## PRESIDENT SWORN IN WITH MILITARY POMP

G. A. R. Veterans Were His Special Escort and Ohioans His Guard of Honor as He Rode in the Magnificent Parade.

Roosevelt's Induction Was Democratic but He Made It Dramatic by Turning His Gaze on His Watching Wife and Relatives in the Senate Gallery.

MONDAY-10:30 a. m.—President left the White House, escorted to the cap-l by grand marshal and staff, West I oint and Annapolis cadets and Troop of Ohio, followed by the first division of the military division. Il a. m.—Gathering of officials, diplomats and specially-invited guests in senate chamber:

the senate chamber.

11:50 a. m.—Theodore Roosevelt inaugurated as vice-president of the United States in senate chamber; ceremonics attended by president and a distin-

States in senate chamber; ceremonies attended by president and a distinguished company.

12 noon—President McKinley took the oath of office on stand at the east front of the capitol, where he delivered the inaugural address.

1:39 p. m.—Inaugural parade moves from capitol up Fennsylvania avenue.

7 p. m.—Illumination of the court of honor in front of the White House.

7:45 p. m.—Freworks at the Washington monument grounds.

8 p. m.—Penson office opened for reception of guests for inaugural ball.

9 p. m.—Inaugural ball opened by the president.

TUESDAY, 11:39 a. m.—Concert at pension office in honor of army.

2 p. m.—Concert in honor of the navy.

8 p. m.—Concert in honor of states of Union.

WEDNESDAY, 2, p. m.—Concert in honor of congress.

8 p. m.—Concert in honor of vice-president and speaker of the house.

Chorus of 500 voices.

augural address.

promoted.

The President's Inaugural Address.

President McKinley's inaugural address

Congress Urged to Economy.

executive departments are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement, and

"Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert the war, but without avail. It became inevitable, and the congress at its first regular session without party division provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It ame. The result was signally favorable to American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we annot escape and from which it would be dishonorable to seek escape.

Now at Pence With the World.

"We are now at peace with the yorld.

"We are now at peace with the world

and it is my fervent prayer that if dif-ferences arise between us and other pow-

"Four years ago we stood on the brink

near Eleventh street, and as the red-coated artillerymen passed them they wheeled with a beautiful precision into their piace without causing a second's delay in the marching line. with a beautiful precision into their place without causing a second's delay in the marching line.

The crowd sent up a mighty cheer a these infants of the United States arm stepped briskly along, showing their prid and pleasure by smiling faces.

It was 11:40 when the President, his cabinet and the escort reached the capitol. McKinley was conducted to the president's room, off the senate lobby, where he was immediately joined by the joint committee of the house and senate. After greetings, the President signed the bills which the dying congress had passe A great pile awaited him. A few minutes before 12 the last bill which was to receive the presidential approval was signed, and the president and the members of the cabinet entered the senate chamber.

McKinley took the oath of office at 1:17 and immediately began reading his inaugural address.

Inaugural Ceremonies.

William McKinley was on March 4 inaugurated for a second time, being the eighth in the line of presidents honored with a second consecutive term. Simutaneously Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, became vice-president. The ceremonies were most impressive.

Eyery presidential inauguration in recent years has had its parade. That which followed McKinley on his return from the capitol to the White House and passed in review there before him, was different from all its predecessors in the predominance of the military feature.

With the younger veterans, and in the place of honor, as the president's escort, marched a contingent made up entirely of soldiers of the civil war, showing in gait and bent forms marks of the years. It was an easy prophesy to observe that never again would they be able to make as brave and numerous a showing. At their head, to quicken their step, marched the "Rough Rider band," suggestive of the extraordinary organization which marked the Spanish-American war.

For the first time in the quarter of a century the president rode from the White House to the capitol without a successor beside him in his carriage. Grant was the last of the presidents of the United States up to this time to occupy a similar position. President McKinley had for his companions in his carriage members of the committee specially chosen by congress to take charge of the inauguration, headed by Mark Hanna. The navy was represented in the ceremonies more numerously than ever before. Half a dozen warships, more than have assembled in the Potomac since the days of the civil war, contributed through their sailors and marines one of the most unique features of the ceremony, marching over a thousand strong along the streets.

Lown on the water front lay moored the famous old flagship Harttord, white President's Inaugural Address.

President McKinley's inaugural address is as follows:

"My Fellow-Citizens: When we assembled here on the 4th of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs, and we have a surplus instead of a deficit.

