President McKinley Takes Up the Reins of Our Government.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY

Countless Thousands Viewed The Great Civic and Military Parade-Beautiful Decorations and Magnificent Illuminations - Inaugural Ball a Success.

time, a native-born citizen of Ohio, in the presence of untold thousands of his countrymen, took the oath which bound him for four years to guard the welfare of the American people. It was an impressive yet beautifully simple ceremony that marked the ascension of William McKinley, soldier, lawyer, representative, governor, to the high office of president.

The popular demonstration of the day was unique and a shining success in, every particular. In beauty, in taste, in novelty the decorations were incomparably superior to anything ever seen in Washington. The magnificent body of regular United States troops was more numerous than any gathered since Grant's great display at the close of the war. Seventeen sovereign states had citizens in the parade, and over sixty civic organizations helped to swell its magnificent proportions.

Along the broad avenue on every open space were erected grandstands that were not only comfortably covered and of pretty architectural design, but appropriately decorated. The citizens had spent money liberally to beautify their houses, and, with the aid of thousands of flags of every kind, loaned by the national government, Pennsylvania, the great artery avenue of the city, was turned into a rainbow of bright color, in which "Old Glory' predominated.

Scenes on the Streets.

The line of march of the parade was longer than usual, fully four miles, made so to ease the pressure of spectators in the central part of the city.

To witness all this display there was a mighty gathering of American people. Even up to noon railroads poured thousands into the city.

All the grandstand seats were taken early. Prices of windows were phenomenal, \$25 being the lowest for a single window, and prices ranging to vin Brice, of Ohio, paid \$1,000 for an

A stiff breeze flaunted flags, banners and bunting in the air, adding pictur esqueness to the broad avenue, from the treasury to the capitol, packed with

orations of the city was Pennsylvania avenue, stretching, an unbroken sheet of asphalt 150 feet broad and a mile treasury, and thence, after a short break at Fifteenth street, for another mile and a half past the north front of the treasury, past the White House and the state, war and navy departments to Washington Heights.

The great trough of buildings from the capitol to the treasury was a wealth of bunting. There were flags of all nations waving from the windows.

The presidential family party arrived at the capitol at 11:40, and entered the east reserved gallery. Mrs. McKinley and her sister, Mrs. Barber, took front seats. Mrs. McKinley, sr., was two seats from Mrs. McKinley, jr., and the two bent forward frequently for an exchange of happiness.

The diplomatic corps entered the chamber at 11:45, followed a moment later by the chief justice and associate court. Members of the house of representatives then entered. There was a stir when the senate officials announced Vice-President-elect Mr. Hobart, who stepped to a seat near the presiding

Presidential Party Arrives. At 12:20 President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley entered the main doors! Attention was riveted at once on these two central figures. Mo Kinley and Cleveland were seated immediately in front of the presiding officer, facing the senate and crowd.

Members of the house of representaon the right side, and on the opposite

area sat senators and senators-elect.

As the presidential party took seats, Vice-President Stevenson arose and invited his successor to step forward and take the oath of office. Hobart advanced to the desk, raised his right

with the constitution.

Stevenson then delivered his valedictory address. He thanked the members with whom he had been associated for their many kindnesses, and wished them God speed in their future delib-

Vice-President Hobart, speaking in a strong, well-modulated tone, then delivered his introductory address. He began by saying:

Senators: To have been elected to preside over the senate of the United States is a distinction which any citizen would prize, and the manifestation of confidence which it implies is an honor which I sincerely appreciate. My gratitude and loyalty to the people of the country to whom I owe this honor, and my duty to you as well, demands such a conservative, equitable and conscientious construction and enforcement of your rules as shall promote the wellbeing and prosperity of the people, and at the same time conserve the timehonored precedents and established traditions which have contributed to make this tribunal the most distinguished of the legislative bodies of the world." His address was brief, and at its con-

clusion he was loudly applauded. Senators Sworn in.

The proclamation of the outgoing president, calling an extra session of

nodded acquiescence to each other.

McKinley and the mother of the preside fumes. dent were escorted from the gallery to The enormous floor space-300 feet the east front of the capitol, where the long and half as wide-was so large oath of office was to be taken by the that it was divided into squares, each new president. The occupants of the under's corps of assistants to the genpublic gallery were held in their places eral floor managers. Here the dancers for some time in order not to block the enjoyed themselves to their hearts conprocession of officials. Gradually the tent. chamber was deserted.

