

THE NEWS.

In Peoria, Ill., Union Elevator No. 2, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, the property of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, was destroyed by a fire of unknown origin with its contents of nearly 900,000 bushels of grain. The loss is estimated at close to \$350,000.

The Newark, which arrived at Portsmouth, Va., received telegraphic orders to land all of her stores, preparatory to putting her out of commission. The vessel is to receive a general overhauling.

The idea of using air as a motive power on the New York "L" roads has been practically abandoned by the directors of the Manhattan Railroad Company, and electricity is being favorably considered, but no decision as to when it will be applied has as yet been reached.

Speculation led to the ruin of William C. Walker, a trusted employe of the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company, Philadelphia, who has confessed that he had stolen \$7,500 from the company. The money was used to make good his losses in stocks.

Marion H. Markle, assistant chief operator of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at his home in Pittsburg, Pa., after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Markle was one of the oldest telegraphers in the country, and has been in the employ of the Western Union for over 50 years.

The strike of cloakmakers in New York City has been called off by the legislative committee of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers. The operatives have been granted an increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

Jonathan Hand, a prominent citizen of Cape May county, N. J., died suddenly at his home, at Cape May Court House, aged 79 years.

The Rev. George S. Mallory, editor of the Churchman, died in New York, aged 59 years.

The looms that have been lying idle in the Laeonia and Pepperell Mills, Hidesford, Me., for the past two weeks are again in operation and another lot have been stopped. This enables all the employes to work part of the time while the curtailment lasts.

At Bay City, Mich., the sheriff took possession of the Polish Catholic Church and drove away the guards. A large and threatening crowd of belligerent men surrounded the premises. A score of extra deputies have been sworn.

The faculty of Mount Holyoke College announces the gift to the college of \$40,000 for a dormitory.

There were no new developments in the cave-in at the Mount Lookout mine in Wyoming, Pa. A number of families have left their homes. The owners of the mine are of the opinion that no further damage will be done.

Owing to a seizure by the Treasury agents of San Francisco of contraband opium valued at \$49,000, and a further seizure worth \$20,000 later, the price of opium has advanced \$3 per pound. All the opium in the city is now held at \$15 per pound, and is expected to advance to \$20.

John Zimmerman, a farmer living near Seneca, Kan., was shot and instantly killed by his son, Robert, 19 years of age. The youth took the part of his mother in a family quarrel, and fired the fatal shot when his father attempted to strike him with a chair.

Both houses of the Oklahoma Territorial Legislature have adopted resolutions protesting against the casting off of any part of that territory for annexation to the Indian Territory as outlined in the Senate amendment to the Indian appropriation bill.

Private advices received in Boston state that the Boston barkentine Gen. va, Capt. James A. Smith, of Machias, Me., has been totally wrecked at Vache, San Domingo. The Geneva was bound from Surinam, via Barbadoes, for Trinidad. She was a 393-ton vessel and was built at Backsport, Me., in 1873.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The members of the "Ore Pool" were in conference at Cleveland, Ohio, Friday.

The Nichols mill, at Burlington, Rhode Island, which has been idle for several years, is to be put in operation at once.

Representatives from all parts of the country met in New York to discuss the condition of the wool trade.

The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have purchased 58,000 tons of 80-pound steel rails, at a cost of about \$1,000,000.

The Quincy Mining Company, says a Houghton, Michigan, despatch, intends to erect a smelting plant of its own on Portage Lake, to cost between \$75,000 and \$100,000. Work will begin next spring, and the plant will be ready for operation in 1893.

An Indianapolis despatch says that the Adams, American and National Express Companies have decided to consolidate into one office the business of the three companies in towns where no one company has been making profits.

Twelve hundred of the 1500 striking and locked-out tannery hands at Chicago have decided to return to work at the old scale of wages and hours and leave their grievances in the hands of the State Board of Arbitration. The four leather companies concerned in the strike likewise decided to leave the matter to arbitration, and the strike is thought to be practically over.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitaphs of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

A monument to the memory of the soldiers formerly residents of the neighborhood of the Eagle School, West Chester, who participated in the war for the Union, will shortly be erected on the grounds of that institution.

The Schenley Park Amusement Pavilion, Pittsburgh, containing a pleasure railway, and which stood opposite the park entrance at Forbes street, was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$12,901. The building was owned by A. F. Scherard, who carried \$2,000 insurance.

