More Than Double the Circulation of Any Other Daily Paper in the State.

THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

More Than Double the Circulation of Any Other Daily Paper in the State.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1897.—PAGES 9 TO 12.

AN EXTRA SESSION

Congress to Be Called Together March 15th.

INSTANT RELIEF DEMANDED

The Verdict of the People Was Unmistakably for Tariff Reform.

THAT ALONE WILL BRING REVENUE.

At the Earliest Moment Receipts Must Be Made to Exceed Expenditures.

Little Substantial Benefit Afforded by a Surplus Obtained by Largely Increased Debts—Financial Situation Can Be Relieved Only Through Careful and Correct Legislation—President McKinley Declares Against Trusts—Extreme Caution Necessary to Guard Against Ignorant and Criminal Foreigners—Reciprocity Needed to Help Build Up the American Merchant Marine—International Arbitration Should Crown the Achievements of the Century—Full Text of the Inaugural Address.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In his inaugural address today President McKinley said:

"Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by the authority invested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of president of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us so long as we obey his commandments and walk humbly in his footsteps.

Speedy Relief Imperative.

"The responsibilities of the trust to which I have been called, always of grave importance, are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and an unsafe balance in the treasury.

"Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, which will present a remedy for those arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well in times of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue insured, but not until then, can we enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws that will, while insuring 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 inevitable 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 sure we are right and 'make haste slowly.'

Currency and Bi-Metallism.

"If therefore, congress, in its wisdom, shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is invested in the president, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command public confidence, both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it will prove beneficial to the entire country.

"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 parity between our gold and silver money which springs from and is supported by the relative values of the two metals, the value of silver already coined, and of that which hereafter may be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded.

More Revenue Is Needed.

"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 severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures, and extravagance stopped wherever it is 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 debt, but to make proper and liberal provisions for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

"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 might 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 or hindrance. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the government is still indebted for the amount of the 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.

Revision of the Tariff.

"The best way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes—not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption; 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 utterance 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 in zealous care for American interests and American labor is wished. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country.

"It is therefore earnestly hoped and expected that congress will, at the earliest practical moment 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 platform.

"The paramount duty of congress is to stop deficiencies 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.

Renewal of Reciprocity.

"In the revision of the tariff especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which great impulse was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country, by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need, and cannot produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but tend to increase their employment.

"The depression of the past four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our people is more devoted to the institutions of free government nor more loyal in their support, while none bear more cheerfully or fully its share in the maintenance of the government, or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producers is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farms and in the manufactory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the lightest burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease rather than increase our public expenditures.

"Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot properly attain it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and 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.

The People Respect the Law.

"It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great emergency in the 118 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 and highest destiny, and to the honor of their American name, these years of glorious history have exalted mankind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world and immeasurably strengthened the precious free institutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain these institutions. The greatest aid to our happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to principles upon which the government was established, and insist upon their faithful observance.

"Equality of rights must prevail, and spected and obeyed. We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great republic, but it is consoling and encouraging to realize that the free speech, free press, free thought, free schools, free and unlimited right to religious liberty and worship and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed today than ever before. The guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld.

"Lynchings must not be tolerated, and in a great and civilized country like the United States courts must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of the courts and the administration of justice must continue forever, the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests.

"One of the lessons taught by the election, which all can rejoice in, is that the citizens of the United States are both law-respecting and law-abiding people, not easily swerved from the path of patriotism and honor. This is in entire accord with the genius of our institutions, and but emphasizes the advantages of inculcating ever a great love for law and order in the future. Immunity should be granted to none who violate the laws, whether individuals, corporations or communities, and as the constitution imposes upon the president the duty of both its own execution and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect.

Unlawful Combinations of Capital.

"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 condition of trade among our citizens and it has supported such legislation in order to prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products. This purpose will steadily be pursued both by the enforcement of the law now in effect and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

Evils of Immigration.

"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 constitution 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 achieve.

Civil Service Reform.

"Reforms in the civil service must go on, but the change should be real and genuine, not perfunctory, or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the government, retaining faithful and devoted persons in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom who are inefficient, incompetent or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

The Merchant Marine.

"Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvellous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor, until we have become foremost in nearly all the great lines of inland trade, commerce and industry. Yet, while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining, until it is now lower both in the percentage and tonnage and the number of vessels employed than it was prior to the civil war.

