsylvania avenue near Eleventh street and as the red-coated artillery men passed they wheeled with precision into their places without causing a moment's delay in the marching line. The Porto Rican regiments were followed by the United States marines. They were received with cheers by the crowds.

Following the marines came the blue jackets with their striped caps, brown leggins and baggy blue shirts. Commander Belknap of the navy headed this detachment of three battalions from the United States warships Dixie, Topeka, Puritan, Dolphin, Sylph, Lancaster and Harriet. Following these were the Rough Riders, just below Washington, in honor of the inaugural ceremonies. The jacksies were followed by a light battery of field artillery commanded by Captain Parkhurst, U. S. A.

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