The Messenger
Prints . the . News
and is sought after by the people of McDowell, Yancey, Buncombe, Rutherford, Burke and other counties in Western North Carolina, and is therefore a
Good Advertising Medium.
Rates furnished on application.
Address,
THE MESSENGER,
Marion, N. C.

The Messenger.

VOL. I. NO. 47. MARION, N C., FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1897. Price $1 Per Year, in Advance.

--SEND ORDERS FOR--
JOB PRINTING
—TO—
THE MESSENGER,
Marion, N. C.
Promptness, Accuracy, Neatness and Good Stock Guaranteed.
Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Circulars, Cards, Posters, Pamphlets, and any kind of Printing.

INAUGURATED.

William McKiniley Sworn in as the Nation's President.

PARADE AN IMPOSING PAGEANT.

Garret A. Hobart Takes the Oath as Vice-President.

Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, Administered the Oath of Office to the New Chief Magistrate—Directly Afterward President McKinley Delivered the Inaugural Address from the East Portico of the Capitol—Escorted from the Capitol to the White House—The Inaugural Parade Consumed About Five Hours and Was a Spectacle of Two Divisions, the Military, the Other Civic—The Ball Held in the Pension Building—Decorations Make the Scene Brilliant Spectacle—The Executive at Work in the Afternoon—Text of the Washington Monument Address—Mr. McKinley's Handsome Inaugural Gown.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Under the auspices of a clear sky and a temperature which was as mild as that of a May morning in the latitude of Philadelphia, William McKinley took the oath of office as President of the United States. Chief Justice Fuller administered the oath of office to the President-elect in the presence of a vast concourse of people, who had assembled to witness the inauguration of the President of their choice. The President-elect had been escorted to the Capitol by a military and civic parade, which was the most imposing pageant seen in this city since the inauguration of President Cleveland four years ago. The President-elect was accompanied from the Capitol to the Executive Mansion by President Cleveland, who had been escorted to the Capitol by a military escort of honor. The President-elect was received at the Executive Mansion by President and Mrs. Cleveland, who had been the guests of Secretary and Mrs. Olney during their sojourn in Washington. The President-elect and President Cleveland were accompanied to the Capitol by Secretary Olney and Attorney-General Harmon, who occupied with them the first carriage in the procession. The President-elect and President Cleveland were received upon their arrival at the Capitol by the Vice-President-elect and Senator Sherman, who escorted them to the President's room in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and from there were escorted to the White House amid booming of the cannon, and the shouts of a clamorous crowd.

A notable figure on the stand where William McKinley took the oath of office as President was his venerable mother, who, despite her eighty-seven years, came on from Canton to witness the triumph of her son. Mrs. McKinley is the third mother who has lived to see a son take the oath of the Presidency. Mrs. Grant was the first and Mrs. Gorsuch the second.

After brief rest in seclusion, from a stand erected on the park front of the White House President McKinley reviewed the procession.

The President Reviews the Parade.

The reviewing stand from which President McKinley and a distinguished party of guests looked at the procession was not included in the general bids for stands, but was made the subject of competition in designs by architects, and was erected on plans which are a particularly chaste conception.

The general arrangement of the parade consisted of two grand divisions—the first military and the second civic. Chairman Hanna referred to General Horace Porter, of New York, the position of grand marshal, and he it was who arranged all its details.

The military grand division was commanded by General Granville M. Dodge, United States Army, with General Horace Porter, of New York, as chief of staff, and General Joseph P. Sanger, United States Army, as adjutant general. The first division of the military grand division consisted of two brigades. The first brigade was commanded by Major-General Wesley Merritt, United States Army. His personal staff consisted of Lieutenant R. C. Hale, Twentieth Infantry, Lieutenant L. H. Rhoades, First Infantry, and Lieutenant T. B. Wyatt, First Artillery, all of the United States Army.

The regular United States troops marched in the first division. The Battalion of Engineers from Willets Point, four companies of seven hundred men each, who are regarded as the best drilled body of soldiers in the United States Army, marched on the right of the line.

