

THE INAUGURATION.

MOST BRILLIANT EVENT OF THE KIND IN THE NATION'S HISTORY.

Vast Throngs of People from All Parts of the Country Congregate to Witness the Elaborate Ceremonies.

Washington, March 6.—On an immense stand erected on the east front of the Capitol, before a crowd of record-breaking proportions, and amid propitious weather conditions, Theodore Roosevelt Saturday afternoon was formally inaugurated president of the United States.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Fuller, being the fourth and last inauguration at which he will officiate.

Avenues Packed With Humanity. From early morning the avenues leading to the Capitol had literally poured humanity into the square until it was packed with a great crowd, impelled by the hopeless assaults of those in the rear to better their positions, and the determination of their more fortunate brothers to maintain their vantage.

Young America was much in evidence, lamposts, trees and all other precarious but elevated points of vantage having been captured before daylight. The crowd was patient and good natured and order was easily maintained, the monotony of the long wait being broken by frequent strains from passing bands as various marching bodies wended their way through narrow lanes of serried humanity to the positions assigned them for the great parade.

Viewed from the stand it was a spectacle never to be forgotten. The great feature of the grand pageant was the plaza formed by Pennsylvania ave. between the White House grounds, the Treasury building and the State, War and Navy building on the south side and Lafayette park and the two blocks of buildings flanking it on the north side.

Plaza a "Court of History." The great feature of the grand pageant was the plaza formed by Pennsylvania ave. between the White House grounds, the Treasury building and the State, War and Navy building on the south side and Lafayette park and the two blocks of buildings flanking it on the north side.

Stand Speedily Occupied. The stand built in the form of a semi-circle with accommodations for almost 7,000 people began to fill early. Shortly after 12 o'clock those who had witnessed the proceedings in the senate chamber began to arrive and every seat in the immense stand was speedily occupied.

Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed, and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause us no feelings of vanity, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgment of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

Much has been given to us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves; and we can shrink neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth; and we must behave as becometh a people with such responsibilities.

Toward all other nations, large or small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words but in our deeds that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights.

But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wronging others we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right and not because we are afraid.

No weak nation that acts rightly and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population and in power as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which arise over before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger.

The hubbub of voices which ordinarily was like the roar of an approaching express train broke into a most riotous demonstration of approval when President Roosevelt, accompanied by Chief Justice Fuller, appeared from the massive Corinthian Capital columns. Everyone in the stand arose as the president passed down the aisle, flags and handkerchiefs waved in the air and the military presented arms.

President and Chief Justice. After baring his head and bowing in acknowledgment of the ovation the president took the seat reserved for him at the center of the stand with the chief justice of the United States on his right and the representatives of foreign countries on his left.

Without any appreciable delay a supreme court clerk stepped forward holding the Bible, and as the president arose and faced Chief Justice Fuller, the roar of the crowd died away as if by magic and all was still. Raising his right hand the president took the oath to support the laws and constitution of the United States.

The oath of office taken by the incoming president of the United States is the shortest and the simplest required of any ruler on earth. It is prescribed by the constitution and is as follows:

Oath of the President. "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and, to the best of my ability, protect, preserve and defend the constitution of the United States."

This oath was solemnly repeated by President Roosevelt after Chief Justice Fuller.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the crowd gave vent to its enthusiasm. Their high tensioned nerves were relaxed and a roar of cheers went up that seemed to shake the very walls of the Capitol. After quiet had been restored President Roosevelt stepped to the front of the stand while the crowd waited in respectful and eager silence for his inaugural address, although many were far beyond the reach of human voice.

President's Inaugural Speech. My Fellow Citizens—No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this I thank reverently in no spirit of boastfulness in our strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good, who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well-being and of happiness.

To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a by-gone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the victor and effort with which the manlier and harder virtues wither away.

Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed, and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause us no feelings of vanity, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgment of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

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It was shortly before noon when Sergeant-at-Arms Randall in stentorian tones announced "the President and his Cabinet." This was a signal for the entire assemblage to rise to its feet and all eyes were turned on the chief executive.

