

SCENES AND INCIDENTS

MR. M'KINLEY'S LEAVE TAK-ING OF CANTON.

Arrival at the Nation's Capital, and the Seenes and Incidents Previous to. During, and After His Inauguration-Description of Inaugural Ceremonies.

CANTON, O., March 1 .- Amid the cheers and hurrahs of hundreds of his friends and fellow citizens, and stirred by the inspiring strains of bands, President-Elect William McKinley Jr. and his household boarded the special train which was to convey them to the national capital. After assisting Mrs. McKinley to the train, Mr. McKinley turned to the throng, and, with bared head addressed them in the following words of farewell:

An Affecting Farewell.

My Neighbors and Friends, and Fellow Citizens: On the eve of departure to the seat of government, soon to assume the duties of an arduous responsibility, as great as can devolve upon any man, nothing could give me greater pleasure than this farewell greeting—this evidence of your friendship and sympathy, your good will, and. I am sure, the prayers of all the people with whom I have lived so long, and whose confidence and esteem are dearer to me than any other earthly honors. To all of us the future is as a scaled book, but if I can, by official act or adminstration, or utterance, in any degree add to he prosperity of our beloved country, and the comfort and well-being of our splendid citizenship, I will devote the best and most unselfish efforts of my life. (Loud and continued cheering, and cries of "We know you will, Major.") The assumption of the chief magistracy is of such grave importance that partisanship cannot blind the judgment, but for the public good of all, to every party, and section. With this thought uppermost in mind, I reluctantly take leave of my friends and neighbors, cherishing in my heart the awectest memories and the tenderest thoughts of my old home—my home now, and, I trust, my home hereafter so long as I live. (Tremendous applause.) I thank you, and bid you all good bye. (Another round of applause.)

Mr. McKinley, as well as the great An Affecting Farewell.

Mr. Mckinley, as well as the great crowd, was much affected by the parting. The cheering was The cheering was renewed as

In President-Elect McKinley's car were Major Mckinley, Mrs. Mckinley. Mrs. Maria Saxton, who will be Mrs. NcKinley's companion in the White house: Captain and Mrs. L. McWillams, of Chicago, cousins of Mrs. Me-Kinley, and Clara Thorein, Mrs. McKinley's maid.

In another car were Mrs.
Allison McKinley, mother of the president-elect; Miss Helen McKinley, his dent-elect; Mrs. George B. Morse sister; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Morse of San Francisco, Mrs. Morse being a niece of the Major, and James McKinley a nephew.

Hundreds of people were at the stations along the route to catch a glimpse of the presidential special, and at Pitts-burg Mr. McKinley appeared and bowed his acknowledgments.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Mr. McKininy and Party Arrive Safely at

WASHINGTON, March 2.—One minute after eleven o'clock this morning, Mr. McKinley with his family and large party of friends, arrived safely at the capital over the Pennsylvania railroad. and were met at the station by a large crowd, which was greatly disappointed by the absence of a military escort and display. The president-elect had spe-cially requested that there be none.

was with the greatest dificulty that the party was driven to the Ebbit House, where the preident-elect had a suite of rooms. The day was spent in resting, and in the evening Mr. McKinley dined with President and Mrs. Cleveland, at the customary dinner given by the retiring to the incoming executive.

PRESENTED WITH A BADGE.

Made the Recipient of a Badge of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Major Mc-Kinley retired late last night, but was up in good season this morning and by the members of the supreme court. Cleveland and McKinley following, and he was waited on by a delegation headed by Postmaster General Wilson capitol, where, in front of the senate which presented him with a budge of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. The badge is a beautiful work of the jeweler's art. and is studded with dia-

At 11 o'clock the president-elect drove to the white house to make the customary call. He was at once ushered to the blue raom where President Cleveland and Private Secretary Thurber stood expectantly. After a few moments' chat he returned to the hotel. At 11:57 President Cleveland left the White house to pay his visit of cere-mony to his successor. Major McKin-ley received his distinguished guest in the reception room of his apartments.

This afternoon the Charles L. Kurtz republican club of Columbus. O., a handsomely uniformed political organ-ization, accompanied by the Columbus glee club, seranaded Major and Mrs. McKinley. The president-elect and

Approved the

the New Administration Ushered in Amid Scenes of Impressive Grandeur.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Amid scenes of decorative splendor, both on public buildings and private houses, in the presence of an enormous concourse of American citizens gathered from the whole nation. William McKinley was inaugurated president of the United States at twenty minutes after 1 o'clock.