"Commendable progress has been made of late years in the upbuilding of the American navy, but we must supplement these efforts by providing as a proper consort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great people.

Vigorous Foreign Policy.

"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 have cherished the policy of non-intereference 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 aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. Our diplomacy should seek nothing more, and accept nothing less than is due us. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency.

International Arbitration.

"Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employes and employers by the Forty-ninth congress in 1886, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the senate and house of the Fifty-first congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the British house of commons in 1893, and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the senate for its ratification in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative, since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than by force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the early action of the senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved for the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

Extra Session a Necessity.

"It has been the uniform practice of each president to avoid, as far as possible, the convening of congress in extra session. It is an example which under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity is not to be commended, but a failure to convene the representatives of the people in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty, places the responsibility of such neglect upon the executive himself. The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of congress. It alone has the power to provide revenue for the government. Not to convene it under such circumstances, I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty.

"I do not sympathize with the sentiment that congress in session is dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of government in the execution of sovereign will should not operate as an injury, but a benefit. There could be no better time to put the government on a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action. It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprives congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will, and the country of the corresponding benefits.

"It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the 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 to the regular session of congress. We are nearly two years from a congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contests was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically, without fear of its effects upon an early election. Our fellow-citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now, even against their own preconceived views—and perhaps settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great permanency—than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States. 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 the rightful and lasting settlement of the question.

"In view of these consideration, I shall deem it my duty as president to convene congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

A United Country.

"In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestations of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred 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 South no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies, and in this fact surely every lover of country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit; it is ennobling, and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do 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 now animates so many thousands in both the old antagonistic sections, but shall cheerfully 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 countrymen observe: '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 reverently taken before the Lord Most High. To keep it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer; and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of any solemn responsibilities."

THE TWO TARIFF REFORMERS.

Meet on the Pleasant Ground of College Fraternity.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—At 9:30 this morning the president-elect descended to the second floor of his hotel where many delegations were in waiting for presentation. A delegation headed by Postmaster General Wilson consisted of members of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

The president-elect greeted the callers with greatest cordiality. Taking Wilson by the hand he exclaimed, "I have not seen you since the storm last November. Come over by the window where I can see you plainly and make sure you look as you did in the good old days when you were on one side and I on the other."

After reciprocating this greeting in the same spirit, the postmaster general proceeded to make a speech in an entirely informal way. He was charged with the presentation of a badge which unfortunately he did not have himself. He produced the receipt of the express company and a telegram announcing shipment of the article. The president-elect thanked the delegation in suitable terms and promised to wear the badge, if, as he remarked, there really was any such badge and his visitors not joking.

Just as the party started away an express messenger brought in haste the delayed package. Postmaster General Wilson immediately opened it, assisted by the president-elect, and disclosed a beautiful work of the jeweler's art, studded thickly with diamonds. When the ceremony was over, the president spent some time exchanging greetings with friends.

MANY SOCIAL EVENTS.

McKinley Dines With Hay, and Hobart With the Senators.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Last evening Maj. McKinley dined with Col. John Hay, who will be the new ambassador to the court of St. James, and then retired early.

Vice-President-elect Hobart spent most of the day meeting his senatorial associates and learning the rules and customs of the senate, under the tutelage of Vice-President Stevenson.

The members of the outgoing cabinet were busied with clearing up their desks. Their resignations are at Mr. McKinley's service, and most of them have explained their duties to their successors, who are all here for the inaugural, save Gov. Long, of Massachusetts.

Of the social events of the evening, the dinner given by Col. Hay to President-elect McKinley was the most important, the attendance including many of those who will take prominent parts in the work of the new administration. Those invited to meet the president-elect at the dinner were: Speaker Reed, Senators Hale, Cameron, Aldrich; Frye, Davis, Elkins, McMillan and Wetmore; Senators-elect Foraker, Hanna and Platt; Representatives Grosvenor, Hitt and Wadsworth; John Addison Porter, Gen. Wm. Osborne, Horace Porter, Russell A. Alger, Lyman J. Gage, Henry A. White, Assistant Secretary Rockhill and Mr. A. S. Hay.

Senator Sewall, of New Jersey, tonight gave a luncheon in the room of the senate committee on military affairs to Vice-President-elect Hobart, to which all the senators were invited.

