

# Kirley and Hobart

using Inaugural Ceremonies at Washington.

TY THOUSAND MEN ESCORT E RETIRING AND INCOMING EXECUTIVES TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

al Exchange of Courtesies Between President Cleveland and Mr. McKinley — Unusually Fine Weather For Inauguration Day.

Official inauguration ceremonies at Washington Mar. 4th began with the departure of President Cleveland and Vice-President-elect McKinley and Vice-President Hobart and the Senate committee arrangements and their escort of 5,000 from the White House for the Capitol. The Presidential party with its escort left the White House at 11 o'clock, the Capitol shortly before noon, the Capitol the President and other members, the President and Vice-President, members of the Supreme Senate and House, assembled in Senate chamber. Vice-President Johnson administered the oath of office to Hobart at the stroke of 12 and the Senate of the Fifty-fourth adjourned without day. The Vice-President, an extra session of Senate having been called, then administered the oath to the newly-elected members. The Senate then took a recess and the procession moved to the stand at east portico in front of the rotunda. President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley leading. On the stand the of office was administered to President-elect McKinley by Chief Justice Fuller. President McKinley then delivered his inaugural address. On concluding he returned to the President's room in the wing of the Capitol and from there he was escorted to the White House by the inaugural parade, which started from the Capitol at 2 o'clock.

parade moved from the Capitol by of Pennsylvania avenue west to Washington circle, thence east through K Street to Vermont avenue, where the operations were reviewed by Grand Master and dismissed. From a stand of the White House President McKinley reviewed the parade. On the to the White House, which President McKinley reached ahead of the body of the parade, a luncheon was served for him before he went to view stand. At this time he and McKinley took leave of ex-President Cleveland, who at once left the former going down the river trip, and the latter to Princeton,

night there was an illumination and of fireworks in the Washington grounds, beginning at 7:45 p.m. The inaugural ball was held in Union building, the doors being at 8 o'clock and the ceremonies at 9 o'clock.

the best estimates obtainable were about 20,000 men in the great

— Of these about 12,000 were members of military and 8,000 of civic organizations.

Almost all of the latter were Civic Clubs. This organization 8,000 clubs, scattered over the country with an aggregate strength of 1,000,000, and was the great fighting force of the past campaign. Three civic divisions were composed almost wholly of its members, with only about eight detached organizations of any sort, one of which is the famous old Harmony Fire Company of Philadelphia, and another the school battalion, of Carlisle.

Wednesday Mr. McKinley and Cleveland exchanged calls of the former paying his respects to the latter returning it within by calling on his successor at Pitt House.

Weather was unusually bright and for Washington at this season, an unfavorable feature being a high wind.

