

the Senate, Diplomatic Corps, the Cabinet, secretaries, incoming and outgoing...

TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Address of the President and the Parade Following It. In front of the Senate wing of the Capitol is erected the huge stand on which the distinguished crowd is gathered...



GEN. MILES OF THE RECEPTION COM.

oath of office. Massed in front of this structure is the great American public, all anxious to witness the solemn ceremony...

McKinley has always prided himself on his consistency, and he carried into his inaugural speech the plain, conservative sentiments which he has proclaimed for years in Congress and on the stump.

He is a mild-mannered man, who observes the amenities, and there was no rancor, no abuse of Cleveland's administration, no reflection on Bryan and the Democracy.

President McKinley's attack on Democratic ideas was in mild language, but none the less emphatic in meaning. He did not draw a happy picture of business conditions. He said that our foreign trade has been diminished and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss.

Our shops are closed, or running on half time. Our men at home are idle, and our men abroad are occupied in supplying us with goods. Our unrivaled home market for the



MARK A. HANNA.

farmer has also suffered greatly because those who constitute it, the great army of American wage earners, are without the work and wages they formerly had.

The loss of earning power alone in this country in the past few years has asserted in sufficient to have produced our unfortunate business situation. If our labor were well employed and employed at as remunerative wages as in 1892, in a few months the slack change in the increased demand for his products and in the better prices which he would receive.

Mr. McKinley declared that we are not a nation of millionaires under his rule as sturdy, honorable people, who will never be dominated by demagogues. Washington and Webster were quoted as giving similar views warning the workmen against the play of passions and the destruction of liberty fruits in the name of liberty.

Silver was given very friendly assurance. Free coinage was not approved, but a demand for a double standard with international concurrence was earnestly made. Civil service reform was declared the position of the party for twenty-four years past.

President McKinley congratulated the country that sectional lines no longer exist. He insisted that the era of reconciliation, so long and earnestly desired by General Grant, and many other great leaders, north and south, has happily come and the feeling of distrust and hostility between the sections is everywhere vanishing, never to return.

Nothing is better calculated to give strength to the nation at home, increase power and influence abroad, and add to the permanency and security of free institutions than the restoration of cordial relations between the people of all sections and parts of a beloved country.

The decorations are entirely of yellow, trimmed with white, the material being wrapped about the pillars of the corridor and hung in alternate draperies from every part of the wall. Not a particle of ceiling or wall was seen except what is in white or yellow, white in the center of each of the three sections of the roof was hung a dome covered with white and yellow. From this dome immense streamers were drawn to the sides of the walls, so that the effect was that of a white and yellow striped roof.

The entire ceilings and walls were covered over with the yellow and white cloth and with ferns and amilias, while at the pillars there were nearly every description of plant known. The whole place was a huge greenhouse.

After he has finished his remarks, the procession was reformed, and returned to the Senate chamber. The President and ex-President, however, did not enter the Senate, but went at once to the President's room.

After luncheon the President and the ex-Vice-President left the Capitol by the Senate entrance, followed by the Vice-President and ex-Vice-President, and the Committee of Arrangements, and proceeded at once to the carriages awaiting them. President McKinley, during this ride, occupied the seat of honor in the first carriage, and on his left was seated ex-President Cleveland, while in the second carriage Vice-President Hobart had ex-Vice-President Stevenson on his left.

Following the Presidential party came the great parade. Instead of going to the White House, as in former years, the President was driven at once to the reviewing stand in front of the White House and the procession filed by. Ex-President Cleveland did not go to the stand, but was driven to the White House, where he was met by Mrs. Cleveland.

Among the special aids appointed by General Porter as members of the Grand Marshal's staff are four sons and one grandson of former Presidents of the United States. The grandson is Ulysses S. Grant, third, a son of Police Commissioner Grant, and the sons of former Presidents are Webb C. Hayes, Harry A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur and Russell Harrison.

AT THE INAUGURAL BALL.