Mrs. John A. Logan gave a dinner to Gen. and Mrs. Alger at her home on Clifton street. Judge McKenna was expected to be present, but was delayed. Among those present were: Gen. and Mrs. Alger, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson, Judge and Mrs. Gary, Gov. and Mrs. Bushnell, Mrs. Gov. Hastings, Gov. and Mrs. Tanner, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Col. and Mrs. Grout, Gen. Burnette and Gen. Dodge.

Prominent among the arrivals in the city during the day were Hon. Joseph McKenna, of California, who is to be attorney-general of the next administration, and Russell B. Harrison, son of the ex-president, who was a special aide today on the staff of Gen. Horace Porter.

Hon. H. S. Pingree, governor of Michigan, accompanied by his staff and a number of prominent citizens, arrived tonight.

ARBITRATION IS ADOPTED.

Legislators and Miners in Colorado Favor That Plan.

DENVER, March 4.—The legislature in joint session today unanimously adopted the report of the committee on investigation of the Leadville strike, which recommended arbitration. Chairman Reuter read the following telegram signed by the officers of the Cloud City Miners' Union:

"At a meeting of Cloud City Miners' Union, No. 33, held on March 3, resolutions were passed accepting in every detail the report of the legislative investigation committee on the strike. Every plan and every proposition contained in the report of the committee is adopted."

The First Step

toward rapid recovery should be the purchase of Anheuser-Busch's Malt-Nutrine. It strengthens and builds flesh. Invaluable to nursing mothers. To be had at all druggists.

Elegant offices for rent low. Sullivan building.

F.-B. Co. Bacon for Alaska outfitters.

MR. HOBART SWORN IN

EARLY MORNING FORMALITIES IN THE SENATE.

Vice President Stevenson Hands the Office Over to His Successor—Invocation by the Blind Chaplain—Mr. Morrill the First of the Senators to Take the Oath—Impressive Scene Witnessed by the Great Men of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The senate chamber was a center of attraction. Early in the day the galleries presented a picture to which the artist's palette alone could do justice. Mme. Yan Yu, wife of the Chinese minister, accompanied by Mr. Sze and a number of ladies, was among the early arrivals. Shortly after 11 o'clock Queen Liliuokalani entered the diplomatic gallery, accompanied by her secretary, Mr. Palmer. She was given the most available seat, which was far in the rear.

The presidential family party arrived 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 the associate justices of the United States supreme court. The members of the house of representatives then entered.

There was a stir when the senate officials announced Vice President-elect Hobart, who stepped to a seat near the presiding officer's desk.

At 12:20 President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley entered the main doors. Attention was riveted at once on these two central figures. McKinley and Cleveland were seated immediately in front of the presiding officer, facing the senate and crowd. On the left sat Maj.-Gen. Miles and Admiral Brown, both in full uniform. To the right were four ambassadors, Sir Julian Pauncefote, M. Patenotre, Baron Thielmann and Baron Fava, directly beside McKinley. The members of the outgoing cabinet were in a semi-circle to the left, facing the outgoing and incoming presidents. On the opposite side of the center aisle, in a semi-circle, were Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justices. Near them were Gen. Porter and Marshal Wilson, of the District of Columbia. Back of the supreme court judges were ministers of foreign countries, wearing rich uniforms.

The members of the house of representatives filed into the body of the hall on the right side, and on the opposite area were the 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. Mr. Hobart advanced to the desk, raised his right hand and took the oath in accordance with the constitution. Then Mr. Stevenson delivered his valedictory address, speaking hoarsely. He said:

Mr. Stevenson's Farewell.

"Senators: The hour has arrived which marks the close of the Fifty-fourth congress, and terminates my official relations with this body. Before laying down the gavel for the last time, I may be pardoned for detaining you for a moment, in the attempt to give expression to my gratitude for the uniform courtesy extended me, for the many kindnesses shown me, during the time it has been my good fortune to preside over your deliberations. My appreciation of the resolution of the senate personal to myself can find no expression in words. Intentionally I have not given offense, and I carry from this presence no shadow of feeling of unkindness toward any senator, no memory of a grievance.

"Chief among the favors political fortune has bestowed upon me, I count that of having been the associate—and of having known something of the friendship—of the men with whom I have so long had official relation in this chamber. To have been the president of this august body is an honor of which even the most illustrious citizen might be proud. I am persuaded that no occupant of this chair during the 108 years of our constitutional history ever entered upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to this office more deeply impressed with a sense of the responsibilities imposed, or with a higher appreciation of the character and dignity of the great legislative assembly.