Edward Woodruff, a Johnstown "Democrat" printer, was found so badly frozen that he cannot recover. While walking home from Moxham he was seized with an epileptic fit and fell to the ground, where he was not discovered until a number of hours afterwards.

Fire destroyed the home of Frank Seign, in the Seventh Ward, Johnstown. The fire was caused by a spark from the kitchen stove.

Robert Moore, a teamster, was killed near Coudersport by the breaking of a chain which held a load of lumber in position.

Daniel Riley, of Reading, aged 35 years, was overcome by coal gas at his home, and, rising in a stupor, was scalded by boiling water. His skin hangs in shreds. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

MCKINLEY INAUGURATED.

The New President Takes the Oath of Office.

CLEVELAND PRESENT.

Scenes in the Senate When the New Senators Were Sworn In—A Brilliant Audience in the Galleries, Including Distinguished Army and Navy Officers, the Supreme Court Justices and the Diplomatic Corps in Their Picturesque Uniforms—The Inaugural Address Delivered in the Presence of Many Thousand People—The Procession from the Capitol to the White House One of the Best Washington Has Ever Seen.

Propitious skies gave an omen to the inauguration and enhanced beyond measure the pleasure and satisfaction of the multitudes who gathered from all quarters to do honor to the new President and lend attraction to the ceremonies investing him with office.

There could not have been a more perfect day, and those who were fortunate enough to witness the inaugural exercises, either as participants or as spectators, do not cease to congratulate themselves. Everything was a success and every one in good cheer.

The military display was not so large as on



PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

some former occasions, but the civic organizations more than made up the deficiency. Their appearance and discipline received warm commendation. The parade was unusually long in passing, but the dense crowds which lined the streets showed no impatience.

Until the hour when street car travel was stopped the cable and electric cars were so loaded down as to make it difficult for conductors to collect more than half of the fares. The highways and byways were choked with people. Vehicles barred from the more prominent streets stopped passage in many other places. All Washington and its guests were out of doors. Pennsylvania avenue, magnificent thoroughfare as it is, was trodden by an unusually long in passing, but the dense crowds which lined the streets showed no impatience.

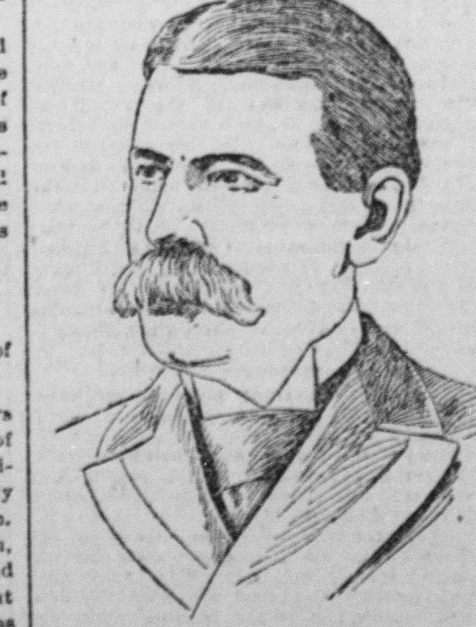
The crowds of the day faded before the hosts of the evening, drawn by the glorious weather and the splendid display of fireworks. Acres of ground did not suffice to hold them. If the day and its occurrences can be taken as an augury for the future, Mr. McKinley was justified in going to bed happy.

The Scene in the Senate Chamber.

Sensors showed evident fatigue and weariness at 10 o'clock, when the first detachment of ticket-holders entered the galleries. The several days and nights of almost continuous work were enough to tell upon the stoutest of frames, and it was not much of a relief to be compressed in the narrow space made necessary for the accommodation of the small army of officials and dignitaries entitled to a place on the floor to witness the approaching ceremonies. Ninety Senators and twenty odd Senators elect were jammed into a compact mass in a space which, under ordinary circumstances, a dozen of them would regard as contracted.

Nearly all of the new Cabinet members were on the floor, evincing a lively interest in everything, which was quite natural, as the majority of them are altogether new to Washington life.

In the private gallery allotted to Senators the entire front row of seats had been reserved for the McKinley party and the Cleveland party, the steps which were down the middle being the dividing line between the



GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

(Grand Marshal of Inauguration Parade.)

two. The Cleveland seats remained vacant, neither Mrs. Cleveland nor any of her friends being present.

