A sailor named Kelly, while at Port Louis, Mauritius, recently contracted fever and fell into a state of coma. The catalepsy was so prolonged that he was pronounced dead and removed to the mortuary. When the coolie attendants came to prepare his body for burial they handled him roughly, and his head came in contact with the stone slab on which he was laid. The shock broke the spell and roused him to life again. The coolies all fled and Kelly had to free himself from his grave clothes. He was fully conscious of all that happened when in a state of catalepsy, but was unable to move or to speak.

just seen her fifth generation—the son of her great-grandson. She has un-dergone a ceremony called Svarga Sopanarchanam (rising to heaven by means of a ladder). After a two hours' service of thanksgiving a heap of rice was put before her on which was placed a small ladder of gold. The new-born child was then brought in and placed in the lap of the woman, who then put her right foot on the first rung of the ladder, and there were cheers all around, and flowers were showered on her—Lahore Civil and Military Gazette

The total coal production of the United States is now at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a day, and the consumption of coal by railroads is equal to 40 per cent, of this, or 400,000 tons a day. The fuel bill of a railroad contributes The fuel bill of a railroad contributes about 10 per cent. of the total expense of operation and 30 to 40 per cent. of the total cost of running the locomotives. A locomotive will consume on an average \$5,000 worth of coal per annum, and for a road having an equipment of 5,000 locomotives the coal bill is approximately \$5,000,000.

Railway Age. -Railway Age

Gwandu, a native town in Africa, contains between 10,000 and 15,000 in-habitants and is surrounded by a palisade of poles, the top of every pole being crowned with a human skull. There are six gates and the approach to each are six gates and the approach to each gate is laid with a pavement of human skulls, the tops being the only parts that show above ground. More than 2,000 skulls are used in the pavement leading up to each gate. The pavement is of snowy whiteness, polished to the smoothness of ivory by the daily passage of hundreds of naked feet.

President Charles F. Thwing, Western Reserve university, writing in the current Harper's Weekly, believes that the tuition fees charged by col-leges are too small and that they should be increased. At Yale, for ex-ample, the annual tuition fee is \$155; at Harvard it is \$150; at Princeton \$150. President Thwing thinks this is wrong. "Those who receive the advantage of a utility," he says, "should pay for it. If it cost a college \$500 to educate each of a thousand boys, each of the thousand boys should pay \$500.

The czar of Russia has four sepa-rate "services" of horses and carriages -namely, the Russian, English, French and gala sets. Each set comprises at least fifty horses. The Russian set accompanies the emperor wherever he goes, and at Gatshina it is used to-gether with the English set. The gala and French horses and carriages are housed at St. Petersburg, in the Winter palace stables. The czar's gala turn-out consists of fifty Hanoverian horses, which are perfectly white, with blue

Among the recent publications of the British royal commission are thirty let-ters found in the archives of the duke of Portland, which bear the signature of King Charles II., and are addressed to thirty different members of the aristocracy. Every one of them contains a request for loans, ranging from \$5,000 to \$50,000 and each conveys the followg assurance: "You are the only one of my friends to whom I have cared to address myself about the matter."

According to Dr. Fischer, of Berlin the most effective position of sleep for obtaining intellectual rest is to keep the head low and the feet slightly elevated. Failing this the body should, at any rate, be horizontal, so as to irrigate the brain well. The habit of sleeping with head low and feet high is, according to the doctor, a remedy for brain troubles and some internal maladies. It can be adopted gradually.

Several years ago a company was formed in London which offered to all women who for a certain time bought half a pound of tea at their stores a pension of 10 shillings a week if they lost their husbands. The list of widows gradually reached 20,000, and the company had to suspend payment

A Welsh magistrate has decided that in a liquor transaction, or any other purchase and sale, a sale takes place when the money is paid for an article. So one may pay for his drinks during the lawful hours and legally call and take them in the hours during which liquor must not be sold.

