

# MCKINLEY INAUGURATED.

## The National Capital Resplendent with Flags and Decorations.

### A GRAND DAY AND STREETS THROGGED WITH VISITORS

Assembled to Do Honor to the New Chief Magistrate—Sunshine and Bracing Air Add to the Enjoyment of the Occasion.

Inauguration day dawned bright and crisp in contrast with the last two inauguration days. By 8 o'clock every vestige of mist and fleecy cloud had cleared away before the crisp breeze that had changed from northwest to northeast. The sun came out full and strong, and served to temper the slight chill of the atmosphere.

It was after 8 o'clock, before the first blast of trumpets reminded people that the military and civil parade would shortly assemble.

President-elect McKinley and escort left

therefore, Congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands. I shall certainly concur in such action. If such power is invested in the President, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that



PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

the Ebbitt House at 10:15 a. m., and arrived at the executive mansion five minutes later.

At 10:51 o'clock the president and vice president-elect and members of the cabinet started from the white house for the capitol building.

Incidental to the actual assuming of office by the president, and slightly preceding it in point of time, Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, took the oath of office of vice president of the United States and was installed as ex-officio presiding officer of the senate.

The proceedings of the day were characterized by all the imposing spectacular effects and demonstrations of popular interest which have become a growing feature of inauguration ceremonies, as the nation has advanced in population and wealth. Between 40,000 and 50,000 men formed in procession, partly military, partly civil and escorted the retiring president and the president-elect to and from the capitol. At least 20,000 people witnessed the administration of the oath of office on the eastern portico of the capitol and listened or attempted to listen to the delivery of the new president's inaugural address.

The decorations of the city were exceedingly effective. Every building on the line of march was draped in bunting of the national colors and every window and point of vantage was occupied. The beautiful stars and stripes were everywhere seen, with other appropriate banners and emblems. In addition to these festive demonstrations, 50,000 miniature United States flags had been gratuitously distributed by the committee of arrangements. These were exhibited at all available points and were waved with enthusiasm as the two presidents and other public men rode by.

The grand marshal entrusted with the direction of the pageant was Gen. Horace Porter, formerly of the staff of Gen. Grant. With the broad avenues and smooth asphalted streets of Washington, Gen. Porter had full opportunities to display his genius for controlling the movements of large bodies of men, and he availed himself of them.

### THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

President McKinley Outlines the Policy of His Administration.

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 arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us so long as we obey His commandments and walk humbly in His footsteps.

The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called—always of grave importance—are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing business upon winning labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system, which, without diminishing the credit of our financial institutions, will present a remedy for these arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions.

A NON-PARTISAN MONETARY COMMISSION, with adequate revenue secured, but not until then, can we enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with the attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial, and should not be amended without investigation, and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both "sure we are right" and "make haste slowly." If

such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from its support by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined and of 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 it will not be unheeded.

### DEFICITS MUST CEASE.

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 expenditures, and extravagance stopped wherever it is found, and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the



CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER. He administered the oath of office to President McKinley.

only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of government. It has been our uniform practice to reduce, 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 provisions for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

The government should not be permitted to run behind, or increase its debt, in times like the present. Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed the receipts. It can only be met by loans, or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenues create distrust and undermine public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged. There ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safe resource. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the government is indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened but weakened by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification.

SHOULD PAY AS WE GO.

The best way for the government to maintain

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, or both. It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption; and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the sea-faring principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor.

The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and development of our country. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that Congress will, at the earliest practical moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section, and every enterprise of the people. To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people in never waver more potential than the expression of any political party.

The paramount duty of Congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the government both at home and abroad, and so far toward stopping the drain upon the old reserve held for the redemption of our currency, which has been heavy and well nigh constant for several years.

### TARIFF AND RECIPROCITY.

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

The depression of the last four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of toilers of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government, nor more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the government, or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producer is beneficial to all.

The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase, our public expenditures.

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a surer, a better and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand, or too vicious to appreciate the great value and beneficence of our constitutions.

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 Con-



VICE-PRESIDENT GARRET A. HOBART.

### AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly reach it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction, and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, Congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of Congress than upon any other single agency affecting the situation.

It is inspiring, too, to remember that no emergency in the one hundred and eight years of our eventful national life has ever arisen that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people, with fidelity to their best interests and highest destiny, and to the honor of the American name. These years of glorious history have exalted mankind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world, and immeasurably strengthened the precious free institutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain these institutions. The 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 thought, free action, the free and unobscured right of religious worship, and free and fair elections are dearer, and more universally enjoyed to-day than ever before. These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened.

