Cleveland's Inauguration Lacked in Joyous Enthusiasm.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE LAST INAUGURAL

Mr. Cleveland's Second Induction Into Office Not Witnessed by as Large Crowds as Eight Years Ago-His Reception Devoid of Fervor.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. ] 513 FOURTERNIE STIERT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5. few comparisons between the sec ond inauguration of Grover Cleveland as president, and the quadrennial ceremonies proceeding, suggest themselves. In the first place there was noticeable a distinct lack of enthusiasm on the part of the crowds that fringed the line of march of the parade and which thronged the plaza in front of the capitol. This might in part be attributed to the weather, for it would naturally be difficult for any democrat, even under the stimulus of liberal quantities of unbottled enthusiasm to shout his joy in the face of the biting northwester. It is true that the day was exceedingly cold and raw, and the suffering crowds who shivered for hours upon open observation stands were in constant peril of contracting pneumonia. But the temperature would not alone count for the undenlable absence of spirit and vim that characterized both the parade and populace. Four years ago, when President Harrison was inaugurated, the weather was far more disagreeable in Washington than it was yesterday. Then a drenching rain storm, impelled by a lashing are zo, descended upon the city in floats all

day long. Then the crowds here were not only far greater in number than yesterday, but the storm, however it might drefich their bodies, utterly failed to dampen their enthusiasm. The crowd in the plaza yesterday which listened to Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address was large, but the one that stood there four years ago with patient fervor for hours looked like a sea of umbrellas, stretching far beyond the limits of the plaza itself, although that is twenty acres in exitself, although that is twenty acres in extent, and crowding far to the rear the military escort of the president. The shout that greeted Mr. Cleveland's appearance upon the platform yesterday was loud, but it would have been absolutely descend by the platform. drowned by the tremendous, overwhelming and long continued roar of delight that defied the rainstorm and greeted with frantic to the return into power of a republican presi-

Four Years Ago.

Four years ago, despite the tempest, it was difficult for any one not already provided with a seat upon a stand or with some other point of vantage to obtain even a glimpse of the procession that followed Gen-eral Harrison from the capitol to the white house. Yesterday it was perfectly easy for any ordinary pedestrian to find standing room on the curb, even at the most crowded portions of Pennsylvania avenue.

All these comparisons will apply equally well to the inauguration of eight years ago. The 4th of March then was a bright and beautiful day, and the triumphant democracy, which was not yet acquainted with Grover Cleveland and which had yet to learn his order. his unknown policies as to the distribution of patronage and as to legislation, flocked to Washington from all parts of the country and greeted the first democratic president stuce the war with a noise and vehemence which, if disorderly was at least joyful. But there was none of this element in yesterday's demonstration. It seemed to be perfunctory. There was no heartiness in the civic part of the parade especially among the political clubs and, notably, the great Tammany delega-tion which marched with a noticeable air o togged determination, as if it had come to Washington because it had been ordered. The air of the marching men was that of people who were doing their duty, not that of victors celebrating a triumph. Both four and eight years ago, on the other hand, the disiting clubs had flaunted their banne cith joyous stride and exultant mien terday the marching clubs acted as though they were making public profession of their faith in their party principles, rather than expressing their personal devotion to a expressing the political chief.

## Disappointing as a Spectacle.

The parade itself was a disappointment a The parade itself was a disappointment as a spectacle. The military portion would have been almost a positive failure had not the militia of Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland and Virginia attended in such large numbers. Many military organizations from other states, which had been expected, did not put in a manuscream the second did not put it an appearance. From the civic part of the parade were also missing many party clubs whose appearance had been heralded. There was not in the line a single democrat club as a body from beyond the Mississippi. The spectators, too, looked on with seemingly languid interest, and some civic organizations and clubs did not attempt to keep up an organized appearance. Some of them could not be found at their head

As to the size of the crowd, the accuracof a comparison of impressions separated by four years of time might be doubted were in not for the fact that the agents of the two principal roads entering Washington, who have had charge of the bulk of the transportation, agree in saying that not much more than half the people came here that were expected, and that the aggregate number of visitors to Washington yesterday, a though sufficient to tax somewhat the carry ing capacity of the railroads and boardin house accommodations and to sightly di arrange the regular course of traffe, was far less than either four or cight years ago, while it also fell even farther below the last fall at the time of the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Running Wide Open.

There is always of course some disorder and drunkenness inevitable to the collection of so many thousands of people. But the quantity of liquer consumed in Washington yesterday and today must have been enormous, judging from the outward evidence of its effect. A greats for descriptions of its effect. Arrests for drunkenness in Washington are usually infrequent, but last night and fought the station houses are led with involuntary lodgers. The law of e District forbids the sale of inpur after the District forbids the sale of hipper after midnight and on Sunday, and this law is ordinarily quite closely observed and rigidly enforced. Practically all of the saleons of the town, however, have been continuously open for the past two days, without reference to the hour, while today there has been no precense of observing the Sunday law. More than this, the beer gardens, which have been closed for months. Sunday law. More than this, the beer gar-dens, which have been closed for months, are in full blast this Sunday night and as your correspondent writes this dispatch he can hear the bang, bang, bang of the guns and the ringing of the bells where the "bullseye" is hit in the shooting galleries in the very heart of the city, two blocks from the white house and a block from the Foun-dry Methodist church. The "elements" of the town appear to realize that President Harrison's administration is at an end and they are latroducing "life on the bowery."