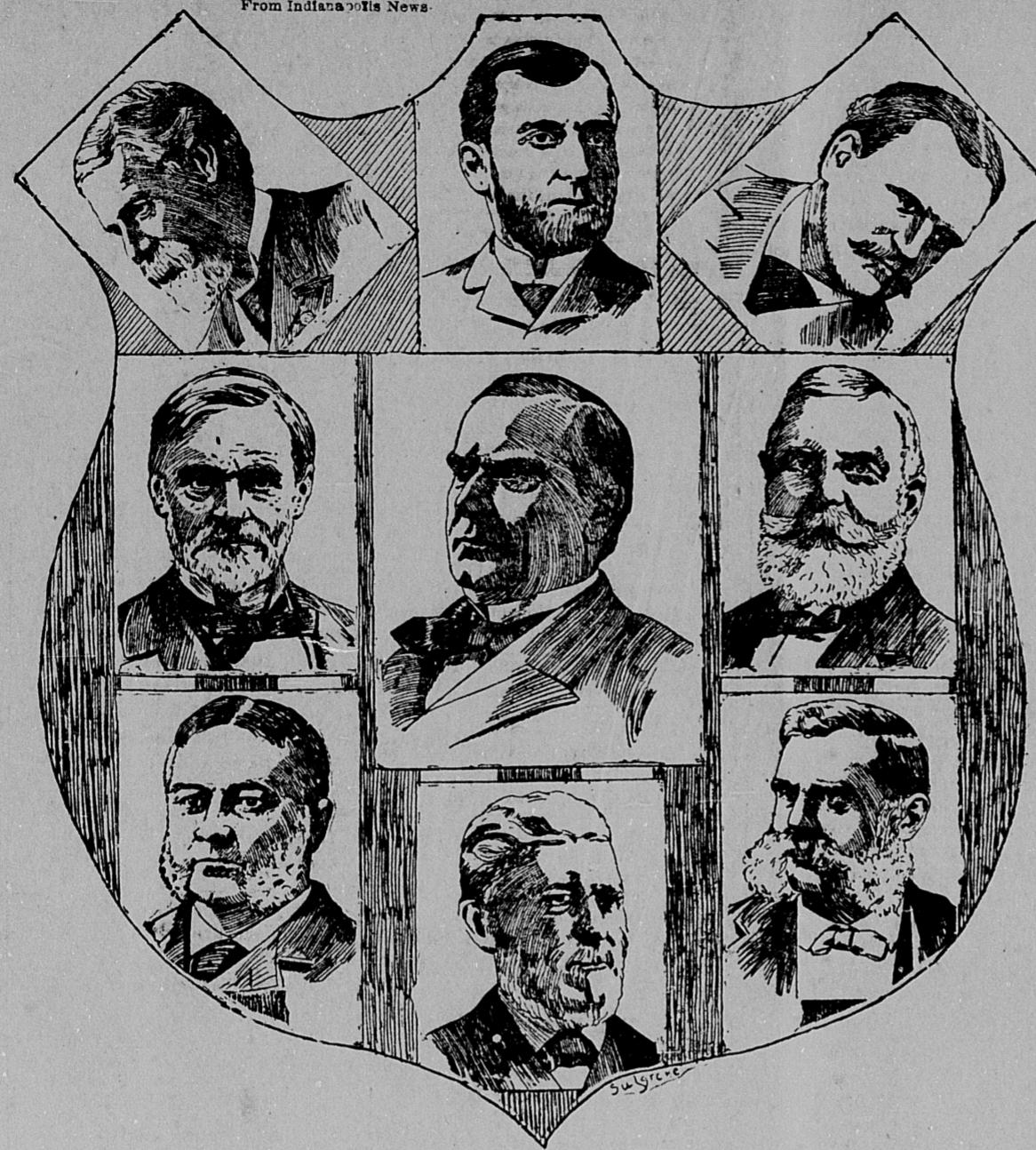
**The Inauguration Bible.**  
Bible on which President McKinley took the oath of office was an unusually handsome and costly copy of the Bibles made in Ohio especially for his use and presented to Mr. McKinley by Bishop Arnett of Wilberforce on behalf of the African M. E. Linens, white satin panels and a gold plate in the center. Its covers are of blue morocco leather. The following inscription: "McKinley, President of the States of America, inaugurated 4. 1887."

**Durant Must Die.**  
California Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Theodore Durant found guilty of the murder of Blanche Lamont, a member of the First Baptist Church, about two years ago. The case will now be sent to the Superior court, which will date for Durant's execution.

**Senator Sherman Resigns.**  
John Sherman's official resignation to effect Mar. 5 was delivered to Governor Bushnell Mar. 3. The appointment of Mark Hanna as Sherman's successor, was delivered to Hanna at Washington Mar. 5.

**Over the Veto.**  
House Wednesday by a tremendous vote of 193 to 37—voted to override the veto of the "immigration bill."

**Mental Arithmetic.**  
Dorothy—How many comments are there, Johnny?  
Johnny (glibly)—Ten.  
Dorothy—And now, suppose we break one of them?  
(tentatively)—Then there'd be nine.  
—Spare Moments



RUSSELL A. ALGER,  
Secretary of War.

JOHN SHERMAN,  
Secretary of State.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS,  
Secretary of the Interior.