Six months behind time, but still per-George M. Schilling of Pittsburg, who George M. Schilling of Pittsburg, who is walking around the world in seven years for a £1,000 wager, has arrived in Liverpool. He left New York in 1897. Liverpool. He left New York in 1897, penniless and wearing a newspaper

The eight ambassadors of the German empire in Madrid, Rome, Washington, Constantinople, Paris, London, St. Petersburg and Vienna are all members of the noblity. Their emoluments are \$25,-000 in the first three cities named, \$30,-000 in the next three, \$37,500 in the last

In an address to the Society of Arts in London, January 25, the Hon. Robert P. Porter said there would soon be six hundred railway stations in London, and that from \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000 was now being spent there in electrify-ing roads and in the extension of tubes.

By way of celebrating the centenary of Don Quixote, next May, the Mar-quesa de Squilacke will arrange a great festival in Madrid, at which all of the guests, as well as the servants, will ap-pear in the costumes of the time when that knight is supposed to have lived.

A German periodical, the Garten-laube, offers three prizes for the best answers to the question, which is be-coming more and more serious to mothers: "How can I marry off my daughters?"

Strenuous efforts are being made in Paris to simplify the orthography of the French language, but some of the au-thorities, notably Francois Coppee, are bitterly opposed to all changes suggest-

Nearly one-half of the 2,011 clubs in England are golf clubs. Of the 250 secial clubs in London 26 are for women alone and 6 others admit women. The largest women's club hand.

ROOSEVELT IS INAUGURATED

Washington in Gala Attire, Filled With Sightseers, Enjoys the Spectacle.

A MAGNIFICENT SETTING

Rough Riders Escort the Executive Down the Avenue for the Ceremony.

INDUCTION OF FAIRBANKS

Vice President-Elect Goes Through the Ceremony Which Makes Him Presiding Officer of the Senate-The Day's Doings.

Washington, March 4 .- Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, were today inaugurated respectively as president and vice president of the United States, in the presence of such a throng as the national capital has rarely witnessed, and with a setting of brilliant pageantry.

The occasion was made a festal cere-

The occasion was made a festal ceremony in Washington. The city is a symphony in color. The decorations throughout the city are more elaborate and beautiful than on the occasion of any previous presidential inauguration.

The Court of History. thoroughfare in the world, probably, lends itself so beautifully to deco-ration as that part of Pennsylvania avenue between Fifteenth and Sevenavenue between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets. Here is the court of history, and here the decorators achieved artistic marveis. From the Louislana Purchase exposition were brought the heroic statues of Monroe, Jefferson, LaSalle, Clark, Livingston and other notable figures in the history of the Louislana purchase and on pedof the Louisiana purchase, and on pedestals placed at regular intervvals on the south side of the avenue stand imposing white statues.

Great Allegorical Figures, From the exposition also came four great allegorical figures, two of which were erected one on each side at either ends of the court of history. Each figure is surrounded by a group of columns forty feet high, heavily festooned. Arranged on the pedestals at regular intervals on each side of the court are triple bamboo poles, fifty feet high, from the Philippines. Each bears a hand painted shield of a state or territory, and from its top floats the stars and stripes.

The Reviewing Stands. Scores of handsome palms constitut-ed one of the decorative features of the court. Along each side of the court handsome stands were erected, from which spectators viewed the inaugural which spectators viewed the inaugural parade. The president's reviewing stand is directly in front of the White House. It is handsomely constructed and beautifully decorated with flags and laurel. The seats in the stand were occupied by the families and personal friends of the president and vice president, members of the cabinet, diplements corns, senate and house the inaugural parade moved to the music ushers busied themselves learning the secof a hundred bands.

Weather Turned Out Favorable. A light rain fell in the early hours, the sun broke through the clouds 7:30 and the hopes of the thousands strangers for a fair day were re-

Early in the day Pennsylvania avenue was thronged with people. Hemmed in by wire ropes stretched on both sides of the avenue for the enboth sides of the avenue for the en-tire length of the route of the parade,

congested with humanity.

Comparatively few in the great crowd witnessed the ceremonies incident to the actual inauguration of the president or vice president. Tens of president or vice president. Tens of thousands remained for hours on the avenue, quite content to catch a fleet-ing glimpse of the two men upon whom today the attention of the nation is

Promptly at 10 o'clock Roosevelt. Promptly at 10 clock Rossieric Fairbanks and the congressional in-augural committee emerged from the White House and started in carriages for the capitol amid great cheering of the watching multitudes.

