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POOR DOCUMENT

WE WANT YOU to subscribe to the GAZETTE. It costs but 35 cents a month, one dollar for three months. Send us your name.

The Evening Gazette.

IF YOU CAN'T BUY THE GAZETTE on the street, send your name and 35 cents to this office and we will send it to you for a month on trial.

VOL. II.---WHOLE NO. 254. ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

AMUSEMENTS.

Victoria Skating Rink.

A GRAND CARNIVAL

Will be given at Victoria Rink, on

SHROVE TUESDAY EVENING,

5th March Next,

At the request of a large number of people who were unable to gain admission last evening.

TWO PRIZES OF $10 EACH.

Tickets will be on sale at Mr. Morrisey's King street, and Mr Short's Jeffery's Hill.

Dated 28 February, 1889.

A. C. JARDINE, President. G. C. COSTER, Secretary.

SPENCER'S

Standard Dancing Academy.

New classes will open on Thursday, Dec 27th, for beginners.

Afternoon, for Young Ladies, Masters and Misses at 3 o'clock.

Evening for Ladies and Gentlemen at 8 o'clock.

Those wishing to join, will make application at the academy for terms, which are very low.

All the popular dances taught in a term of 20 lessons. COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. Don't miss the first lesson.

Private Lessons given in Waltzing and Fancy Dances day or evening. ASSEMBLY EACH WEEK.

Mr. Fred. L. Scribner pianist.

A. L. SPENCER, Teacher.

ACADEMY, Domville Building, King Street.

WANTED.

WANTED—Three good canvassers for the City. Apply by letter to B. GAZETTE Office.

AN experienced housemaid in a small family. A must be well recommended. Call at No. 150 Germain, corner of Horsfield street.

MRS. W. T. GARD.

FOUND.

FOUND about 10 days ago near Coburg street, a pair of GOLD EYEGLASSES, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for advertisement. from

W. TREMAINE GARD, No. 81 King street.

FOR SALE

ON Water street, Carleton, a desirable FREEHOLD LOT 40x100 feet with dwelling for one family. Apply to DUNCAN BROWN, 6 Britain street, city.

TO LET.

TO LET—From 1st May next, the Cottages with modern improvements, fronting on Mount Pleasant, now occupied by Mr. Brook and Mr. H. P. Kerr, can be seen Wednesdays and Fridays from 3 to 5 p. m. Also Brick Building head north market wharf, occupied by Messrs Harding and Smith. Apply personally or by letter to

ROBERT REED.

TO LET, WITH POWER—Two Flats in Brick Building 240 Union street.

W.M. PETERS.

A LARGE STORE, with cellar, adjoining W. A. Porter's, extending from Union to Waterloo street, with a frontage on both streets. This is one of the best business stands in the city. Enquire of BROWN & LEITCH.

SHOPS TO LET—THREE SHOPS in the subscribers Brick Building, opposite Dufferin Hotel. Apply to G. PRESCOTT, 19 Coburg street.

HOTEL TO LET AT FREDERICTON.

To Let from 1st May next, that well-known property,

THE BARKER HOUSE.

Has all the modern improvements—water, gas, electric bells, electric light and plate-glass front in office. Best location in city. For particulars enquire at the office of the CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE Co. at Fredericton, or to THOS. A. TEMPLE, the Company's Agent at St. John.

Fredericton, Feb. 11, 1889.

TO LET—The Building Cor. Wentworth and Union Sts., suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply T. L. BOURKE, 11 Water St.

TO RENT—A large upper flat on King street. Apply to BROCK & PATTERSON, 32 King street.

TO LET—House in Orange Terrace, at present occupied by T. B. HANNINGTON. In first-class order.

UPPER FLAT of house, corner of Dorchester st, and City Road, newly papered and painted. In good order.

SHOP on Bridge st., Indiantown. Apply to PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY, Pugsley's Building.

STORE TO LET—THE DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 9 and 10 North Market Wharf, extending back to Kirk's Alley, about 100 feet; one of the best localities in the city for a general business, having front and rear entrance. Possession 1st May. Apply to R. P. McSIVERN, Nelson 2 wks. street.

