ADP BOSS

Banners, glorious golden, flashed and shone above the swaying lines. Drums crashed,

trumpets brayed and a great demonstration

INAUGURAL SPEECH OF THE NEW

CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

Mr. McKinley Outlined the Policy of His Administra-

Country's Foreign Affairs.—A Call for Economy

All Branches of the Government's Service.

tion.-Not Enough Protection in the Wilson Tariff

In his inaugural address President

FELLOW-CITIZENS : In obedience to the

The responsibilities of the high trust to

which I have been called-always of grave

vailing business conditions, entailing idle-ness upon willing labor and loss to useful

enterprises. The country is suffering from

industrial disturbance, 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 on an en-

during basis not subject to easy attack, nor

its stability, to doubt or dispute. Our cur-

ion of the government. The several forms

these arrangements, which, temporary

rency should continue under the supervis-

importance-are augmented by the

followed

McKinley said :



Bellefonte, Pa., March 12, 1897.

MCKINLEY AND HOBART INAUGU-RATED.

Beautiful Weather, Enormous Crowds and Gorgeous Pageants Add to the Event-Vice-President Takes the Oath of Office in the Senate Chamber and Then Accompanies the President to the East Front Where the Chief Justice Administers the Oath-The Parade, the Ball, the Fireworks.

Amid dazzling sunshine, bracing winds and every perfection that Nature could lend to the day, Grover Cleveland turned over the reins of government to William McKinley, at Washington, on last Thursday at noon.

will of the people and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties Early in the day Mr. McKinley left the Ebbitt house and proceeded at once to the White house. There he was cordially received by Mr. Cleveland, and together they on the support of my countrymen and in were driven at once to the Capitol. In the voking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer re-Senate Chamber the ceremony of swearing in Vice-President Hobart occurred. This liance than upon the God of our fathers, Who has so singularly favored the American was in the presence of both houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, high dignitaries people in every nation's trial, and Who will not forsake us so long as we obey His of the army and navy and other notables. commandments and walk humbly in His Immediately after this and the swearing in of the new Senators the official company refootsteps. paired to the stand on the east front of the FINANCIAL SYSTEM NEEDS REVISION Capitol.

There, in the presence of thousands, the oath of office was administered to William McKinley, and, as President of the United States, he delivered his inaugural address. Then, in company with ex-President Cleveland, President McKinley drove back to the White house, and after a hurried lunch, took up his position on the reviewing stand and witnessed the march past of enthusiastic multitudes. Mr. Cleveland almost immediately left Washington for a trip, in Southern waters.

In the evening the great inaugural ball was held in the Pension building, while a splendid pyrotechnic display was given at the foot of the Washington Monument.

CLEVELAND AND MCKINLEY.

and a safe balance in the treasury. There-The two men went together in a friendly fore I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circumanner from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol, encompassed by the presence and lating medium, or offering a premium for plaudits of the people. The presidential carriage was drawn by four bay horses, its contraction, will provide a remedy for physical vigor and champing at in their nature, might well in the full of years of their prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. With their bits as they proudly stepped along the way, apparently or seemingly understanding the importance of their mission. adequate revenue secured, but not President Cleveland is suffering with rheuuntil then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring matism stepped painfully across the White safety and volume to our money, no longer house portico and slowly entered the open barouche. Major McKinley followed and impose upon the government the necessity sat on his left. As the party entered the carriage at the White house Senator Sher-man took a seat opposite President Cleve-to speculation. Most of our financial laws land and Senator Mitchell, of Wisconsin, are the outgrowth of experience and trial, sat opposite President-elect McKinley. and should not be amended, without inves-

That is one of the fraternal ways of politicians and statesmen. Opposite the Democratic President sat Sherman, a Republican Senator. Opposite the President-elect sat Senator Mitchell, a Democratic Senator. That is to show the people that there are no personal animosities between men in tion the revision of our coinage, banking high public stations.

As soon as the presidential party was seated and ready to proceed, Grand Marshal ation that their importance demands, I bugle sounded the two notes which indioccasion, started along the concrete road- fidence both on account of their ability, way towards Pennsylvania avenue.

failure to supply needed revenue in time party now returned to power has been in nothing is more binding upon the agents avenue, wound the lengthy procession returning to the White house. The severely of peace for the maintenance of either has simple portion of the program having no justification. been completed, the theatric followed.

