

WM. M'KINLEY IS PRESIDENT

Reins of Government Are Placed in His Hands.

SOLEMN OATH TAKEN.

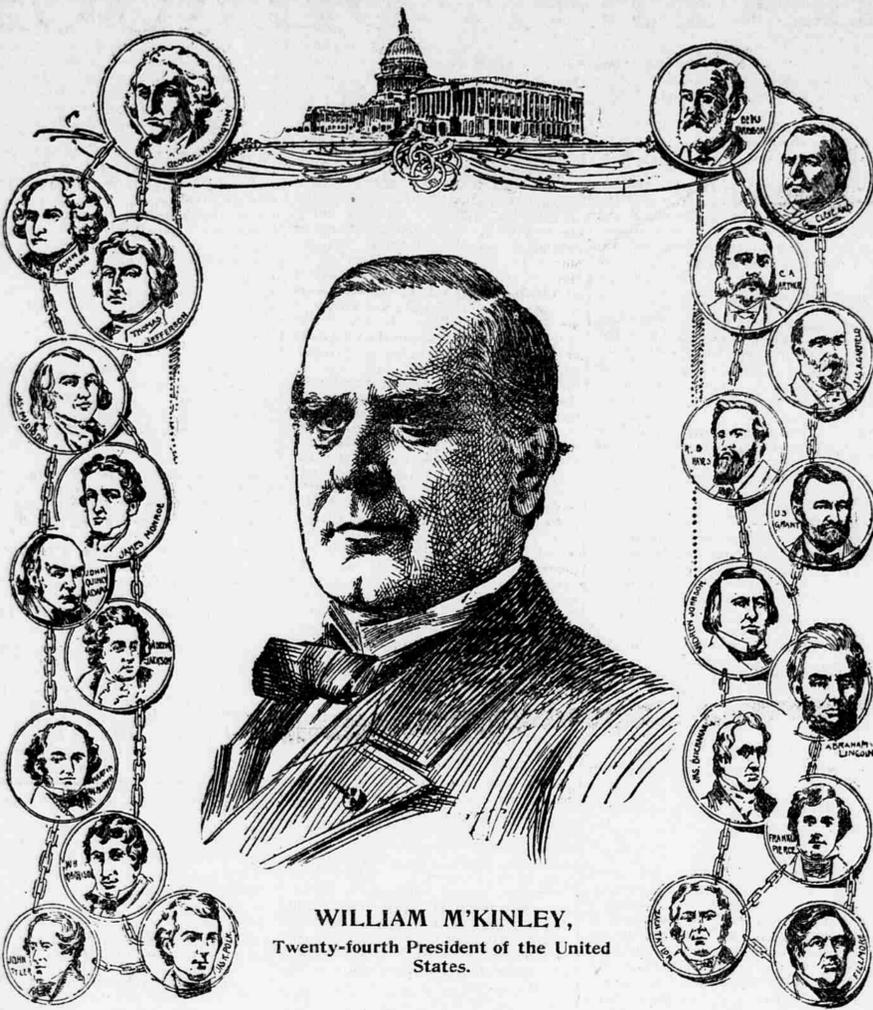
Thousands View the Inaugural Ceremonies.

Patriotism of Seventy Million People Breathed Into the Inaugural Ceremonies—Unaccounted Thousands View Proceedings—Resplendent Scene in the Senate Chamber—Gorgeous Military Pageant the Great Spectacular Feature—Brilliant Decorations of the Capitol—Grand Ball.

William McKinley, of Ohio, is now President of the United States. Standing with bowed head before an immense gathering of people, he took the oath to faithfully perform the duties of the office. The ceremony was performed by Chief Justice Fuller. With an expression of humility mingled with realization of the heavy burdens he was about to assume, Mr. McKinley bent his head and repeated in a clear voice the words:

"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."

There was a deathlike silence as the preparations for administering the oath were begun. The people could see the pantomime enacted, but only the favored few in the immediate vicinity could hear the words; then a cannon shot was heard. This marked the beginning of the term of William McKinley as President, and instantly a tremendous cheer went up. Hats, canes, handkerchiefs and other articles were waved as President McKinley stepped to the edge of the Capitol portico and bowed his acknowledgments to the people. As soon as the President noticed a lull in the applause he began to deliver the inaugural address. At least 150,000 strangers witnessed the ceremony, while the capital city citizens, numbering 300,000 people, lined the streets and filled the avenues. Capitol Plaza, where President McKinley stood, was filled with a seething, surging mass of between 50,000 and 60,000 people.



