### CIVING OUT THE POTATOES.

An Old Soldier's Reminiscences of an Event in Army Life.

"Sometimes," said the old soldier, "we got considerable many potatoes, and then again we wouldn't have any at all for weeks; very likely nothing the other side. but hard bread and coffee and pork, and maybe corned beef, and perhaps or seldom, potatoes were always more or less of a luxury.

our rations, would of course get a cerpany. If we had forty men the potabe cut in two, or else they would have passes.-Washington Star. to be given out two to some men and one to others, and that is what was done; a man got two small potatoes or one big one. For myself I preferred two small ones; but of course I took All of the interest Was for the Departing whatever was given to me, and said nothing; but I liked it better to get two potatoes, so as not to risk everything contributes an article on Inauguration in one package. I have known a big Scenes and Incidents." After speakhandsome potato that a man had car- ing of the popular idolatry of Washingried gravely to his tent, filled with de- ton, Mr. Bishop says: lightful anticipations as he went along, to turn out bad inside.

come to him.

the last potato on the last man's plate.

"But he did not always bring things out with that nicety. I have known as many as three men on the end of the line to be left without any potatoes. All gone. Well, now, there was a situation. No potatoes issued for a month before, and none likely to be issued for a month again. Here they were, all the other men in the camp eating potatoes at that minute and none for them. You can't very well describe how they did feel; but they never said a word. They looked at the cook and the cook looked at them. It was a miscalculation and that was all there was to it. The cook had given out his own potatoes and had none for himself; and the three men walked down the company street, looking neither to the right nor to the left, and to their tents; and ate hard bread on a day when all around the camp was filled with luxury."- New York Sun.

# PENSION OFFICE PLAYS DETECTIVE.

Reuniting Families as a 'Side Issue in Its Business.

The Pension Office, besides examining into pension claims and passing on them, does an enormous amount of other business in the way of uniting and re-uniting families-we find husbands for wives, wives for husbands. parents for children and children for parents. Only recently a case came under my observation which illustrates my meaning, and 'tis a sample of a number of others. An application was received from a lady who applied for a widow's pension. She gave the name of her husband, his service, company and regiment. In looking into the claim it was found that the husband was alive and drawing a pension through the pension agency at Chicago. The woman, who resides in Massachusetts, was so informed.

Immediately came a reply from her asking the address of the man, which was furnished. A correspondence ensued between them, and when they satisfied themselves that they were on the right track they arranged a meeting. The man thought that his wife had died, and at the close of the war entered the regular army and went West. The woman, not hearing from the man, became convinced that he had been killed or had died. She was unofficially informed that he had died in a hospital and supposed it was a fact. In the meantime she had married again. Her second husband died and had been dead over ten years when she applied for a pension.

Another case I call to mind is that of a soldier who originally lived at Niagara Falls. He went in the army and served under Sherman. At the close of the war he settled in New Orleans, He had positive information that his wife any information as to what had become | cost \$50,000,000. The new Canet gun

He did not know in what state the orphan asylum was located. Neither did the children know whether their father was dead or alive, though from what they had been able to pick up in the way of information from time to time they had concluded he had passed to

It happened that the daughter of the soldier not only grew up to be a beautibeans; but whether we got them often ful woman, but had married a wealthy man. She wrote the War Department to learn of the whereabouts of her 'When potatoes were issued by the father's grave, but there was no record commissary, when we came to draw of it. She then wrote to the pension office for the address of a man she had tain quantity, proportioned to the num- heard served with her father and who ber of men we had on duty in the com- at one time lived at Niagara Falls. The ending of it all was that the children toes we got, when we came to count found the father and the father found them out, might number sixty. If his children. There are hundreds of there were sixty potatoes for forty men such cases, though, of course, the numobviously some of them would have to ber of them is becoming smaller as time

#### THE THIRD INAUGURATION.

Idol Washington.

