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The President's Southern Tour,

Great Enthusiasm Greets the Chief Executive Along the Entire Route---"A Re United Union," he Declares.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 14.—President McKinley made memorable the first day of the Atlanta peace jubilee by a notable utterance in his speech before the joint session of the Georgia Legislature this afternoon. His reception by the General Assembly was warm and hearty in the extreme, and his speech was punctuated with frequent outbursts of cheering. It is admitted on all sides that the address marked an epoch in history, and is to-night on every lip. Upon the President's arrival at the capitol he was greeted with a field of artillery salute, and was at once escorted to Governor Candler's office. There a short informal reception took place. Upon its conclusion the President was conducted to the Assembly Chamber, where he occupied the Speaker's chair with Governor Candler on his right. When President Dodson, of the Senate, called the Legislature to order, the galleries were thronged with men and women. The body of the Chamber was well filled with State Senators and Assemblymen, while the uniforms of various officers and the Governor's staff gave a touch of brilliant color to the gathering. On the first row facing the Speaker sat Secretaries Gage, Long, Wilson and Smith, and Private Secretary Porter. Beside the Speaker's desk and below the President Generals Wheeler, Lawton and Young in full uniform sat in chairs. The Speaker rapped for silence and introduced the President to the audience after congratulating the State of Georgia upon the presence of their distinguished guests. As the President rose, the audience applauded. During the course of his short speech, Mr. McKinley referred to his notes and constantly paused for the cheers to stop. A scene of intense enthusiasm followed when, amid impressive silence, these words fell from the lips of the President:

"Every soldier's grave made during the unfortunate Civil War is attributed to American valor. And while, when those graves were made we differed widely about the future of the Government, those differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms—and the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under the providence of God, when, in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers."

A wild cheer went up from every throat in the typical Southern audience, a cheer that echoed and re-echoed through the chamber until it was taken up by the crowds outside.

Old men who fought for the South, rose from their seats and waved their hats. One Confederate veteran, now a venerable legislator, had passed forward until he was leaning against the Speaker's desk, hanging on each word the President uttered. When the reference was made to the Confederate dead, this old man buried his head in his arms and while cheers rang out, cried like a little child. Of all the many conciliatory speeches which have been made since Grant said "Let there be peace," nothing has more deeply stirred a Southern audience than the simple words of President McKinley this afternoon.

The President spoke as follows:

"Sectional lines no longer mar the map of the United States. Sectional feeling no longer holds back the love we bear to each other. Fraternity is the national anthem, sung by a chorus of 45 States, and our territories at home and beyond the seas. The Union is once more the common atlas of our love and loyalty, our devotion and sacrifice. The flag that again waves over us in peace, with new glories which your sons and ours have this year added to its sacred folds.

What cause we have for rejoicing, saddened only by the fact that so many of our brave men fell on the field of battle, or sickened and died from hardship and exposure, and others returned bringing wounds and disease from which they will long suffer. The memory of the dead will be a precious legacy, and the disabled will be the national care.

"A nation which cares for its disabled soldiers as we have always done, will never lack defenders. The national cemeteries for those who fell in battle are proof that the dead, as well as the living have our love. What an army of citizen soldiers we have, and with what loving care their graves are kept.

Every soldier's grave made during the unfortunate Civil War is a tribute to American valor. And while, when those graves were made we differed widely about the future of this Government, those differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms—and the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under the providence of God, when, in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers.

"The sectional feeling now happily existing between the North and the South, justifies this gracious act, and if it needed further justification it is found in the gallant loyalty to the Union and the flag, so conspicuously shown in the year just passed, by the sons and grandsons of these heroic dead.

"What a glorious future awaits us, if unitedly, wisely and bravely we face the new problems now pressing upon us, determined to solve them for right and humanity."

No sooner had President McKinley concluded than there were loud cries for Wheeler, and when that little man got up, his head scarcely higher than the Speaker's desk, the audience once more gave vent to wild enthusiasm. General Wheeler referred eulogistically to the efforts of the President towards preserving peace as long as the country's honor would permit such efforts and of his masterful policy after war was inevitable. General Wheeler paid a tribute to Admiral Dewey and added:

"The army in conjunction with the navy was ordered to attack and destroy the Spanish forces at Santiago. In four weeks that order was obeyed and its purposes accomplished. The proud Spanish nation stood suing for peace from the nation which a month before it had held up to ridicule and scorn."

Calls for Brigadier General Young brought that officer to his feet with a short speech regarding the conditions of the army camps in the South. He said that no troops in the world were better, more regally fed and treated than were the troops in South Carolina and Georgia. General Lawton was loudly cheered, but refused to make a speech. He simply thanked, on behalf of his men at Santiago, the Legislature and people of Georgia for their tribute to himself. Secretary Alger refused to speak, and the Legislature dissolved.

