

MCKINLEY AGAIN SWORN IN

Inducted Into Presidential Office for Second Time.

PARADE A MILITARY ONE.

Plans for Cuba and the Philippines Outlined by the President in His Inaugural Address. Pledge to Former to Be Kept, Revolt in Latter to Be Quelled.

Washington, March 4.—William McKinley of Ohio today was inducted into the presidential office, being the eighth in the illustrious line of presidents thus honored by the American people with a second and consecutive term. Simultaneously Theodore Roosevelt of New York became vice president. The ceremony that marked this second assumption by President McKinley to the cares of state was most impressive and full of suggestion of the development of the republic during the past four years.

The weather was the finest ever experienced on the inauguration of a president. The sky was clear and the temperature warm and balmy.

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 today on his return from the capitol to the white house was different from all its predecessors in the majestic predominance of military features. The civil contingent was quite up to the average in point of numbers, yet by actual count made by the marshals the men in military 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.

G. A. R. in Place of Honor.

With these younger veterans and in the place of honor, as the president's escort, marched another contingent made up entirely of soldiers of the civil war, all gray haired and showed in gait and bent forms marks of the passage of years and of the lingering effects of the great battles and campaigns in the most stupendous struggle that the world has seen and it was an easy prophesy to observe that never again would they be able to make as brave and numerous a showing in their effort to escort a president on the occasion of his accession to office. At their head, to quicken their step, marched the Rough Rider band, suggestive of the extraordinary organization which marked one of the most inspiring chapters in the history of the volunteer armies of the United States.

For the first time in a century the president rode from the white house to the capitol without a successor beside him in his carriage. Grant was the last of the presidents of the United States up to this time to occupy a similar position. 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.

All Nations Represented.

The nations of the world, great and small, paid their tribute to the president in attendance at the ceremonies at the capitol and in reviewing the great parade, in addition to the splendid diplomatic representation there being present for the first time the head of the government of our next door neighbor, the Dominion of Canada, in the person of Lord Minto, the imperial governor general.

The American navy, which has so distinguished itself in the past four years, was represented in the ceremonies more numerously than ever before. Half a dozen warships, more than have 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 1,000 strong. Down on the water front lay moored the famous old flagship Hartford, inspiring stirring recollections of the fierce naval combats of the civil war, while at the navy yard floated the grim double-turreted monitor Puritan, 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.

Fourteen Governors Attend.

The states of the Union rendered their homage to the president and demonstrated that no party feeling dominated today's great event, by the attendance of 14 governors, representing north, south and west, most of them accompanied by numerous staffs. There were Governor Odell of New York, Governor Yates of Illinois, Governor Bliss of Michigan, Governor Van Sant of Minnesota, Governor Richards of Wyoming, Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, Governor Shaw of Nebraska, Governor Dietrich of Iowa, Governor Crane of Massachusetts, Governor McMillin of Massachusetts, Governor Dockery of Missouri, Governor Smith of Maryland, Governor Barnes of Oklahoma, Governor Longino of Mississippi.

Though worn and weary, the legislative branch of the government faithfully executed its part in the day's ceremonies. 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 presi-

dent all was in readiness in the capitol. At noon President McKinley took the oath in the presence of the assembled multitude. Following is the full text of his inaugural address:

McKinley's Inaugural Address.

My Fellow Citizens:—When we assembled here on the 4th of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our career and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene the congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of \$41,000,000. Then there was deep solicitude 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 diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted.

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 our expenditures. While the congress determines the objects and the sum of appropriations, the officials of the executive departments are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement and it should be their constant care to avoid waste and extravagance.

Honesty, capacity and industry are nowhere more indispensable than in public employment. These should be fundamental principles to appointment and the surest guarantee against removal. For we stand on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort at preparation for pending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert the war, but without success. 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. The result was significantly favorable to our own 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 us to escape. We are now at peace with the world and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers 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 it and renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and aid of Almighty God. I should shrink from the duties this day assumed if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the cooperation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. It is my duty to the great task which I now undertake to believe that those who voluntarily committed to me the trust imposed in the chief executive of the republic will give me their generous support in my duty to serve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, and to care that the laws be faithfully observed.

The national purpose is indicated through a national election. It is the constitutional method of ascertaining the public will. When once it is registered it is a law to us all and faithful observance should follow its decrees.

A Reunited Country.

Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are reunited. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861. These old differences less and less disturb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and action of the people of the country and the responsibility for their presence, as well as for their righteous settlement, rests upon us all—no more upon me than upon you. There are some national questions in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partisanship. Magnifying their difficulties will not take from off our hands nor facilitate their adjustment. Disregard of the capacity, talents and high purposes of the American people will not be an inspiring theme for future political contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only becloud, they do not enlighten the way of safety and honor. "Hope maketh not ashamed." The prophets of evil were not the builders of the republic, nor in its crises since have they prospered. The faith of the fathers was a mighty force in its creation and the faith of their descendants has wrought progress and furnished its defenders. They are obstructive only who despise and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problems resting upon them. The American people, entrenched in freedom at home, take their life as they find it, ever they go and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring questions of liberty to other nations. Institutions will not deteriorate by extension and our sense of justice will not abate under iron fists in distant seas. As heretofore, so hereafter, will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer and estimate which events devolve upon it and in the fear of God will "take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider and yet."

If there are those among us who would make our way more difficult we must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly devote ourselves to our tasks. The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often found hard to do. Our fathers found them so. We find them so. They are inconvenient, they cost us something, but are we not made better for the effort and sacrifice and are not those who have lifted up and blessed?

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 plead organic impotency 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 nationality. With no such purpose was the nation created. In no spirit has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves and by no act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations. My fellow citizens, the public events of the past four years have gone into history. They are too near to qualify readily as precedents. We were unforeseen, many of them momentous and far-reaching in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world. The part which the United States bore so honorably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions and in dealing

with the results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

On the Future of Cuba.

We face at this moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States with Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain in close friendship. The declaration of the purpose of this government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the cruiser Sparta the executive, with all practicable speed, has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government, prepared and anxious to observe the obligations of international law, which now rest on the United States under the treaty of Paris.

The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution is approaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American control to the new government is of such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the principles of international law, that I am advised by the recent act of congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the government deems essential to the proper introduction of Cuba and the United States. The principles which the legislative branch of the government deems essential to the proper introduction of Cuba and the United States. The principles which the legislative branch of the government deems essential to the proper introduction of Cuba and the United States.

Talk of the Philippines.

While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on the 6th of February, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two months ago, the government has not as yet assumed any form of government for the Philippine Islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the executive to suppress insurrections and to maintain peace and security to the inhabitants, and to establish a government in the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular army, and has provided for the appointment of the acts of the military and naval officers in the islands of my action in appointing civil commissions, of the instructions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommendations, and of the several acts under executive commission, together with every complete general information they are required to furnish to the executive.

The congress having added the section of its authority to the powers already possessed by the executive in such a situation, thereby leaving with the executive the responsibility for the government of the Philippines, I shall continue the efforts already begun in that order, shall be free to exercise the powers conferred upon me as conditions permit will establish local governments in the formation of which the full cooperation of the people has been secured. I shall endeavor to do all that will encourage the people to administer them. The settled purpose, long ago prevailed, to afford the inhabitants of the islands self government as fast as they were ready for it, will be pursued with equal fidelity. Already something has been accomplished in this direction. The government's representatives, civil and military, are doing a faithful and noble work in their mission of emancipation and merit the approval and support of their countrymen. The most liberal terms of amnesty have already been communicated to the insurgents, and they are being invited to lay down their arms against the government for honorable submission to its authority.

Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging a war against the inhabitants of the Philippines. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants realize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guarantee of order and security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They will be allowed to retain their property and the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Our civil institutions will come as soon as those who now oppress the country will keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further shedding of blood, and may the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under the law.

Roosevelt Inaugurated.

Theodore Roosevelt was inaugurated as vice president of the United States at 11:50 a. m. The ceremonies in the senate were attended by the president and a distinguished company. He delivered his inaugural address, as follows:

The history of free government is in a large part the history of those representatives who have labored with, from the earliest times, free government has been its loftiest expression. They must ever hold a peculiar and exalted position in the record which tells how the great nations have been preserved and how the world has preserved orderly freedom. No man can render to his fellow greater service than is rendered by him who, with fearless honesty, sincerity and disinterestedness, does his best to the best of such a body. Especially is this the case when the legislature in which the service is rendered is a vital part of the government, the machinery of one of those world powers to whose hands, in the course of the ages, is entrusted a leading part in shaping the destinies of mankind. For weal or for woe, for good or for evil, this is true of our own mighty nation. Great privileges and great powers are ours and heavy are the responsibilities that go with these privileges and these powers. Accordingly as we do well or ill, so shall mankind in the future be raised or cast down. We belong to a young nation, already of giant strength, yet whose present strength is but forecast of the power that is to come. We stand upon a continent in a hemisphere. East and west we look across the two great oceans toward the larger world life in which, whether we will or not, we must take an ever increasing part.

And as keen-eyed we gaze into the coming years, duties, new and old, rise thick and fast to confront us from within and without. There is every reason why we should face these duties with a sober appreciation alike of their importance and of their difficulty. But there is also every reason for facing them with high hearted resolutions and eager and confident faith in our capacity to do them right. A great work lies ready to the hand of this generation. It should count itself happy indeed that it is given the privilege of doing such a work. A leading part therein must be taken by this, the august and powerful legislative body over which I have been called to preside. Most deeply do I appreciate the privilege of my position, and I am indeed in the honor of presiding over the American senate at the outset of the Twentieth century.