RECOMMENDS A HIGHER TARIFF. The best way for a 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 inter-nal or both. It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administra-tions, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions enter-Law to Suit Him.—Favors a Firm Policy in the tering the United Staees 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 laws should be further improved to the any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation and is committed by its a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misun- ant to understand or too vicious to apprederstanding, either, about the principal ciate the great value and beneficence of upon which the tariff taxation shall be lev- our institutions and laws, and against all a general election than that the controlling gates must be promptly and tightly closed. principal in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor.

protection and encouragement to the industries and development of our country. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that congress will, at the earsiest to achieve. possible 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 to 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 enforcement in the spirit n which it was enparamount duty of congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the foremost prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the government both at home and of paper money offer, in my judgement, a drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency, which has constant embarrassment to the government been heavy and well nigh constant for sevministered. eral years.

RECIPROCITY RECOMMENDED.

tention should be given the re-enactment once the pride of the seas on all the great and extension of the reciprocity principles ocean highways of commerce. To my mind of the law of 1890 under which so great a few more important subjects so impera-stimulus was given to our foreign trade in tively demand its intelligent consideration. new and advantageous markets for our sur- The United States has progressed with marplus agricultural and manufactured pro- velous rapidity in every field of enterprise ducts. The brief trial given this legisla- and endeavor until we have become foreand additional discretionary power in the commerce and industry. Yet, while this is making of commercial treaties, the end in true, our American marine has been steadiview always to be the opening up of new | ly declining until it is now lower, both in tigation and demonstration of wisdom of other lands that we need and cannot pro- the civil war. Commendable progress has mote and increase it. the proposed changes. We must be both "sure we are right" and "make haste duce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but of the American navy, but we must supple-If, therefore, congress, in its tend to increase their employment. wisdom, shall deem it expedient to create a

DOUBTFUL ABOUT PROSPERITY.

commission to take under early considera-The depression of the past four years has and currency laws, and give them that exfallen with especial severity upon the great haustive, careful and dispassionate examibody of toilers of the country and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Porter gave the word of command, and a shall cordially concur in such action. If Agriculture has languished and labor sufsuch power is vested in the president, it is fered. The revival of manufacturing will cate to soldiers the words "Forward my purpose to appoint a commission of be relief to both. No portion of our popumarch," and the Cleveland Troop, which prominent, well informed citizens of differ- lation is more devoted to the institutions ment to cultivate relations of peace and acted as the presidential bodyguard on this occasion, started along the concrete road-fidence both on account of their ability,

ing in disposition or ability to relieve it as

ness, which men of all parties so much de-

TRUSTS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

and everywhere respected and obeyed. We may have failed in the discharge of our full

duties as citizens of the great republic, but

it is consoling and encouraging to realize

that free speech, a free press, free thought,

free schools, the free and unmolested right

of religious liberty and worship and free

It is inspiring, too, to remember that no

the situation.

the past that of "opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or otherwise, to control arbitraily the conditions of trade among our citizens," and it has supported "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all the schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportaof their products to market." This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

IMPROVE OUR CITIZENSHIP.

Our naturalization and immigration constant promotion of a safer, a better and republic would be a citizenship too ignor-Nor must we be unmindful of the improvement among our own citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers encourage the The people have declared that such legis-lation should be had as will give ample 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

REFORM NOT TO STOP.

Reforms in the civil service must go on, but the changes 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 acted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the 'est men who would accept appointment under the government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom, who are inefficient, incompetent or unwor-

ON THE HIGH SEA.

Congress should give prompt attention In the revision of the tariff, especial at- to the restoration of our merchant marine, been made of late years in the upbuilding ment these efforts by providing as a proper consort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carriage trade to foreign our business interests and patriotic aspirations of a great people.

THE PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN POLICY.

