The Star and Herald.

A. R. ZIMMERMAN, } PUBLISHERS.
W. G. DUSTIN, }

DWIGHT, - - ILLINOIS.

A VERY FOXY SCHEME.

REGULAR LIFE INSURANCE MEN CHECKMATED.

To Flood the West with Negroes from the South—Wyoming Gold Fields Will Boom —Two Women Burned to Death—White-cap Outrages.

From Far and Near.

—"For God's sake, let us do something to stop the passage of Senate bill No. 199, introduced by C. Porter Johnson!" If passed it will kill not only the Royal League, but every fraternity in the State. It has passed its second reading, and so secretly has the measure been conducted that it would have passed unnoticed but for a word of warning. Such was the message Frank N. Gage sent to Chicago Supreme Scribe C. A. Warren, of the Royal League, Tuesday morning, when he learned from Springfield that a bill was about to pass that, if fulfilled in its name, would abolish fraternal societies that all, from the Masonic, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Pythias, Foresters, and A. O. U. W. to the smallest lodge of Chosen Friends, be driven out of the State. In an instant there was a gathering of the clans, so to speak, in the office of the fraternal order, and the night emissaries were en route to the State capital to plead with the Senate not pass the sweeping measure.

—A Chattanooga, Tenn., dispatch says: A scheme looking to an exodus of the negroes from the south is being worked up, headed by men prominent among the blacks, Atlanta being the headquarters of the operations. Jim Easley, one of the leading spirits, says: "Already 3,000 negroes have gone out of this country, and the aggregate will be swelled in a short while. The idea does not take in any special place, but the scheme is to have the negroes scattered out all over the West, on lands for forty acres each. One hundred thousand negroes will leave the South in the next few months. At a meeting in Chattanooga 275 men paid down $2 each as the first installment to purchase transportation."

—Four booms will be in full blast in as many placer fields in Wyoming as soon as the snow leaves the mountains. Each has attracted capital. Machinery is being placed in three districts. Placer companies with capital aggregating $10,000,000 have been incorporated within two months. The latest enterprise is the Pioneer Hydraulic Mining Company, with a capital of $500,000. It will operate in Albany County, about sixty miles from Cheyenne. Thomas H. Everett, a wealthy and experienced Californian, is at the head of the enterprise, and he has interested rich Wyoming men.

—Men working in a field near Mount Juliet, Tenn., were Tuesday attracted by screams from two women working in an adjoining field. They found Mrs. John W. Jones and her fifteen-year-old daughter burning to death. Their clothing had been set on fire from a burning brush heap. Despite all the efforts of the men the women received such injuries that they died within a few minutes.

—A horrible story of white-capping comes from Cherokee County, Alabama. Wylie and Will Pruitt are two respectable farmers who some time ago informed revenue officers of the whereabouts of an illicit still. Saturday night twenty-six men went to their house, dragged them out of bed, stripped them and gave them seventy-eight lashes each, each of the white-cappers giving three strokes. The whipping was done with hickory switches and was horribly brutal. While it was progressing the women and children of the families were required to come out and view the spectacle. The victims recognized the whippers and have sworn out warrants for them.

—A daring engineer in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Road named Gardner, tried to knock away the pillars beneath a bridge with sheer force of driving cars against them, and he made an effort while the revolvers of twenty-five policemen were pointed at him. He did not succeed, but if he had many lives would have been lost, as the bridge, which was crowded, would have gone down.

—John Lovell, an aged hermit and miser, living near Lebanon, Oregon, who was known to have considerable money secreted in the house, was found murdered in bed. Everything in the house was torn to pieces, the walls being broken and the floor torn up.

—The little town of Clark, Mo., at the junction of the Wabash and Chicago and Alton railroads, was almost destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The burned district was wholly composed of small stores and business houses, including several dwellings. The total loss will reach $20,000; partially insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—An earthquake at Portland, Oregon, wrecked a large stone warehouse.

—The MacMurray-Judge Architectural Iron Company at St. Louis has failed, with liabilities of $140,000.

—Later returns from the elections in Spain are less favorable to the republicans, who suffered unexpected loss in the provinces. The government majority in congress, it is estimated, will be about 100.

—Obituary: At Warren, Pa., Judge Horton, the wealthy tanner, aged 45.—At Columbus, Ohio, Robert W. Stevenson, ex-superintendent of public instruction, aged 66.—At London, Hugh Nelson, ex-governor of British Columbia.