There were four batteries of heavy artillery from Washington Barracks, six heavy batteries from Fortress Monroe as infantry, three heavy batteries from Fort McHenry, Maryland, and four heavy batteries from New York Harbor. These marched as infantry.

There were four troops of the Third Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; the Ninth Infantry, from Sackett's Harbor, New York; the Twenty-seventh Infantry, from Columbus Barracks, the Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Myer, the light battery of artillery, from Washington Barracks, one light battery, from New York Harbor, and one from Fort Adams, at Newport, and the battalion of Marines, from the Marine Barracks, Washington.

The second brigade consisted of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, the Washington High School Cadet Regiment and the battalion of cadets, from the Colored High School. This brigade was commanded by General Cecil Clay, with Colonel Theodore Shonder as Chief-of-Staff and Adjutant-General.

A second division of the military grand division was composed of the National Guards of the various States, each headed by the Governor and staff of that State who attended, arranged in order from front to rear according to the date in which the State entered the Union. The third division of the military division was composed of organizations of veteran soldiers, under the command of General O. O. Howard, with General S. S. Burdett, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, as Chief of Staff.

The civic grand division was under command of Chief Marshal Brainard H. Warner. The American Club of Pittsburg acted as escort to Mr. Warner. The largest organization of this division was the National League of Republican Clubs, of which D. B. Wassmansdorf, of Brooklyn, is head, with a staff of forty generals. This organization was over a division of the civic division, and Mr. Wassmansdorf was its marshal.

The second division of the civic grand division was composed of clubs and associations from all sections of the country, who marched in accordance with their seniority of formation. The parade marched twenty, four files front in close order, and the guide was to be left during the entire march.

General Porter stood at Thirteenth and K streets, and reviewed the parade, looking south. His staff was behind him on Thirteenth street.

The parade had a longer march than ever before on an inaugural occasion. In former years it was disbanded immediately after passing the White House. This year it followed Pennsylvania avenue to Washington Circle, at Twenty-second street, defiled into a street, marched down that thoroughfare, which is the widest street in Washington, and disbanded at Mount Vernon Square, Ninth and K streets. Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, was given a command in the military grand division.

Troop C, of Cleveland, mounted on black horses, was the personal escort of President McKinley, and it rode immediately in front of his carriage. The veterans of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, to which McKinley, Hanna and former President Hayes belonged, marched directly in the rear of the President's carriage.

The following Governors of States, with their staffs, participated in the parade:

Governor Frank S. Black, New York.
Governor John R. Tanner, Illinois.
Governor Frances M. Drake, Iowa.
Governor William O. Bradley, Kentucky.
Governor Lloyd Lowndes, Maryland.
Governor John W. Griggs, New Jersey.
Governor Asa S. Bushnell, Ohio.
Governor Edward Scofield, Wisconsin.
Governor Joseph Grout, Vermont.

The parade was a brilliant one in every particular, and the various organizations that took the reviewing stand in accord with the time schedule laid down by Grand Marshal Porter.

At the conclusion of the parade President McKinley returned to the White House in order to prepare for the inaugural ball.

Inaugural Ball.

The ball, which was held in the Pension Building, was superior to its predecessors in decoration and arrangements for guests of honor.