It has been the policy of the United States since the foundations of the governof my solemn responsibilities. tion of our duty now. We have cherished way towards Pennsylvania avenue. As they emerged from the White house grounds the air was filled with bugle calls and the patriotic zeal of the work. Business or fully its proper share in the maintenance of government or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legison the farm and in the mine and factory foes, content to leave undisturbed with contention. The experiment is, at all meet the demands upon them, and they mestic concerns. It will be our aim to events, worth a trial and, in my opinion, it | rightfully expect that not only a system of | pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchcure the largest income with the lowest ful of our nation's honor and always inburden, but that means will be taken to sisting upon the enforcement of the lawful decrease, rather than increase our public rights of American citizens everywhere. turn. WE WANT NO WARS.

of their will than the obligation of immedi-ate action. It has always seemed to me Long follows her present plans she will not great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the executive, because unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be freer from partisan consideration than if the

QUESTION OF TARIFF REVISION.

congressional election, and policies cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was immimediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and practically, with-

out fearing its effect upon any early election. Our fellow-citizens who may disaof President of the United States, relying ied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at who come here to make war on them, our gree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the questions settled now, even against their preconceived views -and perhaps settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great permanency-then to have further uncertainity menacing the vast and various 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 judgupon it and this I consider a great essential to the rightful and lasting settlement of the question. In view of these president to convene congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestations of good will every-where so appparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the predjudices which for years have distracted our country and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose own verdict is carried into effect to-day, is not the triumph of one seetion, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections, and all the people. The north and the south no longer divide on the old lines, but on principles and politics ; and in this

CAUSE FOR TRUE FELICITATION.

find

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 tion amply justifies a further experiment most in nearly all the lines of inland trade, that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation and revival of the esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands of both markets for the products of our country, by the percentage of tonnage and the number the old antagonistic sections, but I shall granting concessions to the products of of vessels employed, than it was prior to cheerfully do everything possible to pro-

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 countries. The is one that appeals to both office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the business. Mrs. Porter is a good deal of 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 praver-and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge

not Officere! W1.

two daughters by his first wife, and has a that the postponement of the meeting of come to Washington at once. She is a congress until more than a year after it quiet woman and not given to society, prehas been chosen deprived congress too often of the inspiration of the popu-lar will, and the country of the correspond-ing benefits. One of Mr. Long's daughters will ing benefits. It is evident, therefore, that make the preparations here for their home, to postpone action in the presence of so and when completed Mrs. Long expects to come on.

Mrs. James A. Gary is a woman whom all Washington people will like. She is of queenly carriage, and is known as a friend of charity. She often entertains elaborately but not lavishly, and is a good type of the Baltimorean. She and Mr. Gary have Was postponed until the regular session of many friends and acquaintances, and she congress. We are nearly two years from a will be found prominent in society here. Mrs. Gary is the mother of seven daughters and one son.

MRS. M. A. HANNA.

Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna will be a prominent social figure, though "only" the wife of a Senator, she will be ranked with the ladies of the cabinet, on account of her husband's unusual prominence in the political affairs of the day.

Although Mrs. Hanna has three grandchildren she still, retains her youth and bright and fresh complexion. She is above the medium height, with expressive blue eyes and a face indicating character and

purpose. Mrs. Hanna is quite a busy woman. Not that she belongs to clubs, or heads the lists of hospital boards ; but she is busy in her own home and feels that her husband and considerations I shall deem it my duty as children need her more than clubs or outside events.

A GLANCE AT THE OTHER LADIES.

Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, the wife of the vice President, is not a woman who de-lights in the dazzle of social amenities. She is a great deal of a home woman and is wrapped up in her boy, Garret, Jr. She is noted for her delight in her home. She She will be new to Washington and will, of course, attract a great deal of attention. No one will be disappointed with her. Her

Mrs. Joseph McKenna, the wife of the attorney general has all the prom-inence on the Pacific coast that goes with being the wife of a circuit court judge with ample fortune. , She is active fact surely ever lover of the country can in Roman Catholic church work and its charities and entertains with a lavish hand Her home is a gathering place for many society people and it is expected that she

will entertain as abundantly here. Washingtonians will receive Mrs. James Wilson, the wife of the new secretary of agriculture, with considerable pleasure. She was always a happy spirit when here during her husband's congressional term, dispensing entertainment quite abundantly and being quite favored in the inner circle. She is of cheerful disposition, combining Western hospitality with the tact of an in-

teresting hostess. Mrs. John Addison Porter is by no means unknown to society here. She was Miss Amy Betts, of New York, daughter of judge Betts and, was married to Mr. Porter in 1883. With her husband she came to New York soon after their marriage, where he engaged in the book publishing the hostess, and their dinners were quiet, but attended by the choicest of official life.

