

KINLEY INAUGURATED

ROOSEVELT BECOMES VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECOND TERM BEGINS—CEREMONIES UNUSUALLY BRILLIANT, THOUGH SLIGHTLY MARRED BY RAIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 4.—William McKinley, of Ohio, and Theodore Roosevelt, of New-York, were inaugurated President and Vice-President of the United States at noon to-day.

The ceremony of administering the oath of office to the President was marred by a slight fall of rain, which afterward turned for an hour or more into a steady downpour.

The President's drive from the White House to the Capitol was the occasion for unbounded enthusiasm. Senator Hanna sat beside the President in the carriage, which was escorted by veteran organizations numbering 1,200 men and by Troop A, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The oath of office was administered to Vice-President Roosevelt in the Senate chamber by Mr. Frye, the president pro tempore, in the presence of the President, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Ambassadors and envoys and overcrowded galleries.

The grand review was a splendid military and civic spectacle, thirty thousand men being in line. The formation was unusually compact, and passed the reviewing stand in two and one-half hours.

The parade was attended at the review by Vice-President Roosevelt, the admiral of the navy, the general of the army, the Cabinet, Senator Hanna and General Corbin.

The hall in the great court of the Pension Building was the most brilliant inaugural ball in the history of the republic. The beauty and refinement of the decorations suggested the elegance of a private function, and would have graced a modern American palace.

SUCCEEDING HIMSELF.

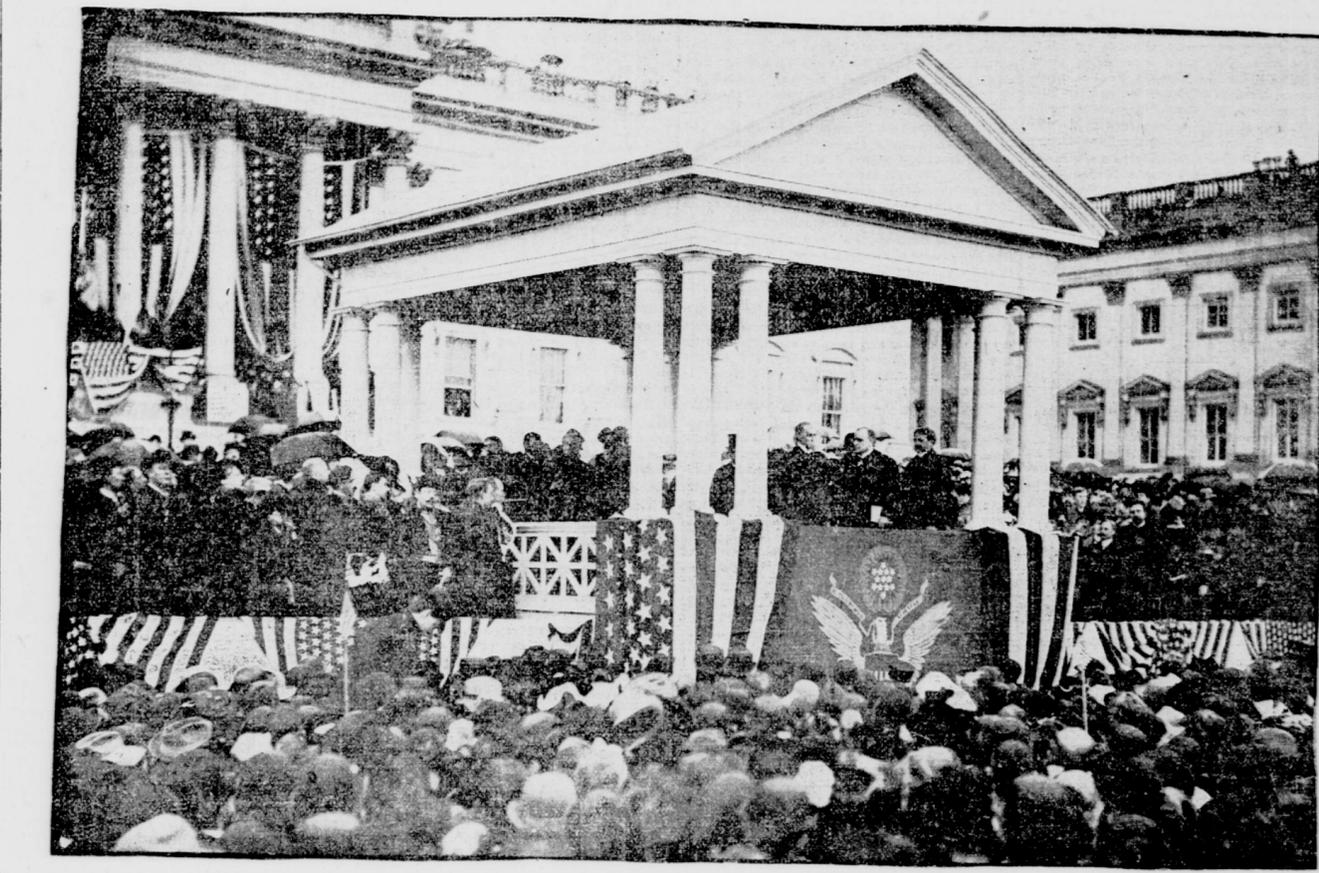
NOTABLE FEATURES OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S SECOND INAUGURATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 4.—Another Presidential fourth of March has passed, and the huge machine of Federal Government continues to revolve as smoothly and noiselessly as if the streets of the American capital had never known the cry: "The President is dead; long live the President."

