

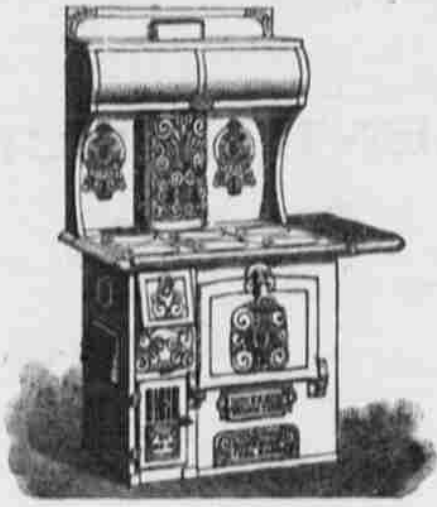
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The Morning Astorian.

VOL. LIII

ASTORIA, OREGON, TUE-DAY, MARCH 5, 1901.

NO. 55



The Superior Ranges

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MOST IMPOSING INAUGURATION CEREMONIES IN AMERICA'S HISTORY

More and Finer Decorations and Greater Number of Marching Soldiers and Sailors Than Were Ever Seen at a Like Function.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM M'KINLEY

Unexpected Rain Did Not Dampen Ardor of Forty Thousand Spectators—Regiment of Native Porto Ricans Greeted With Great Applause—Roosevelt's Reception Excelled That Given McKinley—Brilliant Pyrotechnic Display Postponed on Account of Rain—President and Mrs. McKinley Lead in Grand March at Ball.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—William McKinley for the second time president of the United States. He was ushered into that office today in a city ablaze with more and finer decorations than ever graced the holiday-loving national capital...

In acknowledgement of subscription to the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Fuller, President McKinley at 1:17 o'clock today for the second time passed completely into the full honors of the presidency of the United States.

INAUGURAL BALL

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The culminating event of the inaugural festivities was the inaugural ball held tonight in the vast auditorium of the pension office with President and Mrs. McKinley leading in the grand march...

As a spectacular event it was unparalleled in the history of inaugural balls, in sumptuousness of arrangement, in the bewildering splendor of decorations and of marvelous electrical effects and in the countless throng taking in the spectacles.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The inaugural address of President McKinley was as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: When we assembled here on the fourth of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs, and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene the congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of forty-one millions of dollars. Then there was deep solicitude because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and mercantile industries and the consequent distress of our laboring population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity; labor is well employed and American products find good markets at home and abroad.

"Our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted. The national verdict for 1896 has for the most part been executed. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the executive and the congress.

"But fortunate as our condition is, its permanency can only be assured by sound business methods and strict economy in national administration and legislation. We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to reckless ventures in business or profligacy in public expenditures. While the congress determines the objects and the sum of appropriations, the officials of the executive departments are responsible for honest and faithful disbursements and it should be their constant care to avoid waste and extravagance. Honesty, capacity and industry are now here more indispensable than in public employment. These should be fundamental requisites to original appeal and the surest guarantees against removal.

"Four years ago we stood on the

REMOVAL SALE Commencing Monday, February 4,

We shall make the following prices: Iron Beds with brass knobs \$3.00 Iron Beds with full brass rail 6.00 Extension Tables \$4.50 and up

Our Combination Book Cases and Writing Desk we make a 20 per cent discount from regular prices. Parlor Chairs Reduced in price. On Carpets, Rugs, Linoleum, Window Shades, we give 10 per cent from regular prices, which includes, Sewing, Laying and Paper.

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brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert the war, but without avail. It became inevitable, and the congress at its first regular session, without party division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It came. The result was signally favorable to American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

"Entrusted by the people for a second time with the office of president, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of the Almighty God. I should shrink from the duties this day assumed if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the co-operation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. It encourages me for the great task which I now undertake, to believe that those who voluntarily committed to me the great trust imposed upon the chief executive of the republic will give me generous support in my duties to 'preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States,' and to care that the laws be faithfully executed.

"The national purpose is indicated through a national election. It is the constitutional method of ascertaining the public will. When once it is registered it is a law to all of us and faithful observance should follow its decrees. "Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and fortunately we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are re-united. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public sentiment can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861. These old differences less and less disturb the judgment. Existing problems demand thought and quicken the conscience as well, for their righteous settlement rests upon us—not more upon me than upon you. There are some national questions in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partisanship.

"Magnifying the difficulties will not take them off our hands nor facilitate their adjustment. Distrust of the capacity, integrity and high purposes of the American people will not be an inspiring theme for future political contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only becloud; they do not help to point the way of safety and honor. 'Hope maketh not ashamed.' The prophets of evil were not the builders of the republic, nor in its crisis since have they saved or served it. The faith of the fathers was a mighty force in its creation and the faith of their descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders. They are obstructionists who despair and would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problems resting upon them.

"The American people, entrenched in freedom at home, take their love force with them wherever they go and make them as those among us who would make our way more difficult we must not be disheartened but the more earnestly dedicate ourselves to the task which we have rightly entered. The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often found hard to do. Our fathers found them so. We find them so. They are inconvenient. They cost us something. But are we not made better for the effort and sacrifices, and are not those we served lifted up and blessed?

"We will be consoled, too, with the fact that opposition has confronted every onward movement of the republic from its opening hour until now, but without success. The republic has marched on and on and its every step has exalted freedom and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal as did our predecessors nearly a century ago. We are following the course they blazed. They triumphed. Will their successors falter and plead organic impotency in the nation? Surely after 125 years of achievement for mankind we will not surrender our equality with other powers in matters fundamental and essential to humanity. With no such purpose was the nation created. In no such spirit has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves and by no act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations.

