

INAUGURATION DAYS. AS THE WEATHER SO THE REIGN OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Garfield Had a Stormy Day and Harrison a Rainy, Dreary One. William and Mary Bill—Washington News.

THE BUREAU, RALEIGH BUILDING, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1893. The day began with a sharp, driving wind and a pattering rain that beat upon the gathering crowds in a disconcerting and melancholy manner.

The Solons shuffled through the disagreeable storm, and in good numbers took their seats, although the galleries gave evidence that comfort was more to be sought than legislative equable, and the visitors were scarce.

Suggestions as to the probability of a clear inauguration were of course in order, and the weather prophets were inclined to the belief that a "steady rain for all the week" would obtain. Four years ago the inauguration of Mr. Harrison was held in just such a driving rain, which dampened the splendor of the decorations and the subdued but varied tints of banners, flags and streamers.

The music of the bands floated through curling mists and fell leaden upon the multitude, and the day, on March 4, 1889, when Mr. Cleveland was driven to the Capitol on the left of one of the most costly of Presidents, Mr. Arthur, and returning was compelled to accept the seat at his right, long-ex-President Arthur to his left, the day was simply superb, thoroughly in keeping as it were, with this considerable innovation in the inauguration of the President had been accustomed to extend to his immediate successor. The day was beyond reproach, the air was fragrant with the odors of early spring, the decorations were in the best of order, and all day long the sunshine was tempered with exhilarating breezes.

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GEN. YOUNG'S STAFF. NAMES OF THE SOUTHERNERS WHO ARE INVITED TO SERVE.

The States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia. A. J. Young, General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—General P. M. B. Young, commander of the Sixth division (civil organization) in the inaugural parade, has asked for publication the following list of gentlemen, invited to act as aides on his staff. The time is too short to reach them all by any other method:

North Carolina—W. C. Lindsay, Salisbury; John M. Scott, Charlotte; Willie Williamson, Robert L. Holt, Jim Holt, Ed. Holt, Burlington; Morton Wharton, Graham; Jim Williams, Fayetteville; Percy Gray, David Schenk, Greensboro; W. H. Fortie, Charlotte; George C. Heck, Raleigh; F. C. Haisford, York Church. They are expected to report to General Young at 9 A. M., March 4th, mounted and dressed.

Alabama—General B. D. Johnston, Joe Johnston, Alex. Landon, Rufus Rhodes, Rivers Carter, Birmingham; General Allen and General Holtzclaw, Cooper de Lost, Mobile; General Charles W. Wiley, South Carolina—J. H. Tillman, Thomas F. Brantley, Charles H. Drayton, F. C. Fishburne, H. R. Walter, W. D. Porcher, Andrew S. Smith, H. H. Rutledge, Jr., J. S. Roper, H. L. Bolger, King D. Jewey, James M. Reason, Lawrence Chisholm, G. M. Pinckney, William P. Braxley, Julian Wells, P. H. Huges, J. W. H. Dukes, H. Hart, Moss, John S. Jones, M. G. Dantley, A. S. Fulton, H. Gruber, B. C. Fricke, P. M. Murray, G. W. Way, C. S. Bradford, J. A. Muller, G. Georgia—Tom Bond, Sandy Duncan, C. Wright, John R. Young, M. Y. McCreary, H. E. Moore, John A. McDonough, Dr. William Duncan, Dr. C. Cox, Jr., J. O'Connor, Waring Russell, G. M. Ryalls, all of Savannah; A. H. Herrington, John Coleman, Swainboro; U. P. Wade, H. R. Kitchin, W. G. W. Williams, Col. G. Casche, D. R. Grozier, J. A. Brannen, Statesboro; John E. Foye, Rockford; Thomas Grimes, Lewis Girard, T. Fontaine, Columbus; William Ross, George Kershaw, Edgewood; Charles W. Wiley, William Felton, Wash. Dossau, Macon; Major Norvel, John Clarke, George Dugas, Barton Wise, Golden Rhine, Randolph Bixley, William E. Williams, Col. W. Delph, William Young, Lamar Fleming, William Levy, Charles Phinizy, John Green, B. Gardner, J. Connelly, Frank Foster, Edgewood; J. H. Skotter, H. Amos Fox, Albert Howell, Henry Richerson, Frank Fontaine, James Cowper, John Grant, Joe Alexander, James Englehart, Frank Myers, George Forbes, Albert Cook, Edwin W. Gandy, E. H. Burns, Capt. Carter, Captain Miller, Pryor Mynt, Charles Abbot, Robert Lowry, Jack Slaton, Harvey Johnson, Humphreys, Castleman, Edgewood; Thomas H. Cobb, O. B. Hardwick, D. H. Bush, W. H. Taylor, B. F. Wiley, Jr., John Lee, Atlanta; Emmett Womack, L. L. Middlebrooks, John R. Doris, John P. Harris, Covington; H. H. Hale, Thomas Broadband, J. P. Rosser, Conyers; John S. Condlar, Edgewood; H. C. Austin, Doris; F. Brown, Covington; L. H. Castles, Kirkwood; J. H. Skotter, H. Springs; Will James, Douglasville; Hamilton Douglas, Harry Johnson, H. D. McDaniel, Monroe; John L. Bealle, L. P. Thomas, E. F. Maddox, George A. Dair, J. Spaulding, Atlanta; William Letford, Pembroke; Gordon Cassels, Savannah; R. W. Garret, Adam Strain, W. H. Adams, Dublin; Henry J. McGee, Conyers; Thomas J. Edgewood, Orlin, W. H. Savannah; W. W. Vandiver, Lindsay; Johnson David Hamilton, W. Nell, Rome; C. P. Ball, Henry Stiles, Walt Hains, John F. Hays, W. H. Miller, Jr., Fite, J. W. Aiken, Thomas Miller, Jr., Dr. John King, J. W. Gray, Warren Aiken, R. Murphy, Cartersville; Crawford, Edgewood; S. C. Cony, E. B. Lewis, Americus; S. W. Whitted, Edgewood; Calvin George, Madison; James B. Park, Jr., Greensboro; John C. Johnson, Watkinville; W. R. Burnett, Athens; L. J. McDowell, Jarnesville; J. H. Skotter, H. Hartwell, J. P. Shannon, Edgerton; B. T. Moseley, Danvilleville; W. G. Johnson, Lexington; C. E. Irvine, Washington; J. H. Kilpatrick, M. Edgewood.