TO LET—From 1st May next, lower flat of frame dwelling No. 98 Sydney Street. Contains about 7 rooms. Has separate entrance, good yard attached. Can be seen on Wednesday's and Thursday afternoons, from 2 to 5.

For particulars apply to J. E. IRVINE, Troop's Building, or F. S. SHARPE, 120 Prince William Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT—From 1st May next, pleasantly situated Brick House, No. 65 Hazen street, at present occupied by K. Shives, Esq. House contains 11 rooms, with bath room, gas and water, good yard in rear; location finest and most desirable in the city. For further particulars apply to FRANK W. MULLIN, care American Rubber Store, 65 Charlotte street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—The brick dwelling house, situated 93 Orange Street, No. 98, at present occupied by Mr. Robt. Thompson, jr. For particulars apply to Blair & Co., No. 3 King street.

CUSTOM Tailors, Dress Makers, Barbers, Liquor Dealers, and others whose business requires similar premises, are respectfully requested to view the handsome brick building on Canterbury street adjoining the W. C. T. U. restaurant, which is so arranged that the rooms above the elegant shop on the ground floor, can be utilized either for dwelling purposes or may be occupied for daily work by the employes. Price low or rent moderate. Apply to J. H. Kinsear or C. A. Stockton, Real Estate Agent.

St. John and Digby and Annapolis.

Stmr LANSDOWNE

WILL LEAVE WHARF, REED'S POINT, ST JOHN, EVERY

Monday, Wednesday and Saturday,

at seven o'clock, local time, and return same day.

Freight received at warehouse daily up to five p. m.

J. H. HARDING, Agent Dept. Marine.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT all debts, due us, must be paid to us only, at our office No. 85 Germain street, Room 2.

JAMES McCULLOUGH & Co.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 15, 1889.

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next ensuing session of the Legislature of New Brunswick for the passing of an act to incorporate the Exhibition Association of the City and County of St. John, giving to said Association power to hold exhibitions of an industrial and other character, and to do all lawful acts in furtherance thereof, to hold real and personal property for the purpose of exhibitions and for the management of the property of the Association, with further power to do anything necessary to holding exhibitions and making the same conducive to the development of the resources of the Province.

WM. J. PARKS, Secretary.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 5th, 1889.

JUST RECEIVED

A fine assortment of

BRASS BEDSTEADS.

An inspection solicited,

HUTCHINGS & Co.

Mattress and Bedding Warerooms,

101 to 107 Germain Street.

Agents for the Celebrated Ideal Washing Machine.

Monthly Accounts with Prices to Match.

A TRADE SECRET.

Every business house that is run on business principles has besides its own interpretation of those principles, some other peculiar principle, or belief as it were in the efficacy of those principles to increase business. Of only three of these are we going to speak viz.; 1st. Goods to suit the trade; 2nd. Long time credit, and 3rd, which cannot but follow High prices.

The followers of these principles claim, and with a great deal of reason, that the question of retail trade now is not a question of prices but of goods, that so long as your goods are fashionable, or stylish, or new, or call them what you will, a sale is easily made, irrespective of price, provided always that the dealer is willing to charge for six months before sending the bill and then wait for his money till the buyer is ready to pay him.

With the first argument we have nothing to do, we concede and endorse the position, but we do not concede that the price is not a factor.

We are aware that inferior goods, even at a low price, cannot compete with first-class goods at a higher price, and this very fact has given the followers of the principles we speak of an arguement in their favor. But now a new faith enters the ring. Never before has first-class goods; low prices, and short time (which must follow) been arrayed against first-class goods, high prices and long time.

We propose to give the purchasing public the benefit of high class goods, at low prices, on condition always that short time enters into the agreement. For all these, therefore, who favor short time and low prices, we are prepared. To these who have been in the habit of paying high prices for the sake of time, we would say, consider—what interest are you paying?