A Triumphal Progress. The president entered a magnificent open landau drawn by four beautifully matched bay horses. With him sat Senator Spooner, and opposite them sat Senator Lodge and Representative Dal-zell. Senator Fairbanks entered the second carriage, accompanied by Sen-ator Bacon and Representatives Will-iams of Massachusetts and Crumpackremaining members of the inaugural committee members of

cabinet entered other carriages.

The carriages swept into Pennsylvania avenue, where the military escort joined them. The Rough Riders con-stituted the special guard of the pres-ident. They surrounded the carriage completely and let none approach that vehicle too closely.

vehicle too closely.

The ride down the avenue was one long-continued ovation. The presidential party entered the capitol grounds at 10:30, the president going immediately to the president's room in the senate, where he began signing the bills awaiting his approval.

In Senate Chamber. Shortly before noon families and per-sonal guests of Messrs. Roosevelt and Fairbanks reached the senate and wit-nessed the final work of congress. The galleries were masses of brilliant col-

At 11:50 the diplomatic corps, the supreme court and house of represent-atives were announced. They took the places reserved for them. Then Mr. Fairbanks was announced, and follow-

ing him Roosevelt was announced. An Appropriate Chilliness. The ceremony was coldly formal, but impressive. After an expectant hush the oath of office was administered oath of office Mr. Fairbanks to Mr. Fairbanks by President Pro Tempore Frye, and the new vice pres-ident delivered his brief inaugural ad-dress. Then he administered the oath dress. Then he so of office to the of office to the senators-elect, with a tap of the gavel the I eighth congress came to a close. Meartime the people left the galleries and went in procession to the east front of the capitol, where the

inauguration of President Roosevelt | tween the massive pillars quietly and comtook place. Finally a mighty cheer burst from the great concourse as Mr. Roosevelt appeared on the stand. He acknowledged the ovation with digni-

The Oath Is Taken.

The cheering ceased as Chief Justice Fuller stepped upon the dais. He held in his hands a bible, and Mr. Roosevelt stood opposite him, alert but composed. The president solemnly repeated the oath after the chief justice, and then stooped and kissed the book. As he lifted his head he flashed one glance toward Mrs. Roosevelt, and then faced the great multitude.

Again that thrilling, soul-stirring shout went up, and then the crowd pressed closer to hear the inaugural address which followed. At its conclusion the president returned to White House. The president stood in his carriage much of the time, bowing right and left in acknowledgment of the ince aroused.

racious enthusiasm which his appear-After a light luncheon he reviewed he magnificent parade formed in his

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

Graphic Description of Scene When the

President Took the Oath. Washington, D. C., March 4.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office before a vast gathering of the people he has been elected to serve. The attendant scenes were not unusual. Inaugurations from the time the east front of the capitol first became the setting for the ceremony have been much the same. Many of the central figures have officiated in like capacity on other occasions when presidents have ac-ceeded to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Chief Justice Fuller, in administering the oath, repeated a solemn function he has performed four times-today his last. Yet, with all this repetition, nothing was jaded and everything appeared new.

No Comparison for Throng It extended far beyond the reach of the voice and was so densely packed as to carry the stage out of the sight of many. The capitol plaza, resourceful in accom-modating the thousands eager to view the ceremony, was completely filled. People came by its numerous streets and avenues, which, like so many yawning, ravenous maws, greedily swallowed the
throng until every coign of advantage was occupied. The trees, barren of foliage, carried their human burdens on limbs capabale of bearing the weight of man or boy, and so far away as the terraces and marble steps of the library of congress thousands stood.

The Earlier Entertainments. The rendezvousing of the troops, com mittees and civic societies entertained the crowd throughout the long wait inci-dent to the schedule. The various organizations arriving by different routes passed into the narrow defiles which the police kept open, the brilliant uniforms of the troops, the bright sashes of the committees, and the rich caparisoning of the horses lending themselves to a kaleido-scopic, panoramic effect. Cheers upon cheers greeted the constantly shifting

picture As rapidly as the troops arrived they took the positions assigned them. The military escort stretched far to the left and consisted of all branches of the ser-vice—horse, foot and artillery. To the right were grouped division after division of state troops, and in different places of honor the other organizations took their stand to await the signal to move. The tramping of feet, galloping of horses, the hoarse orders from chiefs and marshals. the rattle of accourrements and occasional bugle calls contributed to a pandemonium of sound to which the public is unaccus-tomed at such close range.