Entrance of the McKinley Party. At 11:25 the McKinley party entered under the escort of Mr. Bell, chairman of the inaugural committee. It was a large party, occupying all of the seats reserved. Mrs. McKinley and Mother McKinley were, of course, the centres of attraction. Mrs. McKinley did not look strong. She walked with effort, leaning upon a gold-headed cane. She wore over her dark gown a purple velvet cape and carried in her hand a long-stem American Beauty rose. She showed animation and gazed around with a curious interest, while all eyes were directed toward her. Mother McKinley, with her admirable affectionate expression and the old-

fashioned side curls of our grandmothers' time, excited as much notice as her son's wife.

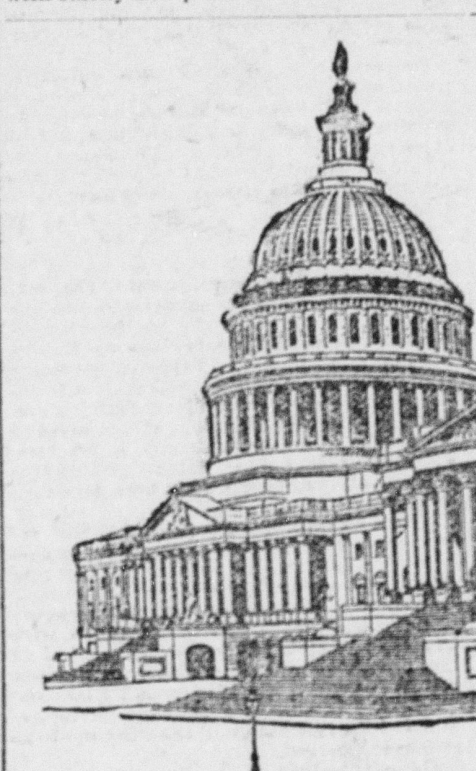
Arrival of the Ambassadors. The McKinley party was just fixed in their seats when the formal announcement was made at the main door of the presence of the foreign ambassadors, the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy. As ambassadors they were entitled to preference over the remainder of the diplomatic corps.

The Supreme Court. At 12 precisely the main doors were again swung wide open and the heavy tread of the members of the Supreme Court and their attendant officials echoed on the marble floor. Entering with their long black capes wrapped around their forms from head to foot, they were escorted to their seats directly opposite to those of the ambassadors and separated by a width of not more than four feet. The clerk of the court, Mr. McKenney, had in his hands the heavy black morocco Bible on which Mr. McKinley was to take the oath of office.

Chief Justice Fuller is short of stature and slender in build. Behind him came those two giants in the court and among men, Justices Harlan and Gray—men of massive frames and of towering height. As the justices took their seats their eyes fell upon the four ambassadors, who were close enough for them to reach with the hand. Simultaneously the justices and the ambassadors arose and saluted each other with stately and profound bows. The jus-

tices sat with the ambassadors facing them in front and the remainder of the diplomatic corps occupying seats behind them. At this time Mr. Barrett, a member from Massachusetts, with a few other House members, came in ahead of House and its speaker and pre-empted the best seats reserved by that body.

The House in another minute appeared in a body and entered, the whole assembly rising, as usual upon formal announcements. The speaker was a little in the lead. He traversed slowly the whole length of the aisle, ascended to the Vice-President's platform, shook hands with him, and sank into



THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

(On the east portico of this noble edifice President McKinley was sworn in by Chief Justice Fuller, and then delivered his inaugural.)

gale, with the snow beating upon his head.

As Mr. McKinley and Mr. Cleveland descended the steps and emerged upon the platform it was noticed that the crown of Mr. McKinley's head reached only to Mr. Cleveland's eyes. The President-elect showed no trace of his illness. He held himself splendidly. His Napoleonic head was thrown back, and his clear, cameo-like features were softened by the trace of a smile as he advanced

Mr. McKinley was scarcely in his seat before he looked up and met the loving glance of his wife. The recognition was followed by an affectionate smile and inclination of the head. Mr. Cleveland who carried a silver-headed umbrella, using it as a cane,



MRS. MCKINLEY IN HER INAUGURATION GOWN.

looked remarkably well. His step was a little heavy, but no limp was perceptible.

The Vice-President swore in his successor and then delivered his farewell address.

Vice-President Hobart Takes Charge. The new Vice-President at once showed his legislative training. Taking the gavel from the hand of the man who had wielded it for four years he, with a steady and pronounced rap, marked the period which transferred the Senate from the Fifty-fourth to the Fifty-fifth Congress. At his bidding the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Milburn, stepped forward and prayed.