THE NAVAL DISPLAYS. The Question of an Appropriation of the All-Important One.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The controversy in Congress over the appropriation of \$90,000 for the Columbus naval display in Hampton Roads and in New York Harbor, which has already passed the House, is still in the hands of the Senate. The bill has already passed the House, but the Senate has not yet acted upon it. The bill provides for the display of the fleet in Hampton Roads and in New York Harbor, and for the construction of a new battleship.

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MR. CLEVELAND'S PLANS. HE ANNOUNCES THE DETAILS OF HIS JOURNEY TO WASHINGTON.

There Will be No Stops and the Trip Will be Made as Quietly and as Unostentatiously as Possible.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 28.—Mr. Cleveland announced this evening the details of his journey to Washington. He will make the trip on Thursday, leaving Lakewood shortly after noon and arriving in Washington about 6:30 in the evening. The train will consist of three special cars, Baltimore, Oriental and Monmouth, of the Royal Blue Line, and a baggage car. The train will be made at the Jersey City station of the Central railroad of New Jersey, and will start on the arrival of the 10 A. M. ferry boat from New York. The party from New York will consist of Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Lamont, Don M. Dickinson, Mrs. Dickinson, E. C. Benedict, and the ladies of his family, Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Gilder, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Mrs. Bryant, Miss Bryant, S. M. Williams, assistant vice-president of the Central railroad of New Jersey; Mrs. Williams, and Mrs. Gilder, and Mrs. Secretary Robert Lincoln O'Brien. The train will arrive at Lakewood about 11:30 A. M.

Mr. Cleveland and Baby Ruth, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman, of this place, will complete the party on the train. The train will start shortly after 12 o'clock. The train will go over the tracks of the Southern railway of New Jersey to Red Bank, where it will be switched on to the main line of the Central railroad of New Jersey. No stop will be made until Philadelphia is reached. A change of engine will be made just outside of the city, and the train will pass through Chestnut and Arch streets at 3:45 P. M. without stopping. It will arrive in Washington between 6:15 and 6:30. Orders have been issued to have all the tracks clear and every precaution will be taken to avoid all delays.

