

## NICHOLAS II CROWNED.

Splendid Ceremonies Occur at Moscow.

### SCENE OF POMP AND SPLENDOR.

The Coronation Preceded by a Magnificent Procession From the Kremlin to the Cathedral—The Ceremonies of Crowning the Czar.

Moscow, May 26.—Today is perhaps the most important in the life of Nicholas II, for although since the death of his father, Alexander, he has been the nominal czar, it was not until today that he became actually the spiritual as well as temporal ruler of the mighty Russian empire. Today in the presence of perhaps the most remarkable gathering of nobles, ecclesiastics and foreign diplomats the world has ever witnessed, the czar placed upon his own head the crown and invested himself with the scepter and other insignia of power which consecrate and proclaim him emperor and autocrat of all the Russias. At the same time he placed upon the head of his bride, Princess Alix of Hesse, the crown which proclaims her joint ruler with him over 130,000,000 souls.

Perhaps never before in the history of the world were such scenes of magnificence, such royal pomp and splendor crowded into a single day as were today visible in the ancient Muscovite capital.

No one slept in the city last night, the streets, houses, barracks and palaces were illuminated all night long and the crowds never for a moment deserted the squares and thoroughfares. The day's ceremonies were announced by the national salute of big guns long before daybreak.

The ceremonies in the Cathedral of the Assumption, where the actual coronation took place, began at 5 o'clock this morning and long before that time the church dignitaries and officials of various kinds were in their duty assigned places, while the privileged spectators who held tickets for the various tribunes and stands were in their seats before the break of day.

It was but 7 o'clock this morning when the grand procession of the nobility of Russia, of the high dignitaries of church and state, the foreign ambassadors and royal guests and delegates from the various races and provinces of the empire reached the palace of the Kremlin where the emperor and empress awaited them in the great throne room.

Their majesties were conducted by grand chamberlains to their places near the head of the cortege, beneath a great canopy beautifully wrought of silk and gold and borne by a couple of the Russian army. The great procession then, amid the admiring murmurs of the tens of thousands who thronged the scene, wound its way toward the entrance to the cathedral, led by masters of ceremonies, gorgeously clad heralds mounted upon milk white steeds, brilliantly uniformed officers and representatives of every state and province in the empire.

### CORONATION CEREMONY.

The Czar Places on His Own Head the Imperial Insignia.

Arriving at the cathedral the clergy emerged to meet the royal couple, who knelt and blessed the cross held by the metropolitan of Moscow. They then entered the cathedral and ascended the dais and took their seats upon the thrones. The emperor's throne is of carved ivory, while that of the empress is of silver and jeweled. Over the dais hung a canopy of purple velvet, supported from the arched roof, embroidered with gold and lined with silver brocade, upon which are worked, in the most ingenious manner, the arms of Russia and of all her dependencies.

In front of the thrones were two tables covered with cloth of gold upon which were placed the imperial regalia. These, the imperial symbols of the autocrat,

what the impediment is or remain dumb forever."

The metropolitans of Moscow, Kiev and Novgorod then placed the imperial mantle upon his shoulders, while the metropolitan of Moscow exclaimed: "Cover and protect thy people, as this robe covers and protects thee."

The emperor then commanded that the crown be brought to him. This was done by the metropolitan of Novgorod. The emperor, standing, took the crown and placed it upon his head. The archbishop then read from a book, as follows:

"Most honorable, most autocratic and mighty lord, emperor of all the Russias, this visible and actual adornment on thine head is the manifest symbol by which Christ, the invisible King of Glory, crowns thee, the Russian people confirming unto thee, with his blessing, sovereignty and supreme power."

The archbishop then, at the emperor's command, handed him the scepter and the orb and addressed him as follows:

"Oh, thou crowned, gifted and adorned by God, most honorable, most autocratic emperor of all the Russias, take this scepter and this orb as the visible symbols of autocratic power, given unto thee by the Most High, over his people, for thy government and for the ordering of every blessing that they may desire."