Cleveland's First Day in Office

President Cleveland's first day in the white house has been devoted to recovering while house has been devoted to receivering from the ardent efforts of yesterday. Robust as he is, the exposure of delivering his inaugural address in front of the capitol yesterday in a cutting wind with a bared head was too much for him. Added to that was the tiresome review of the parading thousands who tramped past the stand before the white house for five long hours. The ride from the capitol to the white house was also from the capitol to the white house was also a trying ordeal. The air seemed wet with the snow and when the wind caught the oc-cupants of the open barough fairly there was a swirl of snowflakes and raindrops. which at times almost obscured the carriage

COMPARED WITH OTHER YEARS | from view. President Cleveland was so nearly exhausted by these ordeals that he went to the imagural ball against his better judgment, and did so only because he did not wish to disappoint the thousands who had set their hearts upon seging him there.

Naturally, therefore, Mr. Cleveland found
himself stiff and sore today. He had a cold
and his voice was nusky. He said that he
could feel every joint and muscle in his body. and they seemed to be creaking. Mrs. Cleveland also felt the effects of the arduous laties and terrible exposure of yesterday.

The new executive siept until a late hour. The avenue was loud with the music of departing regiments, and, despite the Sabbath day the white house grounds were noisy with the thousands of tourists who tramped with the thousands of tourists who tramped under the portico and pressed their noses against the windows of the mansion. The big front door, of course, bore its usual Sunday legend: "Closed." Many hung around the building hour after hour hoping that perhaps the bright sunshine and the gay appearance of the streets would tempt the president to take a drive or perhaps, to catch a glimpse at some window of Baby teh a glimpse at some window of Baby

The executive household breakfastes at 10 oclock, and then it was concluded not to at-end church. As a matter of fact every Presbyterian church in the city which may become the personal one of the present ad-ministration was crowded today, anticipating the president.

Judge Gresham Calls on the President. At 11:30 o'clock Judge Gresham went out from the Arlington to the white house. He was the first visitor of importance Mr. Cleveland had seen since he became presi-dent and, moreover, it was the first time he had met Judge Gresham since he was ten-dered the state portfolio. The president and his premier talked for half an hour and and his premier taked for half an hour and Judge Gresham accepted an invitation to re-main to lunch, where Judge Gresham was enabled to greet Mrs Cleveland. Judge Gresham returned to the white house at 7:30 this evening presumably to discuss the more important foreign missions and international matters which will at once command the attention of the present administration. The extra session of the senate will last only long enough to receive such nominations. nations as the president may send in, and it is desirable that the more important questions shall be handled quickly in order that the senate may disband. The Hawalian treaty of annexation too is still pending be-

treaty of annexation too is still pending bethe senate for action.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Cleveland ordered the
white house brougham brought around to
the rear exit, where he and Mrs. Cleveland
entered ten minutes after and drove out
Connecticut avenue and around through the
northwestern part of the city, where both
the president and Mrs. Cleveland gazed with
astonishment at the maniferant residences astonishment at the magnificent residences that have sprung up there since they left the white house four years ago.

Some Pretty Costumes. Some of the ladies halling from Nebraska and surrounding states who attended the

inaugural bull last night were beautifully costumed as follows: Mrs. Joy Morton wore heliotrope brocade and velvet, made in the directoire style and trimmed with mink and duchesse lace.

Mrs. Paul Morton—Corn colored brocade, combined with pair heliotrope satin and old

Mrs. Carl Morton-Black silk with white Mrs. William J. Bryan of Lincoln—Laven-

Miss Cynthia E. Cieveland of South Dakota-Heliotrope crops.

Mrs. Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming-White bengaline, elaborately trimmed with ducheesse lace; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Walter J. Hayes of Clinton, Ia.—White moire antique silk and point lace and feathers.

Mrs. B. V. Pettigrew of South Dakota-White crepe and apple green velvet, with Mrs. A. L. Hager, Ninth Iowa District-

Black figured grenadine, trimmed with black letted lace, full short sleeves.

Mrs. S. G. Rogers, Logan, Ia.—Black crepe thread, lace trimmings and garnets.

Mrs. Webb Vincent, Fort Dodge, Ia.—

Which it concededly could never be forced to a vote in the closing hours of the congress.

On Tariff Issues.

On the tariff the dominant party in the Vorth gown of Greek design in black and Mrs. C. C. Coan, Chilton, Ia. - White faille

rith gold trimming Mrs. Claude Coan, Chilton, Ia,—White tille, gold trimming. Miss Dolliver of Iowa—White Ottoman silk with pearl ornaments.

General Brooke Complimented.

Many compliments have been paid General John R. Brooke for the admirable manner in which he commanded the regular troops in the parade yesterday. The general has also been shown marked respect by prominent public men during his stay here. Today the Washington Post prints a splendid picture of General Brooke as he appeared in the parade, mounted, and in his full military habiliments, and accompanied it with is sketch of his army life.