Adjournment of 58th Congress. It was exactly 12 o'clock when Senator Frye as president pro tempore of the senate rapped with his gavel and announced the adjournment of the 58th congress.

Senator Fairbanks, who had previously been escorted by the committee on arrangements to the platform of which sat Senator Frye and Speaker Cannon, arose and repeated the oath of office as administered by Senator Frye.

The senator then handed the gavel to Mr. Fairbanks, who called the assembly to order. The opening prayer of the first session of the new senate was delivered by Dr. Edward Everett Hale. The organization of the senate was then completed by the senators taking the oaths administered by Mr. Fairbanks, who then delivered his address. This concluded the ceremony and the senate adjourned to witness the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

Naval Contingent Larger Than Has Ever Been Seen in a Similar Event. During the progress of the inauguration ceremonies the troops were rendezvousing for the great parade. All through the morning the various organizations were moving to their positions in the line, a scene of great activity being presented by the brilliant uniforms of the troops, regiments of committees and the rich furnishings of the horses.

Street after street was occupied by the various divisions, all placed so skillfully that when Grand Marshal Chaffee gave the command about 12 o'clock the entire line swung into position in perfect order and the long lines took on animation and motion.

In point of beauty, the military display has never been equalled. The regular contingent of cavalry, infantry and artillery were uniformed as though for the most exact official inspection. The same could be said with equal emphasis of the naval contingent.

This division was larger than has ever been seen in a Washington parade, and the impression it produced reflected the highest credit on the naval officers who had brought their commands to such a state of efficiency. The police arrangements were exceptionally effective.

The parade was divided into a grand military division and a civic division. The military division was led by the cadets corps of West Point and Annapolis. The escort of the president's uniform, the quick, snappy action and machine-like accuracy with which they performed every evolution elicited unstinted applause from the spectators.

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The system of lights has been so arranged that the upper regions of the hall will dissolve a misty blue, giving the effect of a summer sky overhead. Every inch of the decorative bunting has been treated by a process which renders it fireproof. Every electric light has been frosted and tinted and there was a graduation of illumination from the ground up so that the upper parts of the hall faded into a general blue.

The illumination increased in power as the east end of the building was approached, where the bands were located, where there was a burst of light of surpassing beauty and brilliancy. The ball was opened at 9 o'clock by President Roosevelt and on the stroke of 12 o'clock "Home, Sweet Home" was played by the musicians and the festivities concluded.

The town won by Mrs. Roosevelt was made in New York, entirely of materials of home manufacture. It is of brocade and chiffon of electric blue, trimmed with old lace. The brocade from which the bands and sashes are made is woven in a pattern of gold feathers in medallions on a soft blue ground. At intervals among the medallions are small figures of flying birds.

The pattern was especially designed and woven by a Paterson silk manufacturer and after the quantity needed had been woven the design was destroyed. There were used in its construction 100 yards of chiffon and 40 yards of taffeta. The materials cost upward of \$700 and the whole costume complete came to about \$1,200.

The civic division was divided into three divisions consisting of the first division consisting of the command of Major General O. O. Howard and composed exclusively of New York state organizations. The second brigade of the first division comprised eleven organizations from Pennsylvania and the third five from Ohio.

In the second division, commanded by General Charles Wheeler, were in company of Cow Boys under Captain Seth Bullock of Deadwood divided attention with the Harvard University Republican club, the contrast between the rough and ready garb of the cow boys and the red mortar board caps and gowns of the collegians creating considerable excitement.

The third and last civic division was composed of colored organizations headed by Judson W. Lyon, registrar of the treasury, and included marching clubs from Washington, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Baltimore.

Lieutenant General Chaffee, the grand marshal, stated that the parade took more than four hours to pass the reviewing stand. All the afternoon the streets along the line of march were solidly packed from curb to buildings with spectators.

