

THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

Warm Debate in the House Over an Amendment of Hopkins of Pennsylvania.

Providing for Payment of Members of Salaries During Absence.

McMillan of Tennessee Renews His Attack Upon Justice Shiras of the United States Supreme Court for His Part in the Income Tax Decision.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The House spent the day in discussing the general deficiency bill, which was not finished. There was a warm debate over an amendment by Hopkins (R.) of Illinois, to take out the item of \$12,200 to pay members of the Fifty-third Congress for absences, in accordance with a rule adopted by that Congress. Mr. Hopkins said that Speaker Crisp had enforced that rule to hold a quorum, and Democrats should not apply to a Republican House for reimbursement. Mr. Hopkins carried his point—113 to 65.

Just before adjournment McMillan (D.) of Tennessee renewed a recent attack by him upon Justice Shiras of the Supreme Court of the United States for his part in the income tax decision, and incidentally said that he was glad it had at last got through the "thick hide" of the Justice that he had deprived the American people of the right to tax wealth. He spoke of the majority opinion of the court as "slush."

When the deficiency bill was taken up Hopkins declared this was the first time since the Republican Congress was the dirty linen of the Democratic Congress. The Democratic Speaker (Crisp), supported by the Democratic majority, favored reductions in order to hold a quorum, and if the Democrats desired to reverse their policy they should not apply to the Republican House at a time when they were complaining of "billion dollar" appropriations.

In the course of a long discussion Crisp (Dem.) of Georgia, son and successor in Congress of Speaker Crisp, explained the course of his action, being in accordance with the interpretation of the law as given by the Judiciary Committee.

An amendment offered by W. A. Stone (R.) of Pennsylvania to give the members whose terms expired with the close of this session \$100 for clerk hire for one month after their retirement was ruled out on a point of order, as was also an amendment by Richardson (D.) of Tennessee, for the payment of Southern war claims under the Bowman Act, amounting to \$500,000.

The item for paying to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company a judgment of the Court of Claims, amounting to \$1,320,000, being reached, Mr. Sayers gave notice of an amendment to strike all claims of the bond-aided Pacific Railroads and their branches from the bill.

Thompson Bartlett (D.) of New York announced that he would defend the Supreme Court and Justice Shiras against attacks recently made by Messrs. De Armond and McMillin. Incidentally he served notice on the Democracy of the South and West that they could never expect to win so long as they insisted on retaining an income tax that fell upon the East and North, and in attacking the Federal Judiciary.

McMillan made a reply to Bartlett, which created something of a sensation. Referring to his previous remarks on Justice Shiras, he said: "I intended it as an attack, and if it was not sufficient, I stand ready to renew it at any time."

Continuing, he said: "I hold that there is nothing in the American Government so sacred that I, as a representative of the American people, am not at liberty to attack it when it goes wrong." Turning to Bartlett he said: "It becomes the gentleman from New York, who has taken his bag and baggage out of the Democratic party, to dictate to me what policies I should pursue. I am at the old campaign ground, fighting the old battle." (Democratic applause.)

He referred to Justice Shiras as "a distinguished individual," and said "that no man ever attacked the Federal Judiciary more strongly than did Thomas Jefferson and the American people made him President. When a President sends a veto message to Congress, he necessary criticizes a co-ordinate branch of the Government. What I said of Justice Shiras was that he was the man who tore down the Federal Constitution and who took away from the American people the right of one hundred years to tax the wealth of this country, and I repeat it to-day, and I am glad that I have got through his thick hide at last."

He understood that Dalzell (R.) of Pennsylvania intended at a future time to make a defense of Justice Shiras, and at that time, McMillan said he would present some facts regarding the circumstances under which Justice Shiras had changed his mind. For the present he would content himself with having read the dissenting opinion of Justice Harlan in the income tax case. This was being read, when Bartlett interrupted to ask whether McMillin would also have the majority opinion of the court read.

"Oh, I don't want such slush read in my time," McMillin exclaimed.

ment for service which had been paid for already at exorbitant rates. He also entered a motion to reduce the rate of compensation for carrying mails to the extent of one-fifth of the present rate, which has not yet been acted upon.

MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The House Committee Will Favorably Report the Senate Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The House Committee on Coinage to-day decided to report favorably the Senate bill for an international monetary conference with amendments authorizing the President if he saw fit to seek an agreement with the nations to be instead of conference. Ten of the seventeen members of the committee were present, three Republicans, six Democrats and one Independent, eight of whom are silver men, and there was no dissent to the report. Five Republicans absented themselves.

Hanna May Succeed Sherman.

SPRINGFIELD (O.), Feb. 20.—The "Gazette," which is regarded throughout the State as Governor Bushnell's official organ, to-day publishes an editorial which is construed by the Governor to mean that he will appoint Mark Hanna to succeed Sherman in the Senate. The editorial is not specific, mentioning no condition, but states the appointment will be of such a character as to increase the harmony in the party.

Banks Consolidate.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—Negotiations for the consolidation of the Third National and Chemical National Banks were completed to-day. Under the agreement the Third National takes all assets and assumes all liabilities, practically buying out the Chemical. The stockholders of the Chemical National Bank realize \$15 per share net cash for their stock. No change at present will be made in the officers of the Third National Bank.

Sherman's Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—So far as known, Senator Sherman is the only member of the new Cabinet who has chosen his Private Secretary. E. J. Babcock, who has been associated with the Ohio Senator for about thirteen years, will continue to act as his confidential Secretary when he assumes control of the Department of State. Mr. Babcock is now clerk to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Governor Bradley Called to Canton.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Feb. 20.—The "Times" Frankfort special says: Governor Bradley left here this morning, in response to a summons from Major McKinley, to confer with him at Canton. The Governor's trip is expected to have an important bearing on the solution of the Senatorial situation in this State.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The weekly bank statement is as follows: Reserve, increase \$4,027,725; loans, decrease, \$7,620,160; specie, increase, \$2,450,900; deposits, increase, \$4,505,500; circulation, decrease, \$110,100. The banks hold \$55,965,450 in excess of requirements.

Fire in a Pennsylvania Mine.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), Feb. 20.—The Big Black Diamond, operated by the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is \$85,000. Several hundred men and boys were thrown out of employment.

MAJOR MCKINLEY'S CABINET.

PERSONNEL COMPLETE, BUT POSITIONS NOT ASSIGNED.

Judge McKenna Likely to Serve for a Time as United States Attorney-General.

CANTON, Feb. 20.—While it is believed here to-day that Colonel J. B. McCook will be invited to come to Canton in a day or two and confer with the President-elect upon being tendered a Cabinet place, the General's portfolio is not thought to have been decided upon for the distinguished New Yorker. The Postmaster-Generalship, the Navy, the Secretaryship of the Interior and the Attorney-Generalship are all believed to be under advisement, although it is still believed the appointment of McCook will complete the personnel of the Cabinet.

There is apparently a well-grounded understanding here that the doubtful part of the Cabinet slate will finally rest with Gary, Postmaster-General; McCook, Interior; McKenna, Attorney-General; Long, Navy.

Judge McKenna, when in Canton some weeks ago, manifested a preference for the Attorney-Generalship, but as it is currently reported that he will simply be in the Cabinet until a vacancy occurs on the Supreme bench, his personal preference is not weighed heavily in the final assignment. He was most generally spoken of for the Interior Department, and at one time was regarded as almost a certainty for that post. California and the extreme West is said to prefer the Interior to any other Cabinet portfolio because of the local interests affected by that department. But some opposition in other parts of the country has been offered to the appointment of Judge McKenna on this particular post, which would be minimized by his selection for another.

Dr. J. B. De Haven, spoken of as the probable successor to Judge McKenna on the Circuit bench, is on his way East, as are also Chairman McLaughlin of the California State Court Committee, the probable Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, and W. H. Phillips. While it is said that they are coming in their own interests, it is believed that they are really coming to advise what portfolio will be most acceptable to their State.