WILLIAM M'KINLEY, Twenty-fourth President of the United States.

seventeen sovereign States had their citizens in the line of parade and over sixty civil organizations helped swell its magnificent proportions.

Along the broad avenue, on every open space, were erected grand stands that, instead of being disfigurements to the scene, as has been the case in days gone by—mere scaffolds of rough boards—were not only comfortably covered and of pretty architectural design, but were most appropriately and substantially decorated.

market. The prices asked had been phenomenal—\$25 being the lowest for which a single window could be had, while the prices ranged from that figure to \$300 for a three-window room. Calvin Brice of Ohio paid \$1,000 for an avenue room for the day at Willard's with luncheon served for a small party, and Secretary Carlisle a good price for one in the Postal Telegraph building.

While the rest of the town was pulsing with enthusiastic anticipation, there sat at his desk in the White House the man who is now ex-President. Even his disposition of Tuesday did not keep him from his work. Mr. Cleveland toiled through most of Wednesday night, and when he resumed his labors in the morning the electric lights had to be turned on, for day had not broken yet. He worked on till the hour for him to leave the White House for the last time as President, and then he laid down his pen with the satisfaction to himself, at least, of duty done. His cabinet officers also were similarly engaged in cleaning up the final bits of business on their desks, and, like their chief, were ready to relinquish the cares of office.

Close of Congress.

And up on the hill in the great white building, bathed in the bright sunshine, the congressional mill was grinding on and on, intent on making up for lost time. The House was noisy, the Senate calm and quiet. Bills were being ground out with a speed which made those spectators who have been watching progress of this great national legislative mill for the past two years dizzy. An immense throng of people stood round the outer doors of the Capitol, beseeching, clamoring, demanding admission, but the police, obedient to orders issued by their superiors, because the capacity of the building could not be stretched, refused admission to all save those who held tickets to the Senate, where the dignitaries of the nation were assembled.

A sound night's rest put the President-elect in perfect condition for the exhausting functions of the day. He had retired early, so that he enjoyed a full night's repose, and the beneficial effect was plainly visible when he arose Thursday morning and saluted Mrs. McKinley with the remark that it was the first day of her accession to the dignity and title of the first lady of the land.

At five minutes to 10 o'clock Senator Sherman and Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, of the Senate committee appointed to conduct the inauguration, appeared 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. Soon 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. Capt. 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 party emerged from the private entrance of the Ebbitt there was a roar of applause that shook the buildings. The street was packed with a solid mass of people, through which the carriage that was to convey the President-elect to the White House could scarcely be driven.

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 acknowledgments. The applause became deafening as he crossed the sidewalk and mounted the carriage step, so great that he stopped again, while the horses reared and champed uneasily in the din, and turned from side to side with uncovered head, his face expressing the appreciation he felt of this great manifestation of popular esteem. The President-elect was seated with Senator Sherman, sitting on the rear seat, and Senator Mitchell and Mr. Porter occupied the front seat.

The start was made for the White House amid renewed cheering by the crowd. Troop A of the Cleveland crack cavalry troop, comprising about 100 men, splendidly mounted on black chargers, opened the way through the mass of people, with a line stretching almost across the street; the coachman gave the word to his horses, the carriage fell in behind and the way was taken down Fourteenth

street to Pennsylvania avenue and to the White House.

Scene in the Senate.

The Senate chamber was the center of attraction. The presidential family arrived at 11:30. Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Barber, took a front seat which had been reserved for her. Following the wife of the new President came the venerable Mrs. McKinley, Sr., garbed in her years. The diplomatic corps entered, followed a moment later by the chief justice and associate justices of the 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 Senate officials announced the Vice-President-elect. Mr. Hobart entered from the right



VICE PRESIDENT HOBART.

door, bowed slightly to the standing Senate and officials, and stepped to the seat near the presiding officer's desk.

All this was but accessory to 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 as they moved down the aisle. Mr. McKinley bowed to the presiding officer, and, with Mr. Cleveland, was seated immediately in front of the platform, facing the Senate and the crowds.

On the left sat Major General Miles, commanding officer of the army, and Admiral Brown, senior officer of the navy, both in full uniform. The members of

the outgoing cabinet were in a semi-circle to the left, facing the outgoing and incoming Presidents. On the opposite side of the center aisle, in a semi-circle, were Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justices. The members of the House of Representatives filled the entire body of the hall on the right side and on the opposite area of the chamber sat the Senators and Senators-elect.