He Couldn't Hide It.

After years of bachelor life the Major married, and he tells of the wedding trip

himself. Of course I flattered myself that I knew the ropes. I had officiated at weddings by the score. I had times without number felt a sort of contemptuous pity for the insanely happy young husband with 'bridegroom' written all over his face, who made such blundering attempts to carry the airs of an old family man. I knew just how the thing should be done, and I would do it. "I had no trouble in bribing the baggage master to strip our trunks of love knots and old shoes, so that we were not advertised when we reached the city. This winning of the first round gave me an assurance that must have impaired my caution. Her brother was with us. At the hotel I boldly registered his name with 'and sister' following it, and then wrote my own name. When it came to placing us I made some off hand explanation, but the eyes of the night clerk twinkled and I could have throttled him. "The next morning when I shook out my umbrella to take a walk alone, just as well seasoned husbands do, I rattled rice all over the tile floor in the office. Of course I explained to the day clerk that I had been attending a wedding and must have taken the bridegroom's umbrella by mistake, but he smiled knowingly, the hangers-on laughed and some urchin in the corner yelled 'Rats !' At dinner my wife said she never knew before that I took wine after meat, and the waiter grinned a polite grin. When in my rattled condition, I gave him a \$10 gold piece for a half dollar, I threw off.all disguise. At the next stop I told them we were just married that we wanted every attention and that expense cut no figure .- Detroit Free Press.

land Troop came down the avenue in magnificent style, every horse and every man moving with splendid precision. The coal black chargers of the Troop deserve as much praise as their riders, although they cannot read it or hear it. The open carriage containing the President and Presidentelect was followed by open carriages con-taining the members of President Cleveland's cabinet.

THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION.

But the centre of attraction to the crowd was the presidential open barouche. Cheers, continuous, often exasperatingly loud, ac-companied the central figures of the procession all the way from the White house to the capitol entrance.

President Cleveland looked well He looked strong and vigorous, as he really is but for his temporary ailment. He wore a shiny silk hat and looked straight ahead of him all the time. Major McKinley went bareheaded to the capitol, and he kept his silk hat in his hand, waving it back and forth as he bowed to the people who applauded him all the way. When the Capitol was reached President Cleveland When the went to the President's room, where he looked over the bills which had just been passed and affixed his signature to several of them, thus making them laws.

President-elect McKinley went to the room of the Vice President, where he remained with Vice President-elect Hobart until it was time for him to enter the Senate chamber and take part in the pending proceedings. Vice President Hobart was escorted to the Capitol by the Essex Troop, one of the finest bodies of horsemen in this country.

WAITING FOR THE CEREMONY.

It was high noon. In the Senate chamber the galleries were jammed with blackcoated men and gayly-dressed women. The chief legislators of the nation sat about waiting for the brief ceremonies that mark the death of a Congress. Vice President Hobart was sworn in by Vice President Stevenson. Twenty-seven Senators received the oath of office. Then the assemblage filed out to the platform. Upon that platform sat the greatest of the nation.

13%

They fronted a throng which was apparently measureless. It was a level plain of heads that was changed from black to white as the faces upturned. Cheer followed cheer The hand-clapping sounded like the rattle of musketry. Men and women stamped their feet upon the asphalt pavement in the belief that they were adding to the din.

McKinley sat in the centre near the front. Behind him were row upon- row of men as great possibly as he, but of less good fortune.

THE OATH TAKEN.

Standing before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. in the presence of his countrymen, he solemnly said : "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, ceipts, as has been the case during two protect and defend the constitution of the years. Nor must it be forgotten that, how-**United States.**"

That was all. Then broke out once the situation, the government is still inmore the mighty sound of cheering, which debted for the amount of the surplus thus acwas followed by the words of an address crued, which it must ultimately pay, while clearly spoken, and in a manner that did not lack the training of the schools. Be weakened by a continued deficit. Loans tween the lines of people packed behind are imperative in great emergencies to pre-ropes that lined the curbstones of the great serve the government or its credit, but a tween the lines of people packed behind are imperative in great emergencies to pre-

along the avenue and far out into the sub- friends of the country be so directed that lation helpful to producers is beneficial to urated by Washington, keeping ourselves urbs announcing the order to all organ-izations that the procession had started and the support of all parties, and our finances on the farm and in the mine and factory free from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with to be ready to fail into line. The Cleve- cease to be the subject of mere partisan has lessened the ability of the people to them the settlement of their own docan prove beneficial to the entire country. revenue shall be established that will se-BIMETALLISM INTERNATIONALLY.

slowly."

