THE DESERET NEWS

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

CONVEY YOUR WANTS

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 85. MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXVI.

A GRAND FINALE

Cleveland Reviewing the Marching Hosts.

THE FIREWORKS POSTPONED.

Soldiers Come Near Causing a Riot in the Evening.

A GLIMPSE OF THE BALLROOM.

Talk About Changing the Date of the Ceremonies to Some Day Later in the Spring.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The 15,000 persons, more or less, that patiently waited the approach of the Presidential party to the reviewing stand in the grounds of the White House will probably never forget the experiences of the day. Full play was afforded the north wind in the open space between the Treasury and Army and Navy buildings, and it blew around and about the avenue, whirling through the streets, stripping the bunting that decorated the stands from its place and causing the timbers to creak until more than a dozen occupants were inclined to abandon their advantageous posts.

A hearty cheer greeted President Cleveland's appearance on the reviewing stand and the shouts were renewed as he took his place in a conspicuous projection of the structure where he stood during the parade. He was soon followed by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Lamont and other ladies who had been with the Presidential party all day. They came at the moment when the crowd was interested in the passage of troops and their presence was unnoticed. As the President appeared before the multitude and while the cheers yet sounded in his honor the aid of the grand marshal stationed opposite the reviewing stand galloped at full speed down Pennsylvania avenue and gave the signal for the march to be resumed. The bugles sounded forward march, the officers repeated the command and the line was again taken up from the point at the head of the column opposite the treasury department.

The great crowds about the White House were enthusiastic from the beginning and kept time with their feet and hands in an endeavor to keep warm and get rid of their surplus hilarity. As General Martin L. McMahon, grand marshal of the parade, passed President Cleveland and saluted he was greeted with a cheer and the New York Business Men's and Stevenson clubs which formed the President's escort to and from the Capitol came in for a share of applause.

Mr. Cleveland followed his own precedent in saluting the national flag each time it passed him. He also occasionally bowed to personal and political friends in the parade. He stood on the stand in the face of a biting wind impassive and dignified, not seeming to mind the cold and the waves of drifted snow that blew in his face. His overcoat was buttoned tightly about his throat. During the whole time the parade was passing President Cleveland stood in one position and carefully scanned the lines of marching men.

When darkness fell upon the scene, President Cleveland was almost the last to leave the stand. He returned to the White House and sat down to the family dinner. There were present the President and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Perrine, Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Lamont, cousin and guest of Private Secretary Thurber, and Misses Bessie and Julian Lamont.

NO FIREWORKS ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.

The program arranged by the fireworks and illumination committee of Pennsylvania avenue, promised for tonight, was one of the finest displays ever witnessed in the city, but the weather this morning required a change of program, and it was decided to postpone the fireworks until Monday night.

In the course of the afternoon Private Secretary Thurber took the oath of office in the room lately occupied by President Harrison and formerly occupied by Private Secretary Lamont. A gathering of personal friends and ladies of the Supreme court circles assembled in the Supreme court this morning in advance of the inaugural ceremonies, and witnessed the induction into the office of justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of Judge Howell E. Jackson, successor to the late Justice Lamar.

DISORDERLY SOLDIERS.

The last organization in the first grand division of the parade passed the reviewing stand at 3:15 o'clock. Just at this time a large number of Pennsylvania militiamen, who had withdrawn from the parade and been allowed to break ranks, came down Pennsylvania avenue towards the reviewing stand, and, pushing through the lines of policemen, gathered near President Cleveland and crowded the street in such a manner as to prevent the free passage of the moving organizations. The second grand division of police attempted to clear the street, and for a while there was great disorder.