—A serious conflict has occurred between troops and peasantry at Gonashitza, Servia. The peasants appear to have risen against the authorities on account of political agitation, and troops were summoned to suppress the disorder. The peasants seized the principal building and offered an obstinate resistance to the soldiers, who only succeeded after a desperate struggle in driving the peasantry from the building. Ten of the peasants were killed and seven wounded in the fight.

—At Camden, N. J., the family of Henry E. Horner is reported to be poisoned by eating diseased meat, and Mr. Horner died. His wife and three children are dangerously ill, and may die. The Coroner has charge of the case and has begun an investigation.

—The degree of doctor of science has been conferred upon Professor E. E. Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, by the Vanderbilt University.

—Over three hundred families were rendered homeless by Friday's cyclone in Mississippi. The death list foots up twenty-nine victims.

—The Trans-Mississippi Conference is preparing to meet at Ogden, Monday, April 24, instead of May 2, which would have conflicted with the opening of the World's Fair. The objects of the congress is to secure better and more uniform legislation for the Western States.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

—A battle took place Wednesday night between the Crisfield, Md., dredgers and the Virginia police schooner. About 9 o'clock Crisfield was startled by heavy booming of cannon and report of rifles. The dredgers were doing effective work in Tangier Sound, on Woman's Rock, when Captain Reed came up and opened fire with the cannon. The dredgers replied with rifles, and so rapidly were the rifles discharged that flashes of the guns looked like fireflies in a marsh. It is reported that the police schooner was obliged to withdraw.

—Mrs. Zena Sorenson was fatally shot at Racine by the accidental discharge of a revolver which she was handling.

—A dispatch sent from Bay City, Mich., says that twenty persons were buried into the freezing waters of Saginaw Bay, amid flying sticks of timber and swirling blocks of ice, by the sudden careening of the lake barge Kirby 15 miles out. The steam schooner Mary McLaughlin was launched from the F. W. Wheeler Company shipyards. Three of those dashed into the water were drowned. Their bodies have not been recovered. Half a score of those rescued are injured, some fatally. As soon as all the men who managed to keep above water were rescued two divers dropped into the slip in the gathering darkness to search for the bodies of those who sank never to come up alive. The divers worked faithfully, but no bodies were brought to the surface up to 6 o'clock in the morning. It is certain that Samuel Bennett and George Hawkins, two bright boys who lived with their parents in Bay City, are lost. They were seen near the rail on the hurricane deck of the Forbes just as the launch was made, and must have been pushed overboard by the struggling mass of humanity behind them. Fred Penn, a Michigan Central Railroad conductor, whose home is in Detroit, was also on the hurricane deck of the Forbes, and a friend of his who stood beside him, and who was rescued from the slip after being nearly drowned, is confident Peel was lost.

—John Jolly, one of the most prominent farmers near Atchison, Kan., pulled out his left arm hard, put the muzzle of a gun to his mouth, pulled the trigger with his toe, and blew off the top of his head. Some time ago his son was sent to the penitentiary, and it is supposed that he had been brooding over it.

—The bodies of James Mitchell, his wife and child were found frozen to death in a frame house seven miles north of Topeka, Kan.

—Meager details have been learned of a cyclone that passed twelve miles south of Natchez, Miss. Several houses were blown down and others badly damaged. A negro woman was killed, and several other colored people were badly injured. A boy was picked up and lodged in a treetop 100 yards away. So far as learned the storm did not cover a very large area.

—Murderer William McCoy was hanged at Pittsfield, Mass., Friday.

—William Brockmeyer, of Columbus, Ohio, lost his life, and three others were injured by the collapse of a building at Indianapolis.

—E. Brown, a live stock commission man of St. Louis and Chicago, was held up and beaten to death by three footpads at St. Louis.

—A terrible cyclone passed through the section surrounding Marion, La., killing and injuring a number and destroying a great deal of property.

—Charles F. Olsen, an ex-member of the Utah Legislature, has been found guilty of embezzlement. Olsen was arrested last year on the complaint of the Territorial officers, who had found a shortage of about $600 in his accounts as Assessor and Collector of Cache County. The amount was made good by the bondsmen.

THE FIRE RECORD.