Its Brilliant Scenes Will Close a Day of Pageantry. Mrs. McKinley and the aged mother of the President, who witnessed the ceremony at the Capitol, left that building in carriages, and were conducted to the place where they were to

see the parade. At 3 o'clock the President took his place on the White House grand stand to review the parade, and for hours after that and until dusk he returned the salutes of the thousands of marching men that filed past him. It was nearly 7 o'clock before the President was allowed to retire to the White House, where he took his first meal as Chief Executive of this great nation.

But he was not allowed to tarry over this feast, for he had to dress and prepare to go to the inaugural ball. He was expected to arrive there shortly after 9 o'clock, and the Committee of Escort waited upon him and conveyed the party in carriages to the Pension building, where the ball was held.

On his arrival at the entrance he was met by the Reception Committee, which conducted him on the tour around the ball room, and then to the rooms reserved for his use in the first balcony. Here the President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice-President Hobart and Mrs. Hobart held a reception. Before midnight the party was obliged once more to descend to the floor, and advance in procession across the great dancing floor to the rooms where the Presidential party were served with supper.

The expenditures of all kinds made necessary in preparations leading to the pageant of March 4 and the following festivities in the shape of the inaugural ball, supper and promenade concerts were not less than \$50,000, and will vary between that figure and \$75,000.

It is confidently expected by the executive committee in charge of the arrangements that the receipts from all sources coming into the hands as revenue will not be far short of \$80,000. This sum will be realized by the sale of privileges, ball tickets and other concessions. As presidential inaugurations have grown more and more elaborate the committee has found a continually diminishing surplus remaining after a settlement of all accounts. It has become the custom to devote the excess of receipts over expenditures to charitable purposes in the District of Columbia.

The committee having in charge the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland four years ago was left with but \$3,000 when all expenses had been adjusted. The chief source of revenue to the committee arises from the sale of tickets to the inaugural ball. No complimentary tickets are issued. Each person attending must pay \$5 for the privilege. In this way, if 10,000 people attend, the receipts from that source alone will reach \$50,000.

The largest single item of expense to be met by the committee is for decorating the inaugural ballroom. For this work the total sum of \$15,000 will be expended. Three separate contractors will have charge of the decorations. One will furnish the flowers, another the bunting and a third the electric lights.

A beautiful souvenir, prepared at the expense of the committee, was given free to each purchaser of a ball ticket. These souvenirs were not offered for sale and the only manner in which they can be obtained is by purchasing a ticket.

The grand stand in the White House lot, a rather ambitious architectural contrivance, was faced by the Mark Hanna stand, occupying the entire length of Lafayette Square. They called it the Mark Hanna stand because Mr. Hanna had engaged 250 seats on that stand for the use of members of the National Committee and their families.

The whole domains, the large timber, and the ancient families survive, but the raven has vanished, says a writer in Longman's Magazine. It occasionally takes a young rabbit. But the human means of Somerset, to wit, the men and boys who have a little right to the rabbits—do the same. I do not suppose that in this way fewer than ten to twenty thousand rabbits are annually "pleked up," or "poshed"—if any one likes that word be taken in the country. Probably a larger number. The existence of a pair of rabbits on an estate of ten to twenty or forty thousand acres would not add much to the loss. No doubt the raven kills other creatures that are presented for sport, but it does not appear that its extermination has improved things in Somerset.

Thirty years ago, when black game was more plentiful than it is now, the raven was to be met with throughout the county, and was abundant on Exmoor and the Quantocks. The old headkeeper on the forest of Exmoor told me that when he took the place, twenty-five years ago, ravens, carrion crows, buzzards and hawks of various kinds were abundant, and that the war he had waged against them for a quarter of a century had well-nigh exterminated all these species. He had kept a careful record of all birds killed, noting the species in every case, as he was paid for all, but the reward varied, the largest sum being given for the largest birds—ravens and buzzards. His book shows that one year, twenty-three years ago, he was paid for fifty-two ravens shot and trapped. After that the number annually diminished rapidly, and for several years past not one raven had been killed.