The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynching must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must con-

time forever the rock of safety upon which our government surely rests.

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

The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of "op-



GENERAL HORACE PORTER. Grand Marshal of Inauguration Parade.

pression to all combinations of capital or organized in trusts, or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it has supported "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust laws for the transportation of 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.

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gress, I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the government, receive faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom, who are inefficient, incompetent or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

THE MERCHANT MARINE. Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind, few more important subjects so imperatively demanded its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvelous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor until we have become foremost in nearly all the great lines of land trade, commerce and industry. Yet, while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining until it is now lower both in percentage of tonnage and the number of vessels employed, than it was prior to the civil war. Commendable progress has been made of late years in the rebuilding of the American navy, but we must supplement these efforts by proving as a proper consort for its merchant marine, wisely inaugurated by Washington, and amply sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great people.

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

IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION. Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international, as well as local or individual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employees by the 49th Congress, in 1886, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the Senate and House of the Fifty-first Congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the British House of Commons, in 1893, and upon our invitation, a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington, and transmitted to the Senate for its ratification, in January last. Since the treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative, since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than by force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and passion and not passion and reason, the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the early action of the Senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thoughts of the statesmen and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved for the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

It has been the uniform practice of each President to avoid, as far as possible, 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 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 the power to provide revenue for the government. Not to convene it under such circumstances I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty. I do not sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is dangerous to our general business interest. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of government in the execution of the sovereign will should not operate as an injury, but a benefit. There could be no better time to put the government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action.

It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of Congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprived Congress too often, of the inspiration of the popular will and the country of the corresponding benefits.

NECESSITY FOR ACTION. It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwelcome to the part of the executive, because unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be free from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of Congress. We are nearly two years from a congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such a contest was pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically, without fearing its effect upon an early election. Our fellow-citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation, prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived views—and perhaps settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great permanence—than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States. Again, whatever action may be taken will give a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to the right and lasting settlement of the question. In view of these considerations, I shall deem it as my duty as President to convene Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

### THE COUNTRY CONGRATULATED.

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation of good will everywhere apparent. The recent election not only fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect 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 South no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies; and in this fact surely every lover of this country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit; it is ennobling, and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing, and permit nothing to be done, that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands in both the old antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

Let us again repeat the words of the oath administered by the chief justice, which, in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe: "I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord and most high. To keep it will be my single purpose; my constant prayer, and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

### HOBART'S ADDRESS.

The Vice President Will Assist in Expediting Business in the Senate.

The following is the address delivered by Vice President Hobart upon his induction into office:

Senators—To have been elected to preside over the Senate of the United States is a satisfaction which any citizen would prize, and the manifestation of confidence which it implies is an honor which I sincerely appreciate. My gratitude and loyalty to the people of the country, to whom I owe as a senator, and my duty to you, as well, demand such conservative, equitable and conscientious construction and enforcement of your rules as shall promote the well being and prosperity of the people, and at the same time conserve the time-honored precedents and established traditions which have contributed to make this tribunal the most distinguished of the legislative bodies of the world.

In entering upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen I feel a peculiar delicacy, for I am aware that your body, with whom, for a time, I will be associated, has had but a small voice in the selection of its presiding officer, and that I am called upon to conduct your deliberations, while not, perhaps, your choice in point of either merit or fitness. It will be my constant effort to aid you, so far as I may, in all rea-

sonable expedition of the business of the Senate, and I may be permitted to say that the belief that such expedition is in the interest of the country, and the advancement of its higher and better condition of affairs, is a prompt and positive legislative hands.

In assisting in the settlement of the questions which devolve upon the Senate of the United States, it will be my endeavor to guide its deliberations in such a manner as may be made fruitful in works which will be of some time extending their fairness and impartiality within the rules of the Senate shall deserve, at least, your good will for the sincerity of my effort.

Unfamiliar with your rules and manner of procedure, I can only promise to bring all the ability I possess to the discharge of every duty as it may devolve upon me, relying always upon your suggestions, your advice and your aid, and I should feel unequal to the great aid, and consideration which I have at all times given to my predecessor, and without which I could not hope to attain to your satisfaction or to the degree of personal credit.