* * * * * * *

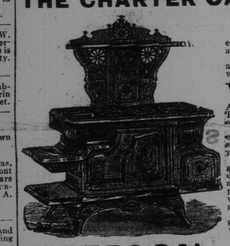
Perhaps the above will provoke a smile on the part of the old stagers. Probably they, who have been through it all, will say, "Young enthusiasts! do they hope to revolutionize the ways of trade in St. John?" We might say we hardly expect that much; but we are willing to stake our probabilities of success—strong probabilities at present—on this one point. We realize that if our arguments are wrong, we shall fail. We understand that, if what we are attempting to do is impossible, we shall go down with the principle—and we are just as confident that without this belief—what some would call a drawback our chances of ordinary success are the best.

If we do not expect to revolutionize the trade, why do we attempt it? This is what we do eblieve: That there are enough people in greater St. John (who think the way we do), to furnish trade for one store. We believe that our trade may grow, as the number who think with us may grow in startling proportions.

"The world is moving very fast."

HUNTER, HAMILTON & McKAY

THE CHARTER OAK IS THE BEST.



WHY?

Because it has the heaviest Castings and the largest flues, hence will outwear any other Stove made and will not warp when many others fail.

While these features are well worthy of consideration by all who think of purchasing a new Stove, we would direct special attention to the

WIRE GAUZE DOOR

As I the advantages to be derived from its use. These are so manifold that it is impossible for us to explain them in the limited space of our column.

To those who may call it will afford us pleasure to explain its desirability. To those who cannot we shall be glad to supply circulars explaining fully the principles, and the savings made by its use.

The largest foundry in the United States is engaged in turning out Charter Oaks at the rate of 400 daily, and with this enormous output are barely able to supply the extraordinary demand. This proves more than anything else can do its great advantages, and the appreciation of the public for a good thing.

The Wire Gauze oven door is unquestionably the greatest invention of modern times in connection with the Stove trade.

EMERSON & FISHER,

75 and 79 Prince Wm. St.

CALL AND SEE

J. E. HOLMAN'S large stock of WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES

BEFORE PURCHASING.

F. E. HOLMAN, - - - 48 King Street.

JUST RECEIVED.

A large assortment of

CORSETS,

including Crompton's Caroline, Crompton's Coiled Wire Health, Dr. Warner's Health Corset, Featherbone, Abdominal, Josephine, and all the Favorites.

KEDEY & CO., - - 77 King Street.

P. S.—We will Remove to our fine Brick Building 211 Union St. in a few weeks.

PREPARING FOR SPRING.

We have a few suit lengths and a few Trouserings left over, which we are offering at $20 per suit and $5 for pants,

Our stock of these goods is limited and must be sold to make room for our new spring stock, which is now beginning to arrive.

A. F. deFOREST & CO.,

Foster's Corner, King Street.

Encourage Home Manufacture.

Maritime Varnish and White Lead Works.

JAS. ROBERTSON,

Manufacturer of all Kinds of Varnishes and Japans, White Lead, Colored and Liquid Paints and Putty.

Factory, Corner of Charlotte and Sheffield Sts.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Robertson's New Building, Cor. Mill and Union Streets. - - - St. John, N. B.

WILLIAM GREIG, Manager.

F. W. WISDOM,

Mill, Steamboat and Railroad Supplies, 41 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber and Linen Hose, Lace Leather and Cut Lacing, Cotton Waste and Steam Packing, Lubricating Oils, Mill Files, Emery Wheels, Emery Cloth and Emery, Wrought Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Water Pipe; Steam, Gas and Water Fittings, Steam Pumps, Steam Gauges, Injectors, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Babbit Metal and Antimony, Steam and Hot Water Heating supplies.

Lowest Quotations Given on Special Supplies.

THIRD EDITION.

MY POLICY.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S VIEWS ON STATE MATTERS.

Protection, the Monroe Doctrine and the Naturalization Laws.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—At the conclusion of Senator Morton's speech the senate, having completed the organization, proceeded to the east front of the Capitol where the President would be sworn in.