Notes and Gossip. J. J. McIntosh of Sidney, Neb., is at the

Ebbitt. Mr. S. B. Milton, a Washingtonian, for many years, and well known in this city, now editor and proprietor of the Redfield, S. D., Journal-Observer, is, with his wife, risiting his parents at their home on New York avenue. In the military part of the inaugural parade

ides, was a man who sat his selendid horse with perfect grace, and whose glossy grav-ish black curls fell upon his shoulders, this man were a tall "silk hat for the very first time in his life, and for this reason William F. Cody, known to history as "Buffalo Bill." was not instantly recognized. But when he was recognized a shout went up and down the ine on both sides of the avenue that must have made the picturesque slayer of be that he was once more surrounded by the Pottawattamies.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE. First Anticipated.

Washington, D. C., March 5 .- The senate of the Fifty-third congress will assemble in special session tomorrow at noon. Usually these special sessions are perfunctory and formal, the business being confined to the reception of nominations, beginning with the cabinet nominations and winding up when the places within the gift of the chief execu-tive of first grade importance, such as the heads of departments of governmental serheads of departments of governmental ser-vice and the foreign ministries are filed, but because of the poculiar conditions of affairs so far as the composition of the senate itself is concerned, with the doubtful standing of the senators who held appointments from the governors of their state, instead of creden-tials issued by the legislatures and, further, because of the announced intention of Senator Stewart of Nevada to precipitate a silver discussion by Nevada to precipitate a silver discussion by the introduction of a resolution of inquiry, directed to the new secretary of the treas-ary, it may be that this special session will ory, it may be that this special session will assume a degree of importance and excite such popular interest as has never been before witnessed in such cases. It is probable that in the early part of the week the sensitives of both sides of the chamber will hold calcusses to decide what shall be done in respect to the organization of committees and of the numerous force of senate employes. As there is no lack of candidates for the highly desirable places within the disposition of the majority of the senate, in both the committee assignments and the appointthe committee assignments and the appointments pertaining to the offices of the secre-

DEATH ROLL.

General Thomas Reynolds Called to His Reward-Other Deaths.

tary and the sergeant-at-arms, some lively

CRICAGO, Ili., March 6 - General Thomas Reynolds, a distinguished soldier during the civil war, died this morning at his home near this city. He was a personal friend of Sherman, Sheridan and Grant, and at the time of his death was vice president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

Brants, March 5 - Dr. Johannes von Widesen

Widenmayer, chief burgomaster of Munich, died today.

Panis, March 5.—Hyppolite Adolphe Taine is dead. Cardinal Place is dead.

CONGRESS' WORK REVIEWED

What the Fifty-Second Congress Did While in Session.

MEASURES LEFT FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS

Important Bills That Have Been Considered and Are Now Laws-Proceedings of Both Houses Summarized-Legislation Affeeting Tariff and Silver.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—The sliver and tariff questions, the anti-options bill and the reduction of appropriations were the leading topics of consideration by the Fiftysecond congress, which expired by constitutional Hinitation at 12 o'clock noon yesterday, and secondary only in importance to these matters were measures relating to the World's fair, equipment of railroads with automatic car couplers, national quarantine and immigration, Buring sea and Hawaii an annexation. Nothing of an afficuative nature, except to prevent two items in the McKinley bill taking effect, was actually accomplished so far as respects silver, the tariff or anti-options, the action taken on such of these questions in one branch of congress being negatived by the action or nonaction of the other branch. The result of the agitation of the necessity for a retrenchment of expenditures is not apparent in any considerable change in the aggregate appropriations carried by the national supply bills, for they amounted to about as much in the Fifty first congress, laws on the statute books preventlng some large reductions, which otherwise possibly would have been made. While the decreases which it was impossible to effect were offset by increased appropria-tions for pensions and rivers and harbors. The condition of the public treasury, how-ever, though it did not result in the Fifty-second congress going below the billion dollar limit, undoubtedly influenced legisladollar limit, undoubtedly influenced legisla-tion to a considerable extent and prevented the authorization of many new expenditures for improvement of the public services, for public buildings, payment of claims and for other purposes. A notable instance of the operation of this influence is seen in the fact that not a public building bill passed the house, and it was only by putting a number of them on the sundry civil appropriation bill that any authorization for public build-ings was over secured. ings was ever secured.

The Silver Question. The silver question was kept steadily be-fore the attention of congress by the niter-nate efforts of the advocates of free coinage and of the repeal of the Sherman law. The coinage committee of the house in the first session reported a free coinage bill which after an exciting debate was saved from defeat by the casting vote of the speaker, but was afterwards fiftbustered to death, the friends of the bill failing to secure the signatures of a majority of the democrats to a petition asking for a cloture rule in its behalf. The senate then passed a free coinage bill, but when the free silver men renewed their fight in the house they were outnumbered by fourteen votes and, of course, failed. The anti-silver men met a similar fate in their efforts to secure a repeal of the present law, the senate refusing by a de-cisive vote to consider it, and the house kill-ing the Andrew-Cate bill by declining to vote, so as to give its friends the parlia-mentary right to have cloture on it, without which it concededly could never be forced

ouse adopted a policy of attacking the Me-Kinley bill in detail, largely for political reasons and partly for the reason that, in view of the political complexion of the sen ate, it was practically out of the question to pass a general tariff revision bill through the senate, while special measures might stand some show of passage. The result was the enactment into law of two bills continuing block tin on the free list and fine linen at 35 per cent ad valorem. Under the McKinley bill large duties were to take effect on these items in the near future. Other separate bills were passed through the house only to e pizeonholed in the senate as follows: Free wool and reduction of duties on woolen man-ufactures, free cotton bagging ties, gins and cotton bagging machinery, free binding twine, free sliver, lead ores where the value (not the weigh ) of the silver exceeds that of the lead in any importation, free tin plate tin plate, taggers tin, and the limitation to \$100 of the amount of personal baggage returning tourists may bring into the United

The anti-options bill passed both houses, but was killed by the refusal of the house to suspend the rules and agree by a two-thirds vote to the amendments put on the bill by the senate, the opponents of the measure maneuvering so as to prevent Mr. Harris making effective his majority in favor of the measure and forcing him at the last moment

to try suspension of the rules.

