

Asheville Daily Gazette.

VOL. 11

ASHEVILLE, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1901.

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INAUGURATION BRILLIANT DESPITE RAIN AND HAIL

President Mc Kinley's Address Delivered to a Multitude Numbering Forty Thousand

Discusses Our Relations With Cuba and the Philippines.

Splendid Military and Civil Parade Through Decorated Streets.

All Nations of the World Represented at the Ceremonies.

Day of Patriotic Enthusiasm and Festivity Ends With the Gay Scenes of the Inauguration Ball.

Washington, March 4.—William McKinley of Ohio, was today inducted into the presidential office, being the eighth in the illustrious line of presidents of the United States thus honored by American people with a second term. Simultaneously, Theodore Roosevelt of New York, became vice-president of the United States.

For the first time in a quarter of 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. President McKinley had for his companion in his carriage members of the committee especially chosen by congress to take charge of the inauguration, headed by Senator Hanna.

NATIONAL COLORS EVERYWHERE

Washington surpassed itself in the quantity and quality of street decoration. Along the line of march from the foot of the capitol to the point of dismissal, at the upper end of Pennsylvania avenue, there was scarcely a house front that was not almost hidden from view by red, white and blue bunting. The whole route of the parade was a gorgeously patriotic sight.

But it was the court of honor on Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, that the decorations surpassed in variety and effectiveness any decoration ever before seen here in street ornamentation on a large scale. The scene rivalled that of an Italian carnival display in the era of Medici.

From the treasury to the state, war and navy departments buildings for almost a quarter of a mile a magnificent stretch of asphalt runs straight as an arrow due east and west. This big roadway is paralleled by stone sidewalks almost half as wide again, shaded by magnificent trees whose planting antedates the civil war. On the north side of the court two trains of its length is occupied by Lafayette square, with its equestrian statue of Jackson set as the central figure of a mass of shrubbery and towering trees.

Within this generous setting the decorators had wrought a transformation. Along each side from end to end were erected a continuous line of covered stands with terraces of seats rising 30 feet above the level of the roadway and transforming the court into a great amphitheater through which the procession moved.

The roadway was flanked on each side by a row of columns. Eight massive pilons, four on either side, marked off the court in equal lengths. These were copies of the decorations of the Alexandrian bridge at the Paris exposition.

The adjacent government buildings were ablaze with the national colors, except the executive mansion over

whose white expanse floated only the usual flag at full mast.

The course of the parade, outside the court of honor, was practically through a solid line of red, white and blue. At no previous inauguration has there been such a display of national colors to the exclusion of every other.

Soon after 9 the big stands along the line of march began to fill up. Further downtown, however, the cross streets abutting on Pennsylvania avenue formed a vantage point for spectators in small temporary stands of their own construction. Everything from soap boxes to flour barrels was brought into requisition and standing room on these frail structures was soon at a premium of something like 50 cents per foothold. Several unusually thrifty negro teamsters had evidently borne in mind the possibilities contained in the side streets for some time past, and early in the morning a score of wagons appeared.

The prices of window seats in houses and stores along the line of march reached an almost fabulous rate within the past week. It is reported that one wealthy senator paid \$500 for a single room for the day in a hotel near Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street while ordinary second story windows were regularly held for \$25 to \$50.

Further down town, however, the cross-streets abutting on Pennsylvania avenue formed a vantage point for spectators in small temporary stands of their own construction.

Preparation for holding back the crowd from the line of march along the avenue had been going on for several weeks in the sinking of heavy iron sockets in the sidewalk at short intervals all along Pennsylvania avenue. Early in the morning a gang of workmen started from the foot of the capitol with a wagon load of heavy iron posts and big reels of wire cable with which they made what it was hoped could prove an impregnable barrier against the crowds surging out on the avenue and spoiling the formation of the troops as at some earlier inaugurations. By 11 a. m. this hastily constructed fence was in place all along the line of parade, with breaks only at the street crossings, which were left open until 1 o'clock, when access to the avenue was denied.