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FAR UNDER THE SEA.

Vegetable and Animal Life Found at the Greatest Depths.

Until a short time ago it was believed that at great depths in the ocean no organic life could exist, for no light penetrates there and the pressure of the water is very great. As a matter of fact the pressure is so great that ordinary articles of wood are compressed to half their original size if lowered to a depth of 3,000 feet. If a human being were suddenly exposed to the pressure of water at that depth he would be compressed to the thickness of paper. A diver at the depth of 10,000 feet would have a weight upon him equal to several hundred of the greatest and heaviest locomotives. There are depressions very much deeper, however, and soundings have been made establishing depths of more than 22,000 feet near the island of St. Thomas, in the Atlantic, and of almost 27,000 feet near the Japanese coast. The pressure of a column of water of this height is simply stupendous; still it has been shown that there is organic life even there. Of course plants or living beings at this level are differently organized from those in higher regions of the ocean, but they exist in infinitely large numbers as everywhere else in the ocean, and the deeper one goes the more curious are the formations of both plants and animals. Great forests of seaweeds cover the bottom of the ocean and reach from the greatest depths to the surface. In these forests there is life more diversified than in the primeval forests of the tropics. Spiders and worm-like animals of enormous size, infusoria, crabs, sea urchins, shells, crustaceans, star fish, turtles and millions of other living beings of all kinds find their food in the usually varied plant life of the deep sea. All the fish of the great depths in the ocean must be very voracious, for they all have wide mouths, dangerous teeth and an immense stomach. Deep sea fish which were brought up in the deep sea dragnet invented by Prince Albert of Monaco, were found to contain in their stomach animals almost as big as themselves. A curious circumstance in deep sea fish is that none of these have ever been brought up alive. In consequence of the change in pressure the intestines of these fish are forced out of their mouths. Recent deep-sea explorations reveal the fact that the ocean still contains immeasurable treasures, which await development and utilization by human inventiveness. The most fertile acre of cultivated land is a sterile desert compared with one acre of the surface of the deep sea bottom.



MRS. HANNA.

In the beautiful illumination of the Pension building fifty arc lights and 8,700 incandescent burners were used. One of the features of the ballroom is an American flag in colors, composed of incandescent lamps. By means of a mechanical contrivance the effect of waving is given. Hundreds of canary birds in cages, guaranteed to sing, despite electric brilliancy and crowds, was another feature of the ballroom decorations.

For the last month or more Proprietor Burch, at the Ebbitt House, has been preparing the apartments to be occupied by Major McKinley and his party. During his Congressional life the President-elect lived at the Ebbitt House, occupying a modest suite of apartments on the third floor of that well-known hostelry. Mr. Burch, remembering, this determined to fix up the old rooms and let them be a part of the floor taken by the Presidential party. So it happened that Major and Mrs. McKinley occupy their old rooms, but they are so changed and beautified that the McKinleys hardly recognized them. They look out on Fourteenth street. As there are some fifty or sixty persons in the immediate party, almost the entire floor is given over to them.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD. BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and E.A.T. listing routes like Northumberland, Carlisle, and Harrisburg.

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Philadelphia & Reading R'y

In effect Nov. 15, 1896. For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays, 7:35 a.m., 3:30 p.m.

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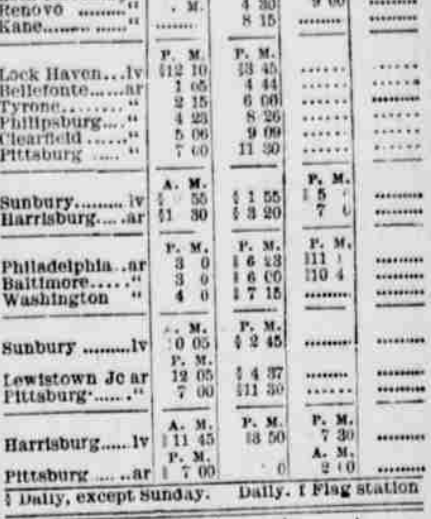
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