The pure food bill, the running mate of the The pure food bill, the running mate of the anti-options bill, passed the senate, but was never able to get consideration in the house. World's fair legislation comprised the grant of \$2,500,000 in souvenir half dollars in aid of the fair, the closing of its gates on Sunday, the appropriation of various amounts for different fair purposes and the passage of sundry acts of a special nature and miner importance.

An automatic car coupler bill, shorn of its

An automatic car coupler bill, shorn of its was also a national quarantine bill, increas-ing the powers of the Marine hospital service to meet the threatened dangers from cholora, and an immigration law, imposing additional restrictions on immigration, but not suspending it entirely.

The senate averted the billover the Bering

ea seal fisheries by ratifying a treaty of ar-stration. It also ratified extradition treates with Russia and other countries, but still as before it a treaty of annexation of the

Hawaiian islands.

The opening of the Cherokee outlet was The opening of the Cherotel bath. under a provided for in the Indian bill, under a chaise appropriating \$8,250,000 for its purchase from the Indians, \$25,000 to be paid in ash and \$8,00 0,000 in five equal annual installments.

Bills Passed by Both Houses

Approximately 425 house and 325 senate bills and joint resolutions became laws, making 600 acts on the statute books as the result of the work of congress. A majority of these measures were of interest only to in-dividuals or localities, being for the relief of citizens, for the bridging of streams, for the District of Columbia, for rights of way, etc. An unusual proportion of claims bills were

An unusual proportion of claims bills were presented.

The house passed in round numbers 625 bills of which twenty failed of passage in the senate, and in the neighborhood of sixty-ty-two bills passed by the senate failed in the house, including a long list of public building bills, many private pension bills and other measures involving increased expenditures. Three bills were vetoed by the president, viz: To refer the McCarrahan claim to the court of cames (a second McCarrahan bill failing of action in the house), to amend the court of appeals act in relation to marshals in the United States courts in Alabama. This last bill became a law by passing over the veto. Senator Hoar stated that it had been vetoed through a misunderstanding of its provisions. through a misunderstanding of its provisions. The president subjected three bills to a "pocket" veto and two other bills falled of grossment in time for presentation to him il were of comparatively small importance.

Important Measures Passed.

The pension and census offices, the whisky trust, Panama canal and Pacific Mail com-pany, the Watson-Cobb charges, the Pinker-

ton system and Homestead, the Spring Gar<sup>\*</sup> den bank failure, the Ellis island immigra-tion station were investigated by congres-

which have become lawst. The car coupler bill, the Chinese exclusion, bill, the national quarantine bill, immigration bill, to grant an American registry to two American steamships, to pension survivors of the Black Hawk and Sominele Indian wars, to increase the pension to veterans of the Meyican war, the intermediate pension bill, the eight-hour bill, for adjustment of pay of men eign-hour bill, for adjustment of pay of men who have worked over time, to ensole the president to enforce reciprocal canni arrangements with Canada, to pension army nurses, to increase the pay of crews at life saving stations, the omnibus lighthouse and fog signal bill, to amend the interstate commerce law so as to meet the Gresham and Counselman decisions, and correct other defects in it to amend the law in reference to bills of inding. decisions, and correct other defects in it; to amend the law in reference to bills of inding, so as to increase and make more clear the responsibilities of transporters; appropriating \$80,000 for the preparation of a site and erection of a pedestal for the Sherman statue; to establish a military board to review court martial findings; for the examination of the officers of the marine corps, and to regulate the contents thereof the termination of the officers. and to regulate promotions therein; for a completion of allotment of lands to the Ch onnes and Aranahoes; to make the secretar succession: to authorize the establishment of a branch national bank on the World's fair grounds; to create the California mining debris committee; the poor suitors bill; to repeal the life saving projectile law so far as concerns vesseis navigating lakes, bays or sounds exclusively; to enable the Centennial Board of Finance to wind up its affairs; to increase the pay of privates in the hospital corps; to permit enlisted men to be examined for promotion to second licutenanamined for promotion to second licute nan-cies; to accept the bequest of General Cul-lora to the West Point academy; to give commanding officers in the army the power to remit or mitigate the findings of summary ourt martials; to extend for two years the time within which applications may be made to remove the charges of describin against Mexican war veterans; terminating against Mexican war veterans; terminating reductions in the naval engineer corps; to establish a court of appeals in the District of Columbia; to incorporate the American university at Washington; to establish a military post near Little Rock Ark.; to provide for the collection and arrangements of military records of the revolution and war of 1819, to authorize the secretary and war of 1812; to authorize the secretary of the treasury to obtain desums from local architects, who may also be employed to superintend their construction; to authorize the entry of lands, chiefly valuable for building stone, under the placer mining laws; to admit duty free the wreckage of the Tren-ton and Vandalia presented to the sing of ton and Vandulin presented to the king of Samoa; for the permanent preservation and cusiody of the records of the volunteer armles; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river near New Orleans; to extend the scal protecting stat-utes to the north Pagific ocean; direct-ing the secretary of war to investigate raft towing on the great lakes; to amend the general land grant for act of the last con-gress so that persons entitled to purchase forfeited lands under that act may have four years from the date of its passage; to proyears from the date of its massage: to pro-vide for the punishment of offenses on the Th seas, making important amendments in the present laws; permitting suits to be brought in the district courts and court of claims against the United States for land patents within six years of the date at which right of action accrued; for the trial in the court of claims of charges of fraud alleged against the Weil and Mexican awards and establishing a stanking man of when and establishing a standard guage for sheet and

Much Appropriation Legislation.

