

## LANCASTER, PA., MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1889.

## VOLUME XXV-NO. 166

# CHANGE OF CHIEFS.

Harrison Goes Into the White House for Four Years. HE TAKES THE OATH AT NOON. AN ABSTRACT OF THE PRESIDENTS IN-

AUGURAL AUDERS

Advertug;to His Party's Declaration For "P. "and Indorsing the Fystem Which Hoards the People's Motor,-He Emays to Advance the Civil Bertles Freem-Fre coolings of the Installation In Details

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4 -- The great event that the people of the country have looked forward to for months-the inauguration of President Harris:n-oulmiagaral festivities on a scale grander than were ever known before were comple

last night. The rain storm which set in yasterday alternoon still continues, and at 9 Petock, although drizzling, the wasther urrau prophets promise clear weather by

There was a stir and bustle about the cit from an early hour this morning. In fact, the restices throngs that surged along the streets yesterday hardly quieted down during the whole night. By five c'clock the blare and beat of drums could be heard in every direction, and the air resounded with pational airs. Civic and military organizations were marching to their rendezvous, and storms of people were making their way to the line of march of the inaugural procession. Holiday was written on the faces of the prople; good nature and good humor prevailed every

At 10 o'olock, au hour before the military was to meet, the crowd surged around the executive maneion and inauguration day

was fairly begun. Hundreds of thousands were waiting along the street to witness the procession. By this hour the various civic and military organizations and the regular troops which since carly morning, with their bands and marobing, had enlivened and animated various streets, had passed along or were bastening to the places assigned them in the great parade of the day, the city presented a scene of life seldom with

At 10:30 a. m. the First division, Genera Gibson commanding, consisting of about 4 000 troops of the regular army, cavalr, and infaniry, artillery and the national guard of the District of Columbia and which was to escort the retiring chief magistrat and the president elect to the capitol, were a line and moing on Pennsylvania avenu in the vicinity of the executive mansion while the other five divisions, consisting the various state militia and civic organis tions, were rendezvousing in the violaity of the capitol. Gen. Ames, Gov. Beaver his chief of staff and a number of spi aides were on hand and about 10:45 the word of command was given and the first division, the military eccor, began it i march toward the capitol.

It was nearly 9 o'clock when the crowd about the great capitol began to thicken. Streams of restless humanity had poured

entered by the door at the right of also presiding officer, eccorted by Senstor Cohreil, of Missourt. A mouse at later the provident-sice was announced. He entered with Senstor Spooser. Both President Olaveland and the president-sice were greated with applause from the gallerise and the floor. They were taken to reats directly in front of the president'-sloct was announced. He was essorted to the platform of the presiding officer. After the hands of the Senste clock reached the hour of noon the vice president'-sloct was announced. He was essorted to the platform of the presiding officer by Senstor Onliom, of litimois. Every one in the other arcs and remained statifing while Senstor Ingalis administered to Mr. Morton the ceth of office. Attheocectueion of the Senste and made s brief address. ered by the door at the right of the

His remarks were greeted with applaus from the galleries where sat Mrs. Harrison and her daughter, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Ingalis, Miss Ingalis and other members of the families of those for whom the private gallery had bevreer reed.

At the conclusion of his remarks Be fagalle turned and handed the gavel to Mr. Morton, who then resumed the position of presiding officer and called the session to

Prayer was offered by Mr. Butler, the Vice President Morion then addressed

the Senate. At the conclusion of his speech the senators were sworn in. THE SENATE IN BATRA SESSION

The measure of the president, convening the Senate in extra section was then read and the Senate having completed its organi and the vice president announced that it would proceed to the east front of the capitol, where the president of the United States would be sworn in. The procession was then formed in the following order : The marshal of the District of Columbia . A. Wilson and the marshal of the su preme court, J. M. Wright ; Hon. Hannibal Hamila, ex vice president of the U. S ; Unief Justice Fuller and the associate of the supreme court.