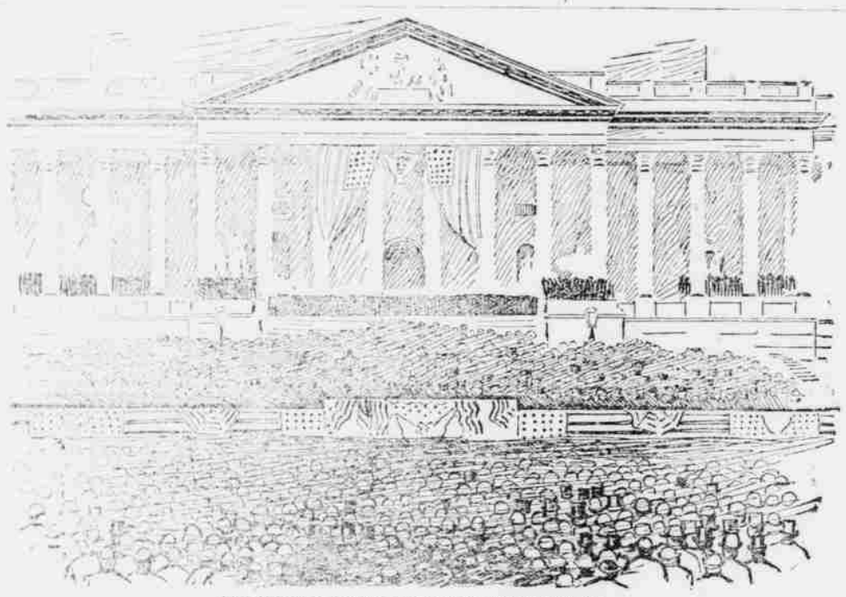
The Committee on Decorations of the ball room, to which was appropriated from the guarantee fund the sum of $13,000, decided upon a beautiful design for the adornment of the ball room, the decorations of which consisted of a background of white and gold, and profuse floral decorations interspersed with thousands of tiny electric lights in colored globes of many tints.

Three great canopies, or domes, made of white bunting, swung from the ceiling, and the draping of the galleries and columns was striking. The domes proper were thirty-six feet across the diameter of the base, and twenty feet in height. Bunting was stretched in graceful, sweeping curves from the base

GENERAL HORACE PORTER.
(Grand Marshal of Inauguration Parade.)

of the domes to the edges of the balcony surrounding the entire building. The bunting used was challis cloth, of which over 100,000 yards were used in beautifying the big room. The prevailing colors were white and yellow, interwined in chain drapery around the balconies.

The promenade music stand was located at the east end, and was draped in a shade of deep yellow. The orchestra stand was in the centre of the south side balcony, and was draped in Moorish style, in white and yellow. In the centre of the building was a rustic fountain, with white and gold fish basking in electric-lighted waters.



PRESIDENT McKINLEY DELIVERING HIS INAUGURAL.

[illegible] Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, Presided with the [illegible] Chief Justice [illegible] of the United States Supreme Court, administered the oath of office to the President-elect. At the conclusion of the address President McKinley returned to the Executive Mansion and [illegible] the President and Mrs. Cleveland, who had been his guests during their sojourn in Washington, escorted them to the carriage, and then returned to the Capitol to take the oath of office. After the ceremony in the Capitol he returned to the White House—the Inaugural Parade Consumed About Five Hours and Was a Spectacle of Two Divisions, the Military, the Other Civic—The Ball Held in the Pension Building—Decorations Make the Scene a Brilliant Spectacle—The Executive at Work in the Afternoon—Text of the Washington Monument Address—Mr. McKinley's Handsome Inaugural Gown.

[illegible] President McKinley [illegible] the Senate Chamber [illegible] Mr. Sherman and Mr. Hobart the Vice-President-elect. Shortly afterward President McKinley [illegible] the Senate Chamber [illegible] Supreme Court [illegible] Mr. Sherman administered the oath of office to Mr. Hobart, who took the oath with his hand on a copy of the Bible. At about [illegible] Mr. Hobart [illegible] the President-elect [illegible] Congressional Committee [illegible] the President-elect [illegible] Vice-President-elect [illegible] the Senate Chamber, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court and the members of the Senate and House, and others who had tickets to the stand.

The oath of office was administered to President-elect McKinley by Chief Justice Fuller, and the new President then made his inaugural address.

At the conclusion, he returned to the President's room in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and from there was escorted to the White House amid booming of the cannon, and the shouts of a clamorous crowd.

A notable figure on the stand where William McKinley took the oath of office as President was his venerable mother, who, despite her eighty-seven years, came on from Canton to witness the triumph of her son. Mrs. McKinley is the third mother who has lived to see a son take the oath of the Presidency. Mrs. Grant was the first and Mrs. Gorsuch the second.