There was tegislation effected on appropriation bills, the most important being as follows: Closing the World's fair on Sunday and granting the fair \$2,500,000 in souvenir half dollars; authorizing the construction of one new cruiser, and line of battle ship and three gumboats; appropriations shows for expenses of the intermediate. ing \$30,000 for expenses of the international review; prohibiting payments by govern-ment officers for transportation over nonbended branch lines owned by the Pacific railroads, lines leased and operated by the nion and Central Pacific not being in cluded however; abolition of army contract surgeons; making the action of second auditor final on all pay, back pay and bounty claims, except an appeal within six months to the comptroller; for the collection of railway export statistics; or the replacement of civilian Indian agents by army officers; extensions of the contract system to a number of important river and harbor points; the Cherokee Outlet purchase; an appropriation of \$25,000 for a dry dock at Algiers, La

The senate passed on two election contests in favor of the sitting members, Dabois of Idaho, and Cali of Florida, the contestants eing Clargett and Davidson, respectively. The house unscated Stewart, the republi an sitting member from the Pennsylvania istrict and gave the place to Craig

In the Noves-Rockwell contest from New York it refused to follow the recommenda-tions of the elections committee that Rockwell, the democratic sitting member be un-scated and by a majority vote confirmed Rockwell's title.

In the case of McDuffy against Turpin of Alabama, Reynolds vs Schonk, and Greevy vs Scull of Pennsylvania, and Miller and Elliott from South Carolina, the elections committee reported in favor of the sitting members.

## Bills That Failed.

Among the senate bills not heretofore mentioned which failed in the house were the following: Authorizing the secretary of the many to transport rations to the Rus-sian famine sufferers; extending the free delivery of mail to small towns; to increas the pension for loss of limbs and also cer-tain cases of death; to establish a marine harbor for the advancement of the interests of the merchant marine; for a uniform standard of classification of grains; authorzing surveys for ship canals to connect take Eric and the Ohio river and Philadel phin and New York; several maritime bills to carry out the recommendations of the maritime conference; to exempt American past-sailing vessels from state compulsory llotage fees; a Mississippi levee bill; to reorganize the artillery and infantry service; declaring phosphate lands to be mineral; to reclassify the salaries of ratiway postal clerks; to create a national highway commission (a good roads bill); to exempt veter-and from competitive examinations in the

classified service.

Among the house bills not previously mentioned, which failed to east the senate were the following: For the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood; the New York and New Jersey bridge bill: to provide a local governor for Utah; to correct a cler-leal error in the McKinley bill making chocolate dutiable as confection-ery; to promote the safety of national banks by forbilding bans to bank employes, (failed in conference, the senate tacking on an amendment to permit national banks to issue executions. national banks to issue circulation to the full par value of bonds deposited a to define and punish blackmailing; forbidding discrimination against the evidence of wit nesses on account of official rank in applicaion for pensions: several bills amending the yed government lands, within certain railway grants; to regulate the education and citizenship of Indians; to establish lineal comotions in the army, (failed in confer ce); abolishing minimum punisha aternal revenue cases; making citizens ndians 21 years of age who have attended overnment schools for ten years; to give daimants for pensions or other army claims and their attorneys the right to exami sapers in their case, on file in the depart

## Other Important Bills Defeated.

o get the endorsement of either house, in-luding bills for the creation of a subtreasury ystem; for an extensive system of fortifications: for a uniform system of bankruptey for the taxation of federal notes and the re cal of the tax on state banks; to transfer the revenue cutter service to the navy; alcoholic liquor committee; c .stitutio amendments making the president ineligible o re-election; changing the time of the meeting of the congress and for woman's suffrage; an irrigation of arid lands bill; the Nicaragua canal bill; to permit railroad pooling (beaten on a test vote); to establish postal savings banks; for an income tax to refund the Col-The following are the more important bills to repeal the mail ship subsidy act;

Revolt Which Promises to Be Successful is Now Well Under Way.

MAY EMBROIL CENTRAL AMERICA ENTIRE

Guatemala Sald to Be Backing the Revolution, with Costa Rica and Nicaragua Eager to Get In-Chill Congratulates Cleveland.