—A fire at Constable Hook, N. J., destroyed seven building and rendered fifty families homeless. The total loss is estimated at between $50,000 and $60,000. The business places were mostly insured, but the tenants, who lost nearly all of their household effects, had little or no insurance. At Bridgeport, Conn., the Berkshire mill, one of the largest flour mills in Connecticut, was burned by fire. The loss is $40,000. The mill was built in 1783.

—At Little Rock, Ark., the Arkansas Colored Baptist Female College, a large two-story building, was burned. There were twenty pupils in the college, all of whom escaped by jumping from the second-story windows. Six were injured, two of whom will die.

—In New York five children were suffocated in a rear room on the top floor of 194 Henry street. The children were alone in an upper room at the time, their parents having left a short time previous to the accident, locking the children in. The cause of the tragedy was the upsetting and explosion of a kerosene stove, which belonged to Myer Membert, who occupied the apartments adjoining those of the Bernsteins, with his family. The Membert woman's dress caught fire, but she beat out the flames, and with her two children made her escape from the room.

—In Osage City, Kan., six business houses on Market street, between 4th and 5th streets, were destroyed by fire. The fire is thought to have been incendiary. Loss, $15,000.

POLITICAL.

—Michigan Democrats have made these nominations: For Supreme Justice to succeed Judge George H. Durand, of Flint; for Regents, Henry A. Harmon, of Detroit, and Robert T. Bunker, of Muskegon.

—The friends of ex-Governor Gray have received assurances that he will be tendered the Mexican mission by President Cleveland, and it is said that the Governor has been formally notified of the intended appointment. The position is said to be the best, in a financial sense, of the missions, the pay being $17,500 a year, and the cost of living in the Mexican capital is comparatively small. It is understood that Gray is arranging his business with a view to leaving for the post of duty about April 1.

—All the States have chosen new Senators, either by election or appointment, except Montana and Washington. The Republican Governor of the former will appoint a Republican to serve until the next Legislature elects, and a Republican is assured even by Democrats in Washington, the Legislature of that State being largely Republican. Counting the Senators from these two States, therefore, as Republicans, the new Senate will be composed of forty-six Democrats, thirty-eight Republicans, and four Populists.

FOREIGN.

—The German Government will send the corvette Empress Augusta and the cruiser Siedler to the naval review at New York.

—The people of Sandgate, County of Kent, England, were aroused the other night by the rocking of the houses and loud rumblings underground. Walls split, ceilings fell, foundations sunk, and roofs tumbled in. As the inhabitants fled to the streets they found large rents in the ground, and were almost overcome by noxious vapors. Everybody supposed that the town was being shaken by an earthquake, and as the rumbling continued hundreds fled in a panic to the open towns. A few remained behind to remove their furniture from the houses. When the rumbling had ceased an investigation was made in the town by the commander of the troops and several citizens. They found that the ground on which Sandgate stands had sunk several feet, and that a less subsidence had extended throughout the surrounding district, affecting in all about a square mile. The gas mains had been broken and the connection of water pipes had been disturbed so that supplies of both gas and water had been stopped. Many cottages had been wrecked completely, and the better-built houses had been cracked and thrown out of plumb, so that they could not be occupied with safety. The rumblings were repeated several times during the day, and the town is now practically deserted. It is known that no lives have been lost. The cause of the subsidence is unexplained. One theory is that the disaster was caused by a landslip. The town is built upon a comparatively low cliff close to the sea. The waves are believed to have undermined the cliff on which the town stands, and slipped toward the water, carrying with it the town. Two hundred houses were destroyed.

—William Barker, the London banker who was accused of fraud, has been released. The suicide of his brother changed the aspect of the case.

—The widow of Prince Menzikoff and M. Diarne, her present husband, have been arrested in Petrchcest. They are accused of killing the woman's children in order to get possession of their father's property.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—There is considerable alarm in New York shipping circles over the non-arrival of the steamer Naronic, of the White Star Line, which is nine days overdue. Her sister ship, the Bovic, arrived, bringing no word of the missing vessel, and it is feared she was blown out of her course and disabled and is drifting about helplessly, if she has not already been wrecked and lost. The Bovic encountered terrific gales. If the Naronic is disabled the accident was a serious one, as she has separate engines and screws, and is one of the largest and finest vessels ever worked the other. She had eleven passengers in addition to the crew.

—A curious campaign has just closed at Clayton, Vernon County, Mo. It was some time ago decided in that town to elect the postmaster to serve under the new administration. A campaign was begun, and the election has resulted in the choice of a woman, Miss Ruth B. String, who defeated her male opponents—W. F. Courey and Col. J. C. Rippe—easily.