The emperor then took his seat on the throne, and, laying the regalia on the cushions, called up the empress, who knelt before him, and, taking from his head the crown, he held it for a moment over her head, and then, replacing it upon his own head, he crowned her with the smaller crown, which was fixed in place with four diamond pins by ladies in waiting. The emperor then invested his consort with the purple ermine lined mantle and the collar of the Order of St. Andrew the Apostle.

This done the empress returned to her throne and the emperor resumed his orb and scepter.

At this juncture the audience read aloud the full imperial titles, coupled with a prayer for health and long life to the orthodox, most pious and Christ loving, most autocratic, mighty sovereign, crowned by God, exalted autocrat of all the Russias, Moscow, Kiev, Vladimir and Novgorod, czar of Kazan, czar of Astrakhan, czar of Poland, czar of Siberia, czar Kherson, czar of Tauris, czar of Georgia, etc., and, finished with an invocation to the Almighty to grant to the new czar "a peaceful and prosperous life, health and salvation in all things, and may you be happy in success and vanquish and overcome your enemies, and may he preserve you to your faithful people for many years."

The choir repeated three times the words: "many years," all the bells were set ringing and the cannon fired 101 rounds.

All persons present in the cathedral, both lay and clergy, then bowed three times by way of congratulation to their imperial majesties.

When the noise of the bells and cannon had ceased, the emperor, laying down his scepter and orb, recited aloud a short supplication for divine aid in administering the affairs of the empire.

Then followed the long and somewhat tedious religious ceremonies in which the Russians delight, which will last far into the night.

### REFUSES TO PAY THEM.

Special Examine Agents Not Legal Says Comptroller Roberts.

ALBANY, May 26.—"I will not pay a single dollar of state money to any one of the present special examine agents unless they pass a competitive examination," said Comptroller Roberts, and then he gave out a batch of opinions sustaining his position. The principal one of these is written by Elihu Root and the others concur are Dorman B. Eaton of New York, Matthew Hale of Albany, ex-Judge Danforth of Rochester, Everett F. Wheeler and John G. Milburn of New York. Based upon decisions of the court of appeals all of these persons decide that there is nothing in the office of special agents that would exempt them from competitive examination.

This decision means that there are 50 special agents who cannot obtain the funds for their services for a month past and 19 who passed a noncompetitive examination whose labors were in vain. But the great surprise came in the shape of the opinion written by Dorman B. Eaton in which he vigorously arraigned the creators of the examine law.

Payment of Sugar Bounties.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Mr. Bowler, the comptroller of the treasury, has taken prompt measures to comply with the decision of the supreme court in the sugar bounty cases. In a letter to the auditor for the treasury department he states that the claims of the Realty company of New Orleans and the Orndorff Beet Sugar company, under the act of March 3, 1896, are now approved for payment and recommends that the Orndorff claim be withdrawn from the court of claims. Mr. Bowler recognizes that the decision in these test cases applies to all properly authenticated claims under the act of March 3, 1896, and will proceed at once to pass them for payment. The amount which will be required to pay the cane and beet sugar claims will be about \$5,237,000, which, if all are paid before July 1, will increase the deficiency for the fiscal year to about \$50,000,000.

### Service Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The house committee on invalid pensions has authorized a favorable report on a service pension bill. It provides that all soldiers and sailors who served 90 days in the civil war shall receive a service pension of \$3 per month, which shall be increased by the addition of 1 cent per day for each day served over and above the 90 days. It is provided that this provision shall not interfere with any pension granted for disability.

## MANY NOTABLE MEN.

SOME WHO WILL BE AT THE BIG ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

Something About Them From Major Moses P. Handy's Point of View, Which Catches Very Much Toward McKinley—Well Known Politicians.

A little less than 1,000 men constitute the eleventh Republican national convention, which will assemble at St. Louis on the 16th of June to nominate the next president and vice president of the United States.