After the reading of the proclamation of the President, convening the Senate in extra session, the new Senators were sworn in. Their names were called in alphabetical order, and they advanced to the clerk's

desk and were sworn in by Vice-President Hobart.

The Parade. The parade moved from the Capitol by way of Pennsylvania avenue west to Washington Circle, thence east through K street to Vermont avenue, where the organizations were reviewed and dismissed.

From the stand in front of the White House the President reviewed the parade.

On the return of President McKinley to the White House a luncheon was hastily served before he went to the reviewing stand.

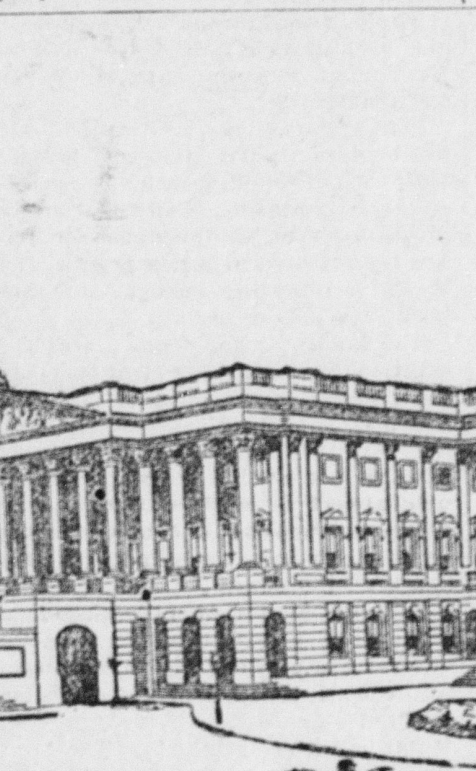
At night there was an illumination and a display of fireworks in the Washington Monument grounds.

Taking the Oath. President McKinley made his fealty to the American people on the east terrace of the Capitol in the presence of a great multitude.

The people massed on the plaza had waited patiently for hours to see the President, and it was eminently fitting that he should take the oath in view of those whose servant he was to become. A dazzling and inspiring scene spread out before him as he appeared on the steps of the Senate wing. A glorious, golden Southern spring sun blazed from a blue sky—an auspicious augury for his administration.

Except for Mr. Cleveland's first inauguration, in 1885, there has been no such ideal day for this momentous ceremony. Garrison while a drenching rain was deluging the city, and Cleveland four years ago stood in a

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CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

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PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S MOTHER.

along the platform with a confident air and an elastic tread at Mr. Cleveland's side.

As they walked down the platform the yells and shouts became deafening, and when they stepped upon the raised platform Mr. McKinley felt called upon to acknowledge the reception by bowing right and left.

He then took a seat in the big leather chair. The press against the stand was so terrific, that women screamed with pain, and several fainted.

An Imposing Throng. Meantime the procession from the Senate continued. The Senators, well dressed and imposing, followed by the more nondescript members of the House, sifted in their seats. Then came the dignified and pompous diplomatic corps, rigid with gold braid and aflame with ribbons, headed by the British Ambassador. The gold plate, red coats, horsehair plumes, high boots and shining swords were enough to pale the splendors of any spectacular drama.

The governors of the states, the general of the army and the admiral of the navy, with the officers who had received the thanks of Congress, all resplendent in full uniform, made up the rear, and were closely followed by the distinguished assemblage of men and women who had crowded the Senate galleries.

All this time 40,000 people were straining to keep up the constant and tremendous applause, while Mr. McKinley surveyed the crowd, occasionally looking aloft at the boys on the dome. He smiled and bowed.

Then Mr. McKinley arose and uncovered, while Chief Justice Fuller, in his flowing robes, administered the oath in the presence of that tremendous multitude. The new President kissed the large, gilt-edged Bible presented by the Bishops of the African Methodist Church, to seal his oath.

Cabinet Confirmed. President McKinley sent to the Senate his Cabinet appointments, as follows: Secretary of State—John Sherman, of Ohio. Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois. Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger, of Michigan. Attorney-General—Joseph McKenna, of California.

Postmaster-General—James A. Gary, of Maryland. Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long, of Massachusetts. Secretary of the Interior—Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York. Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.

The appointments were all confirmed by the Senate practically without opposition. There was for a time a threat of opposition to Mr. Gage as Secretary of the Treasury, because of his views on the silver question and because he is a banker, but there was more of this among Senators in the cloak rooms than in the Senate.