Copyrighted 1803 by James Gordon Bennett Y Panana, Colombia (via Galveston, Tex.). March 5 - By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to Tun Bnn. - A new revolution has broken out in southern Houduras, which may lead to the overthrow of President Ponciano Leiva and possibly involve all the Central American republics in

Policarpo Bonilla is the leader of the new revolt, and he has started in so well that he has sent word to his friends in Panama that success is almost assured. General Terrencio Sierra is the chief of the revolutionary army which Bonilla has organized, and together they make up the strongest combination that could be formed in southern Honduras. Bonilia's first victory was won yes terday on the plaza at Cholutica. That town was protected by a force of 1,500 men, commanded by General Matule. With an army of only 1,000 Bonilla and General Sierra attacked the forces garrisoned at Cholutica. They met a brave resistance, and a hotly contested battle was fought on the plaza. The loss on each side was heavy and many buildings were destroyed, but the details of the fatalities have not yet reached this city.

Government Troops Forced to Retreat.

After more than two hours of determined fighting General Matule's broken, shattered army was forced to retreat toward Amopola, leaving Cholutica and large amounts of arms and many prisoners in the hands of Borilla's victorious army. Excited by their victory, and determined to make the most of it. Borilla and General Sierra are now pushing on toward the Tegucigalpa, hoping to capture the capital and proclaim the success of the revolution before the government has had time to recover from the surprise occasioned by the hard won victory of Cho-

Success at Tegucigalpa appears to be foreshadowed by the report that the troops in garrison there are already in revoit, having shot the officers who remained loyal to President Leiva and declared in favor of making Bonilla president.

President Leiva is not at the capitol. The revolutionists appear to have taken advantage of his absence to strike a decisive blow. He was warned of the outbreak at Consayagua and from there has forwarded an army to defend Teyucigalpa. A decisive battle between the army of Leiva and Bonilla's forces is expected to take place within a few

Other Countries Interested

Meanwhile complications are arising which may bring about a general war among the Central American repulies. President Leiva accuses the government of Nicaragua of aiding demanding an explanation. President Leiva expects to have the aid of Guatemala, and should Sacaza openly attempt to reinforce Benilla both Costa Rica and San Salvagor may declare war against Nicaragua and thu involve all the Central American republics save one in bloodshed.

Costa Rican Politics.

Costa Rican clericals have openly repudiated Dictator Rodriguez, and announced as their candidate for president Dr. Jimenez. chief justice of the supreme court. Tedora Mena is the candidate of the labor party. No candidate has been selected by the liberals, the leaders not having been able to agree as between Maduro Fernandez and Scencion Esquival. They may compromise in accepting Mena, the candidate of the labor party, as their own standard bearer. Dictator Rodriguez is supporting Dr. Igiesias, minister of war and navy. It will be difficult to prevent open revolution if the contest over the presidency becomes much warmer.

## CHILI'S CONGRATULATIONS.

President Jorge Monti Sends a Complimen-

tary Message to President Cleveland. (Copurishted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett 1 Valpararso, Chili, (via Galveston, Tex.) March 5 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-Mr. Cleveland's inauguration as president of the United States and the retirement of Mr. Harrison will result in the restoration of the friendly relations between that republic and Chili. The sentiment of Chilians on this subject is shown by the following message which was forwarded by cable yesterday to President Cleveland by the Chilian execu-

Santiago, Chill, March 4, 1893.-To President Cleveland, Washington: The governmen of Chill and the Chillian people, recognizing your political attitude in the past, consider that your re-election as chief magistrate of the United States is a pledge that your government will preserve the tranquility and well being of nations upon the American continent. On this, the day upon which you assume the high functions of your office, I as president of the republic of Chill, in the name of the Chillan nation, as well as in my own personal capacity, assure you of our sincere regard for you and your people and our deepest sym-pathy for you and them. Permit me to express the hope that your aims and motives will produce the best results for the people of the United States.

This message is endorsed by all Chilians, who have received with delight the announcement made today that United States Minister Egan will forward his resignation to Washington on Wednesday. I have learned that the resignation of Mr. Conger as minister to Brazil has already been sent to the Washington government.

Revolution Becoming a Failure.

The victories of the federal party in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, are reported less frequently now, and the truth is gradually coming to light. The seizure two weeks ago of a ship loaded with arms and ammunition for the federals by the Uruguayan authorities have so crippled the revolutionists that their earlier successes are no longer possible The federal army encamped outside of Santa Anna has been compelled to rest quietly because it has no ammunition and cannot at tack the Castilhista stronghold. Meanwhile the Castilhistas are concentrating a large force at Bage, and General Tayarez is leading a federal army forward to attack them. If he is successful in his movement against. Bage, he will turn his army back and reinforce the besieging forces at Santa Anna. General Saraiva with 1,000 men is marching against San Gatyiel where the

HONDURAS AGAIN REVOLVING | Petotos, and from there will proceed to San Gabriel to assume command of the govern-Gabriel to assume comman: of the government army. He will be in command when General Saraivas' army begins to attack and a hot engagement may be expected. It is reported that in an engagement near San Borja the federal forces were defeated and that their commander, Colonel Simon, was

Affairs in Argentina.

A dispatch from the Herald correspondent a Buenos Ayres says that Minister of Marine Victorica will probably resim his office. Minister Victorica's son has been condemned by the court martial which for more than a year has been inquiring into the slaking of the Argentinian war ship Rosales, and the minister feels the disgrace deeply. This may lead to his resignation.

A decree has been issued by the government at Buenos Ayres changing the paper notes already issued to a new series which will aggregate \$271,000,000.

When the new national guard of Argentina has been mobilized it will number 200,-000 men. The Herald's correspondent at Buenes Ayres also says that the Argentinian government has ordered the war ship Ninth of July to proceed from Soudan to America to participate in the Columbian naval parade.