The Procession Appears.

chamber to appear.

The crowd had waited patiently in will of the people, and in their pres-front of the stand erected at the east ence, by the authority vested in me by wing for the procession from the senate this oath, I assume the arduous and rehamber to appear. sponsible duties of the president of the When the retiring and incoming United States, relying on the support presidents stepped on the platform arm of my countrymen and invoking the in arm their appearance was greeted guidance of Almighty God. Our faith with a thunderous roar. Cleveland now teaches that there is no safer reliance



faced an inauguration audience for the than upon the God of our fathers, who fourth time, once more than any other has so singularly favored the American president. As McKinley walked down people in every national trial, and who the platform the yells and shouts be- will not forsake us, so long as we obey came deafening, and as he stepped upon His commandments and walk humbly the raised platform he felt compelled to in His footsteps. acknowledge them by bowing right and which I have been called, always of left. He then took a seat. The press against the stand was so terrific that grave importance, are augmented by women screamed with pain and several the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and

loss to useful enterprise. The country senate continued. All the time 40,000 is suffering from industrial disturbances people were straining to keep up the from which speedy relief must be had.

McKinley Takes the Oath. McKinley arose and uncovered while sion; our money is all good now, but its Chief Justice Fuller, in Howing robes, value must not further be threatened. administered the oath. The new presi- It should all be put upon an enduring dent kissed the large, gilt-edged Bible basis, not subject to easy attack, nor presented by the bishops of the African its stability to doubt or dispute. Our Methodist church to seal his eath. The currency should continue under the supeople continued to roar. Holding a pervision of the government. The sevmanuscript in his hand he turned to eral forms of our paper money offer, in the multitude, and, lifting up his my judgment, a constant embarrasshand as an admonition for order, began ment to the government and to a safe

A short delay occurred after McKin- deem it necessary to devise a system, ley delivered his inaugural, as it was without diminishing the circulating deemed advisable for the president to medium or offering a premium for its partake of lunch at the capitol instead contraction, which will present a remof following the former custom and edy for those arrangements which, temhalting the parade while he took lunch porary in their nature, might well, in

The capital city never looked upon such a perfect parade as that which escorted President McKinley from the capitol to the White House and then passed in review under his eye. The eature of the splendid pageant was the perfect balance between its contrasting was shown in the handling of the 20,-000 or more men in line.

Amid the merry spectators a hearty round of applause and a reverential unovering of heads was called forth by: the passing of the limping and battlescarred veterans of the war, now but few in number, but of sturdy heart.

With the president and Major McKinley in the carriage were Senators Sherman and Mitchell. Behind the presidential carriage, riding in solitary state, was Mr. John Addison Porter, secretary of the president-elect. The cabinet officials and other dignitaries followed in carriages.

The black horse troop forming the president's escort fell in at the rear of the carriages. Following the Cleveland troop came Colonel Cecil Clay, comnander of the District of Columbia National Guard, with a glittering staff of aides. There were 1,200 men in this division, all in the uniform of the national guard. The line moved down the avenue through a black mass of cheering thousands.

The Inaugural Ball. With the night came the crowning glory of the inauguration. The resilences and public buildings were aflame with lights, the streets were crowded with people, and the clamoring multitudes still battled at the doors of hotels and restaurants demanding food and drink, thousands surged to and fro in pose to appoint a commission of promi front of the monument grounds, whence | nent, well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command public conarose the chromatic fireworks which illuminated the city in fitful gleams, fidence, both on account of their ability but it was at the pension building that and special fitness for the work. Busi-the politicians paid their respects to so-ness experience and public training ciety. There distinguished guests of may thus be combined, and the patrithe occasion paid homage to President otic zeal of the citizens of the country McKinley and the new mistress of the be so directed that such a report will

of office. At the presiding officer's sug-gestion, Mr. Morrill, the patriarch of decorated and festooned and lighted as the senate, was complimented with be- on this night. The graceful arches ing the first sworn in. No exact order trembled with flowers and greenery. was observed, the oath being given to the colossal columns seemed to grow four senators at one time. With the out of banks of flowers, and supported fifteen new men were twelve of the old the iron roof, which was a royal canopy senators who were sworn in for new of white and gold. Hundreds of canaries in gold cages tucked away in the While oaths were being administered, greenery sang merrily. The thousands Cleveland and McKinley sat talking in of electric lights flashed amid the a low tone. It was clearly a most flowers and drapery. The artistic effect agreeable change, for the old and new of the lights was probably never presidents smiled now and then, as they equalled, certainly not surpassed, in

this country. It was 1:05 P. M., when the last oath It was like the portals of fairyland. had been administered, and the formal with its vision of beautiful women, its exit began, the supreme justices going myriads of gleaming lights, its gorge-first, Mr. Cleveland, President McKin-ous massing of colors, its wealth of ley and other officials following. Just blossoms, its pulsations of music and before the official party withdrew, Mrs. the heavy odor of thousands of per-