—At Buffalo, N. Y., the vaccinating of 40,000 school children began Wednesday. The doctors expected to find a full 1,000 in School 25, and only got 100 to operate on, the others presenting doctors' certificates showing that they had been vaccinated in the past few years. The Health Department learned that most of these certificates were forgeries.

—Early Thursday afternoon President Harrison sent a note to Senator Stanford informing him that he had decided to accept the law chair at the Palo Alto University. There has been considerable doubt as to whether Mr. Harrison would go to California, as he had set his heart on resuming his practice of law in Indianapolis. He would probably have adhered to this intention had not domestic afflictions changed his plans. The annual trip to California will be a welcome diversion for him, and as his time there will not be spent in idleness, the place he has accepted will be particularly pleasing. He will go to California in October to deliver his course and it is expected that he will spend some time in sight-seeing. His salary has not been made public, but it will be large enough to save him from working if he is not so disposed. Senator Stanford was greatly pleased when he received the President's acceptance.

—New York's Grant Monument Association has at last let the contracts for the granite work, and now expects to complete the monument in 1895.

—Rev. James Miller, of Decatur, is to be the pastor of the Marshfield Avenue Church, Chicago. He is Grand Prelate of Illinois Knights Templar.

—Robert N. Ely, who was adjudged insane at Atlanta, Ga., was Attorney General of Georgia during the first administration of Gov. Colquitt. Ever since Ely lost a re-election for Attorney General his mind has been steadily declining. Added to the political disappointment came the loss of his fortune, which at one time was a large one. He has been going from bad to worse, walking about the streets like a common tramp, until at last it has been determined to have him committed to an insane asylum, where he may spend the last days of his life under care and in comparative comfort.

—Honduras revolutionists have captured Juticalpa, and President Leiva has surrendered the government to General Rosendo Aguerro.

—The Senate has receded from its 3-per cent-bond amendment to the sundry civil bill.

—Joe Goddard, the "barrier giant," and Ed Smith, the Denver pugilist, met in the arena of the Olympic Club, at New Orleans, for a purse of $10,000. Smith knocked to take $1,500, barely enough from the purse to defray his training expenses. The winner also took the $5,000 side wager. The result proved the greatest surprise pugilistic circles have experienced for many years, even greater than that of the Sullivan-Corbett fight. Ed Smith won in the eighteenth round, after one of the gamest contests ever witnessed in the fistic arena. From beginning to end the Denver boy showed that he was nervy to the backbone, and the fact that he fought Goddard with the Australian's own tactics shows that he never lost confidence in his ability to win.

—A Kingston, Ont., dispatch says that Henry O'Brien, who was clerk at the Crossman House, Alexandria Bay, for several seasons and has filled a similar position in several large hotels in the United States, disappeared a week ago and it is supposed that he is dead. He came to Kingston from Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

—A commission has decided that W. T. Adams, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who killed a man in Mexico, is insane.

—A shortage of $2,000 and forged vouchers to the amount of $10,000 have been found in the Treasury of Comanche County, Texas. Ex-Treasurer A. J. Caffey has disappeared.

—A battle took place between the dredgers and the Virginia police schooner in Chesapeake Bay at Crisfield, Md. The police schooner had to withdraw.

—A joint committee appointed by the Synod of Texas and the Presbytery of Central Texas met at Waco and adopted a report which will be submitted to the next Synod session recommending establishing a Presbyterian University under a charter which shall embody the Austin College at Sherman, the Austin School of Theology at Austin, and the Synodical Female College at Gainesville.

—Dr. Charles A. Briggs has been assigned to the chair of systematic theology in Union Theological Seminary, made vacant by the death of Prof. Worcester.

—A sleeping-car from the City of Mexico is detained in quarantine at Laredo, Texas. One of the eight passengers is ill of typhus fever.