It will be a remarkably representative gathering, quite the peer, in its personnel, of any national convention held in late years.

Let me review in detail the membership of the convention, for the delegation of almost every state is studded with the names of men of note, to say nothing of those who will now make their first appearance on the national political stage.

The roll of a national convention is always made up and called alphabetically. I begin with Arkansas, the delegates from Alabama having yet to win their spurs. Powell Clayton, the leader of the Arkansas delegation, has been a Republican through good and through evil report. An adopted citizen of Arkansas, he is a northern man, but as loyal an Arkansian as any native. There have been times when he has had to take his life in his hand in defense of Republican principles. His brother went to death because of them. Powell Clayton has been a conspicuous figure in former national conventions, and was the chairman of the one which nominated Blaine for president.

From California come the son and namesake of General Grant, John D. Sprickell, son of the sugar king and a rising man in California politics, and S. W. Shortridge, editor of The Oath. Connecticut sends Sam Fessenden, one of the best politicians in New England, and Governor Bulkeley, who is believed by his friends to be a vice president possibility. Colonel A. E. Baul is the foremost man among the Georgians. He has been one of the wheel horses of the McKinley movement in the south. Pledge, one of his colleagues, is a member of a group of colored men who have labored in vain to keep the negroes of the south away from McKinley.

The Illinois delegation is headed by almost the last of the war governors, the venerable and gallant Dick Oglesby, than whom there will be no more picturesque figure on the floor of the convention. Associated with him as delegates at large are Private Joe Rifer, Alford's predecessor in the governorship, and William Penn Nixon and R. W. Patterson, who are respectively editors of the traditional rival Republican newspapers of the west, the Chicago Inter Ocean and the Chicago Tribune. Nixon and Patterson come to McKinley against their will and under instructions, but are now with him in good faith. George Schneider, another Chicagoan, is probably the only member of the St. Louis convention who was also a member of the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. He was, in fact, one of the founders of the Republican party, and was one of Lincoln's trusted counselors before and after his nomination. Sam Raymond of Chicago is another interesting character. He is a great wit and a stalwart Republican. If he ever takes the floor he will win the hearts of all who hear him. The only other notable man in the Illinois delegation is Asa Matthews, who was once well known in Washington, and I think held the office of comptroller of the treasury.

Old Dick Thompson, who was secretary of the navy under Hayes, was a deskmate of Lincoln in the house of representatives and has been on speaking terms with almost every president of the United States in this century, and General Lew Wallace, who has world wide celebrity as the author of "Ben-Hur," come from Indiana. One of their associates is young Harry New, who is almost as good a politician as his father, dear old John O. who is ex-President Harrison's best friend and who had the best plum of patronage under the last Republican administration. Iowa is well led by Senator Gear, General D. B. Henderson and J. S. Clarkson. It is a pity that Dilliver is not a delegate at large to make the quartet complete. Kentucky presents Mr. Hunter, who was so near and yet so far from being a United States senator, and, strangely enough, the only other notable man in the Kentucky delegation is notable because, although a Republican, he is a namesake of Clement L. Vallandigham.

Ex-Governor Kellogg, who has been a member of every national Republican convention in my time, comes again from Louisiana. His has been a stormy life, but he approaches old age in opulence, which has been willingly drawn upon to oblige his old friends Quay and Platt, without, however, impeding the McKinley tidal wave. Maine's most notable delegate is Harold M. Sewall, who has only recently renounced the Democracy, which was his inheritance. He was the consul general at Samoa when Bayard appointed and whom Blaine retained and vindicated. From Maryland come Senator Wellington and the gallant and bullet riddled General Felix Agnew, editor of the Baltimore American. How many people remember that Wellington made his national debut in the Harrison convention of 1888, when he got the floor to move a resolution of sympathy with the German people in view of the death in one year of William I and Frederick the Noble?