An Ideal Day.

The day broke bright, clear and crisp, and Washington awakened early. Between 6 and 7 o'clock the streets unteers, Major McKinley's old regiand avenues were alive with human ment. activity. By 9 o'clock the sun came out full and strong and served to temper the slight chill of the atmosphere. In the vicinity of the White house and

gold, strongly resembling in its apparently substantial pillars and its genure of wood erected for a day.

No grander theatre for such a page ant could well be found. Pennsylvania avenue, 125 feet from curb to curb, along which the procession passed from the White house to the capitol, presents an uninterrupted vista of

The entire route from the White house to the capitol was banked with hoarsely-shouting, enthusiastic spectators. From the nature of the day's proceedings there were practically two processions, though at the close they merged into one massive and impressive body, part military, part civic, and each most effective. The president's escort was troop A of Cleveland. O., eighty cavalrymen mounted on coal black chargers, and still more inter-esting a detachment of grizzled veterans from the Twenty-third Ohio vol-

The Senate Proceedings.

Work was hastened in the senate to prepare for the ceremonies attendant on inducting Vice-President-elect Ho-



the Ebbitt Louse the crowds soon bart into office. When everything was grew to large numbers. The regular troops, which were to form the escort to the president and president-elect formed the principal attraction to sight seers at that hour.

The White house grounds were closed to all except ticket holders, and the thoroughfare over which the parade was to march was closed to passage of any kind.

Preliminary Proceedings.

At the Ebbitt house the presidentelect was preparing for the day. s o'clock he sat down to breakfast with a better appetite than he has had at any time since his recent illness. Mrs. McKinley took breakfast in her apart-

The proceedings began with a call of Senators Sherman and Mitchell at the Ebbitt house, who escorted Major McKinley to the White house. There they were joined by President Cleve-land and the outgoing and incoming presidents then fell in and marched with great military precision down Pennsylvania avenue to the east wing of the capitol. The president and pres ident-elect then entered the senate chamber, where were gathered the members of the senate and house, diplomats and other prominent people The oath of office was administered to Vice President Hobart and Vice President Stevenson delivered his farewell address. Vice President Hobart followed with his inaugural, and the new

The procession then formed, headed wing, Mr. McKinley took the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Fuller. He then delivered his inau?ural address in the presence of 40,000 people, only a very small fraction of whom could hear what he was saying. The address was received with cheer

senators were sworn in.

upon cheer. At the close of the ceremonies the resident and ex-president snatched a hasty lunch, then entered a carriage and fell in line in the procession. was a continuous ovation.

On reaching the reviewing stand in front of the White house the new president and Mr. Cleveland took the seats assigned them and the procession begun to move up the avenue.

Deccrations and Pageantry. The decorations of the city were exccedingly effective with the exception mand that we should get to work at of the treasury department, the majestic outlines of which were not very his wife came out on the balcony and pleasingly draped. The pavilion in and the assembling of congress and cannowledged the salute. Mrs. McKinley was slightly indisposed in the McKinley reviewed the returning processly afternoon, but later took a drive cession was a thing of beauty—an the call for the session Friday."

ready the oath was administered he assumed the chair while ex-Vice President Stevenson delivered his farefrom the White house to the capitol, well address to the senators. When he concluded he announced the senate adjourned without day. Vice President Hobart made a brief but pointed ad-Vice President dress to the senate. Then President Cleveland's proclamation convening the session for the 4th of March was read, after which the newly-elected senators were sworn in by Mr. Hobart.

In the House

The closing hours in the house were marked by a rush of business. A vote of thanks was tendered Speaker Reed for his courtesy, fidelity, and impar-tiality in presiding over the delibera-tions of that body. Mr. Reed thanked them in a short speech and then ad journed the house sine die.

Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland. At 10 o'clock Wednesday evening the cabinet ladies gathered to bid good-bye to Mrs. Cleveland. The leave-takings were emphasized by evidences of deep regret, and demonstrated the affection in which Mrs. Cleveland is held by those who know her most intimately. After the inaugural ceremonies she left for Princeton, N. J. Ex-President Cleveland left immediately after the inauguration for a ten days' trip in Currituck sound, back of Cape Hatteras, as the guest of Captain Evans on the lighthouse tender Maple.