"President-elect McKinley has fully recovered his accustomed good health," said Dr. T. H. Phillips this morning, "and I believe is stronger than ever. That does not mean, however, that he will resume receiving visitors promiscuously, as I have advised emphatically against it. Special visitors, or those who come by invitation of the Major, will be given audience. The rest, and the official calls obtained in the past week have been beneficial to him."

NO FAST MAIL.

The Senate Committee Strikes Out the Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations has agreed to strike out of the postoffice appropriation \$171,328 for a fast mail train to the coast. The amendment was made by Pettigrew, who claimed the appropriation amounted to the pay-

LIVELY SESSION OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Indian Appropriation Bill Leads to Two Animated Debates.

One Was on Silver and the Second on Sectarian Schools.

A Resolution Offered by Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, Expressing Sympathy With Greece in the Present Conflict in Crete Unanimously Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate had a lively session to-day, apparently relishing the work in open session after the protracted struggle behind closed doors on the treaty. At the outset a resolution by Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania was unanimously adopted expressing sympathy with Greece in the present continental conflict. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States, being mindful of the sympathy for the United States expressed by the Greeks at the time of their war for independence, now extends like sympathy to the Government of Greece with its intervention in behalf of the people of the Island of Crete for the purpose of freeing them from the tyranny of foreign oppressors and to restore peace with the blessings of Christian civilization to that distressed Island.

Mr. Quay sought to bring forward the bill for a commission to look into labor problems, but it was soon displaced by a vote of 34 to 28, to take up the Indian appropriation bill. The latter measure led to two animated debates, first on silver and then on sectarian schools. A provision that certain Indian payments shall be made in silver, in accordance with treaty requirements, led Mr. Allen to comment on a provision for a "fifty-cent dollar" coming from gold men on the Appropriation Committee.

The decision brought up considerable campaign reminiscences. The sectarian schools question was revived. Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts asserted that the Senate Committee had reported an amendment reversing the policy of last year for the abandonment of sectarian schools after July 1, 1897. Senator Gallinger opposed the amendment and Senator Hawley, Teller, Pettigrew, Allison, Allen and Hall supported it on the ground that the Government facilities for Indian education would not permit a sudden change. The debate on this item and on the bill was not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

When the Senate met, Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, appealed to the Senate to allow the consideration of appropriation bills, and asked Mr. Quay especially to let the amendment bill go over. He then asked unanimous consent to take up the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Quay objected, and said that the bill was in charge of Mr. Perkins of California. If he consented to have it go over Mr. Quay would consent. He called attention to the fact that it was being pressed by the great labor interests of the country.

Mr. Perkins said that if the opponents of the bill would consume as little time as his friends, a vote would be had in thirty minutes.

Aldrich (R.) of Rhode Island said he considered the bill utterly impracticable.

After considerable sparring the Indian appropriation bill was taken up—34 to 28.

When the item directing the payment of the annuities to Potowatomies in silver was reached, Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska made his speech for the first time on the silver question. He wanted to know why the so-called sound money men of the committee had insisted on paying these benighted Indians in "50-cent dollars."

Several Senators explained that this provision was in accordance with treaty provisions.

Mr. Platt observed that by the efforts of the Republicans the silver dollars are as good as gold dollars.

Mr. Wilson said the Nebraska Senator had thrashed over some of the issues of the late campaign. He wished to say the free coinage of silver was not the only issue in the campaign, and that a plank in that platform which excited much opposition was that which differed from secession in degree only. Jefferson Davis had said: "I'll take my State out of the Union." Governor Altgeld had said: "The United States shall not come into my State," and the Chicago platform indorsed him. The question of law and order entered into the campaign.

Mr. Allen replied by discussing the platform declaration regarding the Supreme Court which, he said, he indorsed. Referring to the income tax decision, he said that a certain Justice of the Supreme Court owed it to the world to show cause why he changed front on that case. Mr. Allen declared that the Justice would go into history under a cloud, unless he explained.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

Most of the Colonies Will Send Troops to Take Part in the Celebrations.

Which Will Greatly Enhance the Attractions of the Procession.