Massachusetts has been more ably represented than now in national Republican conventions, but Henry Cabot Lodge is big enough and brainy enough to redeem it from the charge of mediocrity. He is the very man to make the nomination of McKinley unanimous, for he has been Reed's most ardent

adversary and yet never resorted to unworthy tactics to carry his point. Michigan's state delegate is General Russell A. Alger, who received 143 votes for the presidential nomination eight years ago. His most prominent colleague is Congressman Brewer. Minnesota is brilliantly represented in part by George Thompson, the able editor of the St. Paul Dispatch, and ex-Governor Merriam. Mississippi sends two able men of strongly contrasted types, John R. Lynch, the only colored man who ever presided over a national convention, and General J. R. Chalmers, an ex-Confederate, who, when he was a Democrat, was charged by Republicans with participation in the Fort Pillow massacre. Both are sound Republicans, who have suffered for the faith that is in them.

Cheney I. Filley and Thurston, the magnetic orator from Nebraska, lead their respective delegations, and will play prominent parts in all that goes on at St. Louis.

New York's delegation ranks with the best that the Empire State ever sent to a national convention.

Nothing can keep Platt from being a man of mark in this convention, although it may be his last. Everybody is curious to see the man who has maintained his hold upon a great party in the greatest of states. Devery is perennial joy at national conventions, and whether he ever gets a chance to nominate Morton or not, he is bound to make a hit. Other New Yorkers whose faces will be familiar and welcome are Warner Miller, Frank Hiseock, Cornelius N. Bliss, Sereno E. Payne, W. H. Robertson, W. A. Sutherland and George Matthews.

Pennsylvania, too, presents a delegation crowded with noteworthy men, some with a past, all with a present and some with a future.

Governor Hastings, who first won national laurels by his speech nominating Sherman as at the head, and among his colleagues at large are Mr. Elverson, Sr., of the Philadelphia Inquirer, and Dr. Flood, editor of The Christian Register. Among the district delegates are Quay, his sworn foe Chris Magee, David Martin and William Flinn and his able lieutenant, Representative Stone, besides ex-Mayor Stuart of Philadelphia and half a dozen other Republicans whose mettle has been tested in many ways.

New Jersey is strongly offered by Senator Howell, long a familiar figure in national conventions; Garret A. Hobart, who is a strong vice presidential possibility; John Keon and George Hines.

Ohio, with a full sense of her responsibility, on this occasion has a delegation splendidly endowed with brains, judgment, dash, diplomacy and good looks—on the whole, next to New York's, the best all around delegation in the convention.

The Big Four of the present year are Senator Elect Foraker, Governor Bushnell, General Groves and, last, but not least, the Warwick of the campaign of 1896, big, brainy, witty, lovable Mark Hanna. Along with them will be ranged C. L. Kurtz, M. T. Herlick and Sylvester Everett, to say nothing of a dozen more good men and true, worthy representatives of a great state and of an ideal candidate. Wait and see the gallant Foraker holds the infamous suggestions of a traitorous purpose which the enemies of McKinley and of Foraker alike have sowed like tares in the public press ever since this campaign began. Watch Groves shake his shaggy head and jump at the chance to hit somebody with his broadsword in debate. Feast on Bushnell's benign countenance and Hanna's benedictory smile as they see the states come tumbling in one after another and the devil take the hindmost—to swell the McKinley column to the proportions of unanimity.

Oh, the Ohio delegation alone will be worth the price of admission. After this it is rather a drop to view the delegations from the remaining states in their alphabetical order. But you may be rewarded none the less with the sight of some men of note. Vermont, for instance, will be right in front in the person of Senator Richard Proctor, who leads the McKinley contingent from New England. In his own guileless way. South Dakota presents Senator Pettigrew, chastised and chastened by his state convention. No South Carolina delegation would be complete without coal black Smalls or Texas without Cuney, both representative southern Republicans. Tennessee's Henry Clay Evans is a man of mark anywhere, and may be reserved for higher things. Virginia has a brace of notable men in General James A. Walker, who succeeded Stonewall Jackson in the command of Jackson's immortal foot cavalry, and Colonel William Lamb, upon whose shoulders has fallen a rather loose fit—the mantle of William Mahone. Virginia has never sent a stronger delegation to a Republican national convention, but many will miss Mahone and Wise. Strong, too, is Wisconsin's McKinley legion with Hoard and Sawyer in the van.