As the presidential party took their seats Vice-President Stevenson rose 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. Mr. Stevenson then delivered his valedictory 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. It was 1:05 p. m. when the last oath was administered, and then the formal exit began, the Supreme judges going first, then Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley, and the other officials following.

Gorgeous Military Pageant.

The great spectacular feature of the day's ceremonies was of course the inaugural parade, which started on its line of march immediately after President McKinley had concluded the reading of his inaugural address. It was under the command of Gen. Horace Porter, as chief marshal, and embraced, besides the regular army, representative bodies of State militia, headed by the various Governors, and civic and political organizations.

The line of march of the parade was longer than usual—full four miles in fact—made so to ease the pressure of spectators upon the line in the central section of the city and to insure the maintenance of the line unbroken.

Told in a Few Lines.

The report of the board of lady managers of the World's Fair has been submitted to Congress.

Fire in the large dry goods emporium of W. A. Murray & Co., at Toronto, did damage to the extent of nearly \$100,000.

A decree of foreclosure of \$300,000 first mortgage bonds has been issued against the Burlington (Ia.) electric street car line.

A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Athens says that smallpox has broken out among the Cretan refugees at the Piræus.

A dispatch from Moscow says that a Moscow passenger train fell over an embankment and that nineteen passengers were killed.

Troops have been detailed to protect the Cherokee freedmen from swindlers during the payments to be made by the Government at Fort Gibson.

The Ontario Mining Company at Salt Lake City has declared a monthly dividend of \$15,000. The Daly Mining Company has declared a monthly dividend of \$27,000.

Prof. Edward Thompson Nelson of the chair of science in the Ohio Wesleyan University, one of the most distinguished educators of Ohio, died suddenly of heart disease at Washington.

Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., and Senor Lewis Morote, the correspondent of El Liberal of Madrid, sailed from Havana for the United States on board the Mascotte, Senor Morote has been recalled.

L. W. Tisdale, agent of the American Express Company in Saginaw, Mich., since 1862, is dead. Two years ago he was placed on the retired list with a pension for faithful service of so many years.

Edward Ellis, president of the Schenectady Locomotive Works, Republican presidential elector in 1892, and member of the New York State World's Fair Commission, is dead at Schenectady, N. Y.

Edward C. Dana, the well-known photographer, died in New York after a lingering illness. Mr. Dana was one of the leading photographers of the city and had a large and fashionable patronage at his two studios.

Judge W. W. Crump, one of the most noted criminal lawyers of Virginia, died at his home in Richmond, aged 80 years. He was employed on one side or the other of nearly every famous case in Virginia for half a century.

It is understood that documents have been forwarded to the State Department at Washington for examination with respect to the cases of Ruiz, Scott and other Americans similarly maltreated by the Spanish authorities.

By the wreck of a fast freight on the Chicago and Alton near Marshall, Mo., Engineer Elmer and brakeman Charles Rynal were killed. Fireman Harry McClain was badly injured. Engine and cars were almost demolished.

The studies appointed by Cambridge (Eng.) University to consider the question of granting degrees to women has recommended that women be given the title of B. A., and that they may proceed in due course to the M. A. degree, and that the university be empowered to grant degrees in arts, laws, science and music.

BILLS THAT FAILED.

WORK FOR THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Chicago and Illinois Affected by the Delay in Usual Legislation—Sundry Civil Bill Was Pocket-Vetted—Rivers and Harbors Left Out.

For Immediate Attention.

Washington correspondence: When the sundry civil bill was pocketed by President Cleveland most of the important Government appropriations in Illinois for the next fiscal year fell to the ground, and if Congress should fail to pass a new bill before the 1st of July some people now in the employ of the Government will have to go out of business or take their compensation on tick.

This big appropriation bill is the catch-all for things not regularly included under the departments, and it provides the money for an infinite variety of things which have no apparent relation to each other. President McKinley himself would be personally affected, for one of the items vetoed by his predecessor is that which provides for heating and lighting the executive mansion and its grounds, and it is to be presumed the family of the new President will not care to go to bed in the dark after the 1st of July. Col. Bill Morrison of the Interstate Commerce Commission would find himself without a salary, and the Government would be unable to print any more greenbacks if a new law were not enacted.