Mr. Cleveland has arranged especially to make no stops, and to make the trip to Washington as quickly and unostentatiously as possible. The party has been limited to personal friends of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. No encouragement will be offered for large crowds to gather in large cities or in the many small towns through which the train will pass. There will be no speech-making nor handshaking en route. No newspaper men will be permitted on the train, and unless the President's plans are upset, his journey will be made without incident.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland expect to remain at the White House after the inauguration. The Vice-President-Elect, Family and Friends Reach Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Vice-President-elect Stevenson and party reached Washington at six o'clock this morning. The journey from their Bloomington home having occupied thirty-four hours to the minute. No long stops were made and no speeches. The train did not pass through either Chicago or Pittsburg, but passed around both. The train was directed to arrive here at 6 o'clock, and at 6:15 four two or three hundred people were assembled in and about the Baltimore and Ohio station to welcome the Vice-President-elect to Washington. In the two hours that elapsed before the train reached its destination the crowd had doubled, and when Mr. Stevenson appeared on New Jersey avenue, leaning on the arm of Colonel J. G. Bennett, chairman of the general inauguration committee, a loud cheer for Stevenson went up. Mrs. Stevenson, escorted by Mr. James L. Norris, chairman of the executive committee, occupied the whole party at once entered carriages and were driven to the Ebbitt House.

Among the crowd gathered at the station were quite a number of ladies, all of whom expressed the liveliest curiosity to see the new official representative of Illinois, who was on hand to greet Mr. Stevenson. There was no official demonstration at all. Mr. Bennett and Norris were well acquainted with General Stevenson, and no formality was observed in the greeting that they gave to each other.

The Illinois Club, of Bloomington, which, with their guests, including ladies to the number of about one hundred, came as an escort to the President-elect, occupied the whole party at once entered carriages and were driven to the Ebbitt House.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The great battleship Indiana was successfully launched at the ship-yard of William Cramp & Sons' Company this afternoon in the presence of thousands of people, among them the President of the United States, Secretary of the Navy and other members of the Cabinet, and quite a large delegation of Congressmen. Mr. Cramp, who arrived from Washington this morning in a special train.

Rain and hail were falling in torrents, and the weather could not have been more disagreeable. An awning over the platform, however, afforded protection from the elements. The guests stood on the platform for three-quarters of an hour, while the vessel knocked away and saved the supports from under the battleship.

Hydraulic jacks were in readiness at the bow for use should the ship stick, but these were not needed, and at 12:15 P. M. the vessel slid slowly down the ways. She settled beautifully in the water and reached midstream before the anchors were cast. In a short time she was also partially completed cruisers New York and Columbia. Miss Jessie Miller, the twenty-year-old daughter of Attorney-General Miller, gracefully performed the act of christening. The inclement weather did not materially reduce the size of the crowd, for it numbered fully 10,000 people. Many were without umbrellas or protection of any kind.

After the launch the presidential party were escorted to the office of the company, where an informal banquet was given. President Harrison did not make any address, nor did any other person present. At 2:10 o'clock the President's party boarded the special train and started on the return journey to Washington.

Just as the 4,200 tons of steel started down the incline Miss Miller broke the customary bottle of champagne. It being engaged in a beautiful hand-painted and embroidered satin cover, across the bow and firmly said: "I christen the Indiana." Whistles shrieked, bells rang and people cheered as the vessel was launched. This demonstration continued until the ship reached mid-stream, where anchors were dropped. Later the anchors were raised and the vessel was towed to the slip by the tug "Columbia."

The Indiana is the eighth warship that the Cramps have launched and is the largest ever sent from their ways. Up to

MONETARY CONFERENCE. MR. GLADSTONE DISCUSSES THE SILVER QUESTION.

In Reply to a Suggestion that Great Britain Should Use Its Influence to Reopen the Subject.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson (Liberal Unionist) moved in the House of Commons to-day that the British Government should use its influence to bring about a re-assembling of the International Monetary Conference, with the object of finding a remedy for the evils attendant upon the divergence of values between gold and silver.

Mr. Gladstone reminded the House that the International Monetary Conference met at the initiative of the United States, and it would be an unprecedented proceeding to deprive America of the honor of States a declaration as to what step that country proposed to take next.

In the opinion of the Government, no plan yet proposed showed how it was possible to change the standard of value of Great Britain. "Hear, hear!" it would place the Government in a ridiculous position if it should assume the initiative in reopening the conference, having nothing to recommend for discussion.

Mr. Gladstone said that England was not alone among civilized nations in her determination to adhere to her present monetary system. Several other powers, without the slightest reference to England, had signified their intention not to change their currency. Half of the policy voted upon by the conference had been shown that they had not given the most shadowy indication of what change they were prepared to make. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said that he was not in favor of reopening the conference, and he would not support the motion.

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FATAL FLIGHT FROM FLOODS. MANY OF THE INHABITANTS OF GERGYLY LEAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE DANUBE.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—On account of the sudden rise of the Danube, 1,600 inhabitants of Gergyly, near the town of Pakas, in Hungary, found the huts in which they lived surrounded by water, and took refuge in a church and school, which was built of stronger material, hoping the buildings would be able to hold out against the flood.