The Last Preparations. The movements of the gathering troops and organizations were not all the crowd had for its entertainment. Directly in its tions to be assigned to the various officials

and distinguished guests. The stand itself was of symmetrical architectural proportions, on a different plan from those used in former years. For this occasion it had been built in the form of a semi-circle inclining to a level platform on which was placed a pavilion for the president's personal use. The amphitheater accommodated nearly 7,000 persons Jutting out from the main entrance, the platform, with its decorations of flags the crowd was banked ten deep on the bunting, palms and flowers, was in bril-sidewalks. The side streets leading into Pennsylvania avenue likewise were stately capitol, on which by act of con-

Arrival of the Privileged Ones. Some time before the beginning of the in-augural ceremony several thousand persons holding tickets entitling them to seats on the stand began to take their places. By 12 o'clock, the human garden, which had flourished in the senate and house galleries, was transplanted to the open air amphitheater. The brilliant costumes of the women gave to the scene the finishing touch of color. Added to the acre of people seated, who looked down upon ter acres standing, were hundreds banker upon every projecting ledge of the capitol and filling the windows

At about 1 o'clock the official party came through the main door. Cheers were sent up from the enthusiastic multitude. all eyes were directed that way and strained to get the first glimpse of the president. Shouts of "There he is" were heard frequently, but in nearly every in-stance the cry was sounded in false alarm. The Official Entrance.

The official entrance was dramatic. All except those who were participating in the ceremony were seated. When the justices of the supreme court, with the exception of Chief Justice Fuller, emerged from be tween the Corinthian pillars and marched down the sloping carpeted aisle to their station, they were greeted with applause. The justices were their robes and skull Then came the members of the dip omatic corps in their gorgeous uniform and they evoked thunderous applauss. Led by Count Cassint, the Russian ambassador others in order of precedence, they took seats on the right of the stand. Strolling inet, senators and representatives in con-

gress.
Throughout this scene the demeanor of the multitude was that of interest and expectancy. The enticing prospect of seeing corgeous and stately pageants in review detracted in no manner from the keen in mediate prospect. The attraction responsible for the assembly of so vast a throng was demonstrated by the tremendous demonstrated was demonstrated by the tremendous burst of applause which heralded the pres-

The President Comes.

Taking as a signal the arrival of Mrs. Roosevelt and a party of friends, and a moment later of Vice President Fairbanks and his escort, the applause subsided to wait the coming of the man of the hour Suddenly the crowd on the stand began to cheer. This was taken up by those immediately in front of the platform. The military presented arms, the committees incovered, and soon the great sea of peo was waving hats and flags and shoutng itself hoarse.

tice, the president advanced in state down the aisle of distinguished guests. By thi. e all were standing and nothing could be heard above the roar of thunderthi. ous welcome. Immediately following came, arm in arm, the members of the following committee on arrangements. As the president passed down the aisle he bared his head and with a characteristic sweep of his hat bowed in acknowledgment of the salutations from the stand and the ovation from the people.

posedly. He was escorted by Chief Justice Fuller. With measured tread in harmony with the dignified step of the chief jus-

Manner Was Easy.

His manner was not that of a man incurring onerous responsibilities, three years in the White House having familiarized him with the duties of the high office to which he was to be inaugurated. While he waited for the applause to die out he stood in triumph, with no show of vanity, with no evidence of political enmity, apparently no memories of the campaign gone by, and nothing more disconcerting than a huge gathering of loyal Amer-

At a sign from Chief Justice Fuller the clerk of the supreme court stepped forward holding a bible. A hush fell over the crowd. The president raised his right hand and the oath to support the laws and the constitution of the United States was reverently taken amid deep silence. When this had been concluded there was practically no demonstration, and the president began his inaugural address. As soon as he finished speaking he re-entered the capitol and, as he disappeared within the building a signal was flashed to the navy yard and the roar of twenty-one guns was begun in official salute to the president.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