"During the term just closing questions of deep importance to political parties and to the country have here found earnest and, at times, passionate discussions. This chamber has indeed been the arena of great debate. The record of four years of parliamentary struggles and masterful debates, of important legislation, is closed, and passes now to the domain of history. I think I can truly say, in the words of a distinguished predecessor, 'In the discharge of my official duties I have known no cause, no party, no friend.' It has been my earnest endeavor justly to interpret and faithfully to execute the rules of the senate. At times the temptation may be strong to compass partisan ends by a disregard or a perversion of the rules. Yet I think it safe to say the result, however salutary, will be dearly purchased by a departure from the methods prescribed by the senate for its own guidance. A single instance thus initiated might prove the forerunner of untold evils. It will be recorded for a precedent, and many an error, by the same example, will rush into the state. It must not be forgotten that the rules governing this body are founded deep in human experience; that they are the result of centuries of tireless effort in legislative halls to conserve, to render stable and secure the rights and liberties which have been achieved by conflict. By its rules the senate wisely fixes the limits to its own power. Of those who clamor against the senate and its methods of procedure it may truly be said, 'They know not what they do.'

"In this chamber are preserved, without restraint, two essentials of wise legislation and good government, the right of amendment and debate. Great evils often arise from hasty legislation, rarely from the delay which follows a full discussion and deliberation. Within my humble judgment the historic senate, preserving the unrestricted right of amendment and of debate, maintaining in the act the time-honored parliamentary methods and amenities which unfailingly secure action after deliberation, possesses in our scheme of government a value which cannot be measured by words. The senate is a perpetual body. In the terse words of an eminent senator now present, 'The men who framed the constitution had studied thoroughly all former attempts at republican government. History was strewn with wrecks of unsuccessful democracies. Sometimes the usurpation of the executive power, sometimes the fickleness and unbridled license of the people had brought popular governments to destruction. To guard against these dangers they placed their chief hope in the senate. * * * The senate which was organized in 1789 at the inauguration of the government abides, and will continue to abide one and the same body until the republic itself shall be overthrown or time shall be no more.'

"Twenty-four senators who have occupied seats in this chamber during my term of office are no longer members of this body. Five of that number—Stanford, Colquitt, Vance, Stockbridge and Wilson, 'shattered with the contentions of the hall'—full of years and honors, have passed from earthly scenes. The fall of the gavel will conclude the long and honorable terms of service of other senators, who will be borne in kind remembrance by their associates who remain.

"I would do violence to my feelings if I failed to express my thanks to the officials of this body for the fidelity with which they have discharged their important duties, and for the timely assistance and unfailing courtesy of which I have been the recipient.

"For the able and distinguished gentleman who succeeds me as your presiding officer, I earnestly invoke the same co-operation and courtesy you have so generously accorded me.

"Senators, my parting words have been spoken, and I now discharge my last official duty, that of declaring the senate adjourned without day."

Vice President Hobart advanced to the presiding officer's chair and for the first time exercised his official functions by calling the senate to order. He moved aside for Chaplain Milburn, who in an impressive voice delivered the first invocation for the new senate. As the chaplain closed, Vice President Hobart, speaking in a strong, well-modulated tone, delivered his introductory address. He said:

"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, demand such a conservative, equitable and conscientious construction and enforcement of your rules as shall promote the well-being and prosperity of the people, and at the same time conserve the time-honored precedents and established traditions which have contributed to make this tribunal the most distinguished of the legislative bodies of the world.

"In entering upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen, I feel a peculiar delicacy, for I am aware your body, with whom for a time I will be associated, has had but a small voice in the selection of its presiding officer, and that I am called upon to conduct your deliberations, while not perhaps your choice in point of either merit or fitness. It will be my constant effort to aid you, so far as I may, in all reasonable expedition of the business of the senate, and I may be permitted to express the belief that such expedition is the hope of the country. All the interests of good government and the advancement toward a higher and better condition of things call for prompt and positive legislation at your hands. To obstruct the regular course of wise and prudent legislative action after the fullest and fairest discussion is neither consistent with true senatorial courtesy, conducive to the welfare of the people, nor in compliance with their just expectations. While assisting in the settlement of the grave questions which devolve upon the senate, it will be my endeavor to so guide its deliberations that its wisdom may be made fruitful in works, whilst at the same time exercising such fairness and impartiality within the rules of the senate as shall deserve at least your good opinion for the sincerity of my effort.