It shall be my highest aim to have confidence the people have placed in me, discharging my duties in such a manner as to lighten your labors, secure to you the most efficient and successful execution of your rules with an eye single to the good and promote the pleasant and efficient transaction of the public business. I trust that our official and personal relations may be alike agreeable; that the friendship we may form here may be lasting, and that the work of the Senate may be redound in the peace and honor of the country and the prosperity and happiness of the people.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

Important Measures Under Consideration in Both Houses.

62D DAY. In the House the bill to prohibit the commission of the detailed reports of fights was called up by Mr. Aldrich, who spoke against the "sneaking device" which the papers term. Mr. Morgan, of New York, introduced a bill to protect the youth of the country.

The feature of the House session was the defense of Congressmen against the attack of Justice George Shiras against the Senate's action upon the latter's character. Messrs. McMillin and Deamond were the defendants.

The House unanimously voted that Black, of Georgia, whose seat was contested by Thomas E. Watson, the late Populist candidate for vice-president, was entitled to the seat.

After a brief discussion of the armed clause of the naval bill the speaker called Messrs. Bontelle (Rep., Me.), Bland (Rep., Pa.) and Cummings (Rep., N. C.) to the floor, to whom the bill was then given.

The Senate today passed the resolution preventing the introduction of contagious infectious diseases into the United States. The confirmation in the Senate of the one nomination of presidential postmaster is expected to be unavailing so far as the office of the postmaster is concerned. The signing of a bond is a prerequisite of the commission, and this can not be done before March 4.

LAST DAY. In order to save time, the reading of yesterday's journal was dispensed with.

The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was presented and explained by Mr. Taylor.

The conference report was agreed to, and further conference ordered on the same still left open.

A further conference was ordered on a sundry civil appropriation bill.

A conference report was presented on a bill to amend the laws relating to navigation. When it was read an inquiry was made by Mr. Allen (Rep., Neb.), as to whether the bill now contained any of the features of the bill. Agreed to.

The bill for an international postal conference was taken up. It was agreed after two hours of debate the House amendments were agreed to without the formal vote of a yeas and nays.

The fortification appropriation bill was passed early in the day. The bill for the appropriation bill led to an animated discussion, very over adding a number of claims aggregating \$587,900, under the Bowmans. An amendment covering the claims was finally adopted.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

March 2.—The members of the House of Representatives were met today morning to Washington for the inauguration of the new president. The session there has been a success of adjournments, and neither branch of the Legislature has got in a full week's session. The House and Senate would adjourn until next Monday, and from that time they will get down to business.

Among other acts passed on third reading was one that gives a married woman separate and apart from her husband authority to convey and encumber real estate without the joinder of her husband.

### CYCLING NOTES.

Bicycles are no longer luxuries; they are necessities.

Connecticut has 80,000 wheelmen, and 100 are said to be voters.

A good many of this year's lampreys died with danger signals behind.

Over 122,000 persons visited the recent cycle show in New York City.

Advertising by way of bicycles is forbidden by law in Liverpool, England.

Manufacturers expect to sell twice as many bicycles this year as they did last.

During the last two years in England over \$100,000 was invested in the cycle trade.

Holland imported bicycles last year to the value of 2,500,000 florins. This is not a bad showing for such a small country.

A bicycle manufacturer in England is now giving to every buyer insurance policies against death, disablement or loss of limbs either by theft or fire.

In the Argentine Republic a law has been passed forbidding women to ride bicycles in public. It is stated that the law was enacted to protect the owners of public vehicles.

The percentage of increase in dividend membership last year was as follows: Pennsylvania, 147; Illinois, 101; New Jersey, 104; North Carolina, 11; Massachusetts, 61; Connecticut, 54; Wisconsin, 46, and Missouri, 4.

A prominent English physician says that the sources of danger are: First, fast riding, second, hill climbing; third, high gears, and occasional sprint is not only not injurious, but most exhilarating.

An English paper has this list of suggestions for cycling evolutions: A number of a lamp-lighting race on a road, wearing bow clothes, drawing pipes, three-arm racing, blowing a hoop, lighting matches, hat-trick and shuttlecock wheel.

G. W. Roberts of Boston introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature a bill to punish bicycle thieves. It makes the theft of a wheel valued at \$10 or more a State prison offense, the term being not less than one year nor more than five.

Only five per cent. of the bicycle riders in Italy are women, according to the report of the "swell set" there have taken to cycling, and that the deep-seated prejudice against women taking part in athletic sports is vanishing. He says that if American manufacturers supply wheels of three grades for \$67.30, \$85.85 and \$115.80, they can find a good market for them.