President Spoke Very Briefly of Our National Duty. The president in his brief inaugural

address said: "My Fellow Citizens -No people on earth have cause to be The great crowd assembled for the crowning event of a day full of features, cannot be estimated even by comparison. In our own strength, but with gratitude in our own strength, but with gratitude in our own strength, but with gratitude in our own strength. to the Giver of Good who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well being and of nappiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of a bygone civilization. We have no been obliged to fight for our existence We have not against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and hardier wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently be-lieve the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vain giory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgement of responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

Large Opportunities, Large Duties. "Much has been given to us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others, and duties to ourselves, and we can shirk neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth; and we must behave as beseems a people with responsibilities. Toward all other nations large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words but in our deeds that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and gen-erous recognition of all their rights. But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wronging others we must be no less insistent that we president, members of the cabinet, diplomatic corps, senate and house, justices of the supreme court, army and navy officers, chairman of the republican national committee, members of the inauguration isself. A monster stand in the form of an open amphitheater had been erected on a line with the rotunda of the inaugural committee and the press. The capitol and there decorators were engaged in arranging for the ceremony and the cause we are afraid. No weak nation that we have the peace of instruction in the peace of instruction i acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

Our Foreign Relations. "Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among our selves. Such growth in wealth, in population, and in power as this nation seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to Power invariably means responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils, the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee. Modern life is both complex and intense, and the treordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fibre of our social and political being. Never before have men tried so vast and formiding the affairs of a continent under the forms of a democratic republic

Prosperity Has Its Problems. "The conditions which have told for our marvelous material well-being, which have developed to a very high degree our

energy, self-reliance and individual ini-tiative, have also brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers Upon the success of our experimen: much depends; not only as regards our own wel-fare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free selfgovernment throughout the world rock to its foundations; and therefore our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is today and to the generations yet unborn. There is no good reason why should fear the future, but every reason why neither face seriously. hiding ourselves the gravity of the prob lems before us nor fearing to approach these problems with the unbending, flinching purpose to solve them aright.

"Yet, after all, though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us dif-fer from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self government is difficult. We know that no people that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the freemen who compose it.

But Faith Is Firm.

"But we have faith that we shall not prove faise to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unwasted and enlarged to our children and our children's children. To do so we must show, not merely of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of bardihood and en-durance, and above all the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this republic in lays of Washington, which made great the ng itself hoarse. | men who preserved this republic in the President Roosevelt came forth from be-days of Abraham Lincoln."

INAUGURATION OF A VICE PRESIDENT

Most Effective Ceremony in All American Public Life Seen by Throngs.

A SPLENDID GATHERING

House and Senate, Diplomatic Corps. President and Cabinet, Naval and Military Dignitaries, Meet for Event.

Washington, D. C., March 4 .- In the presence of as many of his fellow citizens as could be crowded into the senate chamber, Charles Warren Fairbanks was at noon inducted into the office of vice president. The ceremony was quickly followed by the final adjournment of the senate of the Fifty-eighth congress, the beginning of a special session, an address by the vice president and the swearing into office of almost a third of the membership of the

senate. The installation of the vice president was simple and brief. It consisted of a promise to perform the duties of the office and to support the constitution. This was the oath of office, administered by Sen-ator Frye. The two officials stood confronting each other on the elevated plat-form, practically the spot on which all vice presidents for fifty years have stood. Plain and democratic though the ceremony was, it attracted many of the foremost representatives of official life, for eign and domestic, civil and military.

A Notable Gathering.
On the senate floor, with his cabinet, were the president himself about to be inaugurated; the diplomatic corps, the supreme court, the house of representatives the admiral of the navy, the lieutenan the admiral of the havy, the neutenant general of the army, the governors of the states, and others distinguished by position or achievement. In the galleries were friends of the men who occupied seats below, many of them as distinguished in private and social life as the others in the

public service. Practically all the variety of hue and vivacity of scene came from the galleries, for aside from the decorations worn by the foreign representatives and the gold lace with which the uniforms of the army and navy officers present were decorated, there was the dull level of black and brown on the first floor. The gallery usually devoted to senators was surrendered to the executive party, and occupied by families and friends of the president and vice president, the supreme court and

The gallery visitors were practically all in their seats before the official guests appeared. But the wait was not long. The senators were grouped together compactly on the republican side of the chamber, an arrangement necessary to make room for other dignitaries.

The House Appears.