Colonel William Dickson, chief marshal of the division, and the members of his staff were disorganized by the mob and for a while it looked as if the excited horses would trample down some too curious soldiers. Fortunately, however, the police succeeded in clearing the line of march and in so doing arrested a soldier for alleged disorderly conduct. A policeman started with the prisoner on a run for a neighboring patrol wagon, when the comrades of the arrested man saw him in the custody of officers. They made a rush on it to attempt to rescue him. It looked for a few minutes as if a formidable riot was imminent, but the determined action of a number of policemen in keeping back the crowd prevented serious consequences, and the prisoner was whisked off to the station.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

By a long custom the inaugural ball has grown to be almost as much a part of the ceremonies of inauguration day as the inaugural address. It is a quadrennial tribute paid by politics to society. There have been but two interruptions to the series of inaugural balls to commemorate the accession of a newly-elected President since the days of Madison, and that covers a period of eighty-four years, but none of them could compare in splendor to the ball held tonight in the great court of the Pension building. The scene was fairy-like and the scent of flowers, the combined radiance of a myriad of electric globes, the dainty blending of green and gold and the white sparkling fountains of tinted water, the perfect harmony of the musical instruments, all combined to make a spectacle that will be carried for many years in the minds of those who witnessed it.

The ball opened with the grand inaugural march, "The Great Republic," by Fanciulli's band and orchestra. It was written for the occasion and was dedicated to Mr. Cleveland.

At twenty minutes to 10 Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland arrived, accompanied by a retinue of friends. Without retiring to their private rooms, the President and wife started on a tour of the ball room. The President led the way on the arm of General Schofield, while Mrs. Cleveland followed under the escort of Justice Gray of the Supreme Court. Following them came Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Bissell, Hoke Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sterling Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, Miss Benedict and a number of others. As the party entered the marine band, at a signal, started "Hail to the Chief," and the familiar air was the first intimation given a majority of the people present that the guests of the evening had arrived.

A few minutes only were consumed in making a circuit of the ball room, and then Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and party went upstairs to their private apartments and there received a large number of prominent persons.

The inclemency of the weather today is likely to add to the popularity of the proposition to change the date of presidential inaugurations to a later period in the spring. The Iroquois club of Chicago held a meeting this afternoon and unanimously adopted resolutions memorializing Congress to take such steps as will provide that the inaugurations of all Presidents after this date shall take place at such a date during the month of May as in their wisdom may be deemed best. It is announced tonight that it is the intention of the Iroquois club to communicate with all other political organizations of the country of both parties and endeavor to secure unity of action in the demand for this reform.

BONDS TO BE ISSUED.

That is the Report Circulated by a News Bureau.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Wall street news bureau today circulated to its customers this statement:

"We are informed upon excellent authority that the incoming executive is in treaty with a foreign firm of worldwide influence, through correspondence here, for the issue of bonds abroad. We are satisfied of the correctness of the statement. We are also in a position to announce that an offer was made to the treasury by an institution here for $5,000,000 3 per cent bonds, the price being fixed to net the buyer 3 per cent and the bonds to be paid in gold."

Henry C. Clews said to a reporter that the general opinion in the street was that the house referred to was that of August Belmont & Co. If the bonds be issued abroad they will of course be placed with the Rothschilds. The Belmonts are their correspondents, and Cleveland's well known intimacy with Perry Belmont lends credence to the report. "I think there is sufficient in the report to assume that it is true," said he.

A Strange Epidemic.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—Advices received from the province Astrachan in southwestern Russia adjoining the Caspian sea, are to the effect that a strange epidemic of a character as yet unrecognized is killing thousands of people in the Trans-Caspian region. The news created great consternation along the European shore of the Caspian sea and steps are being considered as to whether later and fuller information may not show the disease to be a form of cholera more deadly than usual in its effects.

Democrats Got the Gun.

SALEM, Or., March 4.—The democracy of this city outwitted Governor Pennoyer today. Last night the governor issued orders that the state cannon should not be used for other than military purposes. The Democrats took the cannon a few days ago and had it repaired ready for firing a salute in honor of the inauguration of President Cleveland. The captain of the militia company took possession of the gun last night and dismounted it, but the Democrats gained possession of it on an attachment to pay for the repairs, the captain having taken it from the blacksmith shop. Five thousand people paraded the streets in the vicinity of the state house about noon. When the gun was attached the marshal frustrated the attempt of the militia to spike it by grabbing the rat tail file which they had in readiness. The Democrats, after gaining possession of the gun, hastily remounted it and began firing salutes to the President under the very window of the chief executive at the state house.

The Death List.

CHICAGO, March 5.—General Thomas Reynolds, a distinguished soldier, died this morning at his home near this city. At the time of his death he was president of the Society of the Army of Tennessee.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Robert Glendenning, head of the banking and brokerage firm of Robert Glendenning & Co., died today of pneumonia.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 5.—Colonel Hans Mattson, a leading politician of the state, and three times secretary of state, died this morning.