In the Century Mr. Joseph B. Bishop

The chief sufferer from this condition of affairs was John Adams when the "There was no greater test of a cook's time came to inaugurate him as Washmanagement than the way he gave out ington's successor. He is the only potatoes, and the man who could do President we have had, with the possithis to the satisfaction of everybody ble exception of Mr. Van Buren, who was a good deal of a man. It is im- can be said to have played a secondary possible to give everybody exactly the part at his own inauguration. The same quantity, but an effort to get as people had no eye for him; they saw near to this as possible, a spirit of fair- only the stately figure of Washington ness, was recognized instantly, and no- passing forever from the scene. The body expected more. The potato he ceremonies were held in Independence got might not be so big by a quarter as Hall, Philadelphia, in the House of the one he saw put on the plate of the Representatives. Washington drove to man ahead of him, but he said nothing; the hall in his coach and four, and was somebody had got to have the other lustily cheered both outside and inside potato, and it might just as like have the building. He passed quickly to his seat, as if eager to stop the ap-"But something more than fairness plause. Adams entered a few minutes was required to give out the potatoes later, dressed in a light drab suit, and successfully; a man had got to keep passed slowly down the aisle, bowing the run of what he had given out and in response to the respectful applause the number of men supplied, and have which greeted him. He took the oath, some idea of the number of potatoes and then delivered his inaugural adleft and the number of men to come. dress. He described the scene subse-He could give himself some margin by quently as a solemn one indeed, made issuing the big potatoes first; on a more affecting by the presence of pinch, along at the end, he could give Washington, whose countenance was out to three or four men a single one as serene and unclouded as of the biggest of the smalled potatoes, the day. There was a flood instead of two. But he must know of tears, which he sought in whether there were any men who had various ways to explain, though no not come yet and whether they were explanation was necessary. There likely 'o turn up or not, and he must was, he said, more weeping than there keep the run of all these things with- had ever been at the representation of out stopping to think, as he forked up a tragedy; but whether it was from the potatoes from the camp kettle and grief or joy, whether from the loss of put them on the plates held out to him their beloved President or from the acby the men as they passed. And gen-cession of an unbeloved one, or some erally he came out just right. More other cause, he could not say. He susthan once I have known him to put pected that the novelty of the sun setting full-orbed, and another rising, though less splendid, may have had something to do with it. For several days after the exercises he was still bewailing the tendency to weep. Everybody was annoying him by talking of tears and streaming eyes, but nobody told him why; and he was forced to believe that it was all for the loss of their beloved. Two or three had ventured to whisper in his ear that his address had made a favorable impression, but no other evidence of interest in him had reached him. One thing he knew,

> in such an exhibition. If the tears at the inaugural exercises made Mr. Adams unhappy, what followed must have added greatly to his sufferings. When, at the close, Washington moved toward the door, there was a precipitate rush from the gallery and corridors for the street, and he found a great throng awaiting him as he emerged from the door. They cheered him, and he waved his hat to them, his countenance radiant with benignity, his gray hair streaming to the wind. He walked to his house, followed by the crowd, and on reaching it turned about for a final greeting. His countenance assumed a grave and almost melancholy expression, his eyes were bathed in tears, and only by gestures could be indicate his thanks and convey his farewell blessing.

> and that was that he was a being of too

much sensibility to act any part well

## Four-Legged Traders.

There is a mouse in Florida locally known as the trading mouse. It is commoniy a woods mouse, but it quickly adapts itself to human habitation. A colony of such mice carried two bushels of shelled beans thirty feet during six nights recently and replaced the beans with seed pods of weed. Jewelry, too, has been taken by these little traders. One woman on the east coast of Florida at an Indian River winter resort found a number of seeds instead of a pair of earrings that she had left on the bureau. A search in the place the seeds had been kept disclosed the earrings.

A man who had a box of poker chips in his room in an open-topped box was surprised to find in their stead a string of prayer beads, a small crucifix, and a number of shells. He started an investigation immediately. A priest who had roomed nearby was equally puzzled by finding the colored poker chips in his room.

It is generally believed that the trading mouse learns its curious ways by robbing squirreis or blue jays of nuts laid by for future use.

Quick-Firing Gun.

The introduction of the new quickhad died, but he never was able to get firing artillery in the French army will f his three children, except that they delivers five 110-pound shells at a range and been sent to an orphan asylum. of four and a half miles in one minute.

### CLOTH FROM CAT-TAIL

A New Use for the Humble but Presty Water Plant.

Very few, probably, are aware that the fur, or vegetable down of the cattail is a marketable article, superior to feathers or cotton for many purposes. It is not quite so valuable or useful as eiderdown, but it approaches it very closely, and is cheaper than any of the three. As a matter of fact, a great many people are to-day using articles covered with cat-tail products who have no idea where the material comes

It is a vast extent of country, comparatively speaking, from which the cat-tail is gathered. It comes from the swamps along the numerous creeks that put in from the Delaware bay, from Morris River to Cape May. The average amount gathered in the season is a ton a day. The work of gathering and transporting it, and then weaving it into the many forms which it must take before becoming salable, constitutes a considerable industry.

One of the most elaborate uses to which this material is put is that of covering sofas. Very many of the supposed plush-covered divans are really covered with a fabric of cat-tail. It wears better than the plush, and is infinitely cheaper.