The Inaugural Ball,

The grand old pension building never looked gayer or more beautiful than tonight when the first gentleman and lady of the land gratified the impatience of the crowd upon its polished floor by appearing in the balcony and bowing their acknowledgements.

The appearance of the president and Mrs. McKinley and the vice president and Mrs. Hobert was the feature of the evening. It was 9:40 o'clock when President and Mrs. McKinley arrived.

An Extra Session.

WASHINGTON. March 4.—President
McKinley will tomorrow issue his proclamation for an extra session. It will be called to meet March 15. At a dinner given Wednesday night at Mr. John Haynes, the president-elect was suggest on was made that he set the

day for Saturday, March 20. "No," said Major McKinley with an emphasis that indicated his fixed de-termination. "I have concluded that the best interests of the country dethe earliest practicable moment, days will intervene between the call bers to reach Washsngton. I will issue

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY TO THE NATION.

Currency Commission, Protecting by Tariffs, Reciprocity and Foreign Policy Discussed-Extra Session is Called for

The nead of the Presidential proession appeared on the inaugural stand at 12:45 o'clock, when Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley appeared together. The mighty throng broke orth into prolonged cheers.

At 1:18 o'clock President McKinley took the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Fuller and then delivered his inaugural address 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 sin-gularly favored the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us so long as we obey His command-ments 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 idieness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterrises. The country is suffering from indusrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had.

"Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not sub-ject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embar-rassment to the government and 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 con-traction, will present a remedy for those arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our pros-perity have been displaced by wiser provis-

For a Currency Commission

With adequate revenue assured, but no until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with 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 lemonstration of the wisdom of the pro-posed 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 ander early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that the 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 seal 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 experimentis, at all events, worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

Credit Upheld - Economy Urged. The question of international bimetalism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great com-mercial 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 silver already coined, and of that which shall hereafter be coined must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our com-mand. 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. cially in periods like the present depression of 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 deed expenditures. But the present r not become the present condition of the overnment. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must fain be re-sumed and vigorously enforced.

Increase of Debt Opposed.

"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 saliors, and the widows and or-phans, who are the pensioners of the United States. The government should not be per-mitted to run behind or increase its deb in times like the present. Suitably to promandate of duty, a certain and easy rem-edy for the most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the ex-penditures 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, hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will sumce while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be for-gotten that however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation the gov-ernment is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ul-timately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened, by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or its credit, but a tailure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification.

For Revenue and Protection. "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 inter-nal or both. It is the settled policy of the government pursued from the beginning, and practiced by all parties and adminis-trations, to raise the bulk of revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United states for sale and consumption; and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war.

"The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff

taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue on imports is sealous care for American Interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our

Reciprocity Strongly Urged

'In the revision of the tariff, especial attention should be given to the reviewactment and extention of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1990, 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 depression of the last four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body 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 people is more devoted to the institutions of free 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 the producer is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the manufactory 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 burcure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase, our public expenditures

Much Dependent on Congress.

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

Upholding Every Right. "We may have falled in the discharge of

our full duty as citizens of the great repubrealize that the free speech, free press, free thought, free schools free and unlimited right of religious liberty and worship and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed to-day than ever before, The guarantees must be sacredly preserved The guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constituted authority must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated, and, in a great and civilized country like the United Staces, courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preserved of while areas of the law. ervation of public order, the right of disderly administration of justice must con-tinue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests.

Against Trusts-Immigration.

"The declaration of the party now re-stored to power has been in the past that of opposition to all combinations of capital or-ganized in trusts, or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and it has supported in such legislation as well to prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people, by undue charges on their supplies, as by unjust rates for the transportation of their produe's to market. This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now it, existence and the recom mendation and support of such new statutes

as may be necessary to carry it into effect. "Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. Nor must we be un-mindful 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 en-lightened nations of the world which, under

For Civil Service Reform. Reforms in the civil service must go on but the change should be real and genuine, not perfunctory, nor prompted by a seal in behalf of any party simply because it hap-pens to be in power. As a member of Con-gress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted.

'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 intel-ligent consideration. Commendable progs 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 necessi-ties and the patriotic aspirations of a great The Foreign Polley Outlined.

"It has been the policy of the United States, since the foundation of the govern-

ment, to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the pol-icy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or foes. content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dig-nified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of 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 tempest of territorial ag-gression. War should never be entered upgression. War should sever be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency.