SHAKEN UP.

A Town Slides Off a Cliff Toward the Sea.

MANY HOUSES DESTROYED.

A Theory About the Cause of the Singular Accident.

THE TOWN NOW DESERTED.

No Lives Lost as far as Known—Women and Children Camp Outside.

LONDON, March 5.—Late last night the people of Sand Gate, Kent, were aroused by the rocking of houses and loud rumblings underground. Walls split, ceilings fell, foundations sank and roofs fell. As the inhabitants fled to the streets they found large rents in the ground and were almost overcome by noxious vapors. The disaster was caused by a landslide. The town is built upon a comparatively low cliff close to the sea. The waves are believed to have undermined the cliff and when that settled and slipped towards the water it carried with it the town. Two hundred houses were destroyed.

Everybody supposed the town was being shaken by an earthquake, and as the rumbling continued hundreds fled in panic to the nearest towns. Few remained behind to remove their furniture from the falling houses. The report carried abroad by fugitives caused the troops in an adjacent camp to hasten to the aid of the people still in Sand Gate. Soldiers and citizens worked for two hours in moving the most valuable property from the houses and in erecting tents in the fields about a mile outside the town for women and children.

At the end of that time the rumblings had ceased and an investigation was made in town by the commander of the troops and several citizens. They found that the ground on which Sand Gate stands had sunk several feet, affecting in all about a square mile. The gas and water supplies were disturbed, so supplies of both gas and water were stopped. Many cottages were wrecked completely and better built houses were cracked and thrown out of plumb so they could not be occupied with safety. Nevertheless many inhabitants returned to town towards morning. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, however, they were frightened away by the further subsidence of the ground and a recurrence of the rumblings. The town is now practically deserted. As far as known no lives were lost.

HARRISON LEAVES.

The Ex-President and Party Start for Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 4.—Ex-President Harrison left Washington for Indianapolis in a special train over the Baltimore & Potomac railroad at 3:55 this afternoon. He was accompanied to the station by Acting Secretary of State Wharton, Secretary of the Treasury Foster, Secretary of War Elkins, Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Secretary of Agriculture Rusk, Postmaster General Wanamaker and Attorney General Miller. The cabinet officers, with the exception of Secretary Noble, were accompanied by their wives. The ex-President's immediate party comprised Mr. and Mrs. McKee, the children, Benjamin and Mary McKee, Lieutenant Parker and Assistant Private Secretary Tibbott, Postmaster General Wanamaker and Marshal Ransdell. Before leaving the ex-President bade his old driver and coachman goodbye, shaking hands with each.

At the station there was no demonstration, as few who saw the distinguished party recognized them. The ex-President's train consisted of an engine and three cars, and is due to arrive at East Liberty, Pa., a few miles from Pittsburg, shortly before 12 o'clock tonight. The train will lay over there until 12:55 Monday morning, when it will proceed to Indianapolis, where it should arrive at 11 o'clock Monday morning.

AN INHUMAN CRIME.

An Unnatural Mother Feeds her Baby Pins.

BUTTE, Mont., March 4.—Mrs. Mary Pushman was today found guilty of manslaughter for the murder of her infant child. The crime is one of the most inhuman on record. The unnatural mother gave the babe pins with its liquid food, stuck pins in its tongue and tortured it to death. The trial lasted two weeks. Much expert testimony on insanity was adduced, insanity being set up for the woman's defense. Mrs. Pushman is 19 years of age. She will be sentenced next week.

A Steamer Given Up for Lost.

NEW YORK, March 4.—No tidings have yet been received from the missing White Star freight steamship Naronic, and shipping men are beginning to lose hope of ever seeing her again. The National line steamer Italy left Liverpool the same day the Naronic did and strange to say has not yet arrived here, nor has she been reported since leaving England. Some people in England think the delay of the two vessels may mean that one is assisting the other. On the other hand it may mean that both vessels are lost. The Italy and Naronic may have collided in the fog and both vessels sunk with all on board.