"Then I felt constrained to convene the congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of \$41,000,000. Then there was deep solicitude because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining agricultural and mercantile industries and the consequent distress of our laboring population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed and American products find good markets at home and abread.

"Our diversified productions, however, are increasing to such an unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted.

Congress Urged to Economy.

ing over a thousand strong along the streets.

Lown on the water front lay moored the famous old flagship Harthord, while at the navy yard floated the grim double turreted monitor Puritan. Further down the Potomac lay other vessels unable to get up the river to Washington, hu whose crews swelled the list of parallers. The states of the union rendered their homage by the attendance of sixteen governors, representing north, south and west, most of them accompanied by numerous staffs: There were Gov, Odell, o' New York; Yates, of Ilionis; Bliss of Michigan; Van Zandt, of Minnesota Richards, of Wyoming; Stone, of Pennsylvania; Dietrich, of Newark; Shaw, or Iowa; Crane, of Massachusetts; McMillan, of Tennessee; Dockery, of Missouri Barnes, of Oklahoma; Smith, of Mary land; Longino, of Mississippi; Heard, or of Louisinu; McLean, of Connection.

Though worn and weary, the legislative branch of the national government fa thefully executed its part in the day's cere-

Though worn and weary, the legislative branch of the national government fa'thfully executed its part in the day's ceremonies. The protracted sessions of the last few days involving work day and night imposed severe physical strain upon the senators and representatives, yet when the time came to close up the task of legislation and turn to the inauguration of the president, all was in readiness in the capitol.

saved by using the Commercial Money saved by using the Commercial Gredit Co.'s reports.

It was a few minutes after 19 o'clock when Troop A, of Cleveland, O, 80 men, commanded by Capt. Bunts superviy mounted, filed into the White House grounds through the east gate and took up a position facing the front of the mansion. Veterans of the civil war and the first division of the military grand division which formed the escort under the com

sion. Veterans of the civil war and the first division of the military grand division which formed the escort under the command of the grand marshal, hadformed on the avenue facing the mansion. The rough rider band in their khaki uniforms was also in position sometime before the hour of starting.

The vice-president-elect was out early on the steps of the Cowles residence chatting with several friends. He was baroheaded. At 10 o'clock squadron A, of Now York, brilliant in their Hungarian uniforms of light blue and yellow, clattered up at a trot and swung into position, squadron front, opposite to the Cowles residence. The vice-presidential party entered carriages and moved off at a sharp pace for the capitol. Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Roosevelt's two sisters and the six children followed soon after in separate carriages going to the senate wing

velt, Mr. Roosevelt's two sisters and the six children followed soon after in separate carriages, going to the senate wing of the capitol, where from the private gallery they witnessed the swearing in of the new vice-president.

It was just the white House carriage, which was drawn by four superby groomed horses belonging to the executive stables. With him in the carriag were Senator Hanna, Representatives Me Rao and Cannon. Secretary Cortelyo Rae and Cannon. Secretary Cortelyou and the members of the cabinet took their

and the members of the cabinet took the places in their own carriages, and with a trumpet blast the procession started.

In one of the carriages Admiral Dewey and Gen. Miles were seated togather.

The carriages left the grounds by the cast gate and turned west up Pennsylvania avenue to reach the rear of the escorting column, and then countermarched passing the White House again at 10.50 o'clock, Grand Marshal Gen. F. V. Green and staff were at the head of the line. The spectators were thoroughly well behaved.

The staff were very numerous and made a sptendid appearance in full dress unforms, representing every branch of th military service.

After quite a breach in the line came the veterans of the civil war, headed by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, sitting his charger in magnificent style, notwithstanding that seeme of the leg he left at Gettysburg. Two bands supplied stirring music for the veterans. The rest of the parade was according to schedule.

A notable feature was a colored contingent, composed of a few score negroes wito served during the civil war.

Obloans Guarded McKinley.

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Squadron A, of Ohio, resplendent in Mack and vellow uniforms, white gauntlets and the red-topped chapeaus, followed as a personal guard of honor to the president. Their black chargers prancal proudly. One of the most novel and impressive features of the whole day's cereary was when like veterans, at the mony was when, like veterans, at the word of command, the Porto Rican battalion swung into the line of marca. I. e had been resting on Pennsylvania avenue

be inspiring them for future political contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only becloud, they do not help to point the way of safety and honor. 'Hope maketh not ashamed.'

"The prophets of evil were not the builders of the republic, nor in its crises since have they served or saved it. The faith of the fathers was a mighty force in its creation, and the faith of their descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders.