The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. expenditures. Business conditions are not It will be my constant endeavor to secure the most promising. It will take time to it by co-operation with the other great comrestore the prosperity of former years. If mercial powers of the world. Until that we cannot promptly attain it we can resocondition is realized, when the parity be-

tween gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined and that which may hereafter 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 than upon any other single agency affecting it will not be unheeded.

CALLS FOR SEVERE ECONOMY.

Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but espec ially in periods, like the present, of depres-sion in business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be has not been met with wisdom and courage observed in all public expenditures, and extheir best interests and the highest destiny travagance stopped wherever it is found, and prevented wherever in the future it and honor of the American nation. These 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 again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should altheir faithful observance. Equality of ways be large enough to meet with ease rights must prevail and our laws be always

and promptness not only our current needs. and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make liberal and proper conditions for the most deserving body of pub-lic creditors, the soldiers and sailors, and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

NOT TO RUN BEHIND.

and fair elections are dearer and more uni The government should not be permitted versally enjoyed than ever before. These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and to run behind, or increase in debt, in times like the present. Suitably to pro-vide against this is the mandate of duty; wisely strengthened, The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolthe certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of erated in a great and civilized country like the United States ; courts, not mobs, must the government exceed its receipts. It can execute the penalties of the law. The presonly be meet by loans and increased reveervation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts and the or-While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance. tinue forever the rock of safety upon which inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private confidence. our government securely rests. Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue, there ought

OPPOSED TO BRUTES.

to be one opinion. We should have more One of the lessons taught by the late election, which all can rejoice in, is that the people of the United States are both law revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasrespecting and law-abiding people, not easiury created by loans is not a permanent or ly swerved from the paths of patriotism and it under such circumstances I can view in safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts but it cannot last long while the outlays honor. This is in entire accord with the genius of our institutions, and emphasizes the advantages of inculcating even a great-timent that congress in session is dangerer love for law and order in the future Immunity should be granted to none who violate the laws, whether individuals, corever much loans must temporarily relieve porations or communities, and, as the constitution imposes upon the president the operate as an injury, but benefit it. There duty of both its own execution and of the could be no better time to put the governstatutes enacted in pursuance of its provi- ment upon a sound financial and economic

Of course we must avoid the tem of territorial aggression. War should never lutely turn our faces in that direction and be entered upon until every agency of ternational as well as local and individual far as legislation can do so. The restora-tion of confidence and the revival of busi-means of adjustment of differences between means of adjustment of differences between employers and employees by the Fortysire, depends more largely upon the prompt ninth congress in 1886 and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of senate and house of the Fifty-first congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations by us, by the house of commons in 1893 and upon our invitation a great emergency in the 108 years of our treaty of arbitration between the United eventful national life has ever arisen that States and great Britian was signed at Washington and transmitted to the senby the American people, with fidelity to ate for its ratification in Jan. last. Since iniative. since it has been recognized as the leading leature of our foreign policy throughout our national history-the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methpresents to the world the greater example of reason and peace, not passion and war, the greatest nations of the world, an examit fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so

It has been the uniform practice of each president to avoid, as far as pessible, the convening of congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity, is to be commended. But a derly administration of justice must con- failure to convene the representatives of the people in congress 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 power to provide revenues for the goverment. Not to convene no other sense than the neglect of a plain timent that congress in session is danger-ous to our general business interests. Its their presence at the seat of government in the execution of sovereign will should not

Washington society is perpetual. Every four years a new coterie of women comes to the front through their husbands' po-litical prominence, and it interferes but little with the rush of festivities that new blood always infuses, and the people who call that city their home, as one looks on the actor or actress who has just tripped onto the vaudeville stage to do his or her

respectfully urge the early action of the let him have his way.

grand a work.