—Exports of wheat and flour from both coasts of the United States this week equal 3,059,341 bushels of wheat, about the weekly average since Jan. 1, as compared with 2,596,000 bushels last week, and 2,908,000 bushels in the week a year ago. 1,831,000 bushels two years ago, and 2,481,000 bushels in the like week of 1890. Stocks of available wheat in the United States, Canada, Europe, and afloat for Europe (according to Bradstreet's) equaled 178,-181,000 bushels March 1, against 178,088,000 on Feb. 1. Like stocks decreased 10,000,000 bushels in February, in 1892, in 1893, and in 1889, and 6,000,000 bushels in February, 1891. Stocks of available wheat are 43,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago, and decreased only 3,019,000 bushels in February against a February decrease in 1892 of 4,767,000 bushels. For two months the decrease is only 3,343,000 bushels, or one-third of the shrinkage in two months of 1892. Consumption at 460 to 470 bushels will call for 120,000,000 bushels, to meet which we have 110,000,000 bushels in sight and nearly as much more, probably 100,-000,000 bushels, still in farmers' hands. At present rate of exports we should therefore carry over 50,000,000 bushels on July 1, which is specially important to the Canadian commercial circles. At Halifax sales of staples are moderate and collections slow.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

—Siegfried Wertheim, doing business at New York under the style of A. Wertheim & Co., importer of sulphite, pulp and paper stock, has made an assignment, with liabilities of $300,000.

—Laughlin & McManus, brokers, of Philadelphia, are in the hands of a receiver. The firm has $500,000 of assets locked up in certificates of indebtedness of the Philadelphia Public Buildings Commission, for which the City Council has refused to make an appropriation.

—There was a run on the Sandusky (Ohio) Savings Bank the other day, about $50,000 being drawn by small depositors. The late failure of Post, Wickham, and others was the cause of the panic.

—James Failey, receiver for the Iron Hall, commenting on the status of the order's affairs, said: "We have on hand to Indianapolis about $750,000. Little money is coming in. State receivers have been appointed in Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan and Missouri. The receivership case here has been appealed to the Supreme Court of Indiana, and will be heard in a few weeks. There can be no distribution of funds until this case is settled. After the decision is rendered several thousand receivers' certificates will doubtless send in their reports and pay their money in here. There ought to be in the neighborhood of $1,800,-000 if we get it all. As to a dividend there is no determining what can be distributed until we know how much is to come in and how many are to participate."

—At a meeting of the creditors of the Dodtown, Pa., Iron Company Receivers Gordon and Fegley submitted a statement of the assets and liabilities of the suspended corporation. The assets are placed at $2,806,061 and the liabilities $2,587,901. The obligations of the capital stock, amounting to $884,800, are included, and with this deducted the actual amount owing to creditors is $1,703,101.05.

—There is a probability that the engineers of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway will strike.

—It is semi-officially stated that the directors of the Lehigh Valley Railway have decided to accept the offer of a 5-per-cent. dividend made by the Reading receivers. The capital stock is $40,000,000, so that it will require an outlay of $500,000 to pay the dividend which is due April 1.

—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The great feature for the last fortnight has been the unusual demand for money from the West and South, which has drawn large sums from New York. Although the demand at Boston and Detroit, at Chicago, where the drain from the West is heavy, and at Milwaukee is large, the demand at St. Joseph. Money is fairly easy at Cleveland, in light demand at Philadelphia and Kansas City, and also easy with lighter demand at Boston in New Orleans. The large withdrawals from New York City under these circumstances are by many attributed to the distrust of speculative operations. The situation is to a large extent waiting on the action of the new administration, but it is evident that a better feeling has prevailed during the last few days, and rates in New York, after rising from 5 to 6, have fallen to 5 per cent. General trade is brisk.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	$3.25	@ 6.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.00	@ 6.25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.72	@ .72½
CORN—No. 2	.39	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.29½	@ .30½
RYE—No. 2	.51	@ .53
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.37	@ .38
EGGS—Fresh	.16½	@ .18½
POTATOES—New, per bu	.70	@ .80
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping	3.25	@ 5.50
HOGS—Choice Light	3.50	@ 5.50
SHEEP—Common to Prime	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.68	@ .68½
CORN—No. 2 White	.41	@ .42
OATS—No. 2 White	.29½	@ .30
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 5.00
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.67	@ .67½
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .37½
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .31½
RYE—No. 2	.54	@ .56
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	3.00	@ 6.25
SHEEP	3.00	@ 7.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.72	@ .72½
CORN—No. 2	.43½	@ .44
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.34	@ .35½
RYE—No. 2	.56	@ .58
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 4.75
HOGS	3.00	@ 7.20
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.73	@ .75
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.42½	@ .43½
OATS—No. 2 White	.38	@ .39
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.71	@ .71½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.43	@ .44
OATS—No. 2 White	.34½	@ .35½
RYE	.57	@ .59
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	3.50	@ 5.50
HOGS—Best Grade	4.00	@ 8.00
SHEEP—No. 1 Hard	.91	@ .93
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.46½	@ .47½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.68	@ .70
CORN—No. 3	.38½	@ .39½
OATS—No. 2 White	.34½	@ .35½
RYE—No. 1	.56	@ .56
BARLEY—No. 2	.62	@ .64
PORK—Mess	18.75	@19.25
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.00	@ 8.75
SHEEP	3.00	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79	@ .80
CORN—No. 2	.52½	@ .53½
OATS—Mixed Western	.36	@ .37
BUTTER—Best	.24	@ .27
PORK—New Mess	19.75	@20.25