"They are obstructionists who despair and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problems resting upon them. The American people, entrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the foundations of liberty to others.

"Liberty" Safe in the Tropics.

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"Cur institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas. As heretofore, so hereafter will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve on it, and in the fear of God will "take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet."

"If there are those among us who would make our way more difficult we must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly dedicate ourselves to the task on which we have rightly entered. The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often found hard to do. Our fathers found them so. We find them so. They are inconvenient. They cost us something. But are we not made better for the effort and sacrifice, and are not thost we serve lifted up and blessed?

"Wo will be consoled, too, with the fact that opposition has confronted every onward movement of the republic from its opening hour until now, but without success. The republic has marched on and on, and its every step has exaited freedom and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal as did our predecessors nearly a century ago. We are following the course they blazed. They triumphed. Will their successors falter and plead organic impotency in the nation? Surely after 126, cents of achievement for mankind we will not now surrender our equality with other powers on matters fundamental and estential to nationality.

"With no such purpose was the nation created. In no such spirit has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves, and by no act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations.

Future Relations With Cubn.

Future Relations With Cuba.

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"My fellow-citizens, the public events of the past four years have gone into history. They are too near to justify recital. Some of them were foreseen; many of them momentous and far reaching in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world. The part which the United States bore so honorably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions, and in dealing with the resultits policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

"We face at this moment a most important question, that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration of the purposes of this government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain the executive with all practicable speed has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government prepared to assume and perform the obligations of international law which now rest on the United States under the treaty of Paris.

"The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution is approaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American control to the new government is of such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to be advised by the recent act of congress of t policy which the legisative branch of the government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States.

Principles Cuba Must Adhere To.

the United States.

Principles Cuba Must Adhere To. "The principles which led to our intervention require that the fundamental law on which the new government rests should be adapted to secure a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obligations, of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety and liberty and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relation to Cuba.

ical policy of the olinear states in its to-lation to Cuba.

"The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantees of permanence. We became sponsors for the pacification of the island and we remain accountable. of the island and we remain accountable no less than to our own country and people, for the reconstruction of Cuba as a commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the neople will not be completed until free Cuba shall be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not only experiment bearing within itself the elements of fallure."

"While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on the 6th of February, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine islands.

"The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force on the executive and congress. But, fortunate as our condition is, its permanence can only be assured by sound business methods and strict economy in national administration and legislation. We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to reckless ventures in business or profilizacy in public expenditures. While congress determines the objects and the sum of appropriations, the officials of the executive departments are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement, and it should be their constant care to avoid waste and extravagance. 'Honesty, capacity and industry are nowhere more indispensable than in public employment. These should be fundamental requisites to original appointment and the surest guarantees against removal. "I" Will Attend to the Philippines.

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"It has, however, provided an army to enable the executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force. It has been advised from time to time of the acts of the military and naval officers in the island, of my action in appointing civil commissions, of the instructions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommendations and of their several acts under executive commission, together with the very complete general information they have submitted. These reports fully set forth the conditions past and present in the islands, and the instructions clearly show the principles which will guide the executive until the congress shall, as it is required to do by the treaty determine the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants.

"Congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the executive under the constitution, thereby leaving with the executive the responsibility for the government of the Philippines, I shall continue the efforts already begun until order shall be restored throughout the islands and as fast as conditions permit will establish local governments, in the formation of which the full co-operation of the people has been already invited and when established will encourage the people to administer them.

"The settled purpose, long ago proclaimed, to afford the inhabitants of the islands self-government as fast as they were ready for it, will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity. Already something has been accomplished in this direction. The government's representatives, civil and military, are doing faithful and noble work in their mission of emancipation, and merit the approval and support of their countrymen. The most liberal term "We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

"Entrusted by the people for a second time with the office of president, I enter on its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God.

"I should shrink from the duties this day assumed if I did 1 of feel that in their performance I should have the co-operation of the wise and patriotic men of all arties. It encourages me for the great ask which I now undertake to believe that those who voluntarily committed to not the trust imposed on the chief execuive of the republic will give to me generous support in my duties to preserve, rotect and defend the constitution of the Inited States and to care that the laws be faithfully executed.

"The national purpose is indicated hrough a national election. It is the constitutional method of ascertaining the public will. When once it is registered it is a law to us all, and faithful observance should follow its decrees.

"Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and, fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are reunited. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of USI. These o'd differences less and less distarb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and quicken the conscience of the country, and the responsibility for their presence as well as for their righteous settlement rests upon 1s all—no more upon me than upon you.

Roast for "Prophets of Evil."

"There are some national questions in the solution of which patriotism should evolved country and the responsi-

public will. When once it is registered it is a law to us all, and faithful observance should follow its decrees.

"Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and, fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are reunited. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1881. These o'd differences less and less distarb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and quicken the conscience of the country, and the responsibility for their presence as well as for their righteous settlement rests upon all—no more upon me than upon you.

Roast for "Prophets of Evil."

"There are some national questions in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partisanship. Magnifying their difficulties will not take them off our hands nor facilitate their adjustment. Distrust of the capacity, integrity and his purpose of the American people will not leave to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law." "Some Filipinos Are Making War."

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## Mildred A Grevanion

BY THE DUCHESS. **张米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米米** 

The eventful Friday at length arrived, and with it the unwelcome Younges. They came by the late train, which enabled them to reach King's Abbott just one hour before the dinner bell rang, and so gave them sufficient time to dress. Sir George met them warmly, feeling some old, half-forgotten sensations cropping up within his heart as he grasped between his own hands the hard, brown one of his cl-devant school friend. The old man he now met, however, was widely different from the fair-haired boy and light active youth he could just barely remember both at Eton and Oxford. Indeed, Mr. Younge, oddly enough, did strangely resemble the fanciful picture

decidedly after the style of the farming gentry. But, however right about him, Miss Trevanion's prognostications with regard to the others were entirely wrong. Mrs. Younge, far from being fat, red and cookish, was remarkably slight, fragile, and very lady-like in appearance. Her daughter, Miss Rachel, resembled her mother strongly, though lacking her gentle expression and the quiet air of self-possession that sat so

drawn of him by Miss Trevanion, be-

ing fat, "pursy," jolly, and altogether

pleasantly on her. But in her description of Denzil Miss Trevanion had been very much at fault indeed. Any one more unlike a 'boor" could not be well imagined.

Denzil Younge was a very handsome young man. Tall, fair and distinguished looking, with just the faintest resemblance to his mother, he might have taken his place with honor in any society in Christendom. He wore neither beard nor whiskers, simply a heavy, golden mustache, which covered, but scarcely concealed, the almost

feminine sweetness of his mouth Miss Trevanion, having made up her mind that there would be plenty of time just before dinner to get through the introductions, stayed in her own room until exactly five minutes to seven o'clock, the usual hour for dining at King's Abbott, when she swept downstairs and into the drawing room in her beautiful, graceful fashion, clad in pure white from head to foot, with the exception of a single scarlet rose, fresh from the conservatory, in the middle of her golden hair. And certainly Mildred looked as exquisite a creature that evening, as she walked up the long drawing room to where her father was standing, as any one

could wish to see. "This is my eldest daughter-unmarried," said Sir George, evidently with great pride, taking the girl's hand and presenting her to his guest, who had been gazing at her with open, honest admiration ever since her entrance.

"Is it indeed?" the old man answered; and then he met her with both hands extended, and, looking kindly at her, declared out loud, for the benefit of the assembled company, "She is the bonniest lass I have seen for many

a day." Lady Caroline's intense horror and old Younge's intense delight. He turned to Mabel instantly.

"You like to hear your sister admired?" he said.

And Mabel answered: 'Yes, always, when the admiration

is sincere—as in your case—because I, too, think she is the bonniest lass in ali the world." "Right, right!" cried old Younge,

approvingly; and these two became friends on the spot, the girl chattering to him pleasantly the greater part of the evening afterward, although the old man's eyes followed Mildred's rather haughty movements with more earnest attention than he bestowed upon those of her more light-hearted sister.

Miss Trevanion, when Mr. Younge had called her a "bonny lass," mere.y flushed a little and flashed a quick glance toward her mother which said plainly, "There, did I not tell you so -Yorkshire farmer, pure and simple, and all that?" and moved on to be introduced to the other members of the unwelcome family. She could not forget, even for a moment, how intrusive their visit was, and how unpleasant in every sense of the word. She was only three or four years Mabel's senior, but in mind and feeling she might, so to speak, have been her mother. When she remembered how Eddie always required money, and how difficult they found it to send Charles regularly his allowance and still to keep up the old respectable appearance in the county, she almost hated the newcomers for the expenses their coming would entail.