WANTS CONGRESS ON HIS HANDS.

But the women of this coming administration are interesting; not so much for what

they have done as for what is expected of them in the next four years. Mrs. Sheraid it by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, con-gress would not, I am sure, be found lack-tion is the true method of settlement of in-frequently in the most fashionable and exclusive circles in Washington, but society is a side issue always with her. She is happy in the home in Mansfield, where, in an immense house, in the midst of twenty acres of ground, the family spends six months of the year.

John Sherman's memoirs tell that in 1848 he was married to Cecilia Stewart, and "after the usual wedding tour to Niagara Falls, Montreal and Saratoga, we settled in Mansfield, O. "(Miss Stewart was educated at Granville, O., and at Patapsco Institute near Baltimore, Md. Mrs. McCallum, who was Mary Sherman, will be a valuable assistant to her mother. this treaty is clearly the result of our own as she always has been. She can chatter French to the foreigners. She can talk learnedly or frivolously, according to the occasion. Any one who fancies that the Ohio statesman is a formidable, cold-bloodods rather than force of arms, and since it ed man of iron ought to see him with his grandson, the young John Sherman Mc-Callum. He positively trembles before the controlling the relations between two of small tyrant, aged one year. If young John wanted to come to a state dinner the ple certainly to be followed by others, I future secretary of State would probably

MRS. LYMAN J. GAGE.

Mrs. Lyman J. Gage was formerly Miss Cornelia Washburu, of Albany, N. Y., and is Mr. Gage's second wife. Mrs. Gage is a well known figure in Chicago social circles, was inaugurated. While President Mcwell known figure in Chicago social circles, and a matron whose name is much more Kinley was reviewing the parade Mr. familiar top eople outside of her own large circle of friends than are her features. She er Maple, as the guest of Capt. Robley D. is a delightful conversationalist, and, with Evans and Commander Lamberton for a her charming manners, she will be a 10 days trip to Currituck sound, back of creditable addition to Washington society. Mrs. Gage is not a member of any club, nor is, she particularly interested in the is still undecided whether Mr. Cleveland

are church members, and attend divine worship every Sunday. MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER.

Mrs. Russell A. Alger, wife of the coming secretary of war in the McKinley cabinet, is well known in Detroit for her amiability and goodness of heart. She is a hostess of charming manner, wide hospital- it is possible that either the Maple will ity and innate grace, that makes every one of her guests perfectly at home while under her roof. In the ball room or in her own home, Mrs. Alger always makes her pres-ence felt. The Algers have been forcmost Jamaica. in Detroit society, and the functions at the Alger, house have been pronounced the best and most elaborate in Detroit. Mrs. Alger will find a congenial field for her social proclivities in Washington, where, as wife of the minister of war, she will find ample expansion for her social nature.

MES. LONG AND MRS. GARY. the next secretary of the navy. His first wife died in February, 1882, and he mar-ried again about four years later. He had

Cleveland Takes a Holiday.

Off After the Ducks in Carrituck and May Go to the West Indies.

Ex-President Cleveland's rheumatism did Cleveland embarked on the lighthouse tend-Cape Hatteras, Capt. Leonard Wood, an new woman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gage will be met by a private yacht at Wilmington, N. C., and cruise south in Florida and West Indian waters, this depending entirely upon his health and his ability to shoot and fish in this inclement season. If he

recuperates as rapidly as he hopes, he will return north in the tender in about 10 days and join his family at Princeton. If, however, the weather is bad on Carrituck sound cruise as far as Indian river, Florida, or one of the yachts which have been offered, probably E. C. Benedict's Oneida, will meet the tender and take the President to

A old Scottish woman had gone on a visit to her soldier sun at a garrison town where an evening gun was fired. When the gun boomed forth the hour she was MRS. LONG AND MRS. GARY. Mrs. John D. Long is the second wife of that?" she asked in alarm. "Oh, that's

years of glorious history have exalted mankind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world, and immeasureably strengthened the precious free institutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain these institutions. The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that

we adhere to the principles upon which the government was established and insist upon

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 oveestimated in the cause of advancing civilir zation. It may well engage the besthoughts of the statesmen and people ot every country, and I cannot but consider