The New York in Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 4.—Southampton made a holiday today, the occasion being the arrival of the American steamship New York, and in consequence raising the port to a higher point of maritime importance. Immediately when the vessel was sighted the American flag was hoisted over the largest and the municipal offices. Peals of welcome rang out on the bells in different churches and salutes were fired. The civic and municipal authorities proceeded to the docks in state and went down the river to meet the New York and escort her into port. As the New York was brought up to the berth she was loudly cheered, while rockets and squibs and fireworks illuminated the scene.

Strike Threatened.

CHICAGO, March 5.—A strike of the switchmen and switch tenders of the Michigan Central railroad is threatened, and it is not generally realized there is a strong probability of its leading to complications upon other roads. Friday the employes of the Michigan Central formulated a demand for an increase of wages, with an intimation that an answer would be looked for on Monday. If the demand be not granted the men say they will strike, and a majority of the engineers and firemen say they will stand by them. A large majority of the Grand Trunk men are members of the order, and affairs are in the hands of a committee. It was learned today that a secret meeting of switchmen was held here some time ago, at which every road entering Chicago was represented. It was determined to address all demands for an increase of wages and redress of grievances by March 8th. On every road complaints were made and a committee will begin to arbitrate with the general managers by Tuesday, and the outcome of the meeting will determine the question of strikes. Division Superintendent Snyder of the Michigan Central said that the demand of the men would not be granted, and if they struck new men would be put in their places.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 5.—The Big Four switchmen's strike was practically settled today by the men declaring the strike off and making application for their old positions.

A Strange Story.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 4.—The evidence of Detective Looney in the trial of Horace Owens today for aiding defaulting Cashier Redwine in abstracting money from the Gate City bank disclosed a strange story. Owens states that he was at a conference of Redwine's friends held the Sunday before he fled, and if Redwine had not been arrested Friday he (Owens) would have taken him twenty miles in the country and held him. He said he was working Redwine and his friends to realize his bail and he was to get $25,000. Owens stated that he would not have given Redwine up on Friday for $50,000. Owens said eleven who were at the conference were worth from $100,000 to $500,000. He mentioned one name, that of Tom Cobb Jackson. It was stated at the conference that a bond to any amount could be furnished for Redwine.

The last witness was Chief Connolly, who testified that Owens said, among other things: "There were eleven people mixed up in this business. If I tell who these men are there will be two more suicides before night."

Oregon Pacific Affairs.

CORVALLIS, Or., March 5.—Judge Fullerton of the state circuit court last night removed T. E. Gordon Hogg, receiver of the Oregon Pacific Railroad, and appointed E. W. Hadley instead. The motion of the Hise faction of bondholders for the extension of the sale for ninety days was denied, and next Tuesday the sheriff will again offer the road for sale to the highest bidder.

A Covington Fire.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Fire today in Fred J. Meyers Manufacturing company, Covington, Ky., destroyed the plant together with the Mattox Block company warehouse, the Capitol tobacco works, the Central Christian church, and three or four small frame dwellings. Meyers Co.'s loss is estimated at $200,000; insurance $95,000. The safe in the building contained $90,000 in accounts. It may be rescued. The tobacco warehouse contained $75,000 worth of tobacco; insurance $60,000. The building was insured for $24,000. The Capitol tobacco work's loss is probably $50,000; insurance not known. The Central Christian church cost $30,000; insurance only $15,000.

A Scene in a Church.

SWEDESBORO, N. J., March 5.—Rev. William Treacy and brother, deposed priests, created a scene in church today when Rev. Father Leahy, who was sent here by Bishop O'Farrell to take charge of the parish, attempted to read the bishop's letter to the parishioners. Rev. William Treacy strode dramatically out on the altar and loudly commanded Father Leahy not to read the letter. The priest was accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Garrison, and Constable Taylor, whom he ordered to arrest Father Leahy if he persisted in reading the letter. There was instant excitement in the church and a serious outbreak imminent. Father Leahy saw the priests and officers were in earnest and quietly withdrew. Treacy is in possession of the letter and defies the authority of Monseigneur Satolli and Bishop O'Farrell. Legal means will be taken by Father Leahy to secure possession of the rectory.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After the inauguration ceremonies were over, a Senate committee was ordered to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that the Senate had organized. Then at 2:10 the Senate adjourned until Monday at noon.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Mr. Hatch of Missouri took the chair, and Mr. Reed, rising, presented in an earnest, patriotic speech, resolutions of thanks to Speaker Crisp for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he had presided over the body and for the able performance of his duties. The resolutions were unanimously adopted and there were loud calls for Crisp. When the speaker took the gavel he was greeted with round after round of applause and when quiet was restored Mr. Crisp spoke briefly and feelingly, thanking the members for their expression of confidence and esteem. Then after the consideration of a few private measures the speaker when the clock indicated noon, although the correctness of which might be impeached, declared the House adjourned sine die.