As the President and President-elect appeared they were cheered loudly by the throng which surrounded the platform. When all had been seated the President-elect arose and the Chief Justice administered to him the oath of office. The great crowd on the platform rose, and remained standing with uncovered heads during the ceremony. President Harrison then delivered his inaugural address. The crowd about the platform remained with heads uncovered during the delivery of the entire address and frequently applauded. At the conclusion of the address he was escorted through the cheering into the Capitol. He and the ex-President with two members of the committee of arrangements took seats in a carriage in waiting for him and were driven out to join the procession.

SYNOPSIS OF PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

After the general review of the wonderful growth, advancement and prosperity of the country since the inception of its organized government, and a reference to the peculiar interest in the present inauguration from the fact that it opens the second century of Government under the constitutation, the President took up the question of protection. He reverted to the early days in the history of the Republic, when people demanded protection of needed things at home, the revival at the end of a century of some patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries and the defence of the working people against injurious competition is not a departure but a return that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made, as now that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections.

If the question became in any sense or at any time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some States. The sectional element has happily been eliminated from tariff discussion. We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States; none are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth ane contentment. The cotton plantation will be no less valuable when its product is spun in the country town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of productive capacity of the state more real and valuable than added territory. "Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress?" How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists cherish or tolerate the incapacities it put upon their communities?

He said, I look hopefully to the continmence of our protective system and to consequent developement of manufacturing and mining enterprise in states, hitherto wholly given to production as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. I do not doubt that if those men in the South who do not accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster would courageously view and defend their real convictions, they would not find it difficult by friendly instruction and would co-operate to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principle in our national administration but in preserving for their local communities the benefit of social order and economical and honest government.

We do not wish to dominate or absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments. We have a clear right to expect therefore, that no European government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of independent states.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. We accept the man as a citizen, without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes its duties without any knowledge as to what they are. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration but should cease to be careless as to the character of it and exclude inimical elements.

We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety which all great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters effecting them that a shorter water way between our eastern and western sea board should be dominated by any European government that we confidently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power.

It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for the purposes of trade in all countries and many of the islands of the sea, demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. Our rights and concessions for coaling stations and harbor privileges granted this country will be maintained. We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation, or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact like treatment for our own.

We shall use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all great powers but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to dangers of hostile observation or environment.

The President went on to say that he altogether rejects the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of the country and defines the duty of the executive to be to administer and enforce, in methods and by instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the constitution, all laws enacted by Congress.

Those laws are general and their administration should be uniform and equal. The spirit of permitting individuals, corporations or committees to nullify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices, is full of danger, not only to the nation at large, but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal obligations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of unlawful limitations of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity.

We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have only been interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantage to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European courts. We have a clear right to expect that no European government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent American states. That which a sense justice restraining us seeking they maybe reasonably expected willingly to forego.

The office of an intelligent diplomacy or of friendly arbitration in proper cases should be in the opinion of the president an adequate peaceful adjustment of all International difficulties. In regard to appointments President Harrison said honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed a disqualification for public office, but will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency or delinquincy. Heads of departments, bureaus, etc., having any duty connecting therewith, will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion.

While the treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious one. Our revenue should be ample, and meet ordinary annual demands on the treasury with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary, but scarcely less imperative, demands which ari now and then, and it will be the duty of congress, wisely to forecast. To estimate these extraordinary demands, and having added them to our ordinary expenditures to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable surplus will remaine being

Dangers have been frequent along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept communities but only to give us a new demonstration that great body of our people are stable, patriotic and law abiding. We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation if our next census shall mark a swift development of the resources of the States, When the harvest our fields, the cattle from our hills and ores of the earth shall have been weighed counted and valued we will turn from them all to crown with the highest honor the state that has most promoted education, virtue, justice and patriotism among the people.

AT THE BANKS.

Today Was an Important one in the City Banks a Large Number of Notes Falling due.

