MR. M'KINLEY SEATED

THE NEW CHIEF MAGISTRATE ASSUMES OFFICE.

Impressive Ceremonies Attending the Inauguration—The President's Address —What He Says of the Currency, of the Tariff and of Reciprocity—Extra Session of Congress Called for the 15th Inst.

The New President.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—To-day, for the fourth time in history of the republic, a native born citizen of Ohio, in the presence of untold thousands of his countrymen, and beneath the great bronze goddess of Liberty, bent his head over the Bible and took the solemn oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States," which bound him for four long years to watch over and guard the welfare of the American people. It was an impressive, but simple ceremony that marked the accession of William McKinley of Ohio, to the highest office of President of the United States of America.

In many respects the inauguration of McKinley will go down in history as excelling all that have gone before. In beauty, in taste, in novelty, the decorations of the city were incomparably superior to anything ever seen in Washington. The magnificent body of regular United States troops was more numerous than any gathered since General Grant's great display at the close of the war. Seventeen sovereign states had their citizens in the line of the parade and over sixty civil organizations helped swell its magnificent proportions. Along the broad avenue on every open space were erected grand stands of appropriate design and elaborate finish, all of which were crowded with unnumbered hosts of people.

At 9:55 Senator Sherman and Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin of the Senate committee appointed to conduct the inauguration, appeared at the Ebbitt house and announced that they had come to escort the president-elect to the capitol. They were admitted at once and exchanged greetings with Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, who were chatting with Captain William H. Zimmerman of the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers, his old regiment.

Five minutes after 10 o'clock the president-elect emerged from his reception room on the arm of Senator Sherman. He looked calm and walked firmly. Just behind him came Secretary Porter with Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin. Captain Heistand of the army, with Abner McKinley, brought up the rear and kept back the people who pressed upon the party even in the hotel corridors.

As the President-elect emerged from the private entrance of the Ebbitt house on Fourteenth street beside the tall form of Senator Sherman there was a roar of applause that shook the building. While the police struggled to clear a passage through the crowd, the President-elect stood at the head of the granite steps and bowed his acknowledgements.

The President-elect was then seated with Senator Sherman in the rear right seat of the carriage, one brought by the Senate committee and drawn by a pair of clipped brown horses.

FIRST TRIP TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

At ten minutes after 10 o'clock the carriage drawn by four dark bay horses started for the White house and amid renewed cheers by the crowd and under escort of troop A of the Cleveland crack cavalry troop, comprising about a hundred mounted on black chargers. The procession moved slowly to the White house while the crowds cheered generously.

It was just 10:20 o'clock when Mr. McKinley, accompanied by the senate committee, drove up to the north front of the White house. Major McKinley and his party entering the rotunda of the White house were at once shown into the blue room, where they were joined immediately by President Cleveland and all the members of his cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Olney. General Miles and Admiral Brown and Captain Davis and Lieutenant Sharp, aides, joined the presidential party.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

President McKinley Takes the Oath and Speaks to the Multitude.

The head of the Presidential procession appeared on the inaugural stand at 12:45 o'clock, when Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley appeared together. The mighty throng broke forth into prolonged cheers.

At 1:18 o'clock President McKinley took the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Fuller and then delivered his inaugural address as follows:

"Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us so long as we obey His commandments and walk humbly in His footsteps.

"The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called—always of grave importance—are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had.

"Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium, or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions.

For a Currency Commission.

"With adequate revenue assured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation.

"Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial, and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both sure we are right and 'make haste slowly.' If, therefore, Congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that the importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the president, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well informed citizens of different parties who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

Credit Upheld—Economy Urged.

"The question of international bimetalism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized, when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of silver already coined, and of that which shall hereafter be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded.

"Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present depression of business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures and extravagance stopped wherever it is found, and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the present condition of the government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must fain be resumed and vigorously enforced.

Increase of Debt Opposed.

"Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provisions for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors, and the widows and orphans, who are the pensioners of the United States. The government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debt in times like the present. Suitably to provide against business depression is the mandate of duty, a certain and easy remedy for the most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged.

"Between more loans and more revenue, there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation the government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened, by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification.

For Revenue and Protection.

"The best way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes—not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal or both. It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning, and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United states for sale and consumption; and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war.

"The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country.

Reciprocity Strongly Urged.

"In the revision of the tariff, especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extention of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets, for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The depression of the last four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our people is more devoted to the institutions of free government, nor more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the government or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to the producer is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the manufactory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase, our public expenditures.

Much Dependent on Congress.

"Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, Congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of Congress than upon any other single agency to affect the situation.

Upholding Every Right.