ENDS EXTRA SESSION TALK

House Concurs In Senate Amendments to Army Bill.

MOMENTOUS ACTION TAKEN.

Cuban and Philippine Policies Assailed by Democrats and Defended by Republicans—Measure Now Goes to the President. Hull Furnishes Only Exciting Incident.

Washington, March 2.—The house removed all possibility of an extra session by concurring in the senate amendments to the army appropriation bill. The vote stood 150 to 134. It was a strict party vote, with the exception of McCall, Loud, Driscoll and Mann, who voted with the Democrats. The bill now goes to the president. The house was brought to a vote by a special order prepared by the committee on rules, which permitted an hour's debate on a side. The Democrats attempted to filibuster, but they were overwhelmed. The debate was not especially noteworthy. The Philippine and Cuban amendments were defended by the Republicans and assailed by the Democrats. The only exciting incident occurred at the close of the debate, when Hull (Ia.), whose name had been connected with a lumber and development company in the Philippines, frankly acknowledged that he had invested money in it. He said it was a legitimate enterprise which was not looking for government favors. Subsequently, when he stated that the company would not have invested money if Bryan had been elected, the Democrats jeered and hissed and shouted that it was because if Bryan had been elected the Philippines would not have been exploited. Lentz challenged Hull's right to vote, but Hull voted aye. The final conference report upon the Indian appropriation bill was adopted and a number of minor bills were put through the final stages. The conference report on the St. Louis exposition bill (which agreed to Sunday closing) was agreed to and the bill was sent back to conference. A motion to concur in the Charleston exposition amendment was defeated, 84 to 132. The revenue cutter service bill was stricken early in the day by a vote of the house.

PASSES SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Senate Sustains Point of Order Against Nicaraguan Canal Amendment.

Washington, March 2.—During the greater part of a long, tiresome session of the senate yesterday the sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration. An interesting and at times lively debate was precipitated on a resolution to discharge the committee on interstate commerce from consideration of the bill requiring railroad companies to make detailed investigations of all accidents involving loss of life on their lines, and to report to the interstate commerce commission. No action was taken. The old question as to the reclamation of public lands in the arid and semiarid sections of the country was brought up, but the effort to attach an amendment appropriating money for the work was defeated. Bills appropriating \$500,000 for the Buffalo exposition, \$5,000,000 for the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase exposition and \$250,000 for the Charleston, S. C., interstate and West Indian exposition were attached to the bill as riders. By 38 to 16 the senate sustained a point of order against Morgan's Nicaraguan canal amendment to the sundry civil bill.

Senate Confirmations.

Washington, March 2.—The senate in executive session last night confirmed the following nominations: Charles A. Boutelle of Maine, to be a captain on the retired list of the navy. To be major generals, Brigadier General William R. Shafter, U. S. A., retired, to be brigadier general, Colonel Aaron S. Daggett, U. S. A. Also a large number of regular promotions in the army and officers in the navy and revenue cutter service.

President Orders Release of Mrs. Wright.

Fort Scott, Kan., March 2.—An order signed by President McKinley was received here yesterday directing the keeper of the federal prison to release Mrs. Nancy Wright an old woman, who has been imprisoned here since last November. She was sentenced by Judge Hook for forging pension papers. The time of her sentence expired two months ago, but she was unable to pay a fine and costs as required by the court.

Cadets to Be Taught Polo.

Omaha, March 2.—The government will give cadets at West Point an opportunity to work off their surplus energy at polo instead of hazing underclass men. C. H. Woolworth of this city has a contract to buy 20 ponies for service in playing polo at the military academy. The quarters are to be delivered to the quartermaster at Omaha not later than March 15.

Two Drowned in Alaska.

Vancouver, B. C., March 2.—Confirmation has been received from Cape Mudge, Alaska, of the reported drowning of Harry Morgan and Riley Fields. They were out sailing and their boat came ashore near Cape Mudge. Fields formerly resided at Portland, Or. Morgan was from Chicago.

Death of the Auctioneer Preacher.

Milwaukee, March 2.—Rev. William Clark, known throughout the state as the "Auctioneer Preacher," died yesterday from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid, which he took by mistake, thinking it was a medicine he had been in the habit of taking.

MANY CATTLEMEN PRESENT

National Live Stock Association Ready to Fight the New Organization.

BIG PRAIRIE FIRE RAGES.

Flames Sweep Through Thomas and Grant Counties, Neb.