The President held a private reception in the Senate and afterward a public reception on the steps of the rotunda, hundreds of Southerners crushed and jostled each other in their anxiety to shake a Northern President's hand.

Many had come from miles distant, and when at 2:45 p. m. the President left the capitol, there were still hundreds bitterly disappointed because they had not been able to make their way through the surging throng to get a second's hold on his hands. The day's festivities included a unique floral parade which was reviewed by the President and a reception to-night to the distinguished guests at the Capital City Club.

To-night the members of the Capital City Club opened their club house to the President and Mrs. McKinley and the guests of the city. The occasion was notably brilliant. The receiving party consisted of a number of Atlanta's representative women and a large company of club members. The decorations were flags, American smilax and American beauty roses.

The late arrivals to-day were Hon. Evan Settle, of Kentucky, who will speak in the place of Congressman Bailey; Richmond P. Hobson and Miss Hobson, and Governor Voorhees, of New Jersey.

THE CLOSING DAY OF THE JUBILEE.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 15.—The second day of the Atlanta Peace Jubilee opened auspiciously. As on yesterday the crowds were enormous, excursion trains arriving at short intervals from all directions.

Breakfast was served to the President and the members of his party in the private dining room of the Kimball at 9 o'clock, after which the Cabinet members devoted an hour to their mail. The President spent the morning in his room. He was called on by Colonel Wm. A. Hemphill, President of the Jubilee Association and several other prominent citizens, who extended greetings and inquired for his health. The ovation given President McKinley at the capitol yesterday by the members of the Legislature was the greatest reception ever given an American citizen in Atlanta, and his speech having relation to the care of Confederate dead has fired the hearts of Southerners with admiration for the Chief Executive. General Joe Wheeler is cheered at every step, and Generals Lawton, Young, Oates and other army officers are heartily received at each appearance.

The feature of the day was the civic and military parade, during the afternoon. The parade consisted of ten divisions under command of Grand Marshal A. J. West.

Six thousand infantry, ten thousand school children, four hundred carriages containing 1,600 people, one thousand members of secret orders, five hundred Confederate veterans under command of General Joe Wheeler, one thousand laboring men, one hundred officers and marshals, twelve bands, one hundred Grand Army men, a squad of policemen, two hundred mounted police, members of the Young Men's Christian Association and Ministers' Evangelical Association, one hundred members of the Capital City Club and Fulton Club, the Atlanta fire department and representatives of five hundred civic organizations from all parts of the South took part in the parade.

The President and other distinguished guests in carriages were at the head of the pageant. They were escorted by the Third New Jersey and Fifteenth Pennsylvania, which came over from their winter camp at Athens for the occasion.

The President was compelled to bow almost continuously to the cheers which assailed his ears from the crowd along the route of march. A roar of welcome denoted the position of General Joe Wheeler and his band of cavalrymen who followed him through the Civil War, and the wizened leader was at times compelled to force his horse through throngs of would-be worshippers who blocked his path.

Afriving at Ponce de Leon Avenue, the President and party reviewed the parade.

After the parade had passed the reviewing stand the President and the other guests of the city were driven to Piedmont Park, where they were the guests of the Piedmont Driving Club at an elaborate luncheon.

SCENE AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Seven thousand persons rose from their seats as the Chief Executive entered the auditorium. The band played the "Star Spangled Banner" amid considerable applause, but when the strains of "Dixie" filled the building the crowd went wild. President McKinley stood up, and waved his hat above his head. Mr. Hemphill, President of the Jubilee committee made a lengthy speech. He was followed by Governor Candler in an address of welcome.

As the President stepped forward, the large audience applauded heartily. The speech was punctuated by constant cheers, but there were no outbursts similar to that which marked the President's reference yesterday to the Confederate dead.

PRESIDENT'S FIRST SPEECH.

The President said:

"I cannot withhold from this people my profound thanks for their hearty reception and the good will which they have shown me everywhere and in every way since I have been their guest. I thank them for the opportunity which this occasion gives me of meeting and greeting them and for the pleasure it affords me to participate with them in honoring the army and the navy to whose achievements we are indebted for one of the most brilliant chapters of American history.