The Senate went into executive session promptly upon the receipt of the nominations, a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and as soon as the announcement was made of the appointment of Senator Sherman, whose name headed the list, he was confirmed. It is the practice to refer all nominations to committee, but it was the desire of Mr. Sherman's friends to signalize their regard for him by immediate action. No opposition was made and the nominations went through without comment.

There was more form than reality in the reference of the other nominations to committee. Not one of the committees held a formal meeting, being polled on the floor of the Senate in every instance. No objection was made in committee to confirmation.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

A tornado struck Athens, Ga., and unroofed a number of buildings. An incendiary fire in Wheeling, W. Va., damaged property to the extent of \$10,000. A quantity of nitro-glycerine stored near Gould Station, Ohio, exploded, killing two men and injuring a number of others.

A premature explosion of dynamite in a gravel pit at Murray, Ky., killed five laborers and injured five others, two probably fatally.

A Fresno, Cal., despatch says that William Mull and Wallace Lidgerwood residing at Sequoia, in the Sierras, were frozen to death in the recent snowstorm.

The boiler in Kimmel Bros. planing mill, at Lima, Ohio, exploded; Abraham Shook was killed and William Kimmel and Edward Cramer were fatally injured.

A passenger train on the Southern Railway struck a wagon at a grade crossing near Chattanooga, Tenn. Mrs. W. J. Woodward, five children and one grandchild were killed.

Two coaches of a train on the Fitchburg road were derailed and upset near Shelburne Falls, Mass. Five passengers were injured, Miss V. H. Robie, of Hawley, possibly fatally.

A collision occurred at the junction of the New York Central and the Geneva, Waterloo, Seneca Falls and Cayuga Lake Traction Company Roads, near Geneva, and five persons were injured.

Richard Jaeger, 24 years old, and Thomas Dinmore, 22 years old, boiler makers, at work on the top of a gas tank on Klugsbridge road, New York City, were instantly killed by the explosion of the tank.

Robert C. Turner and George D. Hoover, both of Philadelphia, were run down outside of Jersey City by a westbound Pennsylvania train. Hoover was killed and Turner was fatally injured. They were on their way to New York City in search of work.

An electric car in Chicago was struck by two trains moving in opposite directions, at the One Hundred and Third street crossing. The motorman and two passengers were instantly killed, and two others were probably fatally injured.

August Hanson and his wife and five children, of Odham, S. D., were found on Tuesday night unconscious, probably from gas straw gas and smoke from their stoves. The wife and four children are dead, and Hanson is in a critical condition. One boy is recovering.

INCOME-TAX BILL PASSED. Lieutenant-Governor McWesney Casts the Deciding Vote in the South Carolina Senate.

On a tie vote in the State Senate Lieutenant-Governor McWesney decided against continuing the income-tax bill until the next session, and the measure was passed as it came from the House. It is endorsed by the Governor, so there is no question of it receiving his signature.

In his speech against the bill Senator Bulst, of Charleston, said the people who started the revolution in 1860 had not half the oppression and irritation which the people of this State are suffering. The bill was odious and in his opinion unconstitutional.

Another Senator in advocating the bill said as it affected only net incomes, farmers would not be troubled by it.

The act becomes operative January 1 next. The tax begins with 1 per cent. on incomes of \$1,000 a year derived from any kind of property, rents, dividends, profits or salaries. For incomes between three and five thousand dollars the tax is 1 1/2 per cent., constantly increasing until fifteen thousand is reached, when for that figure and all above it the tax is 8 per cent.

Returns must be made, and the income tax assessed as other property is now returned, the same county officials doing the work. Heavy penalties are imposed for attempts to evade the law. This tax is one of the measures intended to pull the administration out of the deficiency hole into which six years of "reform" have gotten it, at the same time keeping the load off the farmers.

MINING DISASTER IN MEXICO. Nearly Two Hundred Men Perish by Fire While at Work Under Ground.

A terrible mining catastrophe occurred at Sombretex mine, at Zacatecas, Mex., occasioned by the breaking out of fire in the working of two of the company's mines, in which 175 miners were employed at the time of the fire. Every effort has been forced into all the workings by great steam ventilators, and water has been turned down the main shaft in torrents.

It is expected that every miner is dead. Two bodies only have been gotten out, and Superintendent Kalster nearly perished in an effort to save the men, being brought up the shaft suffocated by smoke.

The city of Zacatecas is in mourning, and more than a thousand miners' wives and children are gathered at the mouth of the mines, where the work of subduing the flames is going on.