"My fellow citizens, the public events

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL TALKED DEAD

Killed by Thirteen Hours Speech by Senator Carter.

NEW SENATORS TOOK OATH

Leader of Democracy in House Presented Resolution Testifying to High Regard of That Body for Speaker Henderson.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—One of the most notable occurrences in the history of congressional legislation marked the closing hours of the last session of this congress. Senator Carter, of Montana, signaled his retirement from the senate after six years of brilliant service by talking the river and harbor bill to death. He occupied the floor obstructively for nearly thirteen consecutive hours, although in the aggregate about three hours of that time were devoted to other business.

At 11:49 o'clock last night, after the senate conferred on the river and harbor bill had reported a disagreement, Senator Carter began his speech. Apparently in a facetious vein he began his attack upon the measure, denouncing it as vicious and pernicious legislation, unwarranted by conditions and unsound in principle.

Shortly before 5 o'clock Allison submitted a further disagreement on the sundry civil bill, the item in contention being the appropriation for the three expositions. From this the senate recessed and then passed the St. Louis exposition bill. By a vote of 38 to 19 the senate recessed from the Charleston appropriation and the bill was passed.

Carter resumed his speech, finally announcing at 6:30 o'clock that it was his intention not to permit the river and harbor bill to become a law if his strength should hold out and surging that at that moment he was in excellent physical condition. With the exception of a brief intermission while a quorum was being secured, and a recess of half an hour between 10:30 and 11 o'clock today, Carter spoke practically continuously. He yielded the floor only after the ceremony of the induction of Vice-President Roosevelt into office had begun.

After Vice-President Roosevelt had been sworn in, he directed the clerk to read the proclamation of the president calling the senate into extraordinary session, the direction of the reading being the first official order of the new vice-president.

At the conclusion of the proclamation, the vice-president requested the new senators to present themselves at the desk to take the oath of office. The following senators were sworn: Bacon, of Georgia; Bailey, of Texas; Berry, of Arkansas; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Burnham, of New Hampshire; Burton, of Kansas; Carmack, of Tennessee; Clark, of Montana; Cullom, of Illinois; Dooliver, of Iowa; Dubois, of Idaho; Elkins, of West Virginia; Foster, of Louisiana; Frye, of Maine; Gilbert, of South Dakota (Pettigrew's successor); McMillan, of Michigan; Martin, of West Virginia; Morgan, of Alabama; Patterson, of Colorado; Sewell, of New Jersey; Simons, of North Carolina; Tilman, of South Carolina; Warren, of Wyoming; and Wetmore, of Rhode Island.

IN NATIONAL HOUSE

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The house closed its session at 11:45 o'clock today amid a demonstration from its members following the delivery of an impressive valedictory by Speaker Henderson. Shortly before the closing hours, Richardson, of Tennessee, the minority leader, presented resolutions testifying to the high regard of the house for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which Speaker Henderson had administered the duties of the presiding officer. Coming from the minority there was added significance in the tribute.

MILITARY SYSTEM ATTACKED.

Strong Speech by Lord Wolseley in the House of Lords.

LONDON, March 4.—In the house of lords today Lord Wolseley for two or three hours attacked the military system of Great Britain in a carefully written speech.

"My arguments," he said, "are not directed against individuals but against the military system which I have honestly tried for five years and have found wanting and which entails many great dangers not realized by the people of this realm."

Lord Wolseley pointed out in detail how the distribution of responsibility disorganized and impaired the war machine. The commander in chief had no effective control. Neither had the heads of departments.

"My lords, I need scarcely tell you," said Lord Wolseley, impressively, "that our soldiers do not love the war office nor its civilian rulers."

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE.

Governor Vetoes Reapportionment Bill and Senate Passed It Over His Veto.

OLYMPIA, March 4.—The governor today vetoed the reapportionment bill and so notified the house and senate. The latter passed it over his veto this afternoon and the house made it a special order for tomorrow afternoon.

The house passed the Fairchild bill requiring that all voters in the state shall be able to read and write. The house this afternoon killed the Puckett bill, providing in effect that the Spokane and Northern Railway shall have a 3-cent passenger fare instead of 5-cent fare, as at present.

In the senate Stewart, of Pierce, introduced a bill providing for the erection of a capitol building on the old foundation and appropriating \$550,000 for the same. Stewart's plan is to pass such a bill over the governor's veto and then repeal the law providing for the purchase of the court house.

ANOTHER MINE DISASTER.

Five Men Killed and Two Seriously Injured by an Accidental Explosion.

JOPLIN, Mo., March 4.—Five men were killed and two others seriously injured in a mine accident at Englefield in the center of the valley today. This morning two shots had been fired, but the whole charge failed to explode. This afternoon a whole box of powder was sent down into the mine. A man accidentally discharged the unexploded shot and the box of powder was set off, resulting in terrible destruction.

DOWN WITH THE AMERICANS.

Cuban Mob Excited to Frenzy by Incendiary Speech.

SANTIAGO, March 4.—Senor Bravos, a delegate to the constitutional convention at Havana, arrived here today and was met at the wharf by an immense delegation with bands and banners. Thousands of people, ninety per cent of whom were negroes, took in the demonstration which followed on the plaza.

In the course of an incendiary speech Senor Bravos condemned the proposals of the United States government and the crowd became frenzied, shouting: "Down with the Americans!"

HARRISON TO BE NOMINATED.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Mayor Harrison will be renominated by the Democrats tomorrow without opposition.

PRICE OF SILVER.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Silver, 61.

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"Charles Carroll" 10c "General Good" 5c

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TWO UNEQUALLED SMOKES

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(Continued on page four.)