JOSEPH M'KENNA,  
Attorney-General.  
PRESIDENT WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

JAMES WILSON,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

JOHN D. LONG,  
Secretary of the Navy.  
LYMAN J. GAGE,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

JAMES A. GARY,  
Postmaster-General.

M'KINLEY AND HIS CABINET.

## WM. MCKINLEY

Outlines His Principles and Policy in the Inaugural Address.

**STRONG ASSERTION OF AMERICAN IDEAS — "OUR DIPLOMACY SHOULD SEEK NOTHING LESS THAN NOTHING LESS THAN IS DUE US."**

**Extra Session of Congress Will Be Called at an Early Date— Various Subjects Discussed.**

President McKinley's inaugural address, delivered Thursday, is 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. Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium, or offering a premium for 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. With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, can we 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 tradition, 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.'

**Will Approve a Commission.**

"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 their importance de-

mands, 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.

"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 the silver already coined and of that which may 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.**

"Economy is demanded in every branch of the Government at all times, but especially in periods like the present, of depression in 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 permanent condition of the Government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs, and the principal interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provision 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. To provide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for 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 can not 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.

### Revenue From the Tariff.

"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 our 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 from duties 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.

"It is therefore earnestly hoped and expected that Congress will, at the earliest practicable moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section and every enterprise of the people. To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potent than the expression of any political platform.

The paramount duty of Congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury.

The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the Government both at home and abroad, and go far toward stopping the drain upon the gold reserve, held for the redemption of our currency, which has been heavy and will high constant for several years.

"In the revision of the tariff, especial attention should be given to the enactment and extension 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 brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and can not produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our people, but tend to increase their employment.

### Must Restore Prosperity.

"The depression of the past four years

has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of toilers of the country,

and upon one 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 population 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 mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightly 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.

"Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we can not 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 will to relieve it, as far as legislation can do so.

### What Must Be Done.

"Equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed. 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 free speech, a free press, free thought, free schools, the free and un molested right of religious liberty and worship and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed today than ever before. These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States. 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.

"One of the lessons taught by the late election, which all can rejoice in, is that the citizens of the United States are both law-respecting and law-abiding people, not easily swerved from the path of patriotism and honor. This is in entire accord with the genius of our institutions, and but emphasizes the advantages of inculcating even a greater love of law and order in the future. Immunity should be granted to none who violate the laws, whether individuals, corporations or communities; and as the constitution imposes upon the President the duty of both its own execution and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect.

"The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of 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 such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or 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.

### Civil Service Reform.

"Reforms in the civil service must go on. But the changes should be real and genuine—not perfidious, or 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. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the Government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom, who are inefficient, incompetent or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

### Our Foreign Relations.

"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 our 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 temptation 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. Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual difference.

### Extra Session of Congress.

"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 recommended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in Congress in extra session when it involves neglect 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.

"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 deprived Congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will and the country of the corresponding benefits. 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. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically, without fearing its effect upon 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 pre-conceived 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.

### The President's Conclusion.

"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 sectional or geographical 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 today is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The North or South no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies; and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicity. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit; it is enabling and will be both a gift and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing, and permit nothing be both again and blessing to our growing sentiment of unity and cooperation, this revival of esteem and affection which now animates so many thousands in both the old antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

"Let me 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 the 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."

### A Keeps Time to Music.

At a recent rehearsal of the Apollo Male quartet of Coldwater, Mich., a large spider came slowly down his silk-en head to about the height of the singer's shoulders, where he hung suspended for a few moments, then began to move up and down in front of the music rack.

The second tenor, who was leading the air, noticed that the movements of the spider corresponded with the variations of his voice, up and down the scale, and in perfect time. Then began a series of experiments, and it was found that the spider would ascend or descend about a foot for every octave, and though the melody was carried over so lightly, and the bassos thundered in their heaviest tones, the insect could not be deceived, but always followed the leading part accurately and with the precision of a director's baton.