At the Bank of Montreal to-day the payment of notes was fully up to the average of any other month or year. At the Bank of Nova Scotia all notes were paid up, no renewals being asked for. The payments are as large as ever and have been made promptly.

At the Bank of New Brunswick, payments on a large number of notes took place, no more renewals being asked for than expected by the manager. Today notes were only average.

Late Local News.

NEW BUILDING.

Messrs. Causey & Maxwell have been awarded the contract for the erection of a brick building for Mr. John Hopkins, on the corner of Union and Waterloo streets. It is to be completed by the 1st of May.

A HOSE CART DRIVER SUSPENDED.

Chief Kerr has suspended driver Welsford of, No. 1, for taking out the fire department's horse on Wednesday, the day of the carnival procession. Chief Kerr saw Welsford driving around and ordered him back to the engine house, which order was obeyed. There will be an investigation.

A SLIGHT FIRE.

An alarm of fire was rung from box 6 this afternoon for a slight fire in a house on Chipman hill occupied by Mrs Gillespie as a boarding house. The fire originated in the top story where a defective stove pipe connection was the cause. Little damage was done except in the way of water.

Personal.

Wm. Wilson M. P. P. Judge Savary, Digby, and C P. McPherson of the Canada Pacific Railroad, are at the Royal.

Judge Emery, Ellsworth Maine, was in town yesterday at the Royal.

The Weather.

POINT LEPREAUX, 9 a. m. —Wind E SE, calm, hazy; therm. 36.

3 p. m., wind SE, calm, foggy; therm. 36.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Gossips of Ottawa's Politicians.

A decision respecting the fast Atlantic service will likely be reached next week. It is learned positively that the Allans will not tender and the Andersons are expected to be the only contractors.

A conference took place Saturday between representatives of the Dominion, Ontario and Quebec. Ontario wants her claim to the boundary as far north as James bay acknowledged, and the federal authorities are disposed to accede. Quebec asks a similar accession of territory. It is expected the whole matter will be closed next week.

The government has decided to reimpose the same canal tolls on the St. Lawrence as last season, two cents per ton on wheat bound to Montreal or ports east.

Mr. Barron's action relative to the Jesuits estates bill excites supreme disgust among his colleagues on the opposition benches. It appears he is guided solely by his own interest. He intended to bring up the subject on Friday of last week, on the motion to go into committee of supply, but yielding to the representations of his friends placed a notice on the order paper which is likely not to be reached this session, and effectually prevents bringing forward the question in other manner. His insincerity is very evident.

Sir John Thompson will introduce a bill on Monday to amend the winding up act. It provides for the winding up of companies under the law of Canada, even although such companies may not be insolvent, the present statute upon the subject only applying to those in that condition. A winding up order may be made at the instant of shareholders and contributories, as well as creditors. It is suggested that in the case of banks the number of liquidators need not necessarily be three as is at present the case. Other minor amendments necessary by the defective operation of the present act but not of any public importance, are also suggested.

Sir Charles Tupper arrived here from England to-day. He said he had come over, all other reports to the contrary notwithstanding, merely to give evidence in the C. P. R. arbitration, and expected to return to England within two months to resume his official duties. Speaking of the Spanish treaty, he said: The queen signed a commission appointing Sir Clare Ford and myself, giving us full powers to negotiate a commercial treaty between Great Britain and Spain in relation to the trade between Canada and the Antilles, including Cuba and Costa Rica, but the recent changes in the Spanish government, and especially in the office of the colonial minister who is really the minister to the colonies, and the increase in the protectionist element in the Spanish cabinet, have prevented the matters from being taken up.

Sir Charles expressed himself as hopeful of an early, amicable settlement of the fisheries question, but expects negotiations to be opened from Washington. The appointment of Sir Lionel Paunefote as British ambassador to the United States he considered an excellent one. As to annexation he said: "The last question which I or those who come after me will ever see submitted to the consideration of the people of Canada will be the question of annexation to the United States of America."