The same argument that applies to the sofa is applicable to the pillow. Very often, however, such pillows go by another name.

Sofa pillows, also, are made of cattail because a pillow avowedly covered. with cat-tail would probably be regarded with contempt. Call it Alaskan plush, however, or Shetland wool that has been treated by a new process, and it will sell readily enough, and give good satisfaction, too.

The family album which graces the centre table in the parlor of so many farm houses is also in many instances adorned with cat-tail covers, although the housewife cannot be convinced they are not plush. She has doubtless paid almost as much as if they were what she supposes, and naturally she scoffs at any person who hints that she has been victimized.

It is becoming a prevalent custom to use cat-tail fud on the back of hand mirrors and brushes, which have heretofore been backed with plush. Some say that the substitute is really proving better than the original. The head rest, too, seen on the easy chair, is often of cat-tail-and it is none the less comfortable for that.

Another article for which the cattail is used is the bed quilt. The eiderdown quilt is an old-time article of luxury. The cat-tail cuilt is every whit as comfortable, and costs about one quarter as much. In New Jersey, at least, the housewife fully appreciates the value of the cat-tail quilt, however much her less well-informed sisters may scoff at the idea. St. Louis Globe Democrat.

## Queer Love Making.

There is a bird in South America that makes love with its feet. It is a handsome creature, but walks clumsily, and the only sound it can utter is a hoarse cluck. It dances, however, in a way that wins admiration from the females of its species, though its antics only serve as an incentive to laughter to human beings who see them.

This bird, known as the cock of the rock, lives in the northern mountainous portion of South America. It is about the size of a large chicken. The entire bird, body, wings and tail, is blood-red in color, with the exception of the tail feathers, which have a narrow band of brown across them near the ends, which are tipped with buff. On the head is a crest of feathers like a great red ball, which contracts or expands at the pleasure of its owner.

When the mating season comes, seven to ten males seek some secluded spot, where there is a level patch of ground, and clear it of any sticks, stones or leaves, stamping down the dirt until it is hard and level.

Then they call the females, who stand at the edge of this pover grena, One at a time the males then perform a most curious dance. Each dancer will first strut up and down a few times, and then, to the apparent delight of the rest, commence to caper around in an extremely ludicrous manner, spreading its tail and wings, puffing up his crest, bowing to the others, and at the same time keeping up a hopping gait until he is exhausted.

When all the males have danced, each female will choose a mate, and the happy pairs depart to begin housekeeping.

## Artistic Inaccuracies.

Berlin equestrian statues have been examined by a veterinary surgeon of Potsdam named Bougert, who asserts that the position of the horses' legs is wrong in all of them, not excepting the statues of the Great Kurfuerst, of Frederick the Great and of Frederick William III and IV. He finds the same faults in many of the paintings. In the Assyrian, Babylonian and Persian works of art the positions of the horses are natural and right; in those of the Greeks and Romans they are not always correct.

## Two Barre's of Flour.

A Barton (Vt.) wife made the rotlowing from a barrel of flour: One hundred and fifty pies (mince, apple, custard, etc.), 5 chicken pies, 89 apple dumplings, 11 jelly rolls, 18 cakes, 24 dozen ginger snaps, 67 dozen doughnuts, 20 dozen cookies; and this from another barrel of flour: Eighty-six loaves of bread, 634 rolls and biscuits, 24 finger rolls, 20 pies, 7 dozen cookies, 61/2 dozen popovers, 25 dozen griddle cakes and 6 dozen flour gems

# THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

President McKinley Outlines His Administrative Plans.

VIEWS ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Would Pat the Country's Fluences on a Sound Basis .-- More Revenue Without Delay ... Wants the Tariff Revised ---Favors a Simetaille Conference---Opposes Trusts--- For Arbitration Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special)-The inaugural address of President McKinley was as follows:

Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arluous 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 rel ance than apon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favoral the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us so long a we obey His comman i-ments and walk humb y in His footsteps.

The responsibilities of the high 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 enter-

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 en luring basis. not subject to easy attack, norits stability to doubt or dispute.

For Better Paper Money.

Our currency should continue under the supervision of the Government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my udgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and to a safe balance in the Treasury. Therefore, I believe it necessary devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for these arrangements, which, tem-sorary in their nature, might well in the years of our prospertty have been displaced by wiser provisions.

With a lequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our finance laws as will, while insuring safety and volum - to our money, ne longer mpose 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 investigalion and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes.

We must be both "cure we are right" and "make haste slowly." If, therefore, Con-gress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, sanking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands,

shall cordially concur in such action.