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Fellow-Citizens: In obedience to the

The responsibilities of the trust

Need of Currency Revision

Our financial system needs some revi-

balance in the treasury. Therefore, I

times of our prosperity, have been dis-

placed by wiser provisions. With ade-

n our fiscal laws as will, while insur-

ing 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 inevit-

able temptations to speculation: Most

of our financial laws are the outgrowth

of experience and trial, and should not

be amended without investigation and

demonstration of the wisdom of the

proposed changes. We must be both

passionate examination which the cir-

cumstance demands, I shall cordially

International Bimetallism. The question of international bi-

metallism 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 the relative value of silver already coined and that which may hereafter be coined must be constantly kept at par with gold by every resource

Government Must Economize.

The credit of the government, the integrity of the currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be pre-This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded. Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present depression of business and distress among the people. The sever-est economy must be observed in all public expenditures and extravagance stopped wherever 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 be again

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 and interest of the public lebt, but to make proper and liberal provisions for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors and widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

Revenues Must Be Increased. The government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debts in times like the present. Suitably to provide is the mandate of duty, a certain and easy remedy for the most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceeds 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 impediment. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent or outlays of the government are greater ation, the government is still indebted for the amount of 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.

The best way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goesnot by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of 'debt-through an adequate income, secured by a system of taxa-

It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrataxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consump tion; 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 utterances 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 on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor is wished. The people have de-clared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and derelopment of our country. It is therefore earnestly hoped and expected that congress will at the earliest practicable noment 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 for 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 potential than the expression of any political plarform. The paramount duty of congress is to stop leficiencies 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 well-nigh constant for several years.

Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it, we can resoslowly." If, therefore, congress in its | lutely turn our faces in that direction, wisdom shall deem it expedient to and aid its return by friendly legislacreate a commission to take under early tion. However troublesome the situaconsideration the revision of our coin-age, banking and currency laws and am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the the revival of business which men of all parties so much desire, depends more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of congress than upon any other single agency that affects the situation.

It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great emergency in the 180 years of our eventful national life has ever arisen that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people, with fidelity to their best interests White House, and later threaded the be made as to receive the support of all and highest destiny, and to the honor parties, and our finances cease to be of the American name. These years of

the senate having been read, Vice- The pension building is admirably The experiment is, at all events, worth and advanced the cause of freedom President Hobart requested the new suited for this spectacular display. It a trial, and in my opinion it will throughout the world, and immeasura-senators to advance and take the oath lends itself to the most artistic decorastitutions which we enjoy. The people

love and will sustain these institutions. prosperity is that we adhere to principles upon which the government was established, and insist upon their faithful observance. The equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS and everywhere respected and obeyed.

The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past opposed to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the conditions of trade among our citizens, and it has supported such legislation, as well, as to prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the mansportation of their products to market. This purpose will steadily be pursued, both by the enforcement of the law now in existence, and the recommendation and and support of such carry it into effect.

Immigration Laws. Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and higher citizenship. A grave peril to the republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand or too vicious to appreciate the great value and benefit of our legislation and laws, and against all who come here to make war upon them, our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement among our own citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must be banished from the land if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world, which, under providence, we ought to

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 cherished the policy of noninterference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our sim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor, and always insisting safe reliance. It will suffice while it upon the enforcement of the lawful lasts, but it cannot last long while the rights of American sitizens everywhere. Our diplomacy should seek nothing during the past two years. Nor must due us. We want no wars of conquest; county, died at the hospital in Salem, where he went to attend the session of the s we much avoid the temptation of territoxial aggression. War should never

> to war in most every contingency. It has been the uniform practice of each president to avoid as far as possiordinary circumstances and in the abof public duty places the responsibility

of such neglect upon the executive. The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of congress. It alone has the power to provide reve-

nue for the government. It is evident therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the present executive, because unjust to the interests of the people. Our action now will be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of congress. We are nearly two years from a congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such

a contest was immediately pending. Again, whatever action congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to rightful and lasting settlement of the question. 'In view of these considerations, I shall deem it my duty as president to convene congress in extraordinary session Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