After brief rest in seclusion, from a stand erected on the park front of the White House President McKinley reviewed the procession.

The President Reviews the Parade.

The reviewing stand from which President McKinley and a distinguished party of guests looked at the procession was not included in the general bids for stands, but was made the subject of competition in designs by architects, and was erected on plans which are a particularly chaste conception.

The general arrangement of the parade consisted of two grand divisions—the first military and the second civic. Chairman Hanna referred to General Horace Porter, of New York, the position of grand marshal, and he it was who arranged all its details.

The military grand division was commanded by General Granville M. Dodge, United States Army, with General Horace Porter, of New York, as chief of staff, and General Joseph P. Sanger, United States Army, as adjutant general. The first division of the military grand division consisted of two brigades. The first brigade was commanded by Major-General Wesley Merritt, United States Army. His personal staff consisted of Lieutenant R. C. Hale, Twentieth Infantry, Lieutenant L. H. Rhoades, First Infantry, and Lieutenant T. B. Wyatt, First Artillery, all of the United States Army.

The regular United States troops marched in the first division. The Battalion of Engineers from Willets Point, four companies of seven hundred men each, who are regarded as the best drilled body of soldiers in the United States Army, marched on the right of the line.

There were four batteries of heavy artillery from Washington Barracks, six heavy batteries from Fortress Monroe as infantry, three heavy batteries from Fort McHenry, Maryland, and four heavy batteries from New York Harbor. These marched as infantry.

There were four troops of the Third Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; the Ninth Infantry, from Sackett's Harbor, New York; the Twenty-seventh Infantry, from Columbus Barracks, the Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Myer, the light battery of artillery, from Washington Barracks, one light battery, from New York Harbor, and one from Fort Adams, at Newport, and the battalion of Marines, from the Marine Barracks, Washington.

The second brigade consisted of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, the Washington High School Cadet Regiment and the battalion of cadets, from the Colored High School. This brigade was commanded by General Cecil Clay, with Colonel Theodore Shonder as Chief-of-Staff and Adjutant-General.

A second division of the military grand division was composed of the National Guards of the various States, each headed by the Governor and staff of that State who attended, arranged in order from front to rear according to the date in which the State entered the Union. The third division of the military division was composed of organizations of veteran soldiers, under the command of General O. O. Howard, with General S. S. Burdett, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, as Chief of Staff.

The civic grand division was under command of Chief Marshal Brainard H. Warner. The American Club of Pittsburg acted as escort to Mr. Warner. The largest organization of this division was the National League of Republican Clubs, of which D. B. Wassmansdorf, of Brooklyn, is head, with a staff of forty generals. This organization was over a division of the civic division, and Mr. Wassmansdorf was its marshal.

The second division of the civic grand division was composed of clubs and associations from all sections of the country, who marched in accordance with their seniority of formation. The parade marched twenty, four files front in close order, and the guide was to be left during the entire march.

General Porter stood at Thirteenth and K streets, and reviewed the parade, looking south. His staff was behind him on Thirteenth street.

The parade had a longer march than ever before on an inaugural occasion. In former years it was disbanded immediately after passing the White House. This year it followed Pennsylvania avenue to Washington Circle, at Twenty-second street, defiled into a street, marched down that thoroughfare, which is the widest street in Washington, and disbanded at Mount Vernon Square, Ninth and K streets. Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, was given a command in the military grand division.

Troop C, of Cleveland, mounted on black horses, was the personal escort of President McKinley, and it rode immediately in front of his carriage. The veterans of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, to which McKinley, Hanna and former President Hayes belonged, marched directly in the rear of the President's carriage.

The following Governors of States, with their staffs, participated in the parade:

Governor Frank S. Black, New York.
Governor John R. Tanner, Illinois.
Governor Frances M. Drake, Iowa.
Governor William O. Bradley, Kentucky.
Governor Lloyd Lowndes, Maryland.
Governor John W. Griggs, New Jersey.
Governor Asa S. Bushnell, Ohio.
Governor Edward Scofield, Wisconsin.
Governor Joseph Grout, Vermont.