Ool. Canaday, the sergeant-1 - trms of the

The committee of arrangem

Benstors Hoar, Callom and Cockrell. President Cleveland and the presiden:

Vice President Morton and General M Cook, the secretary of the Senate. Then came the members of the Senat

two and two, headed by Senator Edmunds and Senator Ingalis, the members of the diplomatic corps, the beads of departments, the commanding general of the army, the admiral of the navy, members of the House of Representatives, led by ex Sjeaker Carilate and General John B. Clark, the ex-clark of the House, and following them the distinguished guests who had occupied eats in the Senate.

The procession proceeded through the rotunds of the capitol, through the main entrance on the east front and ont upon the great platform which had been erected on the central portion. As the president and vice president-elect appeared they were greated with cheers from the dense throng that surrounded the platform. The steps and the portiones at the north and south ends of the capitol were blocked with people, while every window of the great building formed a group of faces.

The procession moved to the front of the portioo, the president and president-sleet taking seats reserved for them at the front of the stand, the chief justice on their right and the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate

ance in the teachings and example of Wash-ington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which 39 popu-lous and prosperous states offer to the 13 states, weak in everything except our age and the love of liberty, that then infringed our seaboard.

and the love of liberty, that then infringed our seaboard. The territory of Dakota has now a popu-lation greater than any of the original states gazeopt Virginia, and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller states in 1789. The centre of population, when our national capital was located, was east of Baltimore such that the West would more eastward rapidly. Yet in 1890 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census, about to be taken, will show another stride to the westward. That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of i the nation's robe. But our growth has not been limited to terri-tory, population and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been, in each of those directions. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and paid than their ancestors were. The facilities for education have enlarged and more gen-erally diffused. The viruse of our age and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multi-piled and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. They write of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperons; not all of them are whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comfort of life aro better than found elsewhere. The surrender of the large messure of individual to secure the comfort of life aro

The surrender of the large messure soversignity to the general governmen effected by the deception of the constitutio was not accompliabled until the suggestion effected by the deception of the constitution, was not scoomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more important price of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a "more perfect union." The marchant, the shipmaster and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to others of our statesmen and to the people that commercial sinancipation must be added to the political freedom it had so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive freedom to hold in other the development of our foommercial marine, to prevent or relard the establish-ment and growth of the manuscitiries in the states, and to × ours the American mar-ket for their wiops, and the carrying trade for their winger. WHEN INDUSTEY WAS IN ITS INFANOT.

WHEN INDUSTRY WAS IN ITS INFANOY

WHEN INDUSTRY WAS IN ITS INFANOT. Petitions poured in upon Congress urg-ing the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the peop's which no longer found a field of exercises in way, was directed to the duty of equipping the young republic for the defense of its independent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the states. The revival at the end of the century of the same patriolic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries, and the defense of our working people against in jurious foreign competition. It is not a departure, but a return, that we witnessd. The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made as now that its benefits enured to particular classes or and the or at any time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some

was only because slavery existed in some of the states. But for this, there was no reason why the cotion producing states should not have led or walked abreast wealthy New England states in the pro-duction of cotion fabrics.

fully and without evasion. Bayond this he hoped to advance civil cervice reform. The ideal or even his own ideal he would protably not situic. Retrospect would be a safer basis of judgment than promises. Of the overleaded treasury he sold that its is a serious evil, and it should be the duty of congress wisely to forecast extraordinary demands and ordinary expenditures, and so adjost our revenue laws that no consid-erable annual surplus will remain. The construction of a sufficient number of warships should progress repidly. The establishment of American steamship lines abould be encouraged. In concluding he sold he did not mis-rout the future of the country, and no political party could long pursus to ad-vantage a course at the creases of public honor or by rude and indecent methods without protest or fatal disaffection in its own body. The orowd immediately about the pist-

The crowd immediately about the pla form remained with beads uncovered during the delivery of the entire address and frequently interrupted the president with vociferous applause. At the conclusion of the address, they cheered egain and again. The president bowed his acknowledgmentr. He was then ( s orted through the cheering crowd on the platform into the capitol. He walked to the basement door where he had entered the building, and where his car age was waiting for him. He and theexpresident, with two members of the com-mittee on arrangements took seats in the carriage and were driven out to join the procession.

JOHN B. GABLE ASSAULTED.