Chilians Like the Report.

The British cruiser Warspite arrived today at Valparaiso. She will wait there for the arrival of a relief ship. Chilians are generally pleased with the report of the committee of the United States house of representatives relative to the rights of the Panama railroad. The Chilian Steamship company will endeavor to start a line of ships to Central America.

It is reported that the trish colony in Santa Fe, Argentina, has sent a petition to the Brazilian government in which it requests that funds be provided for their emigration to Brazil

### COLOMBIAN AFFAIRS.

Complications with Italy Growing Interesting-The Canal Concessions Probable.

[Copyrighted limit by Jumes Gordon Bennett.] Panama, Colombin, (via Galveston Tex.), March 5. - By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to The Bee.]-Having been defiled a safe conduct to Lima. ex-President Pievola of Peru is still in Panama. He will remain here until he hears from the political organizations in Peru which are supporting his cardidacy for the presidency. He will make no formal anou wement that he is a candidate until his par isans in Lima advise him the opportune ement has arrived.

D ring an interview which ex-President Piscola granted me today he ridiculed the report that Chill has made an alliance with Brazil against Argentina. He said Chili had not sufficiently recovered from the effects of the revolution which resulted in the overthrow of Balmaceda to engage in a foreign war, or even endeavor to further complicate the Tocua Arica question by refusing to submit the question to a vote, as provided for in the treaty on that subject. The Colombian government has refused to

surrender Edward Ferroni to the Italian government. Italy asks for the extradition of Ferroni upon a warrant for his arrest issued by a criminal court on a charge of forgery in connection with the late bank frauds. The Colombian secretary of state bases the refusal to sur-Bonilla in brining about the revolution. He | render Ferroni upon the ground that he has telegraphed President Sacaza at Managua | had not been convicted of crime, when he fled from Italy, and that it would be improper now to deliver him to the Italian authorities upon charges which have not been established by evidence. This view is not sustained by the Italian minister who is quite indignant at the result of the demand for Ferroni's surrender, and has asked his government to cable further instructions in regard to the matter. M. Manze, liquidator for the Panama Canal company, elegraphed from Bogota that the government of Colombia is disposed to ict generously in the matter of granting an extension of the canal concessions. The government has been favorably influenced by the receipt of a dispatch from the governor of Panama, which says the people of the isthmus favor the extension of the con-

MEISSONIER'S ART.

Immortal Pictures. [Copyri shtell 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] Panis, March 5 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to Tue Ber. |-The opening of the exhibition of the works of Melssonier occurred today. Only a portion were on view and the exhibition was a failure, owing to the embroilment of the painter's widow with his son, who refused to participate and organized an auxiliary outside of the regular one. In the gallery of Georges Petit there are 1,400 pictures, designs and sketches. An impression-resulting from a profound admiration for the old masterscertainly existed that we have no more talent in composition. But there never was a painter who was a greater worker or more conscientious or more respected for his art and his undoubted talent than Meissonier.

The interest in the exhibition arises from the fact that it shows the way in which Meissonier worked. The details of the pictures how they were prepared and shipped are shown. For example there are more than twenty studies in the trampeter who nounds "Vive l' Emperaur" in the celebrated paint-ing "1807." Meissonier did not paint a single button without having studied it from all sides. His enemies say that Meissenler failed in the portcuits of the two little girls. Perhaps, but it is true that it is the only picture which does not sound a deep note. It proves that Meissonier, when he desired it. could see only the cold exterior of his models, but when he wished he knew how to put soul

After this exhibition! believe that Meis-sioner is superior to his great Cerman rival. Menzel. They both have a profound respect for nature and art, but Meissioner rocs fur-His paintings of Napoleon I

It is no use to give the list of the paintings on view. The are all well known from "Sofferno" belonging to the Luxembourg and "1814," belonging to the Laxencourg and 1814, belonging to Chanchard, the proprietor of the Magazin de Louvee, up to the sketch he was preparing when he died. But I wish that every true lover of art could have the pleasure of seeing these sketches and studies. Then he would understand how Meissonler will live among the eight or ten great painters of the century.

Death of Hyppolite Taine.

France has had the misfortune to lose in me year two of its greatest minds-Renan

aine, perhaps, had more influence in the stellectual development of his time than tenan had. Without him the Psychologica; school of Bourget and Barres would not have existed. It is to him that Zola owes his theories of Atavism. He created and developed among the French a taste for travel. His admirable work "Notes sur Anjaieree" is worth more than any work of the kind in France. As a histories he initiated the re-As a historian, he initiated the re-Castilhistas have entremehed a strong force. His death is a great loss to the ranks of General Tello left Porto Alegre today for intellect. Jacques Sr. Cene.

# MITCHELL REACHES TOWN

New Orleans Receives the English Bruiser as Her Sunday Portion.

HIS TRIUMPHAL LEVEE WELL ATTENDED

Idle Sports Throng the Hotel Lobby and Bar in Their Eagerness to Pay Tribute to the Pogilist Some Modest Forceasts.