The features of the parade of most interest to the spectators were the famous Apache chief Geronimo leading a score of red men, the Porto Rico Provisional regiment, a battalion of marvellously drilled Philippine scouts, Seth Bullock's cow puncher, the Irish infantry, German artillery and Hungarian Hussars, all marching beneath the stars and stripes.

The parade started at the Capitol and moved down Pennsylvania avenue, passed the Treasury, White House, State, War and Navy buildings, a distance of about two miles. Throughout the mile and a half between the Capitol and White House the procession passed between long lines of huge stands filled with people.

As the carriage in which President Roosevelt rode at the head of the mighty procession advanced its progress was marked by the mighty roar of the onlookers caught sight of the president. Upon reaching the White House the president's party took possession of a stand accommodating 1,200 people, built over the sidewalk of Pennsylvania avenue, from which he reviewed the parade.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

Doors of the Pension Building Opened at 8 P. M. For Culminating Event.

In the evening the city was illuminated by hundreds of thousands of electric lights, artistically grouped and arranged and a display of fireworks was given on the Ellipse south of the White House. At 9 o'clock the doors of the Pension building were thrown open for the reception of guests for the inaugural ball, the culminating event of the inaugural festivities.



THE INAUGURAL BALL.

As a spectacular event it was unparalleled in the history of inaugural balls in the sumptuousness of arrangements, in the bewilderment of decorations and marvelous electrical effects and in the countless throngs taking part in the spectacle.

In fact the ballroom was a dream of beauty. The first impression of the guests was that of entering a tropical garden on a June evening. The beautiful and fragrant blooms pleased the senses of sight and smell. Thousands of roses, tulips and other flowers concealed the first arcade and completely encircled the huge court.

A second banking of flowers decorated the higher arcade, the top of which has been crowned with a series of pedestals and American eagles with green cedar trees in the back ground.

There was no canopy of brilliant bunting as in past decorations. Instead blue draperies hung from the roof down the sides completely shutting out the upper galleries and windows.

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LOWVILLE CORPORATION.

Report for the Year 1904-5 of Treasurer and Trustees.

The following is the annual report of the treasurer and trustees of the village of Lowville, N. Y., of moneys received and expended from March 1st, 1904 to March 1st, 1905, inclusive, to-wit:

Table with columns for item, amount, and sub-total. Includes Highway Fund, Taxes collected, and PAID OUT section.

Table with columns for item, amount, and sub-total. Includes PAID OUT section with names like Daniel P. Sullivan, William Kelly, etc.

Table with columns for item, amount, and sub-total. Includes Balance on hand, Street Lighting Fund, and PAID OUT section.

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Jan 21 David Coyer, scraping and clean streets, assigned to B. L. Schermerhorn..... 5 25

Feb 14 B. M. Seary, scraping..... 8 00

Feb 27 Peter McGovern, gen'l repairs..... 15 10

Balance on hand..... \$4187 67

Balance on hand at last report..... \$ 877 80

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At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the village of Lowville, N. Y., held at the office of the clerk, February 27, 1905, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees do hereby order that the total amount of taxes necessary to be raised, during the fiscal year, ending on the 31st day of March next, for the purpose of providing for the Street Lighting Account, be \$3000 00.

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TAKING THE OATH.



CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.



THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

The combination of color presented by the flags, bunting and palms with which the stand was decorated and the varied garb of its occupants, massed against the simple but impressive dignity of the undecorated Capitol, was an entrancing spectacle.

It was shortly after 1 o'clock when the first of the official party appeared upon the stand. Cheers went up from the enthusiastic multitude and all eyes were strained to catch a first glimpse of President Roosevelt, the principal personage in a proceeding in

Advertisement for New York Central Railroad, featuring the slogan 'America's Greatest Railroad' and 'NEW YORK CENTRAL THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE VIA NIAGARA FALLS'.

Advertisement for D.D.D. Prescription, a skin treatment for various ailments like eczema and itching, with a testimonial and contact information for Horace Bush & Son.