The two big clocks had measured the time to 11:45 when the members of the house came. They had marched over in a body from the other end of the capitol, headed by Speaker Cannon, with all the assurance of an invading army; and when assurance of an invading army; and when the south doors of the senate chamber swung open and Assistant Sergeant-at-arms Layton announced, "The speaker and the house of representatives," they walked to the seats assigned them on the

democratic side of the chamber.

The speaker had scarcely taken his seat at the side of the presiding officer when the doors again parted, and Alonzo H. Stewart, also assistant sergeant-at-arms. heralded in genuine feudal style the ap-proach of the diplomats headed by Count

Arms Ransdell escorted the dignitaries to their places fronting the presiding officer. The foreigners attracted much attention, and the brilliancy of their dress and the distinction of the gentlemen themselves, were the subjects of much admiring comment.

The Supreme Court.

Events followed quickly. From this time until Senator Fairbanks began his address the senators and their visitors were kept quite constantly engaged in rising to receive newcomers. The ministers were sharply followed by the supreme court, officially gowned in long monkish robes and with Chief Justice Fuller, distinguished in appearance, leading the van. The judiciary was in turn succeeded by Admiral Dewey and his aid, and they by Lieutenant General Chaffee, chief of staff and his aid, who were separately announced as the representative of the warlike arms of the government.

Gradually the hall filled, until for the last time the doors were opened to admit a guest, the president.

The president and his cabinet," pro claimed claimed Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell. Again all were on their feet. All eyes were upon him as, accompaniedw by the congressional committee and the official household, he walked down the center aisle in the wake of the sergeant-at-arms, who placed him in a big red leather chair in faced the other spectators. He had once before been a participant in an inaugural but then only as the recipient ceremony, of second honors. He was there now as the head of the people of the nation, and by right of their choice. His manner was that of a man who appreciates responsibilities and at the same time feels capable of assuming them-self conscious and self

Inauguration time had arrived. The man ho had shared with him the honors of the last election had been ushered in in the person of Senator Fairbanks, and was even now standing where, on the 4th of March, 1901, Mr. Roosevelt himself had stood, to take the oath of the vice presi-dential office. Senator Fairbanks had been escorted to the platform on which sat President Frye and Speaker Cannon. the former on the eve of performing the last act of his present term in that office by administering the oath which would make Mr Fairbanks presiding officer of

he senate. Senator Frye does all things with promptness and decision. The two official time pieces were agreed in proclaiming the hour of 12, when the Fifty-eighth congress must come to a come Fifty-ninth started on its career, and the new presiding of-ficer was introduced and installed, Mr. Frye had already said farewell; the visitors were in their seats. Not a Rising in front of the slender, but towering form of his successor, the president pro tempore repeated to him the few words which transformed the Indiana leader from the senator to The ceremony did not consume two minutes.

Congress Is Adjourned.

The oath concluded, the participants shook hands and Mr. Frye spoke a few words of congratulation, and with a last thump of the gavel, relinquished his posithump of the gavel, relinquished his position by announcing the adjournment of the Sth congress. He vacated the seat he had Puerto-Madrin, Argentina.

occupied four years, stepped from the presiding officer's platform to the senate floor, and there took his seat to listen with other senators to the address of the

new vice president. new vice president.

Mr. Fairbanks spoke deliberately and distinctly, his voice, so well tried during the past campaign, easily reaching all parts of the chamber. He said:

Vice President Fairbanks' Address.

Senators: I enter upon the discharge of the duties of the position to which I have been called by my countryman with grateful appreciation of the high honor and with a deep sense of its responsibilities.

I have enjoyed the privilege of serving with you here for eight years. During that period we have been engaged in the consideration of many domestic questions of vast importance and of foreign problems of unusual and far-reaching significance. We submit what we have done to the impartial judgment of history. I can never forget the pleasant relations which havebeen formed during my service upon the floor of the senate. I shall cherish them always as among the most delginiful memories of my life. They warrant the belief that I shall have in the discharge of the functions which devolve upon me under the constitution the generous assistance and kindly forbearance of both sides of the chamber.

We witness the majestic spectacle of a peaceful and orderly beginning of an administration of national affairs under the laws of a free and self-governing people. We pray that divine favor may attend it and that peace and progress, justice and honor may abide with our country and with our countrymen.