Concluding Words. In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people, and the manifestation of goodwill everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographic lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and narred 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 and Camped just below them on a small bar South no longer divide on old lines, is a small party commanded by Detecbut upon principles and politics, and tive Joe Warren and ex-Sheriff Pugh. in this fact surely every lover of the They are said to be the agents of the country can find cause for true felicita- federal syndicate. tion. Let us rejoice in and cultivate the spirit. It is ennobling and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved

nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which will affect so many thousands in the old antagonistic sections, but 'I shall 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 country-

"I will faithfully execute the office of 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 ently taken before the Lord, Most parpose, my constant prayer; bearance and assistance of all the peo- ed the navy portfolio in the McKinley ple in the discharge of my solemn re-

The greatest aid to our happiness and From All Parts of the New Ohio. World and the Old.

ant. Happenings of the Past Week

Culled From the Telegraph Columns. Minnesota and North and South Dakota are in a nervous condition over the prospects of the next few days. It has snowed every day so far this month. Railroad trains are tied in every direction and many small branches are aban-

Thomas Condt, of Beloit, Wis., died, aged 90 years. From 1855 to 1856 he was missionary to the Hawaiian islands. He was the last of a company of thirty missionarires who left for the islands new statutes as may be necessary to in 1886. He was the first white person the natives of Mani island ever saw. The well-known pioneer and his-

torian, Hon. Nineveh Ford, died in Walla Walla last week. The cause of his death was old age. He was 81 years and 8 months old. His was the first wagon to drive into the Grande Rockies. At a St. Patrick's day convention,

held in San Francisco last night, resolutions were passed urging all true of the administration of President Mc-Irishmen to unite in discountenancing Kinley. No party as control in the the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, which will take place at Carson on the day ture, and although the Republicans made sacred to the memory of Ireland's patron saint. The navy department has issued ad-

vertisements calling for over 8,000 tons borough and Carter, who are true to of Harveyized steel armor for the three | the party, while differing with it on battle-ships now building. The law the most important political issue of fixes the maximum price to be paid at | the day. \$300 per ton, and the officials of the department are now sanguine of returns to their advertisements.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher died at her home in Stamford, Conn, on the ate amendments have been accepted tenth anniversary of the death of her famous husband, and she was 85 years of age. Mrs. Beecher passed away peacefully, surrounded by her children and friends. Her life had been despaired of for several weeks preceding her demise.

note of the powers and it is regarded as and also the senate amendments strik- cause of real sound money-not of a most favorable nature. It is believed the crisis will soon be past, as the Greek note at least furnishes a basis \$1,600. upon which a compromise satisfactory to all concerned can be speedily reached. The stock exchanges in London and the free delivery for Detroit. The senate's into a full legal tender money." bourses on the continent reflect the confident feeling.

fever for three weeks. Representative flogging in the merchant marine. Kruse was sent to the legislature by the Populist party, and was a member of the Davis house.

Joseph N. Dolph, ex-United States senator from Oregon, is mortally ill at dered. ble the convening of congress in extra his residence in Portland. His left leg was amputated about four inches above the knee-a heroic course that offered simplicity of the Washington and sence of public necessity, is not to be the only possibility of saving his life commended, but a failure to convene from blood poisoning from a gangrened the representatives of the people in ex- sore in his left foot. Owing to his adtra session when it involves a neglect vanced years it is not thought probable

Joseph Wheeler was killed near Easton. Wash., while walking the Northern Pacific track.

United States Ambassador Bayard was tendered a banquet by the lord mayor of London. It is said that not in many years has the Mansion house contained a gathering so representative of British life and achievement as assembled to honor Mr. Bayard.

Direct charges of bribery and attempted bribery were made before the The charges were made in open sesspoken outright, and warrants were issued for the arrest of the culprits. One of the men implicated was arrested before he could make his escape from the

The state senate of Oregon after a session lasting nearly fifty days, at which nothing could be accomplished, has decided to dissolve and go home. The attitude of absent members made all efforts at reorganization appear hopeless, and it was thought best not to add to the complications of the present troublesome situation. The decision to quit was brought about by the failure of the house to secure the attendance of a single outside member.