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

DELIVERED AT WASHINGTON BY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Full Text of the Customary Speech of the Incoming Executive—Says Tariff and Finances Should Receive Attention to Avert Dangers That Menace the Country.

Talked to Thousands.

Immediately after receiving the oath from Chief Justice Fuller, President Cleveland delivered his second inaugural address. It was as follows:

My fellow-citizens, in obedience to the mandate of my countrymen I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service I am sure my gratitude can make no fitter return than the pledge I now give before God and them of unselfish devotion to the exact and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me. I deem it fitting on this occasion in the midst of the activities which I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their free government. While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sudden increase of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and energy displayed by our people, the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor. The strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, disregards the stemest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor, may still have lurking in his system the unnoticed disease that dooms him to sudden collapse. It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people have resulted in highly developed selfishness. Our sense of individual interests has given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health, which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

Tackles the Money Question.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purpose of our government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should awaken the alarm and arouse the enlightened statesmanship; and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should call forth the heartiest incentive to prompt and conservative action. In dealing with our present embarrassing situation, we should avoid the threats and effective remedies of inflation on the one hand, and contraction on the other. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

Calls for Tariff.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness, which tends to disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger exists which is not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from operation of the government especial and direct individual advantages. The extent of our voters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, should not allow the people to forget the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of republican institutions and the constant peril of our government to the people. If regarded in the purpose of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of care and cultivation, it perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be secured by each citizen's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true American self-assertion and promotes every ennobling trait of American citizenship.

The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and the better lesson taught that, while a government should lovingly care for and cheerfully support their government, its functions do not include the support of the people.

Pension Expenditures.

The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies which burden the labor and thrift of one portion of our citizens to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of the power to exercise a fatherly care for the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense. Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by those to whom its possession brings prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen. Under our scheme of government the waste of public moneys is a crime against the citizen; and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character. It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally certain that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

Stands by Civil Service Reform.

One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the reward of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. Another mode is prevented when competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality are full of encouragement, and promised entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed or who favor the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests formed for the purpose of fixing the production and raising prices, inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity, should not be suffered to go unchecked. They are sometimes defended by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to injure. They should not be allowed to be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to injure. They should not be allowed to be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to injure. They should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness, which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to every American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power, the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

Longs to the principle upon which our government rests positively demands that the equality before the law, which it guarantees to every citizen, should be justly and fairly enjoyed in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever it goes, and cannot, by race or color, it appeals for recognition to America manliness and fairness.

Forbearance with Indians.

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with fairness and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort consistent with these should, through the paths of civilization and education, to self-supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men, and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises not less than by the command of their masters to devote themselves unremittingly to this service.

While there should be no haste nor waste of principle our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce unnecessary and unequal advantages too long enjoyed this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice.

If we enact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we may insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we abolish taxation which unnecessarily and needlessly burdens the attended our countrymen to their whole profit, we point to a benefit which all can share. When we have thus set our business enterprise of our citizens by discarding an abject dependence upon governmental favor we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

Must Redeem Pledges.

Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges for which my party has made and solicited the confidence of the people in the trust the people have reposed in us constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and patriotic effort. Party fidelity, valuable and justifiable as position prevent the consummation of our task we shall hardly be excused, and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting account thereof.

The task now take to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States is the most sacred duty which devolves upon the people's representatives. I shall assume, but suggests obedience to the constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall try to be mindful of its limitations as well as of the power it confers. Human devices, however cautiously contrived and however sacredly guarded, will avail little to secure the benefits and blessings of free government if we neglect or pervert the principles of right and justice upon which it rests. These principles are set forth in the constitution with sufficient clearness and precision to relieve us from embarrassment in their interpretation and application. Reasonable regard for their requirements, always lacking in the purpose of those who are called to administer them, will scarcely fail to secure their benefits to the people.