A Newspaper Libel Suit.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

WINNIPEG, Man., March. 4.—At the police court this morning on remand the libel case H. J. Clarke vs. Acton Burrows, for an article contained in the Morning Call during the Provencher election, being called the magistrate said the objection raised by the defendant that the matter was privileged being copied from the sessional paper of the Dominion parliament was so important that he was not prepared to go further with the case without first consulting the judge of the court of queen's bench. The case was further adjourned till Tuesday.

Coming Events.

Board of trade meeting at 3 o'clock p m tomorrow.

Lecture by Prof. Stockley in St. John Church school room to-morrow evening.

The Social Club will hold a dance in their rooms, Domville building this evening.

During Lent Rev. J. deSoyres will deliver five Wednesday evening discourses on Christian doctrine as exemplified in the lives of St. Augustine, Martin Luther, etc.

The choir of Portland Methodist church will drive to Red Head to morrow evening, when they will give a concert in the hall. Tickets at Nelson's bookstore. The Starlight leaves the head of King street at 6.45.

The closing entertainment of the W. C. T. U. lecture course will be given in Union Hall, tomorrow evening. A fine programme, in which some of the best talent of both cities will take part, has been prepared for the occasion. The handsome drop curtain, painted by John C. Miles and generously presented to the management of the hall, will be used that evening.

Cable Briefs.

Signor Crispi has been charged with the formation of a new Italian cabinet.

The government's small arms stores at Weedon was burned yesterday; loss $500,000.

The report of a conflict on the Russo-Afghan frontier and other alarmist rumors is officially denied.

Herr Stubee, formerly consul genera at Copenhagen, has been sent to replace Herr Knappe as consul at Samoa.

MacLean, conservative member of parliament says Balfour warned the Times a year ago that Pigott was unreliable.

Richard Peacock member of parliament for Gorton division of Lancashire, is dead aged 69. He was an advanced liberal.

In the chamber of deputies Lagerve moved an order condemning the prosecution of the patriotic league, but the chamber by a vote of 338 to 230 expressed confidence in the government.

Dr. Tanner, member of parliament for Cork, arrested in London on Friday, arrived at Clonmel yesterday morning. Tanner refused to enter the prison wagon. Three constables forced and held him on the seat, while a crowd followed the wagon groaning and throwing stones. Six persons were arrested, but afterwards liberated.

A rumor is current in naval circles at Kiel, that a conflict has taken place in Samoan waters between an American man-of-war and the German corvette Olga. Secretary Bayard said last night he had not heard anything of the reported conflict between German and American warships in Samoan waters and regarded such a conflict as highly improbable.

Saturday was the seventy-ninth anniversary of the birth of the Pope. He was in splendid health. Replying to the cardinals' congratulations he said it was impossible in the present position of the papacy to perform his duties as head of the church in an independent manner. He complained of delay in granting royal exequators to Italian bishops, and said his appointments were subject to scrutiny.

THE INAUGURAL COMMITTEE.

Managers and Men with Medals in Plenty—Some Discussion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—This year anywhere from $50,000 to $100,000 will be spent for the pomp and splendor and pageant that formally presents the Indiana man and his New York associate to the people of Washington and the 200,000 strangers who are expected to be in town by Monday morning. Outsiders, perhaps, have not any adequate idea of the labor, the envies and jealousies and anxieties that surround the work of the inaugural committee. In the first place, all but several societies and one or two book-keepers contribute their services to the committee. The others work day and night "for the love of it," as one of the chief managers said today. The committee has one whole floor in the Atlantic building. They have had these headquarters since a few days after election day, and will only vacate them when all the bills are audited and everything straightened out, a week or so after the inauguration. There are as many managers as brigadier-generals after the war, and innumerable clerks and typewriters and door openers and animated chair weights greet one on every hand. All the supreme ones wear bronze medals with a fine bas-relief of Gen. Harrison, with his name under it and the words "Twenty-third President of the United States." The medals are attached to the coat by yellow or red, white and blue, or red and white or red ribbons, the different colored ribbons representing the rank of the committeeman. If he is in a place to chat with Gen. Beaver and Gen. Hastings, his bronze medal has a yellow ribbon, and so on down.