The appropriation in which Chicago is most interested is that of \$113,000 for the improvement of the river. More important than the amount of the money itself is the paragraph which was inserted in the Senate, and only accepted by the House after a hard fight, constraining the item in the river and harbor bill so that the money to be expended on the Chicago river can be paid for other work than dredging, as is now held to be the law.

All of the river and harbor items fail, and among the number are \$1,000,000 for the Hennepin canal, \$673,333 for the improvement of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio to the mouth of the Missouri, and \$226,666 for the Missouri to St. Paul, in both of which Illinois is deeply interested. Rock Island would suffer severely because items of \$12,500 for the bridge and \$48,000 for the arsenal are involved.

The Chicago public building is not affected, because, under the original appropriation contracts may be entered into, and there is money enough to keep up the construction until the regular session.

Unless a new law is enacted there will be no money to pay the keepers of the lighthouses or the life-saving stations at Chicago and Evanston or elsewhere on the lakes. The appropriation of \$200,000 for the completion of the two new revenue cutters has also gone by the board. There is now no provision for paying the rental of the Government offices in the Rand-McNally building after July 1, although the annual rental is \$19,345. Wash. Hening would find things uncomfortable at the postoffice if Congress did not step in to help him, because the appropriation for fuel, lights and water for public buildings concerns the temporary structure on the lake front, and it has failed with the other items. The Federal Court in Chicago will be without money after July 1, and the marshal, district attorney, commissioners, clerks and their subordinates will become the creditors of the Government unless Uncle Joe Cannon starts the ball rolling once more and pushes through another appropriation bill sufficiently free from jobs to secure the approval of the President.

The new soldiers' home at Danville, for which \$200,000 was appropriated in the House and the amount cut down to \$150,000 in the Senate, also went by the board. One of the important items which failed to be enacted into law was the appropriation of \$150,000 for making the preliminary surveys looking toward the creation of a deep waterway from Chicago and Duluth to the Atlantic seaboard, recommended by the commission of which Engineer Cooley was the expert member. The work of improving the channels of the great lakes from Chicago to Buffalo is now in progress, and to continue this the sum of \$1,000,000 was provided by the bill which failed to become a law.

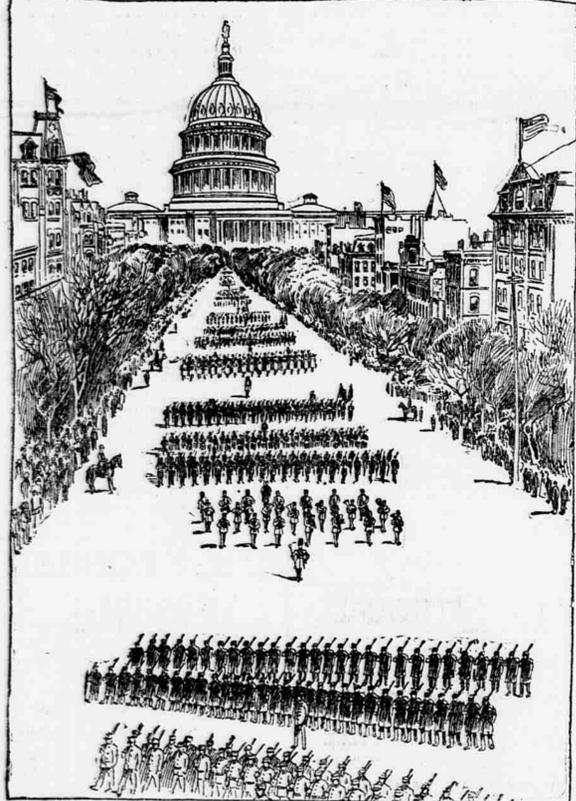
Such of these items as are deserving will, of course, be included in the new appropriation bill, and there is not much ground to fear that the Government employes will not get their money. There is, however, a much more pressing urgency in regard to the appropriations carried by the deficiency bill. This measure was hung up in conference. President Cleveland did not veto this measure, but undoubtedly would have done so if it had been presented to him. It carries among other things a lump appropriation, \$1,200,000, which is a deficiency in the amount previously provided for collecting the customs revenues. If immediate action is not taken every employe of the custom house in Chicago will find his salary withheld after April 1 until July 1, for the treasury has no money to pay ordinary customs expenses after that time.