"Unfamiliar with your rules and manner of procedure, I can only promise that I will bring all the ability I possess to the faithful discharge of every duty that may devolve upon me, relying always upon your suggestions, your advice and your co-operation, and I should feel unequal to the task did I not trustfully anticipate that indulgent aid and consideration which you have at all times given to my predecessors, and without which I could not hope to acquit myself to your satisfaction or with any degree of personal credit. It shall be my highest aim to justify the confidence the people have reposed in me by discharging my duties in such a manner as to lighten your labors, secure your appreciation of my honest effort to administer your rules with an eye single to the public good, and promote the pleasant and efficient transaction of public business.

"I trust our official and personal relations may be alike agreeable; that the friendships we may form here may be lasting, and that the work of the senate may redound to the peace and honor of the country and the prosperity and happiness of all the people."

The proclamation of the outgoing president having been read, Vice President Hobart requested the new senators to advance and take the oath of office. At the presiding officer's suggestion Mr. Morrill, the patriarch senator, was complimented with being first sworn in. No exact order was observed, the oath being given to four senators at one time. With the fifteen new men were twelve of the old senators sworn in for new terms.

While the oaths were being administered Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley sat talking in low tones. It was clearly a most agreeable change, for the old and the new presidents smiled now and then as they nodded acquiescence to each other. It was noted that Secretary of State Olney and Secretary Lamont were not among the cabinet officers present.

It was 1:05 p. m. when the last oath had been administered and the formal exit began, the supreme court justices going first, Mr. Cleveland, President McKinley and the officials following.

Just before the official party withdrew Mrs. McKinley and the mother of the president were escorted from the gallery to the east front of the capitol, where the oath of office was to be taken by the new president. The occupants of the public gallery were held in their places for some time, in order not to blockade the procession of officials. Gradually the chamber was deserted.

NICARAGUA FAVORS THIS COUNTRY

Her President Asks the United States to Finish the Canal.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The president today sent to the senate the correspondence relative to the Nicaraguan canal. Probably the most important part is a communication from Minister Baker to Secretary Olney, dated February 3, 1896, in which he details an interview with President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, in which the latter stated that he had taken the opinion of three lawyers, who agreed that the maritime canal company had forfeited its concessions by its failure to do any work for many years. M. Zelaya then expressed to Minister Baker the hope that the United States would take up the enterprise. He said it could be very easily arranged to have the contract transferred to the government of this country, as he had reached the conclusion that only a great government could put the work through.

"I asked the president," said Mr. Baker, "if his government had at any time received an offer from any foreign country to take hold of the enterprise on condition that the existing contract should be gotten rid of. He frankly said it has not."

Mr. Baker adds that he makes this statement at President Zelaya's request in order that his position may be understood at Washington. The correspondence includes several letters from Mr. Blaine when he was secretary of state.

FORTUNE IN POSTAGE STAMPS.

Chicago "Crank" Disposes of His Collection for $35,000.

CHICAGO, March 4.—When Byron S. Ross, of 509 Wieland street, began to collect postage stamps twenty years ago he was called a crank by his schoolmates. His parents tried to dissuade him from what they thought was a foolish craze. He told his father some day his stamps would bring him a fortune. His dream has come true. A few days ago Ross traded his stamps for a hotel at Hurley, Wis., valued at $35,000. He bought the property from John E. Burton, a millionaire mine owner of Milwaukee, who is going to establish his son in the postage stamp business.

This perhaps is the first time in history of a deal of such magnitude made with postage stamps.

Companies Refused a License.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 4.—Webb McNall, state superintendent of insurance, has refused to grant the Connecticut Mutual Life and the New York Life Insurance Companies license to do business in this state for the ensuing year. He alleges that they have not dealt fairly with Mrs. Sally E. Hillman, whose litigation over the policies of her husband, amounting to about $50,000, has been prominently before the public for several years.

Navy Paymaster Confesses Theft.

CHICAGO, March 4.—John Corwine, the United States navy paymaster who, a few days ago, suddenly left Newport, R. I., accused of being an embezzler of government funds, was arrested in this city last evening. When arrested he confessed to the police of having robbed the government of $10,000 during the two years that he held the position of paymaster.

"A crick in the back," a pain under the shoulder-blades, water brash, biliousness, and constipation, are symptoms of disordered stomach, kidneys, liver, and bowels. For all ailments originating in a derangement of these organs, take Ayer's Pills.