It should be explained that an inaugural committee is started on its way by subscriptions which are refunded to the doners after the inauguration. It is all in the interest of the hotels and shops and everything else purely and essentially Washingtonian. It would be mighty interesting reading if one could secure a correct list of the contributors to the $50,000 fund which started the Harrison and Morton inaugural committee in business. It was confidentiaity asserted to-day by one of the managers that Washington will profit fully $500,000 by the investment. The committee for the expenses of headquarters printing and a thousand incidentals, to have ready money in the beginning, and also to build the grand stands that line Pennsylvania avenue which are fote as British ambassador to the United States he considered an excellent one. As to annexation he said: "The last question which I or those who come after me will ever see submitted to the consideration of the people of Canada will be the question of annexation to the United States of America."

The grandstands will be sold at auction on the night of the ball. Consuls from all over the world send checks for ball tickets to keep them as mementoes and army and navy officers do likewise. The Hoosiers opened the special inauguration headquarter at the Metropolitan Hotel today. It is in charge of General J. R. Carnahan, a neighbor of General Harrison, and Dr. Johnston and Col. Bridgeland are associated with him. Every effort will be made to give Gen. Harrison a booming Hoosier send off. It is not probable that there will be any organized brigade of Indians in the parade, but Gen. Carnahan wants them all to be on hand along the line of Pennsylvania avenue, and shoot for all they were worth. At present it is estimated that nearly 5000 Indianians will be on hand to show their loyalty to the man from their state.

Great holes were chopped today in the asphalt pavement on Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to the treasury building. They will hold the posts which are to support the stout ropes that will withstand the surging thousands as the inauguration parade moves along. Among the aids to Gen. Beaver are Hon. William F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, and Hon. Webster Flanagan, of Flanagan's mills, Texas, who gained renown four years ago by replying to the frilled anti-campaign arguments of his brother republicans, by demanding, "What are we here for?" meaning the offices. After the aids will follow the presidential party in carriages escorted by Col. Samuel Morrill, commanding the survivors of the 70th Indiana volunteers. Then will come the United States army, the navy, marines, seamen and then the National Guard, with the divisions commanded by Brig-Gen. Ordway, Maj. Gen. Hartranft, Gov. Foraker, and many more of that distinction. The third brigade with Brig-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald of New York, and his staff, will lead the way for the gallant 7th, with Col. Clarke in command, and then in the order named will come the 4th, 37th and 10th seperate companies of New York, led by Capt. J. Freyn, Capt. W. D. Davis and Capt. Joseph M. Dickey. After the militia will be the Grand Army posts and the civic organizations. It is noticed that in the official programme the John J. O'Brien Association is given the right of line, while the Lincoln Club is the sixth organization behind. The programme as given out elsewhere gives the right of line to the Lincoln club. The discrepancy is explained by Gen. Barnum's hesitancy in the matter. Up to the last hour he felt that Hon. John. J. and his men should be given the right of line, and this informal decision was communicated to the inaugural committee. Gen. Barnum based his decision on the big Republican vote in the 8th and the splendid majority it gave the presidential candidates. He said frankly to his friends that the O'Brienites were entitled to the place. But at the last moment he wavered, and succumbed to the influences of the defeated state and city Republican office-seekers, and gave the honor to the Lincoln Club.

There will be flambeau clubs from Salem, Sedelia, Detroit and Atchison, but the Harrison and Morton Cowboys from Denver, 150 strong will be the shining feature. They are to parade in all the togs of a cowboy, sombreros, lariats, fringed chaparrals and the drum-major who leads them will wear a hat made of a great buffalo's head with horns branching out. There will be bands innumerable and their music will mingle with the booming of the guns that proclaim the climax on Capitol hill.

A man escapes death by shear luck when the Fates who hold the thread of life find their scissors to dull too cut it.

FIRST EDITION.

THE INAUGURATION.

THE GREATEST DISPLAY WASHINGTON EVER SAW.