The parade was a brilliant one in every particular, and the various organizations that took the reviewing stand in accord with the time schedule laid down by Grand Marshal Porter.

At the conclusion of the parade President McKinley returned to the White House in order to prepare for the inaugural ball.

Inaugural Ball.

The ball, which was held in the Pension Building, was superior to its predecessors in decoration and arrangements for guests of honor.

The Committee on Decorations of the ball room, to which was appropriated from the guarantee fund the sum of $13,000, decided upon a beautiful design for the adornment of the ball room, the decorations of which consisted of a background of white and gold, and profuse floral decorations interspersed with thousands of tiny electric lights in colored globes of many tints.

The effect when the lights were turned on the decorations was marvelously beautiful. There were 5000 ground glass incandescent lights used in the room and fifty arc lights. The 148 iron pillars supporting the balconies of the court were jacketed with yellow and white challie, and on each pillar were sixteen lights. The drapings throughout the room were entirely of yellow and white.

At the west end of the court, an above the second balcony, hung a large National flag, consisting of red, white and blue incandescent lights, which by a mechanical contrivance gave the effect of the waving of the genuine bunting. On the south side of the court, above the band balcony, was a set piece, with the names McKinley and Hobart on streamers, and done in electric lights, surmounted by a shield of red, white and blue and the American eagle.

At the east end of the court was perhaps the most pleasing feature of the whole conception. A large balcony had been constructed, reaching fifty feet out into the court, to accommodate the orchestra. This was beautifully draped with yellow and white, and a large, deep arch had been constructed entirely of yellow and studded with electric lights.

MRS. McKINLEY IN HER INAUGURATION GOWN.

Along the top balcony were placed seventy-five vases filled with tropical palm leaves, palms and such growing plants as would keep bright and fresh during the ball.

In the rear of the balconies there were prism effects of laurel festoons, caught up with green wreaths and tresses of Southern smilax. From each corner of the room, starting at a point about ten feet above the floor, palms extended to the ceiling. The four stairways and leading approaches from the ground floor to the second balcony walls were thatched with evergreens, conveying the idea of an arbor, and about this were placed singing birds in cages.

Banquet and Fireworks.

During the progress of the ball the banquet was served. The Banquet Committee received proposals from numerous caterers for the privilege of preparing and furnishing the supper at the inaugural ball, and it was given to a Philadelphia caterer, who was guaranteed the sum of $6000 by the committee. The number of supper tickets, the price of which was one dollar each, was limited to 6000.

The fireworks display was better than formerly, because it was entirely aerial in character and free from the set pieces which splutter and fizzle and are of interest only to those in the immediate vicinity, even if they are successful. The fireworks display was made in the Washington Monument grounds, directly north of the monument. The chief feature was the production of an American flag of immense proportions that remained suspended at a high altitude for twenty minutes, a constant shower of stars falling from it. There were also flights of rockets, bombs and other beautiful and noisy things in profusion.

Mrs. McKinley's Inaugural Gown.

The gown which Mrs. McKinley wore at the inauguration ball was especially handsome. The material is what is known as cloth of silver. The groundwork is of white satin heavily woven with silver thread in a conventionalized lily design.

The train, which is plain, full and sweeping, measures two yards and a half in length.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S MOTHER.

On the left side it is open over a panel of pearl pearls embroidered on satin.

Beginning at the bottom is a flounce of Venetian point lace of a special and beautiful design, a half yard in width, which is extended narrow at the bottom, and gradually widens toward the top, until it is extended its full width over the hip and out to the back, where it is partly concealed under the full train. The right side of the skirt is also slashed open halfway up, and under lies also is an embroidered petticoat of pearls.