NO POMP NOR SHOW.

INAUGURATIONS OF PRESIDENTS CONDUCTED SIMPLY.

Washington Had His Coach and Four — Stories of Jeffersonian Simplicity—John Adams Helped to Inaugurate His Son—Precaution to Guard Lincoln Just Before the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Special.—No addition to the burden of taxation will be made, no lives will be sacrificed tomorrow when William McKinley becomes the head of this nation. The ruler of over 70,000,000 of people, no costly official robes, no pomp and pageantry of an unusual character will be provided at the public expense. Involuntarily the coronation of the reigning czar of Russia comes to the mind while the eys and ears take note of the preparations for the time when Grover Cleveland will be succeeded by William McKinley. For years Russia will stagger under the additional burden of debt placed on her by her ruler in order that he might formally be invested with the insignia of his office with becoming splendor, and the relatives of those poor peasants who were killed while trying to get at the food given to them by their "Little Father" have their bereavement to remind them of the fact that another Romanoff has ascended the throne.

The inauguration of the president at the close of the nineteenth century is in a way made a tribute to the commercial spirit of the times. Those who dance pay the piper. The public treasury yields up an insignificant sum in comparison with the whole cost of the inauguration ceremonies. The tradesman of the Capital city derive the commercial benefit from the gathering of so many people. Therefore, they bear the chief expense. Those who express their joy by dancing at the inaugural ball will likewise pay the fiddler. After he is paid the surplus will be applied to the payment of other expenses. For that reason the national treasury will spend directly not over $5,000 to see to it that McKinley is fittingly inducted into office.

The lavishness of this big republic is not displayed in pageants to please the eye. Not a dollar does it spend on such an occasion to impress the representatives of the foreign governments with its military prowess, or the vastness of its material wealth. These gentlemen discover the cost of administering the government and keeping up its civil establishment, through the caustic references of the party out of power to the extravagance of the one in office. A few thousand regular troops, ordered to parade on that day, is the only show the government makes. All the rest is done by the party to which the president-elect belongs. Above even that rises the commercial spirit. The greater the display, the more people are attracted, and the more money spent among the hotelkeepers and the business houses. Therefore, it is to the business interest of Washington to make as big a display as possible. It is easy to account for the ready subscription of a large sum of money by the merchants.

Probably the first inauguration, 108 years ago, cost the public treasury as much as the present one. It is interesting at such a time as this to recall how Washington set out from Fredericksburg, Va., after bidding his mother good-bye, and borrowing $3,000 to defray expenses, for the seat of government at New York city. He traveled with a coach and four, accompanied by his black servants. McKinley will ride in a parlor car in a style of luxury far beyond the dreams of the most optimistic visionary of George Washington's time. It is related that the father of his country was without the faculty of imagining what things might be, so that furnished conclusive proof that he imagined no more luxurious mode of traveling than in a "coach and four."

Washington gave himself fourteen days' time in which to travel about 250 miles. McKinley took that many hours to come twice the distance. The people of Alexandria, the old town where Col. Elmer Ellsworth was shot at the beginning of the war for daring to haul down a rebel flag, eight miles below the swamps that then fronted the capital city, turned out to greet the first president. They gave him a dinner and made formal addresses. When he departed the mayor of the town said: "Go and make a grateful people happy." That was before the time of party and partisan feeling. The people did not realize the opportunities for dividing themselves into parties to be afforded during the constitutional period they were then establishing.

All the way to Georgetown, the town that is now part of the capital, the enthusiastic people of Alexandria followed the great man, most of them on foot, through the hills that lie on the Virginia side of the Potomac. More than half the way the Georgetown folks met the Alexandrians to offer the distinguished traveler the shelter of its hospitable roofs for the night. So it was all the way to Philadelphia, where there was a big military display, and where the crowd was so great that Washington had to send his carriage ahead and ride horse back. He protested against escorts, but the enthusiastic people accompanied him anyhow. The Delaware folk threw arches across the road, and at a number of places his path was strewn with flowers.

While the story of that traveling is interesting, and reminds one somewhat of the progress of monarchs through their kingdoms, it is more absorbing to note how little this country was thought of, six years after England fully recognized the independence of her rebellious colonies. Thursday, when President McKinley takes the oath of office, the eyes of the representatives of thirty governments will probably regard him intently. When Washington looked into the faces of his fellow countrymen in New York, France and Spain were the only countries officially represented at the ceremonies. Those