New Orleans, La., March 5.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The coming maybechampion of the world, Charite Mitchell, arrived here this morning, and the congregated sports have been in a diezy whirl of excitement ever since. He is at the St. Charles. No sooner had his arrival been heralded throughout the city than the sports began to gravitate from all quarters. Before he had an opportunity to even check his top coat or be assigned to a room the spacious lobby of the hotel was jammed with an excited throng. But Charlie was equal to the occasion, and after a prolonged siege at receiving and handshaking an adjournment was made to the bar, where the big hand-

some Britisher held a levee all the morning. President Noel of the Olympic club, with a force of officials and directors, was soon on hand, and for a time fun waxed thick and frequent. Mitchell had a warm handshake and a pleasant word for every one favored with an introduction, and no one would have magined that he was the man that has been persistently execuated by the American pubhe for the period of a decade. His reception was a veritable evation, more like an inaugural demonstration than anything it can

be likened to just now. Mitchell Views the Arena.

After luncheon at the hotel the distinguished pug was driven to the Crescent City clubon Rumpart street and shown through its palatial apartments. Thence to the colossal arena on Canal street, and back to the hotel. He expressed himself as overwhelmingly pleased and flattered by all this attent'on, and said he would make an effort to reiprocate by winning the championship of ciprocate by winning the championship of the world when he met Corbett, the Ameri-can champion. This was the only allusion made to Corbett during the day. Mitchell looks big and strong and a fit opponent for anything in human shape, but since the demolition of the Australian riant. Joe Gondard, the other evening by such a third-rater as Ed Smith evidently is, I am thoroughly convinced that the present generation holds no man capable of wresting away from Corbett the laurels he won from Sullivan hist September.

of wresting away from Corbett the laurels he won from Sullivan last September.

Squire Abinzdon is a fise specimen of the typical English gentleman. He was ordinarily attired in a suit of light brown clothes with a white choker and proper stack. He talks but little, yet evidently keeps up a devil of a thinking.

Every incoming train is now bringing large additions to the assemblage of spects also

Every incoming train is now bringing large additions to the assembiage of sports already within the city's gates, and the indications all point now to the success of the Crescent club people pulling out even on the prodigious purse that is to be hung up next Wednesday night for Hall and Fitzsimmons to battle for. The Olympic venture was confailure so far as breaking even was consequently but Service and the council but Service was the corned, but Secretary Ross informed me this evening that their loss would not exceed

Joe Goddard was in the hotel this evening surrounded by a crowd of curious people. He takes his defeat hard, but blames no one with Smith, but Smith will not have it. He says Goddard must go make a reputation before he will fight him again.

Ryan is Very Fut Now.

I was over to the bay today and saw Tommy Ryan, Bob Fitzsimmons, Mike Daly and Austin Gibbons, and Ryan is really the most formidable looking man of the quartet. Stripped this morning he weighed 161 pounds. He is still quite lame and could not get into condition for a contest inside of five or six weeks. There is still some hope that he and Dawson will be matched, if the Australian can be inveigled into such an ar-

Fitzsimmons was never in better form in his career, and is very confident of success, but the preponderance of opinion among th? o be sent after Goddard.

The Hall party will arrive tomorrow morn The Hall party will arrive tomorrow morning and preparations are being made to give him a big reception. He is gaining ground, and as I said a week ago, promises to be the favorite at the ringside. Today he is quoted

at even money.
I do not see how Mike Daly can win his fight with Gibbons Tuesday night. He is but little bigger and more stocky than Danny, while Gibbons is nearly six feet tall, and well built and muscular in proportion, but it is a hard matter to pick the winner down here where the unexpected is so constantly happening. Saxby Griswold.

CRICKET FOR OMAHA.

Enthusiasts Organize a Club and Pian for

the Season. That cricket will be revived in Omaha this summer was the discussion of a small but enthusiastic meeting of cricketers which was held in the United States National bank building last evening. The gentlemen present were all veritable cranks on the game and were confident of imparting enough of their own enthusiasm to make the plan a success. A temporary organization was

effected by making Mr. J. Esdaile Florence president and R. W. Taylor secretary. After some discussion it was decided to revive the old Omaha Cricket clab, making the dues merely sufficient to pay the running expenses, which it was thought would sllow many players to join the club who were not able to pay the initiation fee charged by the former organization. The initiation fee in the new club will be only a single dollar, and the monthly dues during the playing season will not be in excess of that figure. Arrangements have been made looking toward a se ries of match games with the Chicago and St Louis cricket teams, and one of these clubs will play here on July 4. There will be another meeting of the club in a week or two, when the details of the organization will be perfected.

SMITH GETS A JOB.

Conqueror of Goddard Engaged for a Theatrical Company,

Immediately after the result of the Smith-Goddard fight had been announced Manager William A. Brady of the "Gentleman Jack" company wired the conqueror an offer for his services in the theatrical line for the services in the theatrical line for the balance of the season. He received a favorable reply Saturday night, and Smith is now on his way to Pittsburg, where he will join the "After Dark" company Monday night. With the \$8,800 prize money which he won with his victory and the handsome salary paid him by Manager Brady, the Denver pug may consider himself pretty well fixed.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March A .- Joe Goddard deposited \$500 yesterday for another fight with Ed Smith to take place at some other town than New Orleans, as he objects to this city, claiming that Referee Duffy's decisions were bad and against him. He wants to fight before the Coney Island

Jack McAuliffe's Brutality.

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 5 .- Jack McAuliffe terminated his St. Louis engagement in a manner not at all creditable to himself. Report has already been made of his failure to make a match with Mike Mooney, local boxer of some reputation. Shortly after