Talks of Foreign Affairs.

The disposition and conduct of our foreign relations is intrusted by the constitution to executive control. The chief executive and his constitutional advisers are charged with the duty of shaping our foreign policy. In the conduct of our foreign relations I shall endeavor to pursue a firm and dignified course, thoroughly imbued with the popular belief that honesty in our international dealings is the best policy. I shall strive to remember that while we adopt no entangling alliances we are bound by the law of nations, and that while we are just to others we must exact justice for ourselves.

Makes a Brief Address to the Senate on Assuming His Office.

Mr. Stevenson, on being sworn in as Vice President of the United States, briefly addressed the Senate in the following language:

Senators, deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibilities and of its dignity, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been called. I am not unmindful of the fact that among the occupants of the chair in which I am to preside many of our constitutional history have been statesmen eminent alike for their talents and their tireless devotion to public duty. Adams, Jefferson and Calhoun honored its incumbency during the early days of the republic, while Hendricks, Morton, Hobart have, at a later period of our history, shed luster upon the office of president of the senate. The most august deliberative assembly known to men.

I assume the duties of the great trust confided to me with a full sense of its responsibility, but rather with that of grave distrust of my ability satisfactorily to meet its requirements. I may be peculiarly embarrassed, but I shall be my earnest endeavor to discharge the important duties which lie before me with no less of impartiality and fidelity. Earnestly invoking the co-operation, the forbearance, the charity of each of its members, I now proceed to my duties as presiding officer of the Senate.

Notes of Current Events.

A. P. ROBINSON, Chief Justice of Delaware, is dead.

THE Homestead Relief Committee has been disbanded.

A GANG of incendiaries is operating in Chattanooga, Tenn.

THE Agency Building at Buffalo, N. Y., was damaged $75,000 by fire.

THE trust in wood-working will start with a cash capital of $30,000,000.

MINNA GALE HAYNEL, the actress, will retire from the stage.

GEN. T. R. FREEMAN, an ex-Confederate chieftain, died at Neosho, Mo.

THE North Dakota Legislature killed the prohibition resubmission bill.

TWO YOUNG Indians graduated from the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pa.

MME. GREVY, widow of Jules Grevy, formerly President of France, died in Paris.

THE report of the Reading Railway Company for January shows a deficit of $289,734.

THE Cordage Trust has gone out of business. The profits divided were $1,000,000.

REPRESENTATIVES of a French syndicate are in Wyoming to buy ponies for food in France.

AN election for postmaster at Nevada, Mo., resulted in the choice of Miss Maud A. Strite.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON entertained Vice President-elect and Mrs. Stevenson at a reception.

THE Kansas Assembly voted for the submission of the woman suffrage question to the people.

DEMPSEY and Beatty, the alleged Homestead poisoners, were denied a new trial at Pittsburg.

UNLESS the debt of $287,216.59 on the Brooklyn Tabernacle is raised, Dr. Talmage says he will resign the pastorate.

KICKAPOO Indians from the United States went on a raid from Mexico, near Minerva, and massacred several Mexicans.

ONE HUNDRED acres of ground caved in at Greensburg, Pa., crashing into a mine owned by the Loyalhanna Coal Company.

AN explosion occurred in the Ontario silver plating works at Humberstone, Ont., and four men were seriously burned.

THE clothing of William Hewitt, of Beaver County, Oklahoma, was ignited by a spark from his pipe, and he was burned to death.

THE motion for a second reading of the Irish education bill was defeated in the British House of Commons by a vote of 247 to 166.

CAMPIDAN VALLEY, Guatemala, has been flooded. Six villages have been swept away and hundreds of people are reported drowned.

THE Rev. W. A. Buttons, chancellor of the Oklahoma University, has been arrested at Guthrie, charged with using the mails to defraud.

TEN cars containing merchandise, on the Vandalia road, were opened near Terre Haute, Ind., and a large quantity of valuable goods stolen.

A SALOON was burned in Osage County, Oklahoma, between United States marshals and outlaws. One outlaw was killed and one wounded.

THE Teutonic beat the Paris in a race across the Atlantic to New York by 4 hours 46 minutes, making the run in 6 days 1 hour 3 minutes.