LOOKING BACK.

The Work of the Fifty-Second Congress.

QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE.

Six Hundred and Sixty Acts Made Laws as a Result of the Work.

THE SPECIAL SESSION.

It is Likely to Assume Importance on Account of the Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The silver and tariff questions, the anti-option bill and the reduction of appropriations were the leading topics of consideration by the Fifty-second Congress which expired Saturday, and secondary only in importance to these matters were the measures relating to the World's Fair, the equipment of railroads with automatic car couplers, National quarantine and immigration, Bering sea and Hawaiian annexation.

Nothing of an affirmative nature except to prevent two items in the McKinley bill taking effect was actually accomplished. The result of the agitation for retrenchment in expenses was not apparent in any considerable change in the aggregate appropriations. The condition of the public treasury undoubtedly prevented the authorization of many proposed new expenditures. A notable instance is seen in the fact that not a single 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 whatever for public buildings were secured.

The silver question was kept steadily before the attention of Congress by the alternate advocates of free coinage and the repeal of the Sherman law, both of whom, however, failed in their object. On the tariff the dominant party in the House adopted a policy attacking the McKinley bill in detail, largely for the political complexion of the Senate, practically it was out of the question to pass a general tariff revision bill. The result was the enactment into law of two bills exempting block tin on the free list and fine linen at 35 per cent ad valorem. Other separate bills passed through the House only to be pigeon-holed in the Senate.

The anti-option bill passed both houses but was killed by the refusal to suspend the rules and agree by a two-thirds vote to the amendments put on the bill by the Senate. The pure food bill, the running mate of the anti-option bill, passed the Senate, but was never able to get consideration in the House. World's Fair legislation comprised a grant of $2,500,000 in souvenir half-dollars in aid of the Fair, closing its gates on Sunday, appropriations in various amounts for different Fair purposes, and the passage of sundry bills of a special nature and minor importance. The automatic car coupler bill, shorn of its drastic features, was enacted into law, also the national quarantine bill, increasing the power of the marine hospital service to meet the threatened dangers from cholera, and an immigration law imposing additional restrictions on immigration, but not suspending it entirely.

The Senate averted the bill over the Bering sea treaty by ratifying a treaty of arbitration. It also ratified the extradition treaties of Russia and other countries, but still has before it the treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, opening the Cherokee outlet provided for in the Indian bill under the clause appropriating $8,595,000 for its purchase from the Indians, $295,000 to be paid in cash and $8,300,000 in five equal annual installments.

Approximately 425 House and 235 Senate bills, and joint resolutions became laws, making 660 acts put on the statute books as a result of the work of Congress. The House passed in round numbers 825 bills, of which 260 failed in the Senate, and in the neighborhood of 625 bills passed by the Senate failed in the House. Three bills were vetoed by the President, viz: To refer the McGarrahan claim to the court of claims (the second McGarrahan bill failing to action in the House), to amend the court of appeals act and in regard to the marshals in United States courts in Alabama. The last bill became a law by passing over the veto. The President subjected three bills to a "pocket" veto and two other bills failed of engrossment in time for presentation to him.

The pension and census offices, the Panama canal and Pacific Mail companies, the Walton-Cobb charges, the Pinkerton system and Homestead troubles, the Maverick and Spring Garden bank failures and the Ellis Island immigration station were investigated by congressional committees, but nothing came of the reports submitted.

SPECIAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The Senate of the Fifty-third Congress will reassemble in special session tomorrow at noon. Usually special sessions are perfunctory and formal, the business being confined to the reception of nominations from the President, but because of peculiar affairs so far as the composition of the Senate itself is concerned, with the doubtful standing of senators, who hold appointments from governors of states instead of credentials of election by the legislatures, and further because of the announced intention of Senator Stewart of Nevada to precipitate a silver discussion by the introduction of a resolution of inquiry directed to the secretary of the treasury, it may be that this special session will assume a degree of importance and excite such popular interest as never before has been witnessed in such cases.

Polled the New Senate.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A special to the World from Washington says:

Reporters have polled the new Senate on three great questions of legislation, asking each senator, "Do you favor the repeal of the Sherman law? Do you favor the repeal of the McKinley tariff law? Do you favor the annexation of Hawaii?" Of the eighty-three senators in town, thirty-nine favor and twenty-eight oppose the repeal of the Sherman law, while sixteen are non-committal; forty-one favor and thirty-three oppose the repeal of the McKinley act and nine are non-committal, and forty favor and twenty oppose the annexation of Hawaii, while twenty-three are non-committal.

HILL AND ALLISON.

A Skirmish Said to Have Taken Place Between the Two.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A Washington special says:

The leading topic of conversation in political circles in Washington today is a spicy skirmish that took place between Senators Allison and Hill, which has just leaked out. The trouble arose over the New York bridge bill. Senator Hill tried to call the bill up several times, but just when the right moment arrived an appropriation would be reported from the conference committee and the bridge had to give way. Finally Senator Hill lost his temper, and crossing the chamber to the Republican side walked up to where Senator Allison was sitting and said sharply and angrily: "Senator Allison, you and Hoar are attempting to defeat my bill." Senator Hill then took his seat. Senator Allison felt that he had been grossly insulted. He at once sprang from his seat and hurried to Senator Hill's desk and declared in the most forcible manner that the statement made by the senator from New York departed from the truth. Then he abruptly returned to his seat. Today, however, mutual apologies were made.

CLEVELAND CONGRATULATED.

Chile Rejoicing in the Prospect of Peace with Us.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The *Herald's* Valparaiso special says that the following message was forwarded by cable yesterday to President Cleveland by the Chilean executive:

SANTIAGO, Chile March 4, 1893.

To President Cleveland, Washington:

The government of Chile and the Chilean people, recognizing your political wisdom 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 all nations upon the American continent. On this day upon which you assume the high functions of your office, I, as president of the Republic of Chile and in the name of the Chilean nation, as well as in my own personal capacity, assure you of our sincere regard for you and your people and our deepest sympathy 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.

JORGE MONTT.

All newspapers published in Valparaiso print eulogistic editorials on President Cleveland. The express the opinion that his assumption of the Presidency is a guarantee of the peace of South America. They correspondence says Minister Egan's resignation will be forwarded on Wednesday and the resignation of Mr. Conger, a minister to Brazil, has already been dispatched.

GOVERNMENT METHODS.

Inquiry into the Mode of Doing Business in Various Departments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—In the closing hours of Congress Representative Dockery's resolution was adopted providing for an investigation into the methods of doing business in several departments of the government. The investigation will be carried on by a joint committee of Congress. Under the terms of the resolution the committee has a power to appoint three experts who will do the technical work of investigation and report to the committee, authorized to report at any time, and its existence is made coterminous with that of the Fifty-third Congress. The scope of the investigation includes not only the methods of doing business in the departments in question, but the salaries as well. The committee expects to get three experts at work within the next fortnight.

PRESS CLUB ELECTION.

Steps to Be Taken to Become a Part of the International League of Press Clubs.

The second annual meeting of the Press club was held yesterday afternoon beginning at 4:30 o'clock. The attendance of members was the heaviest since the organization of the club and a lively interest was manifested in the business transacted. Satisfactory reports were made by President Ivins and Treasurer Lippman. The club's financial condition is a most pleasing one. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—J. S. Bitor.

Vice-President—J. E. Hansen.

Recording Secretary—J. H. Watts.

Corresponding Secretary—Will Snyder.

Treasurer—Joseph Lippman.

Board of Managers—H. B. Brownlee, J. H. Letcher, Glenn Miller and W. S. Willis.

President Ivins and other retiring officers were given a unanimous vote of thanks for the faithful manner in which they worked for the club during the first and only year of its existence.