"Other parts of the country have had their public thanksgivings and jubilees in honor of the historic events of the past year, but nowhere has there been greater rejoicing than among the people here—the gathered representatives of the South. I congratulate them upon their accurate observation of events, which enabled them to fix a date which insured them the privilege of being the first to celebrate the signing of the treaty of peace by the American and Spanish commissioners. Under hostile fire on a foreign soil, fighting in a common cause, the memory of old disagreements has faded into history. From camp and campaign there come the magic healing which has closed ancient wounds and effaced their scars. For this result every American patriot will forever rejoice. It is no small indemnity for the cost of war.

"This Government has proved itself invincible in the recent war and out of it has come a nation which will remain indivisible forevermore. No worthier contributions have been made in patriotism and in men than by the people of these Southern States. When at last the opportunity came they were eager to meet it and with promptness responded to the call of the country. Intrusted with the able leadership of men dear to them, who had marched with their fathers under another flag, now fighting under the old flag again they have gloriously helped to defend its spotless folds and added new lustre to its shining stars. That flag has been planted in two hemispheres and there it remains the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw from the people over whom it floats its protecting folds? Who will haul it down?

"The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a President, or a Congress, but of the people. The army whose valor we admire and the navy whose achievements we applauded were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

"The peace we have won is not a selfish truce of arms, but one whose conditions presage good to humanity. The domains secured under the treaty yet to be acted upon by the Senate came to us not as the result of a crusade of conquest, but as the reward of faithful and fearless response to the call of conscience, which could not be disregarded by a liberty-loving and Christian people.

"We have so borne ourselves in the conflict and in our intercourse with the powers of the world as to escape complaint of complication, and give universal confidence of our high purpose and unselfish sacrifices for struggling peoples.

"The task is not fulfilled. Indeed, it is only just begun. The most serious work is still before us, and every energy of heart and mind must be bent and the impulses of partisanship subordinated to its faithful execution. This is the time for earnest, not faint hearts.

"'New occasions teach new duties.'

"To this nation and every nation there come formative periods in its life and history. New conditions can be met only by new methods. Meeting these conditions hopefully and facing them bravely and wisely is to be the mightiest test of American virtue and capacity. Without abandoning past limitations, traditions and principles, but by meeting present opportunities and obligations, we shall show ourselves worthy of the great trust which civilization has imposed upon us.

(Continued on 2nd page.)

RUSSIA WANTS MONEY

Striving to Float an Immense Loan Here.

WE'VE DUCATS TO BURN

MONEY NOW THE CHEAPEST THING IN AMERICA.

GREAT EXPANSION IN CIRCULATION

National Treasury Says the Increase within the Last Sixty Days is Seventy Five Million Dollars Yet Russia's Encouragement to Borrow Seems Meagre.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 17.James H. Eckles, president of the Commercial National Bank, said to-day:

"I am creditably informed that a great foreign power has sent representatives to the United States, and that they are now in New York for the purpose of negotiating a loan of immense proportions. If the source of my information is reliable it is the first instance in the history of the United States of a foreign power borrowing here."

The Chicago Daily News says:

"The statement may startle the general public, but in the financial world the report will cause no astonishment, although the action will be unprecedented in the monetary history of the country.

"For nearly two months money has been 'the cheapest thing in America,' as financiers phrase it. For a fortnight call loans have been made in Wall street as low as 1½ per cent, while short borrowers with approved collateral are accommodated at 3½ per cent in Chicago.

"The bond markets are absolutely bare of first class securities yielding more than 3½ per cent. To-day 5 per cent coupon issues were bought on the exchanges at 137 and high grade stocks paying dividends at the rate of 5 per cent per annum were quoted at 132.

"Firms that make a specialty of investment securities acknowledge that the demand for values has exceeded the supply three fold.

"Fairly safe isues have been absorbed and there is no diminution in the funds seeking placement.

"The National Trweasury states that for the current month money in circulation has increased $20,305,722. This, following a gain of $50,000,000 for October, makes a total expansion of about $75,000,000 for the last 60 days.

"Compared with a year ago the total circulation of all kinds of money is $165,795,000 greater and amounts in all to $1,886,800,000. The perspective reveals even more money.

"On the first of the year corporations will distribute about $100,000,000 in interest and dividends. Besides, exports are increasing quite as speedily. The latest figures tell that the exports of merchandise from this country exceed those of Great Britain for the first time in the history of the two countries. The United States is in the unique position of desiring to buy the American stocks and bonds that are held abroad.

"It is this condition that has warranted a foreign Government in making tentative overtures for a big loan here. The borrower is supposed to be Russia. The representatives of that country were negotiating with French bankers some time ago for a large sum, but the transaction was not concluded."

NO ANXIETY TO LEND.

New York, Dec. 17.—Emissaries of Russia have made a careful survey of the situation in this city and have sounded nearly all of the leading concerns. Their business has been conducted quietly and so far nothing seems to show that their overtures have met with much encouragement.

Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, when shown the statement of Mr. Eckels, said:

"I understand that about two or three weeks ago several firms in this city, including my own, were sounded by persons who claimed to be acting for the Russian Government as to the feasibility of floating a Russian 3 per cent or 3½ per cent loan. I don't think such a negotiation feasible in the United States."

Henry Speyer refused to make any comment on Mr. Eckels' statement. An effort was made to see J. Pierpont Morgan and other financiers to-night, but they could not be found.

GENERAL LEE AT HAVANA.

His Headquarters Will be at Quemado Camp, Marianao.

Havana, Dec. 14.—The United States transport Panama, with Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and his staff on oard, entered the harbor this morning.

General Lee was informed by a correspondent of the Associated Press of his appointment as Governor of the Province of Havana. He said he was much gratified but had only wished for a military command. The General added that he is simply in command of his soldiers, that his duty is to preserve life and property and that he proposes to do so with equal justice to Cubans, Spaniards and persons of all other nationalities. General Lee added that he had nothing to do with the establishment of any sort of government and that his duties were confined to flying the flag of peace and order.

The headquarters of General Lee will be established at Quemado Camp, Marianao. Many prominent personal friends called on the General when he arrived here, including General Greene and Captain Chadwick, of the United States cruiser New York. Later in the day General Lee and his staff, accompanied by Gen. Greene in the tug Britannia, started for Vedado, where he reported to General Wade. Thence General Lee went on horseback to Quemado Camp.

A battalion of the Tenth infantry was landed from the United States transport Saratoga to-day and marched with band playing and flags flying, to Marianao. The soldiers were followed by crowds of people. At every street corner Spanish troops were stationed. There was some enthusiasm in the Cerro suburbs. The troops which arrived here on the Michigan and Panama are all well.

The transport Florida also arrived here to-day with the Eighth regular infantry and is discharging quartermaster's stores at the pier of San Jose.

The Michigan and Panama will land their troops to-morrow morning. They will march to the Quemado Camp at Marianao.

A RIOT IN HAVANA.

Bloodshed Follows—Raising of American and Cuban Flags.

Havana, Dec. 17.—A riot occurred at Cerro, a suburb of Havana, at 7:30 o'clock to-night. A number of shots were fired. One man is reported to have been killed and five injured. The residents of Cerro, supposing that the Spaniards had officially evacuated the suburbs, raised Cuban and American flags over a number of buildings. Crackers were fired and speeches were made on streets corners and these rejoicings on the part of the Cubans led to a riot. According to the account of the affair given by the Spaniards, the riot was the result of a tavern brawl.

Marion Brill, of Jacksonville, Fla., a teamster of the Second Illinois regiment, who was driving a mule wagon through Cerro at the time of the affray, was struck by a bullet in the right arm. He was brought to the Inglaterra Hotel. Hotel.

Senor Fernandez de Castro, civil governor of Havana, has informed General Greene that the offenders will be severely punished.

Senor De Castro says he saw no Spanish soliders at the scene of the affray.

At 9:45 this evening General Lee and General Greene were in conference with the Spanish officials.

HAVANA GREETS BOYS OF FIRST

Children Welcome Tar-Heels With Endearing Names.

Havana, Dec. 12.—The First North Carolina regiment, which arrived here yesterday morning on the United States transport Roumanian, disembarked this morning and marched through the city, with band and colors, to camp at Marianao. By the time the regiment had reached the suburb of Cerro many hundreds of men, women and children were following, all showing deep emotion, the men embracing one another, the women weeping from necessive pleasure and the children shouting endearing names as the North Carolina boys marched along.

The troops were amazed at the intensity of feeling displayed. Several hundred Cubans followed the regiment all the way to Marianao, a distance of seven miles. The troops, in heavy marching order, made a fine appearance, reaching the camp about 11 o'clock this morning, where they were soon comfortably installed.

HISPANO-AMERICAN TREATY.

President Will Submit It to Senate During the Present Session.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The President will submit the peace treaty to the Senate during the present session; that much has been definitely determined upon. The text is still lacking here, and as the commissioners have not thought proper to entrust the document to the mails it will not reach Washington before next Saturday. Although desirous of placing it before the Senate at the earliest opportunity the President will not be able to do so for a week after its receipt for the reason that Congress will then be in holiday recess. Meanwhile the treaty will not be given to the public. Strong pressure has been brought to bear already to change this decision, but a strict observance of the established custom in such cases will be followed in order to avoid exciting, uselessly, animosity against the treaty on the part of sticklers for the observance of the courtesy due the senate.

BARON ROTHSCHILD DEAD.