The bodice is tight fitting and slightly pointed at front and back. The lower part is of silver cloth and the upper and back of pearls. The same lace that is used in the flounce is fastened at the waist line into a narrow point and is draped wider toward the shoulders in a V shape. From there it spreads out over the sleeves and under a strap of silver cloth, two inches at the top and four inches at the bottom. This strip is also embroidered in pearls.

The collar is of pearl-embroidered satin. From it is a high Medici colar of the lace, wide out and full, to show the pattern.

Long and fairly tight are the sleeves, and they are finished at the wrist with Vandyke effects, embroidered at the edge, from which they fall from narrow lace of the same design as that on the skirt.

With this gorgeous gown Mrs. McKinley wore a number of diamonds to fasten the lace, the handsomest being a diamond star and a corsaret of unusual brilliancy. She also wore exquisite side combs.

The fan carried for this occasion is of the small empire shape, of lace, the same design as that on the gown, exquisitely embroidered in pearls.

The lining for this gown is of white satin, heavy and rich. Around the bottom inside are half a dozen ruffles to give a full effect, particularly to the train.

THE LARGEST STEAMER.

Will Be Larger Than the Great Eastern and Will Be Called the Oceanic.

The White Star Steamship line has authorized Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, Ireland, to build for the Liverpool and New York service a twin-screw mail and passenger steamer, in which extreme speed will be subordinated to the comfort and convenience of passengers of all classes.

In her internal arrangements the new vessel will be an enlarged reproduction of the Teutonic and Majestic, except in so far as improvements may have suggested themselves in the size and fittings of the rooms, and which may be rendered practicable by the increased dimensions of the ship herself.

Although a much higher sea speed than that now contemplated is quite practicable from an engineering point of view, it has been determined as far as possible to aim at a regular Wednesday morning arrival both in New York and Liverpool, making the Irish land and Queenstown by daylight, and enabling passengers who may be traveling to places beyond the port of arrival to proceed to and in the majority of cases reach their destinations with comfort during the day.

The new steamer will be 704 feet in length, or twenty-five feet longer than the Great Eastern, hitherto the longest ever built, and sixty-five feet longer than any vessel now afloat or in process of construction.

It is expected that this steamer will be launched in January next. The Oceanic has been determined upon as her name.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

President McKinley Outlines His Administrative Plans.

VIEWS ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Would Put the Country's Finances on a Sound Basis—More Revenue Without Delay—Wants the Tariff Revised—Favors a Bimetallic 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 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 idleness upon willing labor and a loss to useful enterprise.

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, a subject to easy attack, not its 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 judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and to a safe balance in the Treasury. Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, 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.

With a surplus revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our finance 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 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 investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes.

We must be both "sure we are right" and "make haste slowly." If, 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 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 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 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.

Favors Bimetallism.

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 and is supported 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.

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 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 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 the sailors and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

More Revenue—Not Loans.

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 its 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 revenue creates distrust and undermines 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, hesitance or postponement.

The best way for the 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 internal, or both.

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 bulk of our revenue from tax upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale or 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 subject 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 outstanding principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is protection 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 the diversified labor of our country.

It is therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that Congress will, at the earliest practicable moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, constructive 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 whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform.

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 go far towards supplying the gap upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency, which has been heavy and well nigh constant for several years.

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 a 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 power 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 past 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 producers 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.

Courts Must 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 thought, free schools, the free and unmolested right of religious liberty and 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. Lynchings 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 our courts and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our Government securely rests.

Against Trusts.

The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of "opposition to all combinations of capital 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 rates 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.

Better Standard of Citizenship.

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, 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 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 unmindful 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 enlightened 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 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 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, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but excluding none, under the security 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.

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 imperatively demand 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 inland trade, commerce and industry.

Yet, while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining until it is now lower both in the 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 upbuilding 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 carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations 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 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 the 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.

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 employes by the Forty-ninth 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 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 rather than by force of arms—and since it 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 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 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.

Congress Convenes Not Once.

I do not sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is dangerous to our business 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 injury but a benefit.