"We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great republic, but it is consoling and encouraging to realize that the free speech, free press, free thought, free schools, free and unlimited right of religious liberty and worship and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed to-day than ever before. The guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constituted authority must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated, and, in a great and civilized country like the United Staces, courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests.

Against Trusts—Immigration.

"The declaration of the party now re- [illegible] opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and it has supported in such legislation as well to prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people, by undue charges on their supplies, as by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

"Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement among our own citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must be banished from the land if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world which, under Providence, we ought to achieve.

For Civil Service Reform.

"Reforms in the civil service must go on, but the change should be real and genuine, not perfunctory, nor prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of Congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted.

"Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. Commendable progress has been made of late years in the upbuilding of the American navy, but we must supplement these efforts by providing as a proper consort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great people.

The Foreign Policy Outlined.

"It has been the policy of the United States, since the foundation of the government, to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of national honor and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. Our diplomacy should seek nothing more and accept nothing less than is due us. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the tempest of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency.

Of the arbitration treaty with Great Britain, the President says: "I respectfully urge the early action of the Senate thereon, not merely as an act of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

An Extra Session Necessary.

"It has been the uniform practice of each President to avoid, as far as possible, the convening of Congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty places the responsibility of such neglect upon the executive himself. The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of Congress. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the government. Not to convene it under such circumstances I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty. I do not sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of government in execution of the sovereign will should not operate as an injury, but a benefit.

"There could be no better time to put the government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action. It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of Congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprives Congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will and the country of the corresponding benefits.

Congress to Meet March 15.

"It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the executive because unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of Congress. We are nearly two years from a Congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically without fearing its effect upon an early election. Our fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived views—and perhaps settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great permanence—than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States. Again, whatever action Congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to the rightful and lasting settlement of the question. In view of these considerations I shall deem it my duty as President to convene Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

A New Spirit in the Nation.

"In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of geographical or sectional lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect to-day, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The North and South are no longer divided on the old lines, but upon principles and policies; and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit. It is ennobling and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands in both the old and antagonistic sections, but shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

"Let us again repeat the words of the oath administered by the chief justice, which in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe: "I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States. This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord Most High. To keep it will be my single purpose; my constant prayer—and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities."

IN THE SENATE.

The Scene a Remarkable One—Entrance of the Presidential Party.

The Senate chamber was the center of attraction, and early in the day the galleries were jammed. The closing proceedings of the Senate of the Fifty-fourth Congress were brief in terms between recesses, for the time had gone by for anything beyond the vital legislation of appropriation bills.

Madame Yang Yu, wife of the Chinese minister, accompanied by Mr. Sze and a number of ladies, were among the early arrivals. Shortly after 11 o'clock ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii entered the diplomatic gallery, accompanied by her secretary, Mr. Palmer. She was given the most available seat, which, by this time, was far in the rear.

The presidential party arrived at 11:30 o'clock and entered the east reserved gallery. Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Barber, moved down the aisle and took front seats, which had been reserved for her. She smiled frequently as she surveyed the crowd, chatting with Chairman Bell of the inauguration committee, who sat beside her. Following the wife of the new President came the venerable Mrs. McKinley, sr., garbed fittingly to her years. Her face was framed in rolls of gray hair, like those in old prints. She was two seats from Mrs. McKinley, jr., and the two bent forward frequently for an exchange of words and smiles.

The diplomatic corps entered the chamber at 11:45, followed a moment later by the chief justice and associate justices of the United States supreme court. They filed slowly down the aisle in gorgeous regalia and silken robes. The members of the House of Representatives, headed by Speaker Reed, then entered the chamber.

There was a stir of interest when the Senate officials announced the Vice President-elect, Mr. Hobart, who entered from the right door and stepped to the seat near the presiding officer's desk.

All this was but accessory to the main scene, which had been so eagerly awaited—the arrival of President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley. It was just 12:20 when they entered the main doors, facing the Vice President, and attention was riveted at once on these two central figures.

Mr. McKinley with Mr. Cleveland was seated immediately in front of the presiding officer facing the Senate and the crowds. On the left sat Major General Miles, commanding officer of the army, and Admiral Brown, both in full uniform. To the right was another blaze of rich uniforms and decorations, the four ambassadors, Sir Julian Pauncefote, M. Patenotre, Baron Thielman and Baron Fava, being directly to the side of Mr. McKinley. The members of the outgoing cabinet were in a semi-circle to the left facing the outgoing and incoming Presidents. On the opposite of the center aisle in a semi-circle were Chief Justice Fuller and his associate justices. Near them were General Porter and Marshal Wilson of the District of Columbia. Back of the supreme court justices were the ministers of foreign countries wearing their rich uniforms. The members of the house of representatives filled the the entire body of the hall on the right side and on the opposite side of the chamber sat senators and senators-elect.