President Elect Harrison Sworn Into Office.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—There was a stir and bustle about the city from an early hour in the morning. In fact the restless throngs that surged along the streets yesterday hardly quieted down during the whole night. By 9 o'clock the blare and beat of bands could be heard in every direction. Civic and military organizations were marching to their respective rendezvous, and streams of people were pushing their way to the line of march. By 10 o'clock, and an hour before the military was to move, the windows and seats on the stands erected along the line of march, began to receive their occupants, and half an hour later both sides of Pennsylvania avenue, from the executive mansion to the capitol were lined with a surging mass of humanity and inauguration day was fairly begun. There were, probably one hundred thousand visitors and as many more of the resident population of Washington were along the line of march, waiting to witness the inauguration procession, the most imposing demostration of the kind, the country has ever seen. Fifty thousand men were marching to their stations in line or waiting to march, and the entire population of the city seemed to have deserted its homes and gathered along the line of march. The crowd was something unprecented.

At 10.30 a. m. the first division, Gen. Gibson commanding, consisting of about four thousand troops of the regular army, cavalry, infantry and artillery and the national guard of district of Columbia, which was to escort the retiring chief magistrate and president, elect to capitol, was in line and waiting off Pennsylvania avenue in vicinity of the executive mansion, while the other five divisions, consisting of various State Militia and civic organizations, were rendesvouzing in the vicinity of the Capitol. General James, A. Beaver, Chief Marshal of the day, General Daniel Hastings, his chief of staff and a number of special aids were at their respective places. About 10,45 the word of command was given and first division of the military escort began its march toward the capitol. The rain which set in Saturday night continued almost without interruption till about daylight this morning, when the wind arose and rain ceased for a time. But about 9 o'clock it began to drizzle again. Although the wind is blowing a stiff breeze the sky is overcast and the prospects for good weather for the day are not at all favorable.

It was nearly 9 o'clock when the crowd about the capitol began to grow dense and the struggle for breathing room began. At the enterances of house and senate, cordons of police kept back the crowd and reinforced the door keepers. The principal attraction was at the senate chamber, where the vice-president was to be sworn. Admission was by ticket to the galleries which were soon filled. At 11.45 the body of the senate chamber was filled and the senate was called to order. There then entered in the following order.—Diplomatic corps, members of the cabinet accompanied by retired generals of the army, the Major General of the army commanding, and admiral of navy, members of the supreme, court, members of the house of representatives and members-elect, governors of States, ex-senators of the United States, judges of the court of claims and supreme court of the district and commissioners of the district of Columbia. A few minutes before 12 o'clock, President Cleveland with his escort arrived followed shortly by President-elect Harrison escorted by senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. Both Cleveland and Harrison were greeted with tremendous applause. They were seated directly in front of the presiding officer. Vice president elect Morton was then escorted to the platform of the presiding officer and every one in the chamber arose and remained standing while Senator Ingalls administered the oath of office. At the conclusion of this ceremony, Senator Ingalls, after a brief speech, turned and handed the gavel to Morton, who then assumed the position of presiding officer. He called the senate to order in extra session. Vice-president Morton then addressed the senate, after which the new senators were sworn in.

ANOTHER IRISH DEMAND.

Attempt to Stir up Hostility Between Great Britain and the United States.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 4.—The Parnell branch of the Irish National League will this week submit to President Harrison and secretary, a Blaine resolution, adopted by it yesterday, and which will be sent to every branch in the United States, urging joint action by congress and requiring the state department to demand of the English government a statement of how far it has carried on its spy system, military, and other wise, in the country. The action based on the testimony of Dr. LeCarron before the Parnell commission. The resolution alleges that spies paid by Great Britain are now employed in the government department and in the United States Army, which is equivalent to a declaration of war. It advises a demand upon England for the names and aliases of all its spies in this country.

Probably a Canard.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, March 4.—The rumored conflict between the German gunboat, Alga, and an American man-of-war telegraphed from Kiel last night can be traced to no authentic source. In Berlin up to noon to-day no official information of such an affair had been received by the government.