The board of managers met immediately after the adjournment of the club and named Grant H. Smith as chairman of the committee on entertainment. Considerable other business was transacted. The corresponding secretary was instructed to communicate with the International League of Press clubs with a view to the local club becoming a part of that organization.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Enthusiasm of Saturday Continues.

VISITORS ENJOY THEMSELVES.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Spend a Quiet Day in the White House.

AN INFORMAL DINNER.

Tammany Braves and Other Visiting Organizations Leave the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 5.—There was but little outward indication today of the quiet and sanctity which are considered as attributes of an orthodox Sabbath. The enthusiasm continued with some trifling diminution throughout the night. When the services of the day were completed, the restraint of discipline was removed and the hosts of good-natured visitors who captured the federal capital proceeded to consult with facility personal preferences as to ways and means of enjoyment. Up to a late hour many clubs preceded by bands, paraded the streets, serenaded friends, and found comfort in the noise and confusion they created. In the early morning hours which preceded daylight, the celebration became more individualized, but scarcely less demonstrative. The hotel corridors were filled all night with men who strolled about in an aimless way, while the variety of forms in which they expressed their exuberance was without limit.

The favorite form of amusement was "cracking whip," and it was an odd sight to see such solid citizens as belong to the Duckworth club of Cincinnati trying to hurl the unfortunate who being at the wrong end of the line had to serve as "cracker" into infinite space.

In marked contrast to the daybreak on inauguration morning, the Sabbath dawn was almost irreproachable. Throughout the day the streets were thronged with pedestrians and every thoroughfare was enlivened with more or less brilliant equipages. Many visited favorite points of interest and each stranger enjoyed himself in his own way.

The first day passed by the President and Mrs. Cleveland in the executive mansion was of the most quiet character. The public entrance remained closed, although constantly besieged by visitors whose curiosity prompted them to seek admittance. The various walks through the grounds adjoining the White House were constantly thronged with strangers, who quietly inspected the exterior of the historic building.

The only formal caller at the executive mansion today was Judge Gresham. The judge called shortly after midday, paid his respects to the President and remained to luncheon. Later in the afternoon the President and Mrs. Cleveland took a drive in the suburbs, carefully avoiding the crowded thoroughfares so as to prevent any possibility of a demonstration. A small Indian pony which was conspicuous in the inaugural procession yesterday was presented to little Ruth Cleveland and proved a source of delight and amusement to the child.

Private Secretary Thurber was at his desk in the White House nearly all day, and he and Clerk Pruden made a large hole in the formidable mass of mail that was banked up on the various tables in the working end of the building. Mr. Cleveland did not answer any letters except a few which related to personal matters. The cabinet ministers of the new executive spent the day very quietly. Hoke Smith held a reception and received the congratulations and good wishes of many friends. Colonel Lamont received a number of friends informally, a few of whom he entertained at a private dinner. Judge Gresham and Mr. Bissell had several visitors during the afternoon, and each went for a drive in the early evening.

Vice President Stevenson spent the day quietly at his hotel. His daughters, Mary, Julia and Letitia, started on their return to Bloomington at 4 o'clock today with their aunt, Mrs. Scott and daughters. In the afternoon the Vice President received a few calls from personal friends. Mr. C. C. Baldwin of New York gave a dinner at the Arlington tonight which in its appointments compared favorably with other fine dinners recently given there. Besides the Vice President and the gentlemen who will be members of the new cabinet covers were laid for the governors of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, the general of the army, the speaker of the House, a number of Senators, the attorney general of Pennsylvania, W. F. Harrity, chairman of the Democratic national committee, Henry Villard and several representatives. The dinner was entirely informal, no speeches being made.

All day long the national guard of Pennsylvania, 8,000 strong, the Tammany braves, 2,000 in number, the Seventh Regiment of New York and other organizations were leaving the city on special trains.

Against Racing.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The anti-race track revival in New Jersey continued today. From all over the state come reports of indignation meetings, denunciatory sermons and appeals for converts to aid in assisting the legislature's work.

Admiral Luce Honored.

MADRID, March 5.—Queen Regent Christiana has conferred upon Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce the order of naval merit in recognition of his services as United States commissioner at the Columbian Exposition.