Not since Grant's second inauguration has any other President escaped the melancholy duty of turning over to a successor the powers and honors denied him for another four years.

Grant and McKinley, of course, have not been the only Presidents to take the oath of office unattended by an outgoing predecessor.



THE PRESIDENT TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

dents set by the two Adamses to justify his disinclination to appear in what William Henry Harrison's Whig supporters seemed bent on turning into a partisan rather than a national celebration.

AN EPOCH IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

As the first inauguration of the new century to-day's ceremony constitutes a notable milestone in American history.

tacle, which reached its climax in the broad stretch before the President's reviewing stand. In point of numbers, variety and smoothness, few inaugural parades in spite of to-day's vagaries of wind and weather—have approached that planned and carried out for President McKinley's second inauguration.

The military parade reflected in its added spirit and smartness the experience gained and lessons learned in the war with Spain.

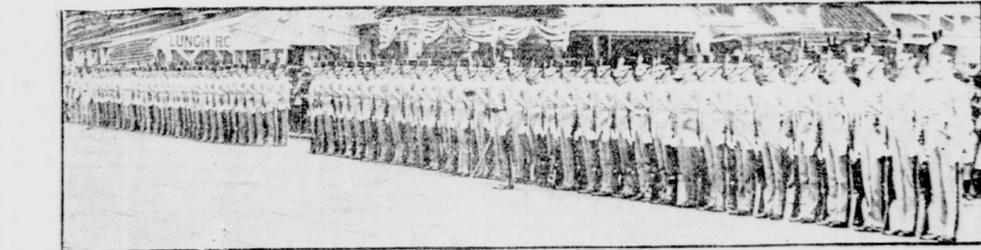
thousands of visitors. March days, even in this favored climate, are subject to as many sudden and gusty humors as there are degrees of variability on the test scale of the weather prognosticator.

"It is a bad day, sir," "Yes," replied the President-elect, "but the sun will shine on the fourth of March, sir."

which forced the temperature almost to zero. The storms of 1880 and 1893 were perhaps less violent, but the sufferings and annoyances they inflicted were keen enough to start a vigorous agitation in Congress for a return to the more sensible inauguration date selected by the builders of the Federal structure.

PARTIALLY MCKINLEY WEATHER.

President McKinley's good fortune of four years ago did not altogether desert him to-day, for, although for an hour or two the success of the inaugural programme was threatened by a sharp and steady pour of rain, the early morning was one of almost April softness, and the later afternoon proved unexpectedly dry and clear.



WEST POINT CADETS WAITING FOR THE PRESIDENT.

stone in American history. Only a little more than one hundred years ago the seat of the Federal Government was transferred to the newly made Federal District, and with Jefferson's installation on March 4, 1801, that evolution toward a purer and more vigorous democracy was begun which has gradually moulded American institutions to a form quite unintended by the ruling spirits of the constitutional convention.

In spite of the growth of capital and country, inaugural celebrations retain many of the spontaneous and haphazard characteristics of older days. The fête which Washington sees repeated every four years is an essentially popular one, marked by more spirit than pomp, more effervescence than dignity.

March 4, 1837, proved a flawless spring day, genial, inviting and inspiring. Four years later, however, for William Henry Harrison's inauguration, the skies were bleak and cold, and for Polk's, in 1845, adding to all other hardships, a driving rain soon reduced the streets of Washington to that state of primal mire from which they were not to be fully delivered till the days of Shepherd and municipal reconstruction.

Nothing contributes more decisively to make or mar an inauguration day than the welcome-bath or chilling—the Weather Bureau has in store for Washington and its tens of thousands of visitors.

MARRED BY BAD WEATHER.

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PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL

COGENT PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

PROMISES OF PAST PERFORMED—NEW DUTIES BOLDLY FACED—MUST BE CLOSE FRIENDS WITH CUBA—SEEKING ORDER IN PHILIPPINES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 4.—The second inaugural address by President McKinley as delivered at the Capitol to-day is given herewith:

My Fellow Citizens: When we assembled here on March 4, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency 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.

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.

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.

Honesty, capacity and industry are nowhere more indispensable than in public employment. These should be fundamental requisites to original appointment and the surest guarantees against removal.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert the war, but without avail.

TO CARRY OUT THE NATION'S WILL.

Intrusted by the people for a second time with the office of President, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God.

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.

The prophets of evil were not the builders of the republic, nor in its crises have they saved or served it. The faith of the fathers was a mighty force in its creation, and the faith of their descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders.

READY TO TAKE UP FUTURE TASKS.

As heretofore so hereafter will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it, and in the fear of God will "take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet."

EARLY IN THE MORNING The New Fast Mail Train of the New York Central with day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars to Chicago leaves Grand Central Station at 3:15 A. M. every day in the year. Sleeping car open at 10 P. M. No excess fare.—Adv.

The dining car service is a most attractive feature on all through trains of the New York Central.—Adv.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY Are selling one thousand mile tickets \$25 each, good from Washington over the entire system, also including Baltimore Steam Packet Company, from Baltimore to Norfolk. Offices 37 and 120 Broadway.—Adv.

TO CALIFORNIA and Pacific Coast points from Chicago, via Chicago and Northwestern, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways—each Tuesday until April 30th. Shortest route, finest scenery. Tourist cars without charge. For full information address Northwestern Line Office, 40 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

All the best processes for perfect brewing are used to produce the BALLANTINE BREW.—Adv.

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