The swelling waters began to beat against the church and school building with such force that they decided to remain in the school, and to wait until the water subsided. They made an attempt to reach Pakas. Many were drowned, and the survivors reached Pakas in a most deplorable condition.

STRICTER NEWSPAPER LAWS. PARIS, Feb. 28.—The Chamber of Deputies today voted upon a bill made by M. Bousquet, L'Austral, member for the Lyons division of Drome, that newspapers be held responsible for financial advertisements published by them. The vote was greatly divided, in favor of declaring the law, standing 335 for the motion to only 57 against it.

THE POPE DISPLEASED. LONDON, Feb. 28.—A Central News dispatch from Rome says: The Pope has been greatly displeased by the abandonment of the undertaking by the archbishop of Salzburg and the American bishops, and has ordered an inquiry.

M. Lissagary Wounded in a Duel. PARIS, Feb. 28.—In the duel yesterday with Deputy Dumontel, M. Lissagary received a sword wound in the side. The report that Deputy Dumontel was wounded was incorrect.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER. A range of the thermometer at the Times office, New York, on February 28, 1893, at 9 A. M., 42; 12 M., 47; 3 P. M., 46; 6 P. M., 43; 9 P. M., 40; midnight, 37. Average, 43 1/2.

WEATHER FORECAST. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Forecast: For Virginia, with showers to-night; slightly warmer; northerly winds. For North Carolina: Fair, preceded by local showers in eastern portion; northerly winds. Weather conditions: The storm in the Lake regions has moved to the northward of Lake Superior, and the area of high pressure has moved eastward from the Rocky Mountains to the central valleys. A secondary disturbance is apparently moving northeastward off the North Carolina coast.

Threatening weather and rain or snow continues in the States on the Atlantic coast. The weather has cleared in the central valleys and Lake regions, with a slight increase in temperature. It is warmer in New England, the South Atlantic States, the Missouri Valley and Rocky Mountain districts. The indications are that the weather will clear on the Atlantic coast Wednesday, with southwesterly winds north of Virginia, and northerly winds to the southward. Warmer, fair weather is indicated for the central valleys.

The following heavy rainfall (in inches) was reported during the past twenty-four hours: Lake Mississippi, 1.7; Tampa, Fla., 2.19; Selma, Ala., 1.59; Rome, Ga., 1.1. Signals are displayed from Norfolk section to Woods Hill section, and at Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

March Weather in the Past. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 28, 1893. The chief of the Weather Bureau following the publication of the following data, compiled from the record observations for the past 24 hours, taken at that station for a period of twenty-one years.

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as to the average student, showing as they do the average and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month. Temperature: The warmest March was that of 1874, with an average of 53.7; the coldest March was that of 1872, with an average of 39.9; the highest temperature during any March was 81 degrees, on the 24, 1887; the lowest temperature during any March was 10 degrees, on the 1st, 1884, and the 2d, 1888.

Precipitation (rain and melted snow): Average for the month, 3.2 inches; the greatest monthly precipitation was 7.44 inches in 1891; the least monthly precipitation was 1.08 inches in 1870. The greatest amount of snow fall recorded in the past 24 hours was 5.1 inches on March 3, 1887.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The January statement of the Chesapeake and Ohio shows: Net earnings, \$26,138; increase, \$8,854.

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WISCONSIN IS JOINED TO HIS IDEALS. MR. VOORHEES' RESORT TO ANY OTHER FORM OF MENDEICANCY.

Mr. Voorhees' Resort to Any Other Form of Mendicancy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—John S. Wise, the lawyer, has changed his political creed. At his office, in the Edison building, Mr. Flannagan, his law partner, stated that the story was a canard. Mr. Wise, he said, had not expressed any sentiment in favor of Mr. Voorhees' Jersey City to-day engaged in a law case and could not be seen personally in reference to the matter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate has refused to reconsider its action in suspending eleven of the students for the breach of discipline. President Woodrow to-day notified the committee of the Senate that he had petitioned for a mitigation of the sentence that after a careful consideration of the matter the faculty could see no reason for so doing. The faculty met again this evening, and heard the views of eleven of the suspended students, but they would not reverse their decision, or modify the sentences imposed.

There is a great deal of feeling about the matter, and the end appears not to be in sight. The action of the faculty is generally condemned as too severe. This leaves but thirty-five students at the College, and it is feared that unless the decision of the faculty is modified the future of the institution is doomed. An appeal will be made to the trustees.

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