As the presidential party took their seats Vice President Stevenson arose and invited his successor to step forward and take the oath of office. Mr. Hobart advanced to the desk, raised his right hand and took the oath in accordance with the constitution. Then Mr. Stevenson delivered his valedictory address, speaking hoarsely, as a result of the recent strain.

Mr. Hobart now advanced to the presiding chair and for the first time exercised his official functions by calling the Senate to order, and delivered a short address.

The proclamation of the outgoing President calling an extra session of the Senate having been read, Vice President Hobart requested the new senators to advance and take the oath of office. At this suggestion Mr. Morrill, the patriarch of the Senate, was complimented with being the first to be sworn in.

It was 1:05 o'clock when the last oath had been administered and the formal exit began, the supreme court justices going first, then Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley and the official following.

As President McKinley appeared on the east terrace of the capitol to take the oath of office and deliver his inaugural, a glorious Southern spring sun blazed from a blue sky, an auspicious augury for his administration. Except for Mr. Cleveland's first inauguration in 1885, there had been no such ideal day for this momentous ceremony.

Immediately in front were thousands on thousands of people, wedged in so close together that the broad plaza and radiating avenues seemed a vast pavement of human heads.

Preceded by two military aides, Mrs. McKinley and her party emerged first from the Senate wing and were escorted to their seats on the platform in advance of the procession. The future mistress of the White house, heavily wrapped, rested the arm of John Addison Porter. She walked somewhat feebly and was seated in a large leather chair immediately behind the platform from which her husband was to deliver his address. Mother McKinley and the other members of the party were shown seats just in the rear. A parasol was raised to protect her eyes from the glare of the sun.

Then came Mr. McKinley and Mr. Cleveland arm in arm. Meantime the procession from the Senate continued. Cheers followed as the members of the House passed on to their seats.

All this time 40,000 people were straining to keep up the constant and tremendous applause while Mr. McKinley surveyed the crowd, occasionally looking aloft at the boys on the dome.

Then Mr. McKinley arose and uncovered while Chief Justice Fuller in his flowing robes administered the oath in the presence of the tremendous multitude. The new president kissed the large gilt edged Bible presented by the bishops of the African Methodist church to seal his oath, while the people continued to roar.

Then holding the manuscripts of his inaugural address in one hand, President McKinley turned to the multitude of people and, lifting up his hand as if in admonition for order, began his speech. Mr. Cleveland, with his silk hat on and his hands resting on his umbrella, listened attentively to every word.

As President McKinley concluded his address the multitude again cheered and the cannon in the distance roared as a signal officer on the roof of the capitol flashed the notice over the city that a new administration had begun.

Ex-Speaker Grow of Pennsylvania was the first of those on the platform to congratulate the new President. Others swarmed up to shake his hand, but as quickly as possible he and the remainder of the Presidential party were hurried back to the capitol.

After they had quieted the hosts, the escorting legions marching in the procession swept in columns across the platform. This ended the inauguration proper.

After President McKinley had delivered his inaugural address it was deemed advisable for him to partake of lunch at the capitol before participating in the grand parade of 20,000 men, instead of following the former custom and halting the parade while he took lunch at the White house.

As President McKinley and ex-President Cleveland, arm in arm, emerged from the capitol after lunch, the cavalry buglers sounded a salute, the troopers came to present arms and the great throngs pressed forward to catch a glimpse of the new President, while cheer on cheer went up, frightening the horses and making a confusion in bringing forward the handsome turnout which was to bear the Presidential party to the White house.

Mr. McKinley took the rear seat on the left with Mr. Cleveland beside him on the right. On the front seat were Mr. Sherman and Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin.

Marshal Porter gave the word to advance and the troopers swung into company front, followed by the presidential carriage, which was drawn by four sleek bays. The President raised his hat time and time again, bowing and smiling his acknowledgements of the mighty cheers, from windows, roofs, trees and sidewalks, while flags and handkerchiefs waved in demonstrative greeting. Then he sat bareheaded, hat in hand, waving acknowledgements to the multitude.

At the Peace monument the escort and the presidential party swung into the broad avenue and took its course along the crowded thoroughfares to the executive mansion.

APPROPRIATIONS FAIL.

The Indian, Agricultural and Sundry Civil Not Signed by Mr. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following appropriation bills failed to become laws, as they were not signed by President Cleveland up to 12 o'clock to-day, when his term expired: Indian, agricultural and sundry civil. The general deficiency appropriation failed in conference.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AND EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND RETURNING FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.