There could be no better time than the present for the business interests of our country to know that no law may be enacted affecting their welfare which has not been duly considered by the representatives of the people assembled in their legislative capacity.

It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meetings 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. 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 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 contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically without fearing its effect upon an early election.

In view of these considerations I shall deem it my duty as President to convene Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of Ma

Sectionalism Is Dead.

In conclusion, I

upon the fraternal spirit of the peop[illegible] the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only must fortunately demonstrate the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also 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 the South no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies, and in this fact surely every lover of our country can find cause for true jubilation.

Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit. It is consoling, and will be both again and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing, and permit nothing to be done, that will arouse or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now unites so many thousands in both the old antagonistic sections, for I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

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 country men 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 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.

DURRANT MUST HANG.

Appeal Denied to Mosser Who Lured Girls to Church and Murdered Them.

The California Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower courts in the case of Theodore Durrant, found guilty of the murder of Blanche Lamont in Emanuel Church, San Francisco, Cal. He appealed from the verdict of guilty, alleging errors in the rulings of the trial Judge, and filing a voluminous bill of exceptions. The Trial Judge, however, was affirmed in all his disputed rulings and the verdict approved by the Supreme Court.

THEODORE DURRANT.

The Emanuel Church murders horrified the whole country. The bodies of two girls were found quite nude, one in the belfry of the church and the other in a room. Durrant was a medical student and a member of the church, and the testimony showed that he was in the habit of luring girls of the church to the belfry of the church, for which he had a key. The evidence was chiefly circumstantial.

END OF FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Three Appropriation Bills, Including the Sundry Civil Bill, Not Signed.

At 12 o'clock noon on Thursday the Fifty-fourth Congress adjourned. Speaker Reed's address, prior to adjournment, follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: Two years ago you were summoned to your share of a legislative work which could not be otherwise than disagreeable, disappointing and unsatisfactory, for it involved a dismal struggle to adapt a narrowing income to the growing wants of a great Nation, growing to be still greater.

"You were, most of you, untried in your new vocation. How others have performed their share of the task it is not for us to say. But it is proper for me to say that your share of the divided duty has been performed with a much readiness and good sense that even among the asperities of a heated campaign there was no room for any attack upon the House of Representatives.

"I am sincerely grateful for the kind expression of your confidence and esteem, but I am still more grateful for the daily kindness and good will on the part of every member on both sides of the House.

"To all of you then, gentlemen of all parties, I offer the sincere expression of the highest personal regard."

Four of the great appropriation bills have failed—the Indian bill, the Agricultural bill and the Sundry Civil bill by reason of the President's refusal to sign them, and the General Deficiency bill by the failure of the conferees to agree.

DRIVEN OUT BY A CHINAMAN.

Many Paupers Left the Kings County Almshouse When Hi Wang Appeared.

Superintendent William Murray, of the Kings County (Brooklyn) Almshouse, has a Chinese pauper in his keeping upon whom his other charges look with more or less disfavor. The result is that within the past two days, since the Chinaman first made his appearance, sixty-seven paupers have left the institution.

Hi Wang, for that is his name, is an alleged bobtail Chinaman, about fifty years old, who formerly kept a laundry. He was arrested a few days ago as a vagrant in Bensonhurst, and Police Justice Goetting, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, committed him to the almshouse.

Upon his arrival at the institution he was assigned to quarters in the main building. The other inmates of the institution looked askance upon the arrival of the newcomer, and while there was nothing openly said there were significant glances exchanged and in a highly decorous fashion on Tuesday the first day forty-four inmates took their departure and on that day there were twenty-three others.

None of the sixty-seven has returned. Hi Wang has been in this country twenty-three years. Characteristic of his countrymen, he is quiet and docile, and not communicative. How he met with reverses is not known. Hi Wang refuses to talk about it or even to intimate the cause of his present circumstances. Whether or not it is due to fan tan or chemin de fer luck will probably never be known.

Jim Lung, another Chinaman, who said he represented a Chinese society in Mott street, New York City, called upon Hi Wang for the