Rear-Admiral Selfridge and the Officers of the United States Mediterranean Squadron Entertain the French Squadron at Cannes—Brilliant Reception on Board the Flagship San Francisco.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Most of the colonies have already accepted the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to send representatives of troops to the Queen's diamond jubilee celebrations, and they are expected to greatly enhance the attraction of the processions. Canada, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Trinidad and Cyprus are sending cavalry, the troops to be sent by the latter being mounted Zaptiehs. Some infantry and artillery are coming from elsewhere as far distant as the Gold Coast, Georgetown and Hongkong. A general officer will be appointed to command the whole force. The visitors will be housed in the military barracks of the home barracks.

Rear-Admiral Selfridge and the officers of the United States Mediterranean squadron are at Cannes, where they have been entertaining the French Mediterranean squadron. There was a brilliant reception on board the flagship San Francisco, at which the Prefect of the Maritime Alps, the United States Ambassador to France, James B. Eastis, Consul-General Morse, Sir William and Lady Johnson and Eugene Higgins and others were present.

Lord William Beresford, replying to a resolution of congratulation from the Town Council of Dorking, near which the Despatches of Beresford were situated, says it has given the greatest satisfaction to Lady Beresford and himself, adding that they trusted that the birth of their son would forge a link in the chain of sympathy which bound them to the town.

At yesterday's session of the Parliamentary Committee, which is inquiring into the Transvaal raid, the absence of two ladies, who were present the first day, excited considerable comment. Their absence, it now develops, was due to the action of Joseph Chamberlain, who at a private meeting of the executive committee, in the presence of the general public, the presence of these two ladies, who are identified prominently with the cause of Cecil Rhodes, would be compromising to the committee's proceedings, and it was resolved to restrict the attendance to reporters and members of the House of Lords or House of Commons and private secretaries.

The ice carnival at the Princess Club of Wednesday last was a brilliant success. Ladies Randolph Churchill, Milner Cooke, Colonel Brooke, Eviline Clavish and other well-known people were all present, and the program of the feature of the evening was skating. The feature of the evening was a cotillion said to be the first time it has been attempted on skates. The Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Teck, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Alford, Lady Torrence Blackwood, and Mrs. Arthur Paget were among those present.

Dr. Nansen's book, which the Comptroller published on Monday in two sumptuous volumes, is the literary sensation of the week, and is a great success. It is being boomed in all the book stores, and the papers are lavishing in their praise of the work.

The explorer himself is continuing his triumphant progress in Scotland, where he is being feted on all sides. Cambridge University is to confer a degree upon Dr. Nansen.

Another book, which was awaited with much interest is Olive Schreiner's "Trooper Peter Halket," but this is a disappointment. It is a ferocious attack on Cecil Rhodes, and makes many accusations of cruelty against the British Chartered Company.

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Bayard, up to the present, has received no intimation of the date the Queen will receive him at Windsor. In the meanwhile, he is receiving daily scores of invitations to public and private functions, which he is unable to answer.

The "Winter date is fixed. The University of Cambridge will confer a degree of LL. D. upon Mr. Bayard before he leaves England. It is reported J. R. Custer, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, will be made Charge d'Affaires as soon as Mr. Bayard starts for Italy on March 4th.

John Hayes Hammond, the American engineer and former member of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, starts for Africa on Saturday. He will remain in that part of the world for six months.

The cessation of the week in Parliament was not caused by the Cretan question, but by the dramatic manner in which Mr. Chamberlain announced that a telegram had been received from the British agent at Pretoria, saying that President Krueger had signed a bill of indemnity against the British Government, which is to pay K. "on cause it to be paid," as a result of the Jameson raid. Mr. Chamberlain read the items as if they were tradesman bills: £97,978 3s 3d being asked as a "material charge," and £1,000,000 for moral and intellectual damages not including legitimate private claims which may be advanced. Mr. Chamberlain emphasized the shillings and pence, and in every word of his short reply he managed to express every possible phase of scorn, defiance and contempt. This unmistakable evidence that Mr. Chamberlain has finally put his foot down is hailed with general delight.