The address received careful attention, and at its conclusion the vice president instructed the secretary to read the call for an extraordinary session of the sen-Vice President Fairbanks' Address.

instructed the secretary to read the call for an extraordinary session of the sen-ate. The reading accomplished, and the senate of the Fifty-nith congress thus installed, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the venerable chaplain of hie senate, came forward to deliver the opening prayer of the first session. In response to a quiet signal from the chair, the senate and its guests rose and stood while Dr. Hale in his usual impressive manner offered the invocation The organization of the senate was then completed by the swearing in of senators elected to serve for the next six years.

"PRAYER MARCH" OFF.

Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, W II Not Be Prayed for by a Great Multitude.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 4 .- Ministers who are personal friends of Mayor John Weaver, some of them being connected with the Sunday school in which he teaches a bible class, have checked, temporarily at least, the great march of citizens upon the city hall, as planned by the clergymen.

None of the ministers who took part

in the meeting Wednesday evening can be induced to give a complete account of it. Few will speak of it at all. An outline of the plan of the ministers, which was learned last night after the sensational meeting had adjourned, aroused Mayor Weaver's friends to in-stant, action. There was a conference among several clergymen at the church attended by the mayor, and at its close several of the ministers visited the city hall.

Conservatives Against Plan.

Most of the conservative ministers in the city deprecated the fact that the radical element had swayed the meet-ing Wednesday night. They said it would have a pernicious effect upon the church generally if the project were to be carried into effect. A number of citizens and radicals still hail the plan for an immense gathering outside the buildings where the mayor is en-throned as a measure that would be sure to compel him to break the si-lence he is maintaining toward vice protection and induce him to tear him-

self loose from "the gang."

Next Tuesday is said to be the day set for marching, and it remains to be seen whether the ministers are continu-ing their plans secretly or have decided that discretion is the better part of

The Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, who is one of the leading pastors in the anti-vice movement, declares he will have Cassini, dean of the corps.

"The ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary," he said in ringing tones, and again, upon the fall of the gavel, all came to a standing posture, while Sergeant-attion.

Law and Order Society Halts.

"The movement has been working up to the present point for some time said D. Clarence Gibboney, secretary of the Law and Order society, "but if it is made it will not be under the auspices of the Law and Order so-

Reformers and city party men generally seem to feel that they have raised a Frankenstein.

An appeal to all ministers was sent out today by the Rev. Mr. Tomkins and the Rev. Mr. Tupper. They ask the clergymen to hold ten minute services after the regular ones next Sunday to pray for the mayor and the city.

WEATHER HAS HELPED

Business Reports Are Conflicting, but the General Tendency Is Toward Better Things.

New York, March 4 .- R. G. Dun & Ch.'s eview says: Trade reports are still somewhat conflicting, but on the whole improvement has followed more settled weather, and the outlook is considered favorable even in sections where current business is irregular. Mercantile collections are not as prompt at the east as elsewhere, but the liabilities of commercial fallures in February are much smaller than a year ago. Traffic blockades have been lifted, restoring a normal distribution of merchandise, and railway earnings in Feb-ruary are only 5.1 per 'cent. smaller than last year, despite the severe weather at the start. Little idle ma-chinery is noticed in the iron and steel industry. Textile mills are increasingly active and New England shoe shops are shipping more freely than a year ago, although there is still delay in booking although there is still delay orders for fall footwear. Minor manufacturing plants are also preparing for large sales, indicating that remains unshaken. Agricultural communities have prospered, cash prices of all farm products maintaining profitable positions. but the speculative markets are erratic.

Foreign commerce at this port for the last week shows a gain of \$1,116,819 in value of merchandise imported, while exports decreased \$887.535, compared with the

same week last year. Although some fractional declines have occurred in hides the market is well main

tained, considering the fact that the quality is very poor at this season. Commercial failures this week in the United States are 245, against 252 last week, 258 the preceding week, and 236 the corresponding week last year. Fallures in Canada were 35, against 25 last week, 32 the preceding week and 27 las:

Nan May Go Free.

New York, March 4.—Nan Patterson must be given another trial by May 1 or be released on ball. A decision to that effect was given by Justice Gay-nor in the state supreme court.

Antarctic Party Makes Port Buenos Ayres, March 4.—A telegram to the Standard announces that the