Miss Trevanion raised her head half an inch higher, and went through her inclinations to the others with a mixture of grace and extreme hauteur that made her appear even more than commonly lovely, and caused Denzil Younge to lose his place in the languid conversation he had been holding with Eddie Trevanion. She had not so much as deigned to raise her eyes when bowing to him, so he had been fully at liberty to make free use of his own, and he decided, without hesitation, that nothing in the wide earth could be more exquisite than this girl just the same, whether he were a who he could not fail to see treated them all with open coolness.

He took her in to dinner presently, but not until soup had been removed bored face,

did Miss Trevanion think it worth her while to look up and discover what style of man sat beside her. Glancing then suddenly and superciliously at him, she found that he was the very handsomest fellow she had ever seen -well-bred looking, too, and, in appearance at least, just such a one as she had been accustomed to go down to dinner with even in the very best houses.

He was staring across the table now to where Mabel sat, laughing and conversing merrily with old Younge, and seemed slightly amused with the girl's gayety. Was he going to fall in love with Mab? Very likely, she thought. It would be just the very thing for an aspiring cotton man to do-to go and lose his heart ambitiously to their beautiful "queen.'

Then Denzil turned to her and said: "You were not in town this season,

Miss Trevanion?" "No; mamma did not care to go," she answered, reddening a little at the

pious fib. "I do not think you missed much," Denzil went on, pleasantly; "it was the slowest thing imaginable; and the operas were very poor. You are fond of music, of course? I need hardly ask

"I like good music, when I hear it," Miss Trevanion said; "but I would rather be deaf to all sweet sounds than to have to listen to the usual run of so-called singers-private singers, I mean."

"One does now and then hear a good private singer, though," Denzil returned. "There were several in town last year."

"Lady Constance Dingwall was greatly spoken of," Mildred said; "I have heard her sing several times."

"So have I, and admire her voice immensely; her pet song this season was Sullivan's 'Looking Back,' and it suited her wonderfully. Lots of fellows raved about her, and old Douglas of the Blues was said to have proposed to her on the strength of it. She refused him, however. Odd man, Douglas; you know him, of course-every body does. He is slightly crazy, I fancy. By the bye, you have not told me what you think of Lady Constance's

"I would quite as soon listen to a barrel-organ, I think," Miss Trevanion answered, ungraciously; "there is just as much expression in one as in the other. She has good notes, I grant you, but she does not know in the very least how to use them."

"Poor Lady Constance," he said; well, I am not a judge of music, I confess, but for my part I would go any distance to hear her sing. Her brother has managed about that appointment-I suppose you know?" "Has he? I am glad of that. No, I have not heard. But what a disagreeable man he is! What a comfort it must be to his friends-or relatives, rather-to get him out of the coun-

"Is not that a little severe?" asked At this Mabel laughed out loud, mer- | Denzil. "Poor James has an unforturily, without even an attempt at the nate way of not getting on with peoconcealment of her amusement, to ple, but I put that down more to the wretchedness of his early training than to his natural disposition, which I believe to be good, though warped and injured by his peculiar position when a hov. It was lucky for Lady Constance that the countess adopted her. May I give you some of these?"

"No, thank you," Mildred answered. and then fell to wondering by what right this cotton merchant's son called Lord James Dingwall by his Christian name-"James." She again recollected that "this sort of person" generally boasted outrageously about any intimacy with the aristocracy. Miss Trevanion's "hearings" upon this subject had been numerous and profound.

"I think Lord James a very unpleasant man," she said, feeling curious to learn how much more Denzil Younge

had to say about him. "Most ladies do." her companion answered, coolly; "but then I do not consider ladies always the best judges. They form their ideas from the outward man generally, which in many cases prevents fairness. Unless the person on trial be a lover or a relative, they seldom do him the justice to look within. You think Dingwall very obnoxious because he has red hair and rough manners, and yet I have known him to do acts of kindness which most men would have shrunk from performing. In the same way you would consider a fellow down near us the greatest boor you ever met in your life, I dare say, because he has nothing to be 5,217 Sundays. In that which we recommend him but his innate goodness of heart."

"I dare say," responded Miss Trevanion.

"But would you not be civil to a man whom you knew to be beyond expression estimable, if only for the sake of his goodness, no matter how rough a diamond he might be?" asked Denzil Younge, feeling somewhat eager in his argument, and turning slightly, so as more to face his adversary. "Surely you would; any woman-most women would, I fancy. One could not fail to appreciate the man I speak of." "I might appreciate him-at a distance," Miss Trevanion returned, obstinately, "but I would not be civil to him; and I should think him a boor black sheep or a white." "Oh!" exclaimed Denzil, and stared

curiously at her beautiful, now rather

Was she really as worthless as she declared herself to be? Could those handsome, cold blue eyes and faultless features never soften into tenderness and womanly feeling?