A new departure in the dramatic duel

THE KAISER INTERESTED IN CRETAN AFFAIRS.

Meeting, President Ploetz Condemns the German Cabinet, Whom He Asserts Are Intriguing for a Radical Revolution of the Army to Undermine Royal Authority.

Friendly With Turkey's Representative, But Ignores Greece.

At the Federation of Husbandmen Meeting, President Ploetz Condemns the German Cabinet, Whom He Asserts Are Intriguing for a Radical Revolution of the Army to Undermine Royal Authority.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—(Copyrighted 1897 by the Associated Press.)—In the receipt of the alarming news from Crete, Emperor William canceled a number of private engagements, and plunged into feverish political activity. He even absented himself from the fetes at Potsdam, given in his honor by the Hussar Guards, and held instead a two hours' conference with Prince Hohenzollern. His majesty also had a lengthy conference with the leading Embassadors on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in which it was remarked that on Wednesday evening, at the subscription ball at the Opera-house, he drew the Turkish Embassador to Berlin this week, in a friendly way. This was in marked contrast with his treatment of the Greek Minister, whom he has ignored since Monday.

At the wish of the Government, the German newspapers generally have been extremely cautious in discussing Eastern matters, and there will be no discussion of the subject in the Reichstag until the naval budget is reached. Only a few of the German papers have advanced definite proposals. The "Staatsburg Zeitung" advises Germany to occupy Crete herself, until Greece has paid her German creditors.

The annual meeting of the Federation of Husbandmen in Berlin this week was even more violent in tone than that of last year. The President, Herr Von Ploetz, a conservative member of the Reichstag, in his opening speech expressed confidence in Emperor William's promise to aid suffering agriculturists. He condemned the whole Cabinet, who, he asserted, were intriguing for a radical revolution of the parties to undermine royal authority.

The Prussian and Saxon Governments took an important step this week. They have forbidden the state railroad employees to join the National Union in Leipzig, and their associations have been disbanded by the police. A mass meeting of the workmen of the Prussian roads on Wednesday near Hamburg protested against this prohibition as being unconstitutional, and claimed the right to strike and form societies. The reason for the action of the authorities appears to be the fact that the Socialists are behind the railroad agitation.

Dr. Ahlwardt declares he is satisfied with his American trip, where he says he formed seventeen anti-semitic clubs, and founded a new paper with 4,000 subscribers. He refuses to resign his seat in the Reichstag, and intends to resume his anti-Jewish agitation forthwith.

While taking his daily constitutional with the Empress in the Tiergarten on Tuesday, the Emperor passed a laborer, who stared at him, but did not salute. His majesty returned, calling upon the man to halt, and then, touching his hat in military fashion, he said: "My man, if you do not wish to salute your Emperor, at least you might pay proper respect to the Empress." Then turning on his heel, the Emperor left the man standing in a state of considerable astonishment.

The influenza epidemic has now reached a climax in this town. There were several fatal cases reported, and whole families have been prostrated.

HAS GONE TO CUBA. General Roloff, Against Whom an Indictment Was Recently Secured.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—It is reported that General Roloff, the Cuban, against whom indictment was recently secured for his alleged connections with filibustering expeditions, and whose bail bond of \$2,500 was forfeited by his non-appearance when his trial was called in Baltimore several weeks ago to Cuba. It is not known whether he went on the filibustering steamer Bermuda or went by way of Key West. At all events, he packed up his belongings at the house in which he was living in Brooklyn on Monday of this week and went to Cuba, ostensibly to appear for trial in Baltimore. Since then he has not been seen, but Cubans in this city do not deny that he may now be in Cuba.

STORM IN NEBRASKA. Snow-Plows and Shovelers Out to Assist in Floving Trains.

GRAND FORKS (Neb.), Feb. 20.—Snow commenced to fall yesterday and last night a heavy south wind prevailed. The snow developed into an old-fashioned snowstorm. The accumulation of snow from several storms is blowing in all directions. At headquarters of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railways belated trains were expected by the officials. Every available snow plow has been sent out, together with a large force of snow shovelers to keep incoming trains moving until they reach this city, where they will be held until the storm subsides.