Of the arbitration treaty with Great Britain, the President says: "I respectfully urge the early action of the Senate thereon, not merely as an act 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 statesmen 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. An Extra Session Necessary. 'It has been the uniform practice of each

President to avoid, as far as possible, the convening of Congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in extra session when it involves the people in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty places the responsibility of such neglect upon the executive himself. The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of Congresa. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the government. Not to convene it under such circumstances I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty. eral business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of government in execution of the sovereign will should not operate as an injury, but a benefit.

"There could be no better time to put the government upon a sound financial and eco-

nomic basis than now. The people nave done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action. It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of Congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprives Congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will and the country of the corresponding benefits.

Congress to Meet March 15.

"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 post-poned until the regular session of Congress. we are nearly two years from a Congressional election, and politics cannot so great-ly distract us as if such contest was Immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmiy and patriotically without fearing its effect upon an early election. Our fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived views—and perhaps settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great permanence—than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business in-terests of the United States. Again, what-ever action Congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the peo-ple are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to the rightful and lasting settlement of the question. 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 March, 1897,

A New Spirit in the Nation.

"In conclusion, I congratulate the country npon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of geographical or sectional lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a na-tion. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect to-day, is not the triumph of one section nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The North and South are no longer divided on the old lines, but upon principles and policies; and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit. It is ennobling and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of es-teem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands in both the old and antag-onistic sections, but shall cheerfully do onistic sections, but shall cheerfully do

Let us again repeat the words of the oath administered by the chief justice, which in their respective spheres, so far as applicable. I would have all my countrymen serve: "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 anstant prayer—and I shall confidently rely spon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities."

PERIL IN TEA.

Excessive Use of the Beverage Often Causes insanity.

A report upon insanity in Ireland, which has just been issued, enumerates among the causes of mental failure, the innutricious dietary of the poorer population, tending to produce aniemia and constitutional weakness, which favor the development of scrofulous and neurotic diseases, and the immoderate use of certain nervous stimulants, particularly tea and tobacco.

"While the moderate use of properly prepared tea," the report adds, "is regarded as innocuous, or even beneficial in its action on the nervous system, its ill effects when decocted or over-infused on persons who make it their staple article of dietary are dwelt on by almost all the resident medical superintendents in their several reports. Undoubtedly the method of preparation adopted and the excessive use of this article of diet, now so general among the poorer population, tends to the production of dyspepsia, which in its turn leads to states of mental depression highly favorable to the production of various forms of neurotic disturbance.

"The excessive use of tobacco, also, especially among the young, whether by smoking or chewing, in the opinion of certain of our medical superintendents, acts, though perhaps in a minor degree, injuriously on the nervous centers."

In many parts of Ireland it has been found that bread and tea have been substituted for porridge and milk, and for potatoes also; that the tea is generally of an inferior quality, and the method of preparation is to put a quantity in the teapot early in the morning and to allow it to stew during the day, water being added as re-

Where "Kasselas" Was Written.

Another landmark of old London is about to suffer destruction. This is the house in Stapel inn in which Dr. Johnson wrote "Rasselas," and in which some of his earlier years in London were passed. The house is situated on the south side of the Garden court, and, from an inscription on the face of the building, it appears to have been built in 1699. The architecture of this period is not remarkable for grace. and the building is as ugly as most of the contemporary structures. Neverthelsss, the magic personality of the sturdy old doctor has invested it with a certain degree of interest, and, although the site is to be used for the extension of the patent office, the idea of the destruction of the old house gives pang of sentimental regret.

Makes a Proofreader's Mouth Water.

The following is vouched for by a correspondent as being extracted from a list of stores wanted by the steward of a Tyne, England, steamship: "Stoars wonted: 2 doyan egs, 1 am, 14 pund bakon, 2 tins sasinger, 6 tins supe, 2 tins biled meet, ? tins other sense than the neglect of a plain duty. tins supe. 2 tins biled meet, 2 tins I do not sympathize with the sentiment that motin, 34 100 water potaes, 6 tofes Congress in session is dangerous to our gen-sofe bred. 1 blather land, 1 species sofe bred, 1 blather lard, 1 smole cheas, sum fresh meet & vegables, & sum Karirts and turmits, 2 tins serdeens, 2 tins histers (oysters) to try, 2 notmegs, 2 tins samin, 2 tins frute, 1 tin marmalaid, 6 pund solt fish.