He quite forgot how earnestly he was gazing until Miss Trevanion raised her eyes, and meeting his steady stare, blushed warmly-angrily. He recollected himself then, and the admiration his look must have conveyed, and colored almost as deeply as she had.

"I beg your pardon," he said, quietly; "do not think me rude, but I am strangely forgetful at times, and was just then wondering whether you really meant all you said."

"Do not wonder any longer then," she retorted, still resenting the expression of his eyes, "as I did perfectly mean what I said. I detest with all my heart boors and ill-bred people, and parvenus, and want of birth generally."

And then Lady Caroline made the usual mysterious sign, and they all rose to leave the room, and Miss Trevanion became conscious that she had made a cruelly rude speech.

She felt rather guilty and disinclined for conversation when she had reached the drawing room; so she sat down and tried to find excuses for her conduct in the remembrance of that last unwarrantable glance he had bestowed upon her. A man should be taught manners if he did not possess them; and the idea of his turning deliberately to stare at her-Mildred Trevanion-publicly, was more than any woman could endure. So she argued, endeavoring to persuade her conscience-but unsuccessfully-that her uncourteous remark had been justly provoked, and then Mabel came over and sat down beside her.

"I liked your man at dinner very much," she said; "at least what I could see of him."

"He seemed to like you very much, at all events," Mildred returned; "he watched your retreating figure just now as though he had never before seen a pretty girl or a white-worked grenadine.'

"He is awfully handsome," went on Mabel, who always indulged in the strongest terms of speech.

"He is good-looking." "More than that; he is as rich as Croesus, I am told."

"What a good thing for the young woman who gets him," Miss Trevanion remarked, and smiled down a yawn very happily indeed.

"Look here, Mildred; you may just as well begin by being civil to him," counseled Mabel, wisely, "because, as he is going to inhabit the same house as yourself for the next six weeks or so, it will be better for you to put up with him quietly. You were looking all through dinner as though you were bored to death-and, after all, what good can that do?"

"I rather think you will have the doing of the civility," observed Miss Trevanion, "as he is evidently greatly struck by your numerous charms."

"I shouldn't mind it in the least, if he can talk plenty of nonsense, and look as he looked at dinner," Mabel returned. "There is always something so interesting about a superlatively rich man, don't you think?"

"Not when the rich man owns to

"Why not? Cotton is a nice clean thing, I should fancy; and money is money, however procured. I am a thoroughly unbiased person, thank heaven, and a warm admirer of honest indus-

"You had better marry Mr. Younge, then, and you will be able to admire the fruits of it from this day until your death," Mildred said.

"Not at all a bad idea," "the queen;" "thanks for the suggestion. I shall certainly think about it. If I like him sufficiently well on a nearer acquaintance, and if he is good enough to ask me, I will positively go and help him to squander that cotton

(To be continued.)

Pleturosque Old Chitle.

Tourists who wish to see the castle which Victor Cherbuliez, the famous French academician, has pictured in one of the most popular novels, "Paule Mere," ought to visit Fossard. An electric train runs from Geneva to Chene. Thence it is only a few minutes' walk through a shady lane to the Chateau des Terreaux, situated on the border of the little river which separates Switzerland from France. The old building is highly picturesque. Nothing has been changed since the celebrated author wrote the description. At sunset the mountain is a mass of changing color, and visitors are subject to a spell which will prevent them from ever forgetting the little hamlet of Fossard and its castle.—Philip Jamin in Chicago Record.

Easter In the New Century. In the century just begun there will have hardly yet learned to sp ak of as last Easter Sunday has occurred once on its earliest possible date-March 22, 1818-but this will not recur till the twenty-third century. The earliest Easter in the new century will be March 23, 1913. Easter Sunday will fall once on its latest day-April 25, in 1943. This also occurred once in May, but on three occasions in the past century it occurred in June, and in the new century this will happen four times.

How Magara Is Recoding. The falls of Niagara eat back the cliff at the rate of bout one foot a year. In this way a deep cleft has been cut right back from Queenstown for a distance of seven miles to the place where the falls now are. At this rate it has taken more than 35,000 years for the seven-mile channel to be made.