The storm out West seems general.

William J. Bryan in Missouri.

SEDALIA (Mo.), Feb. 20.—William J. Bryan stopped here for a short time this forenoon while on his way to Jefferson City. He was met by 1,500 people and spent his time shaking hands and making a speech. He said that he was surprised to see so many people out; that since the mills and not the mints had been opened, he had not expected to see so many idle people.

SNOWSLIDES IN COLORADO.

One Man Killed and Another Seriously Injured.

DENVER, Feb. 20.—A special to the "Republican" from Pitkin, Col., says: A snowslide this morning at about 4:30 o'clock near the Cleopatra mine killed Martin Mentley and seriously injured J. W. Bigham. Two other men, Frank McCarty and Mike Mammone, were also caught in the slide, but escaped with only slight bruises. The men were asleep in the cabin when the slide came. The slide was 200 or 400 feet wide. It swept away the cabin and inmates, burying them underneath several feet of snow and debris.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Woman Kills an Intruder and Then Herself.

FALLS VILLAGE (Conn.), Feb. 20.—When he awoke this morning the 10-year-old son of Postmaster Walter Chapin found his mother and Charles Mead, 25 years old, son of Rev. H. P. Mead, formerly of this city, now of Scotland, Conn., dead in the dining-room. Near by was a revolver with several chambers empty.

Chapin had confided the administration of the Postoffice to his wife, as his duties as Superintendent of Hatches at Sheffield kept him occupied a large part of the time. When his boy Joseph awoke this morning he found the door blocked, and forcing it discovered his mother's dead body lying against it. Coroner Higgins began an investigation. It showed that while there were two bullet wounds in Mead's head, there was but one in the forehead of Mrs. Chapin. The revolver was found nearer Mrs. Chapin's body than Mead's. The Coroner did not complete the investigation, but accepted the theory that Mead went to the house an undesired visitor, or broke in, and Mrs. Chapin, in order to protect herself, shot him and subsequently killed herself.

INAUGURAL DECORATIONS.

FLORISTS PREPARING FOR THE GREAT EVENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—While expectations have been high regarding the adornment of the inaugural ballroom, it is believed that the result when the decorations are completed will surpass expectations.

Believed That the Affair Will be More Elaborate Than Anything Heretofore Attempted.

On former occasions the decorations were more keeping with a coronation or a great military occasion. Brass and iron armor and shield and such medieval adornment seemed to be the order. This time, however, it was determined to make everything subservient to the floral decorations. The florists are already making preparations for the great event. The band stand will be constructed after the style of the famous Golden Gate at the World's Fair, and will be elaborately decorated with flowers. From the front of the stand two large ribbons will be draped from the walls of a huge American eagle, and on the ribbons will be the names of McKinley and Hobart.

The gold material which will cover the music stand will be decorated with plaques of roses, tulips, narcissus, lilies and other beautiful blooms, and artistic and well produced by Amphion wreaths composed of leaves of the golden Andromeda, caught up with varicolored ribbons. Immense palms will be grouped about the stand. The fountain in the center of the room will be filled with exotic plants, ferns and flowers, and the electric light fixtures will be decorated at their bases with golden flower plaques.

Over the balconies and about their columns Southern smilax will be trailed in every direction, and on the front of the balconies will be shields and banks of palm leaves and bright-hued flowers.

The walls in the rear of the balconies will be treated in frieze effects of laurel festoons, caught up with wreaths of green and traceries of Southern smilax.

The staircase leading from the ballroom to the walls will be watched with evergreens among the bouche of which will be singing birds in cages.

The ceiling of the court will be obscured by immense circular canopies, from which countless streamers will flow in all directions. The balconies and walls and columns will be artistically treated in white and gold, and the front of the balconies and against the walls will be coats of arms of the States and of foreign countries and other appropriate emblems.

The President's rooms will be beautifully adorned, and, taken as a whole, the electric light effects which will be introduced, the great court of the Peabody building is expected to present a scene of fine beauty.