Utah has the distinction of being the only state sending both of her senators at St. Louis. Senator Ogden and Senator Pabst come from Montana and Senator Pabst from Idaho, and Senator Teller not only comes from Colorado but has the whole Colorado delegation bottled up in his pocket. Western men have been better than eastern states to their senators, but it has not been the rule at any time in late years to draw largely upon congress for the membership of a Republican national convention. People generally are afraid to trust a presidency to the tender mercies of a congressional combination, and in the present convention canvass congressmen have been notably slow or reluctant to respond to the public demand as to a candidate—Moses P. Handy, in New York Mail and Express.

Unreasonable Delay.

The worm is at work in oats and corn, and tuberculosis has been discovered in blooded cattle. And still no word from the peach crop!—Detroit Free Press.

## PEOPLE OF THE DAY.

It has been two or three years since Rudyard Kipling has figured prominently in the public prints, but now he is making up for lost time. He has caused the arrest of his brother-in-law, Beatty Balestier, and a Brattleboro judge has put that young man under bonds to keep the peace. The distinguished author said that young Balestier threatened to kill him, and, as Kipling puts it, "not knowing the exact etiquette demanded by the occasion," he called on the strong arm of the law for protection. This may have restrained



RUDYARD KIPLING.

Balestier from "punching the blankety blanked son" out of his distinguished brother-in-law, but it also had the effect of stirring the domestic troubles of the author to such a wide extent that he has threatened to leave the country.

Those who knew Kipling and Balestier were not surprised by the outbreak, for they are both young men of irascible temper, the former especially, and it is probable that when Kipling turned loose a volume of the biting sarcasm, for which he is noted, the young man, who had no such vocabulary at his command, lost his head and made some such threat as is alleged. Popular sympathy will probably go so much to Balestier as to the sharp tongued author of "Soldiers Three."

Fighting Bob Evans.

When Fighting Bob Evans, who commands the battleship Indiana, the flagship of our fleet and the fastest fighting machine afloat, recently remarked to Secretary Olney that if he were only given a chance to take a hand in the Cuban affair "no language but Spanish would be spoken in hell for the next five years," he expressed the sentiment of the entire navy.

And no one doubts that he would make it extremely lively for the Spanish who threaten to enslave American citizens down on that blood soaked island.



CAPTAIN ROBLEY D. EVANS.

Captain Robley D. Evans is about 60 years old now and has been afloat for more than half of that time. As a midshipman during the civil war he was fought under Farragut and first gained his sobriquet of Fighting Bob at the siege of Fort Fisher. He was one of the volunteer squad that landed on the beach under the very muzzles of the frowning guns. The fort fell, but among the brass tarts who were picked up from the bloody trench outside the walls was Fighting Bob, almost riddled with shot. He lived through it, though, was promoted for gallant conduct on succeeding occasions, and now commands our biggest and best battleship.

Thomas C. Platt.

Mr. Thomas C. Platt is an active politician who is very much in evidence just now. Every Sunday evening Mr. Platt receives the reporters in his comfortable apartments at the Fifth Avenue hotel and hands them a written interview with himself, telling how McKinley can



THOMAS C. PLATT.

not possibly be nominated. These interviews are interesting to say the least of them, for Mr. Platt is a master of picturesque and vigorous English, and his position as "the easy boss" of the Republican party in New York state gives a certain weight to his utterances. Mr. Platt is in politics for fun and makes his revenue by acting as president of the United States Supreme court.

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