Military and civic organizations that had been delayed en route poured in with increasing rapidity. Trains ran in sections of four to six with apparently small regard to block system or any other conventional form of railroad schedule. The sound of bands filled the air as troops, company and marching club, one after the other, swung into Pennsylvania avenue at quickstep, hurrying to the quarters in hope of a hasty breakfast before setting out for the big parade.

THE PARADE.

It was 10:30 o'clock when the president entered the white house carriage. With him were Senator Hanna, Representatives LaRae and Cannon, Secretary Cortelyou and the members of the cabinet took their places in their own carriage and with a trumpet blast the procession started. In one of the carriages Admiral Dewey and General Miles were seated together in full dress uniform. The carriages turned west upon Pennsylvania avenue to reach the rear of the escorting column and then counter-marched passing the white house again at 10:50 o'clock. Grand Marshal Green and staff were at the head of the line. A military band from Governor's island New York, furnished the music for the first detachment. The staffs were numerous, representing every branch of the military service. After quite a breach in the line came the veterans of the civil war headed by General Daniel E. Sickles, sitting his charger in magnificent style notwithstanding the absence of the leg he left on the field of Gettysburg. Two bands supplied striking music for the veterans. The right of line was the uniform veteran union followed by the union veteran legion, and they in

turn by veterans of the G. A. R. This contingent was led by the rough rider band, made up of men who formed part of Roosevelt's command.

The band was a notable feature of the parade, most of the men being of almost gigantic stature and clad in khaki. There were, according to calculation, more than a thousand G. A. R. and kindred veteran organizations in line. Some of them were uniformed, almost as in the days of the civil war; others wore nothing military but a slouch hat and many marched along in every day raiment.

A notable feature in this section was a colored contingent, composed of a few score of negroes who served their country during the civil war.

Squadron A, of Ohio, resplendent in black and yellow uniforms, white gauntlets and red-topped chapeaus, abutting by a personal guard of honor to the president. Their black chargers pranced proudly as their riders held them in check to accommodate their gait to the slow movements of the veterans. Immediately behind the Ohio squadron came the carriage of President McKinley.

The progress of the carriage was marked by a continuous roar of applause, men cheering and women waving their handkerchiefs and clapping their hands as the magnificent equipage with its sable-hued escort rode down the avenue at a foot pace. The president was in high spirits and bowed from right to left to the cheering crowds as he journeyed to the capitol and was hailed most of the time. Senator Hanna attracted much attention as he sat beside the president.

Following this came the carriages containing the members of the cabinet and the committees of congress. Then came Admiral Dewey and Gen. Miles with their aides in full uniform. A good deal of enthusiasm was developed as the commanders of the land and seas passed along the avenue.

A great shout went up as the gray uniforms of the West Point cadets came in sight. In their footsteps came the middles from Annapolis and the

(Continued on fifth page.)

ROOSEVELT INDUCTED INTO HIS HIGH OFFICE

Expressed His Pride at the Honor of Presiding Over the American Senate at the Outset of the Twentieth Century.

Washington, March 4.—Standing on the spot hallowed by history and in the presence of a brilliant and distinguished assemblage Colonel Roosevelt of New York was today inducted into office as vice president. The oath was administered by Senator Frye of Maine, president pro tem of the senate.

The ceremony was thoroughly democratic, yet in its very simplicity profoundly impressive. The president of the United States was there, senators and representatives, members of the supreme court, the governors of many states, members of the diplomatic corps, army and navy officers and men distinguished in all walks of life were passive participants in the ceremony.

The galleries presented a spectacle of marvellous beauty, hundreds of brilliantly attired women lending color to the almost somber surroundings.

As the new vice president dropped the hand of Senator Frye he glanced upward at his wife, seated in the executive gallery. She was the first of whom he thought in this momentous hour, and to her he looked for inspiration.

An instant later the vigorous American and man of letters faced the United States senate for the first time as its presiding officer. His first duty was the administering of the oath to the newly elected senators.