Terrible Gale Aids Flames in Covering a District Fifteen Miles Wide and Sixty Miles Long—Loss Already is Estimated at \$30,000. Whitman, Neb., March 4.—A prairie fire northeast of here burned a strip 15 miles wide and 60 miles long. The damage done will reach \$30,000. Many small ranches were entirely burned out, together with a great many cattle. Fire raged all day with a heavy wind from the west, sweeping everything before it. It leaped the Loup river in several places and is still going east beyond control. It is not known how it originated. Theford, Neb., March 4.—Saturday afternoon a prairie fire started about 60 miles north of town about dark, extending for a distance of 75 miles and from ten to 20 miles wide. There is great loss of range hay and it is feared that heavy losses of stock will be reported later. The wind was blowing a regular gale, even extinguished switch lights and it was impossible to fight it successfully. Reports of loss and damage are slowly coming in. McMillan reports 200 tons of hay burned.

IOWA INDIANS IN REVOLT.

Sacs and Foxes Demand That Uncle Sam Restore Their Rights.

Grinnell, Ia., March 4.—The government is having trouble with the Sacs and Foxes, the remnant of the tribes of the famous Black Hawk, now located on the Tama reservation. The tribe has formulated its demands in the form of a protest which will be taken to Washington. Representatives went to Washington Saturday. Tribal laws and customs do not conform with the moral standard of the agent, who charged them with polygamy. They claim that the agent forcibly interferes with the family relations resulting from their marriages and they demand exemption from such interference. Texas Oil Lake Ablaze. Beaumont, Tex., March 4.—Sparks from a locomotive set fire to the oil in a large pond near the great Lucas geyser and in a short time the whole lake of petroleum was a seething mass of flames. The fire spread to the oil banked alongside the railroad track and the flames increased in fury. A big boarding house, where live 80 workmen, fell a victim to the fire and the occupants lost much of their effects. Beyond the loss of the boarding house, the financial loss so far is light, as the oil is not of any commercial value.

Bank Withstands a Run.

Fort Dodge, Ia., March 4.—Panic-stricken depositors made a heavy run on the Farmers' and Merchants' bank at Kamrar Saturday. A report was circulated that the bank was insolvent and a general run was made to withdraw money before the expected crash. Depositors from all over the neighboring country thronged the building and pressed for payment of money. The bank proved to be in excellent condition and withstood all demands made upon it.

Letter Again From Crowe.

Omaha, March 4.—A letter written by Pat Crowe, mailed at Denison, Ia., March 2, was received Sunday by an Omaha newspaper. The purport of this letter is the same as that of one received by E. A. Cudahy, Sr., ten days ago and is to the effect that the writer is innocent of the abduction of Eddie Cudahy and that he has no knowledge of the crime except such as he has gleaned from the newspapers.

Pat Crowe in Crawford.

Sioux City, March 4.—The positive statement is made here that Pat Crowe was in Crawford county, Iowa, near the little town of Vail, within the last two weeks. Crowe formerly lived between Vail and West Side and it is understood he has numerous friends in that vicinity. It is said he staid at a farmhouse and left the place as quietly as he came.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

"Kid" McCoy will sail for England this week and may forswear allegiance to the United States. A tin can manufacturing combination is to take effect in two weeks. The capital will be \$20,000,000. J. P. Morgan & Co., Saturday issued prospectus of the United States Steel corporation, capital \$1,154,000,000. Stringent anti-"blind pig" measures and a drastic nonresident divorce bill are pending in the Minnesota legislature. Four trainmen were killed and seven seriously injured in freight wreck on the Southern railway at Lenoir City, Tenn. Disregarding his plea of self-defense, a mob at Richmond, Mo., hanged Dewey Smith, colored, for killing Chester Stanley, white. The lower house of the Missouri legislature passed a bill punishing kidnapping by death or imprisonment for not less than five years. Ruth Nohard, a Kansas City working girl, was shot down in a crowded street by Bud Taylor, a rejected suitor, who had hidden at a window and lain in wait for her for three days. Major H. G. Curtis, a prominent attorney of southwestern Iowa, and a member of the Porto Rican commission to formulate a code of laws for the island, is dead at Atlantic, Ia.

TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD.

Chicago Republicans Saturday nominated Judge Hauecy for mayor. The warehouse of the Knox Express company at Washington was destroyed by fire early Monday morning. Loss \$100,000. The Chicago Federation of Labor, at a meeting Sunday, adopted a series of resolutions espousing the cause of Gunner Charles Morgan, who is seeking promotion in the United States navy. Homer Payne of Beloit, Wis., Sunday shot his wife and Arthur Cady, a neighbor, of whom he was jealous, and killed himself. Mrs. Payne will recover. Cady was not seriously injured. Pope Leo celebrated his 91st birthday with a speech at a reception, in which he defined the aims of the church, deplored the religious controversy in France and reaffirmed the rights of the Vatican. W. C. Clark, secretary of state of Colorado in 1876, met accidental death in the Wade block in Denver Sunday, aged 62 years. He tripped while coming down the stairs and fell to the bottom, breaking his neck.