The outlook for the opening of the Colville reservation is now said to be very unfavorable. The matter is in the hands of the conference committee in Washington, and several amendments are to be considered in connection with the original bill. The chief interest centers in the placers at the mouth of Hunter creek. Upon a large bar in the Columbia, fifty heavily armed and determined men are in camp, mostly ranchers from the surrounding country Governor Lord, of Oregon, has re-

ceived a letter in reply to his request to Speaker Reed asking that the bill for the relief of Indian war veterans be per mitted to come up in congress for final consideration. The speaker says: 'The pressure of business at the close of the session renders it difficult to consider any particular measure, especially one which has not been discussed much before the house." This looks as if there is not much show for the bill at this session of congress, and no action can be taken at the special session. The Elks' lodges of Tacoma, Portland. Seattle and other Northwestern

cities are preparing to send big delegations to the Minneapolis meeting of the Elks' grand lodge in June, for the pur pose of securing the next annual gathering at Portland, Or. They have been quietly working for months and believe success to be assured. To raise funds to send a trainload of delegates to Minneapolis, a series of plays will be given

Ex-Governor John D. Long, of Box ton, has announced that he has accept-

Make-Up of the Cabinet. President McKinley has sent to the United States senate the following

Secretary of state, John Sherman, of Secretary of the treasury, Lyman J Gage, of Illinois.

Secretary of war, Russell A. Alger, of Michigan. Attorney-general, Joseph McKenna of California.

Postmaster-general, James A. Gary, of Maryland. Secretary of the navy, John D. Long, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the interior, Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York. Secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa.

To compliment Mr. Sherman, his in the United States, and the nomination was immediately confirmed. a movement of this characteristics. The other nominations were referred to various committees, who took action upon them later, confirming all without objection.

A another the effect of delaying national action, which means metallism. On the other has success of McKinley, on a plate

How the Senate Will Stand.

The re-election of James H. Kyle to pect of co-operation by the the United States senate from South nations. Dakota determines the complexion of, that body as it will appear when the Republican party comes into power tional bimetallism, from disting March 4. It will be composed of the English, French and German adfollowing elements: Republicans

Never in the history of the nation has the delineation of parties been so uncertain as will be exemplified by the senate to be organized at the beginning upper branch of the national legislapredominate in degree they are short of ments, which are of very recent a majority, even after counting the free-silver senators like Wolcott, Hans-

Differences Are Settled.

All differences between the house of bimetallism in that part of the wor and the senate on the postal appropriation bill have been settled. The senwhich authorizes the postmaster-gen- al eral to use the unexpended balance of last year's appropriation from special trunk line facilities for any fast mail contest in the United States that Mr. facilities he may think proper; \$50,000 Bryan's platform was "less stal for a transfer service between St. Louis than it might have been because and East St. Louis, adding \$182,000 to sinned against the canon 'union Greece has replied to the identical the allowance for railway postal clerks, strength.' That which won was ing out the rating of the salaries of English 'gold-and-gold-only-as-the-s postal inspectors at \$1,200, \$1,400 and legal-tender,' but that which is now

The senate recedes from the amend- awkward word 'bimetallism'ment striking out the item for marine age of gold and silver at a settled ; raise of the amount for transportation adds: "Perhaps before long our ne

\$150,000 stands.

senator said the bill as drawn was in the sailor's interests and did not restore flogging, but to please certain 'wise men'' the provision had been or-

Gordon of Georgia, had inserted in the record an account of the extreme Adams inaugurations.

Diplomatic Relations Restored. The state department has been informed that diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Great Britain, which were interrupted some years ago, have been restored, and that Juan Pietrie, the present Venezuelan minister to Germany, has been transferred to Gerat Britain. This will leave but visability of doing all in their power one step to wind up the whole embarrassing and critical Venezuelan controversy, the assured ratification by the Venezuelan congress of the arbitra-

According to call, congress will be convened in special session March 15. The new president will send a mesasage to congress calling attention to the state of the government revenues, and urging the speedy enactment of a general revision of the tariff.

Judge Turner, Washington's newly elected United States senator, announces that his policy in the senate will be to favor a protective tariff, the protection of Americans in foreign lands, and the early annexation of the Hawaiian

A Place for Boyle.

It is whispered among the Ohio congressional delegation in Washington that James P. Boyle, private secretary of President of McKinley, will be appointed consul to Liverpool, succeeding in the past few years and especially so James C. Neal of Ohio. The Liverpool post is worth about \$30,000 a year.