There is no doubt that speedy action will be taken to re-enact all the appropriation bills which failed to become laws. For instance, the agricultural bill, which President Cleveland pocketed because of its seed appropriations, which he has always refused to approve of, carries with it the salary of the secretary of the department, and, of course, "Tama Jim" Wilson of Iowa would hardly care to keep up his end in Washington social life without his expected stipend of \$8,000 per annum.

President McKinley is particularly anxious that the passage of the belated appropriation bills shall not interfere with the tariff measure which he hopes to have enacted into law at an early date. Latest reports from Winona, Minn., state that the authorities are certain that Alex. Condot, the French half-breed, and Blackhawk, the negro half-breed, are the friends who committed the murder of the Spicer family at that place.

A statue of Bacchus, presented by King George of Greece to the city of Boston, has disappeared. It never reached Boston. It is not at the custom house and Mayor Quincy and the members of the City Council, as well as the members of the Boston Athletic Association, are wondering what has become of it.

William J. Koerner, who was convicted of the murder of Rosa A. Redgate, was sentenced at New York to be electrocuted during the week of April 19. Koerner is a newspaper artist and formerly resided in Pittsburg, Pa.



PARADE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

There have been many inaugurations in Washington, but in many respects that of March 4, 1897, will go down in history as exceeding all that have gone before. The citizens of the capital city worked to that end with a degree of energy unknown, and the great popular demonstration was a unique and shining success in every particular. In beauty, in taste, in novelty

The citizens had spent money with a liberal hand to beautify their houses and with the aid of the thousands of flags of every kind loaned by the National Government, Pennsylvania avenue, the great artery of the city, was turned into a rainbow of bright color, in which Old Glory predominated.

Enormous Gathering of People. To witness all this display there was a mighty gathering of the American people in the capital and even up to noon the railroads poured thousands into the city to swell the great total of strangers. Everybody agreed that it was an ideal inauguration day as far as the weather was concerned, for those who expected to march in the parade, while the increasing warmth of the sun as it mounted higher in the blue sky reassured the persons who feared for their comfort in the covered grand stands.

The executive committee had been at work all night and by morning there was a double line of cable two miles in length stretched along both sides of the avenue on the line of march, which promised the most effective protection ever designed to keep the crowd from closing in on the line of the parade.

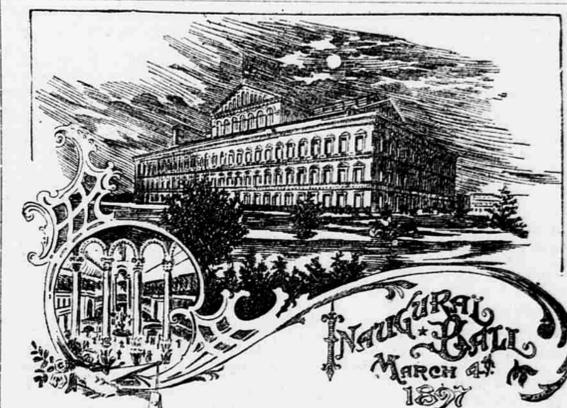
Detachments of the regular troops to take part in the great display were early abroad, swarming along at a quickstep, easy and confident, in sharp contrast to the more gaudy overcoat militiamen.

Seats were in great demand. The brilliant day sent the stock of the grand stands up several points, and there was scarcely a seat to be had on any of the big stands. Nearly every building along the line of march that had a window commanding a view of the avenue was in the



TAKING THE OATH.

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 Grant's great display at the close of the war; sev-



THE inaugural ball Thursday night closed the celebration of McKinley's induction into office. The great court of the pension building, in which the function took place, was gorgeously decorated with flags and bunting and forests of tropical plants and potted flowers. The arched galleries were hidden with greens and superb designs in lights and flags. The ball proper opened with the arrival of the President at 9:30 o'clock, and as he entered with Mrs. McKinley and the presidential party the full Marine band announced the arrival with the opening march. President and Mrs. McKinley then headed the grand promenade and made a complete tour of the ball room. This was practically their only public appearance at the function, as they then retired to the suite of apartments set aside for their use, and there received a few friends and the most distinguished guests. As he had not fully recovered from weakness incident to his recent attack of grip, Mr. McKinley was obliged to forego the pleasure of a general handshaking. Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart accompanied the President and Mrs. McKinley, this arrangement having been made to facilitate the reception of privileged guests. The great crush on the floor made dancing an impossibility until a late hour, when the crowd had been considerably reduced.