Mr. Roosevelt in his inaugural speech said:

The history of free government is in large part the history of those representative legislative bodies, in which, from the earliest times, free government has found its loftiest expression. They must ever hold a peculiar and exalted position in the record which tells how the great nations of the world would have endeavored to achieve and preserve orderly freedom. No man can render to his fellows greater service than is rendered by him, who with fearlessness and honesty, with sanity and disinterestedness, does his life work as a member of such a body. Especially is this the case when the legislature in which the service rendered is a vital part of the governmental 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 a forecast of the power that is to come. We stand supreme in 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 everlasting share. 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 every reason for facing them with high-hearted resolution and eager and confident faith in our capacity to do them aright. A great work lies ready to the hand of this generation; it should count itself happy indeed that to 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; for high indeed is the honor of presiding over the American senate at the outset of the twentieth century.

CREATED A DISTURBANCE

The Arrest of a Soldier by Washington Police Causes Small Riot.

Police Reserves Charged the Mob of Soldiers and Were Driven Into the Station.

Washington, March 4.—A small riot resulting with the wounding of a school boy, the injury of a number of policemen and the injury of a soldier took place tonight in front of the first precinct police station.

A soldier belonging to one of the Pennsylvania regiments was arrested for disorderly conduct and taken to the police station tonight. He had started in to clean out the south side of Pennsylvania avenue. His comrades resented his arrest and gathered at the police station house to the number of several hundred. They threatened to wreck the station and threw stones and bricks against the building.

The police reserves were called out and charged the mob. The soldiers met the charge with a volley of stones and other missiles. Two policemen had their heads badly cut.

During the fight several shots were fired and a school boy was shot in the leg. The soldiers charge the police with doing the shooting but the police say the soldiers did it.

The soldiers succeeded in driving the police into the station and it was necessary to send troops to drive the soldiers away.

FIREWORKS POSTPONED.

Washington, March 4.—Thousands of people who assembled tonight to witness the exhibition of fireworks in connection with the inauguration were disappointed. The rain had so thoroughly soaked the grounds where the fireworks were to be displayed, and the fear of another downpour of rain tonight caused the inaugural committee to announce the display postponed until tomorrow night.

INAUGURATION BALL A BRILLIANT AFFAIR

Profuse Decorations, Elegant Attire of Officers and Diplomatic Corps and Ladies in Exquisite Costumes Make an Attractive Scene.

Washington, March 4.—A fitting climax to the brilliant ceremonies of the inauguration of McKinley and Roosevelt was the inauguration ball in the pension building tonight. The affair was brilliant in the extreme and yet as democratic as one could wish, as any one having five dollars to purchase a ticket, was entitled to admission, provided he was sober.

The decorations and illuminations were profuse. Hundreds of yards of bunting and flags and thousands of pots of flowers and myriads of electric lights, together with the gaily bedecked throng contributed to make the scene a veritable fairy one.

Elegant officers, both naval and military, and the gorgeous attire of some of the diplomatic corps, together with the exquisite toilets of the ladies, added additional attractiveness to the scene. Women predominated, for many of the males escorted two or three of the fairer sex. At nine o'clock the great central hall of the building, where the dancing took place, was so congested as to make promenading extremely difficult.

It was nearly ten when the president and vice president, with their wives, arrived. Their entrance—as a signal

for applause, which was unstintingly given. The presidential party was escorted to the rooms on the gallery floor, where the president held a reception to the committee of diplomats.

The party descended to the floor at 10:15, and led the grand march. The spectators cheered as the president and wife, followed by Roosevelt and wife, made a round of the ballroom floor, while ladies waved handkerchiefs. It was a stirring scene.

The president's party subsequently ascended to the president's balcony on the west side of the hall. It was so situated that everybody on the floor could plainly see the president, vice-president and ladies of the party. Mrs. McKinley wore a gown of white satin trimmed with rhinestones and pearls arranged in designs of grapes and clusters of leaves. The court train was finished with a flounce of rose point lace. Her jewels were diamond brooches and exquisitely studded sidecombs. Mrs. Roosevelt wore white silk and Duchess lace with a long train trimmed with deep flounces of lace. Her jewels were diamonds. Dancing began as soon as the presidential party left and continued with unabated zest during most of the night.

AT 20 CENTS (WORTH 45 TO 65) A LARGE LOT OF STONEWARE MIXING BOWLS, BEING CLOSED OUT AT 20 CENTS, AT LAW'S, PATTON AVENUE.

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