The President's Approval. The international monetary conference bill is now a law, President Cleveland having signed it this afternoon.

The house passed the immigration

Signed by Cleveland.

The president has signed the bill to allow the bottling of spirits in bond in which distillers are greatly interested.

The note of the powers notifying drawn from Crete witihn six days has been delivered. Greece was warned that this decision is irrevocable, and that failure to comply with the powers' demands would result in serious conse- and Germany in favor of internation

A fifteen pound codfish, recently examined by the fish warden of London, was found to have a roe containing 4,-

Berlin, March 5 .- At Neuwied, Rhenish Prussia, a mob stoned the police, who drew swords in self-defense, but were obliged to retire to the station. Thereupon the mob stoned the station with paving stones and cheered for anarchy. Numerous arrests were

Still it comes. It has now been found that riding the bicycle causes baldness. The hair of the bicyclist accumulates dust, dandruff forms and

BIMETALLISTS' VIE

INTERNATIONAL ACTION ONLY HOPE OF SILV

Result of the Late Election the Cause of True Bimetall

Washington, D. C .- The bir of Europe are clearly of opi ly aided by the result of the ele the United States in 1896. Th of the Bryan proposition, th would have meant silver monome in the United States, and the claring explicitly in favor of tional action greatly increases th

This is the substance of a very. esting symposium of views on of the proposition just presented senate of the United States by S Chandler.

These statements come from Aldenham, president of the Bimetallic League, Dr. Otto A honorary secretary of the G Bimetallic League and member Prussian diet, and Edmond D' assistant general secretary French Bimetallic League. The are especially interesting because present a view of the situation in rope as affected by the recent el in the United States.

It is evident from the stateme these three distinguished internat bimetallists of Europe that there concensus of opinion among the frien that the result of the late election the United States was decidedly advantageous to the prospects of internation al bimetallism. Lord Aldenham president of the British Bimetallic common consent summed up in

by pneumatic tubes from \$50,000 to paper and leaflet writers may come understand that when Major McKiy of national bimetalism was defeate the election, but the cause of inter tional bimetallism was victorious."

Lord Aldenham proceeds to disc the progress of the sentiment of b metallism in Great Britain and shot that although in 1889 and 1890 inte national bimetallism was defeated parliament, the sentiment has steadi grown in that body until the house commons on March 17, 1896, unan mously adopted the following resolu

"This house is of opinion that t instability of the relative value of go Union of 1873 has proved injurious the business interests of this count: and urges upon the government the a secure by international agreement suitable monetary par of exchange l tweeen gold and silver."

Dr. Arendt, honorary secretary of the German Bimetallic League sketch the progress of international bimets lism in Germany, showing that the agrarian element is overwhelming favorable to it and that while the pa liamentary left is opposed to it, yet the right is absolutely bimetallic and the center party is favorably disposed be cause it is obliged to keep on goo terms with the rural voter. The pamphlet of Archbishop Walsh, tram lated for use in Germany has we many to bimetallism. The Germa parliament can, in his opinion, be relie upon as a strong supporter of intern tional bimetallism, though he is opinion that without action by Englar in some sense favorable to bimetallist it is doubtful of the concurrence

Germany in the international action. M. Edmond D'Artoise, assistant ge eral secretary of the French Bimetal League says that international bimeta lism has made rapid strides in France among the agrarians. He closes his

statement by saying: "Our hopes are today much greater than in May, 1896, because we believe in France that the American presid tial election has resulted in revea to Europe generally, to England parti ularly, the impasse into which go monometallism has led the world. bill over the president's veto by a vote The hated discussions which accompanied the now famous election in the United States have shown conclusively that internationalists are far more logical advocates of sound money than gold monometallists are, because of the stable par of exchange which they w to set up by international agreeme between two monetary standards of i world, silver will become again as sou money as gold."

He expresses the opinion that Fran will be ready and anxious to co-oper with the United States, the Latin Unid bimetallism. The French Bimetalli League organized only two years ag now numbers 128 industrial and agr cultural societies, representing fift

two thousand active members. It may be added that in each cas the gentlemen whose views are quoted by Senator Chandler, while extremel favorable to international bimetallis express the view distinctly that tempts by a single nation, no mat how strong to establish bimetallism dependently and without internation action, would be both unsuccessful:

The total length of railway pen for passenger traffic in the U 11,252 miles of double line