If such power is vested in the President it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command public conadence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be com-bined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the subect of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and my opinion it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

## Favors Bimetallism.

The question of international bimetallism will have early and carnest 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 when the parity between our gold and sliver money springs from and is supported by the gelative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already soined, and of that which may hereafter be soined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our sommand.

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 unherded. Economy is demanded in every branch of the Government at all times, but especially in periods like the present of depression in business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expendi ures 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 enly relief that can some must be from de sed expenditures.

But the present must not become the per-manent 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 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 pro-visions for that most deserving body of pub lie creditors, the soldiers and the sailors and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

## More Revenue-Nat Loans.

While a large annua. surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and under-mines 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, hindrance The best way for the Government to main-

tain 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

# For Revenue Legislation.

It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the balk of our revenue from tax supon fereign productions entering the United State for sale or consumption; and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxa-

The country is clearly opposed to any need-le s additions to the subject of internal tax-ation, 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 from duties on imports is sea our of revenue from duties on imports is zea oue eare for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and enecuragement to the industries and the development of our country.

It is therefore, earnestly hoped and ex-

peeted that Congress will, at the earlies practicable moment, enact revenue legisla tion that shall be fair, reasonable, conserva tive and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be generally beneficial and helpful to every section, and every enterprise of the people. To this policy we are all, of what-ever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political elatform.

Courts Mast Rule. The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to the principles upon which the Government was established and insist upon their faithful observance. Equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always and everywhere respected 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 free speech, a free press, free

hought, free schools, the free and un-molested right of religious liberty and worship and free and fair elections are learer and more universally enjoyed to-day than ever before.

These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The stituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be lolerated in a great and civilized country

like the United States; courts-not mobsmust execute the penalties of the law. preservation of public order, the right of dis-sussion, the integrity of our courts and the orderly administration of justice must con-tinue forever the rock of safety upon which

our Government securely rests.

Against Trusts. The declaration of the party now restored power has been in the past that of "oppo sition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our sitizens," and it has supported "such i-gisla-tion as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undus sharges on the raupplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to

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 earry it into effect.

Better Standard of Citizenship. Our naturalization and immigration laws

should be further improved to the constant omotion of a safer, a better and a higher ntizenship. A grave peril to the Republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand, or too vicious to appreciate the great value and beneficence of our institutions 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 unmind-ful 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 enlightaned nations of the world which, under Providence, we ought to achieve.

Civil Service Reform, Reforms in the civil service must go on But the changes should be real and genuinenot perfunctory or prompted by a zeal in be-half 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 ena ted. 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 public servants in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom, who are inefficient, meom petent 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.

Revive 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 im-peratively demand its intelligent considera-The United States has progressed with marvelous rapidity in every field of enter-prise and endeavor until we have become premost in nearly all the great lines of inland trade, commerce and industry.

Yet, while this is true, our merchant marine has been steadily declining until it is now lower both in the percentage of tonnage and the number of vessels em-ployed, than it was prior to the Civil War. Commendable progress has been made of late years in the upbuil ling 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 earrying trade to foreign countries.
The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspira-

tions of a great people. Urges Arbitration Treaty.

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 e tizens 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 aggress War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has falled; peace is preferable to war in almost every contin-

Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or in-dividual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employes by the Forty-ninth Congress in 1886, and its appli-eation 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 aroitration be-tween the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the Senute for its ratification in January

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 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 an I moral influence of the ratifi-eation of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the sause of advancing civiliza-tion. It may well engage the best thought of the statesman and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

Convene Congress at Once. I do not sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is dangerous to our tusiness 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 in-

There could be no better time to put the Government upon a sound financial and seenomic 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 meetings of Congress until more than a year after it has been chosen more than a year after it has been chosen deprived 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 actions now will be freer from mere

Our actions now will be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the requiar session of Congress. We are nearly two years from a Congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approuch the problem calmin and page. can approuch the problem calmiy and pa-triotically without learing its effect upon an

In view of these considerations I shall deem it my duty as President to ecavene Congress in extraordinary session on Mon-day, the 15th day of March, 1897.

Sectionalism Disappears.

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation 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

The triumph of the people, whose verliet is carried into effect to-day, is not the triumph of one section, 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 upon principles and policies, and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felici-

Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit. It is ennobling, and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. my constant aim to do nothing, and permit nothing to be done, that will arrest or turb this growing sentiment of unity and cooperation, this revival of esteem and affilia-tion which now animates so many thousands in both the old antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to

pronfote and incr-ase it. Let me again repeat the words of the eath administered by the Chief Justice, which, in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen ob-

"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. it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer—and I shall confidently rely upon

### FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

the forbearance and assistance of all the peo-

ple in the discharge of my solemn responsi-bilities.