Member of Parliament and Friend of Prince of Wales.

London, Dec. 17.—Baron Ferdinand James De Rothschild, M. P., is dead.

Baron Ferdinand DeRothschild was the second son of the late Alphose De Rothschild. He married his cousin Evilina, sister of the First Lord Rothschild. He was a member of Parliament, in the Unionist interest for Aylesbury.

The Baron was an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales. It was during the Prince's last visit to Waddeson, near Aylesbury, the seat of Baron Rothschild, that he injured his knee. The Baron was a lavish host and entertained the Queen in 1890. His death was sudden. It was supposed he was only suffering from a severe cold.

Experience is a teacher of mankind, and some men will learn of no other.

A DAY OF HANGINGS

Abner Taylor Swings For the Murder of His Wife.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE

JOHN HARPER QUITS LIFE WITH A SMILE.

BEWARE OF PISTOLS AND WHISKY

Harper Prayed for those Whose Duty it was to Execute him and called to the Sheriff to Spring the Trap

Other Hangings

Macon, Ga., Dec. 16.—Abner Taylor, a white man, was hanged here to-day at noon for the murder of his wife. The execution was private, even the newspaper reporters being excluded.

Taylor made no statement on the gallows and only spoke to say good bye to some of the jail officials. His neck was broken and he was pronounced dead in eight minutes after the trap was sprung.

Since Taylor has been in jail he has been constantly trying to commit suicide, his last attempt being made this morning at 4:30 by endeavoring to dash his brains out against the cement floor of his cell. He declared he had been convicted and met death without flinching.

HANGED IN JAIL YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 16.—Arthur Lovitt, negro, who killed Special Constable Beazley, September 24th last, near Princess Anne court house, Va., while the officer was trying to arrest him for the theft of a pistol, was hanged to-day in the jail yard of the County of Princess Anne. His neck was broken and death was instantaneous.

CONDEMNED DIED SMILING.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 16.—John Harper, colored, who killed Sandy Campbell, white, last spring in Chesterfield county, was hanged at Chesterfield C. H. to-day. Unusual interest was taken in his case as it was the first hanging in the county for forty-three years, the last execution being that of a white man for forgery in 1855. Harper shot at another negro and killed a white man by accident. Through the efforts of his attorney a respite of thirty days was granted with a view of getting a commutation of sentence, but Governor Ellerbe refused to commute. Harper walked to the scaffold with a Bible under his arm and hymn book in hand. He did not show any nervousness. In addressing the crowd the murederer said:

"I brought this on myself. I say to young men do away with pistols and whiskey. I have nothing against anybody. I never killed Sandy Campbell intentionally, he was my closest friend."

He prayed for those whose duty it was to execute him, and when he had risen from his knees he cried:

"Come up sheriff" and died with a smile on his face.

HE PAYS THE PENALTY.

St. Joseph, La., Dec. 16.—To-day, within the walls of the Parish jail at this place, Simon Passett paid the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of Gus McQueen at Somerset plantation, in this parish, in May last. Both parties were negroes and saw-mill hands.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN GEORGIA.

West Point, Ga., Dec. 16.—Jim Anderson, a negro who fatally wounded Cicero Wright, a constable of Fredonia, Ala., was lynched near Lanett last night. The negro who had been placed under arrest for stealing, overpowered Wright, beat him into insensibility and rifled his pockets. He was later arrested by Sheriff Johnson and posse and was being taken to jail when the sheriff was overpowered by a mob, the negro taken from him, strung up to a tree and shot full of holes. Mr. Wright is in a critical condition.

MORTON COMMANDS HORNET.

The Vessel Will Probably Reach Wilmington by Monday

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—(Special.)—A telegram was received at the Navy Department to-day stating that the following men had been enlisted at Norfolk as ship-keepers for the Hornet during her stay in Wilmington: J. L. Price, boatswain mate; J. S. Laws, seaman; A. E. Dickey, oiler; and John Barr, coal-passer. These men have charge of the vessel and will be at the ship to receive any visitors when officers are away from the Hornet.

Commander Morton wired that he took command of the vessel with a crew of reserves from Wilmington. The Hornet will probably reach Wilmington by Monday.

Dr. Sterling Ruffin, formerly of Wilson, leaves to-night for Newton for a week's hunting trip.

DR. COURTS SERIOUSLY ILL.

Reidsville, N. C., Dec. 17.—(Special).—Dr. W. J. Courts is critically ill at his home near Ridgeville. It is feared that the end is near at hand.

He is one of the country's most prominent citizens and has served in the State Senate. He has not practiced his profession for several years and is at present one of Rockingham's largest planters.