Senate.

46TH DAY .- The Senate pressed steadily forward on the appropriation bilis, making such progress that no further apprehension is felt as to the passage or these measures. The District of Columbia bill was passed early in the day. The naval bill brought out a hot contest on the p:i.e of armor-plate and the establishment of a government armor factory. The renate committee had recommended a maximum price of \$40) per ton for armor. Mr Ch ndler endeavored to have the price fixed at \$30). The bill was

47TH DAY .- The Senate passed the bill for an international monetary conference, with the House amendments. The delate on the bill brought out earnest speeches from the silver republican Senators, and Mr Dubole his former republican associates that the sliver republicans had thrown off their old connections for good. The fortification appropriation bill was passed early in the day. The deficiency appropriation bill led to an animated controversy over adding a number of claims, aggregating \$587.900. under the Bowman act. An amendm covering the claims was finally adopted. An amendment

48TH DAY.—To-day was the last working day of the Senate. Reports were received. from time to time on the pending confer-ence on appropriation bills, seven of them still being in the balance. The postoffice and fortification bills were cleared out of the way early in the day and a night session was held to dispose of the others. Mr. Chandler made an ineffectual effort to refer o committee the credentials of Henry Heitfeld, the new Senator from Idaho.

49TH DAY .- The Senate of the Fifty-fifth ongress met in extra session with Vice-President Hobart presiding, in pursuance to a call of the retiring President. Formal proeedings were confined largely to the vale dictory of the retiring Vice-President, Mr. Stevenson, the opening address of the new Vice-President, Mr. Hobart, and the swearing into office of the new Senators. The early hours of the day were given to the general deficiency appropriation bill, which failed in conference. The agricultural, sundry civil and Indian appropriation bills fait-

## House.

46TH DAY .- In the House the bill to prohibit the transmission of detailed accounts of prize fights by mail or telegraph was brought. up and led to a very lively debate, in which prize-fighting was denounced on all sides. The advocates of the bill insisted that the 'sickening details' should be suppressed in the interest of good morals But the bill met with most strenuous opposition on the ground that it would tend to establish a censorship of the press. At the end of the debate the adversaries of the measure outvoted. the friends of the bill on several flibustering motions, but an agreement for a recess put an end to hostilities. It is not likely that the bill will be heard of again this session.

47TH DAY. - The House session began ao'clock and continued far into the night The day session was a dull grind of routine save for an hour, when Mr. Daigell (republican, of Pennsylvania) made an elaborate defense of Justice Shiras, of the Supreme-Court, who was attacked a fortnight ago im the House for the alleged reversal of his poaltion on the income-tax question when the case was before the Supreme Court Mr. McMillin (democrat, of Tennessee) and Mr. De Armond, (democrat, of Missouri,) who participated in the original attack, both reiterated their charges. An unsuccessful att-mpt was made to bring up the anti-prize-

43TH DAY,-The House met at 10 o'clock and continued the work of closing up the business of the session. The immigration bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 193 to 37.

49TH DAY .- The House adjourned sine dic. The closing hours were uneventful. House refused to subscribe to the \$500,000 of claims which the Senators insisted upon in the general deficiency bill. The only feature of the closing was the enthusiastic reception accorded to Speaker Reed and the unanimous standing vote of thanks tendered

## PINGREE POTATO PATCHES.

General Booth-Tucker Is Trying to Get Chicago to Try the Detroit Plan. The Pingree plan of raising potatoes and other vegetables on vacant lots throughous Detroit may be put into effect in Chicago

General Booth-Tacker and Colonel Brewer, of the Salvation Army, have become interested in the plan and are trying to get the city authorities to co-operate with them incarrying it out. They want the authorities to give the use of all vacant city property is. Chicago an I establish farms. The produce raise i on these farms and truck gardens, it is proposed, is to be dis ributed to the needy poor of the city by officers of the Salvation Army The army agrees to furnish men to cultivate the land and attend to the transportation of the supplies.

Luther Ladin Mills and other prominent citizens have become interested in the pr ject and have agreed to aid the movement inevery way masible. Mr. Mills, General Booth-Tucker and Colonel Brewer had a long conference with the mayor in regard to the planand it is probable that it will be bought to the attention of the city council this work.

"The newspapers that reported Mrs. Cleveland as treating Mrs. Dominis rudely should correct their mistake," says the Washington Post. "Mrs. Cleveland never treatm people rudely, and it ill becomes American newspapers to print such unfounded and uncalled-for misinformation."