He is Knocked Down Upon a Oarb by W

Wiley and Breetves Serious Irjuries. His As atlant Arrested. John B. Gable, plumber, was assaulted on Saturday night by William Wiley, and the injuries received were so seriou for a time the indications were that Gable would die. The facts of the sessuit are very

Gable was drinking freely on Saturday, and by evening was very much intoxicated. He was walking on North Dake street shortly after 7 o'clock, and when in from of Rutt & Co's butcher shop Wiley came along. As he was passing Gable he remarked, with an oath, that he did not like him. Gable made some reply and Wiley struck him. Walter Youart was with Gable, and while the wordy dispute was going on he threw one arm around Gable, and with the other tried to prevent Wiley from getting to Gable. Wiley was too strong for Yousrt, and as he got close to Gable he struck him in the breast Gable fell to the pavement, his head struck the curbstone. and was rendered unconscious by the fall and it was at first thought that he was dead. William Cornellus saw Gable fall and when he saw how seriously he was injured he ran to the station house and made a report of the occura: or. Sergeant Hutley and Turnkey Miller responded and had Gable carried to the station house and Dr. Baker summoned.

The doctor made an examination of Gable and found a lump on his head, but no other marks. Gable was made as comfortabless possible and kept at the station house all night. He remained unconscious, and in the morning it was decided to remove him to his boarding house, No. 139 South Queen street. He was taken there on Sunday morning and Dr. Baker visited him several times. Gable was unconscious until even-ing, when he recognized those around him but wes unable to talk. The force of the blow produced concussion of the brain and partial paralysis of one side. He had im proved some up to noon to day, and indications now are that he will recover.

ot was n shortly after the occurrence before Alder man Barr and the warrant was placed in the hands of Constable Shaub. He found Wiley in Pontz's saloon in Centre Square and took him to the station house. Wiley asked the alderman to fix the amount o ball, but the magistrate refused to take any ball until Gable was pronounced out danger and committed him to prison. Wiley is about 22 years old and has been in a number of scrapes. The last was on the night of the Democratic primary in the Seventh ward. He raised a disturbance at the polls and was arrested. He resisted the officers and it was with great difficulty that he was taken to the station house. The mayor sent him to jail for a short term and since his release he has been drunk and disorderly on the streets a number of times. The improvement of Mr. Gable has not been as marked as was expected early in the day and at 3 o'clock he was as uncon cious as when first injured. While apparently able to recognize these about bim he is unable to talk or move. His friends are now approbensive that the concussion of the brain produced by the fall will result in death.

#### THE DIRECT TAX BILL VETOED. JOHN COPLAND DIES. Fresident Claveland's Reasons For Not Sign ing the Measure - The Senate Votes

Intelligencer

POPULAR RESTAURATEUR OF THIS CITY PARSES AWAY.

Native Of Strasburg and a Citizen Of Lat canter Thirty-Five Years-Printer By Trade and Member Of Many of the Masonie Organizations.

President Gleveland's Econome For Net Hgs-ing the Measure - The Senate Vetra Down the Vete. The president on Saturday sent a message to the Senate vetoing the direct tax bill. After reviewing the sot of 1801 to provide increased revenue for the government and giving the reasons for its passage the presi-dent says that a majority of the states undertook the collection of their 'quotae and accounted for the amount thereof to the general government by the payment of money or by setting off claims in their from the money new in the treasury the sum of more than \$17,000,000, or if the per-centage allowed is not included, more than \$15,000,000, and pay back to the respective intee and territories the sums they or their cliftens paid more than twenty- five years ago upon a direct tax lovy by the govern-ment of the United States for its defines and a fety. John Copland, proprietor of Copland's hotel and restaurant, and one of the best known men in this city, died at his home, Nos. 125 and 127 North Queen street, at exactly 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. had a complication of diseases, but his principal aliment was pneumonia. He took sick about the middle of January, but recovered sufficiently to be around. He attended the Young Republican supper for which he was cateror. Saturday two weeks ago he was sgain taken ill and returned to bed. Since that time he had been geting better and worse at different th Friday he seemed to be improving, but on laturday he took much worse and it was coverally believed that he could not sur-

vive long. He quistly passed away at the time stated. Mr. Copland wis a son of Th Copland, and was born near Strasburg, this county, in August, 1835. When he was quite young his father moved to Newtown, Bucks county, where his boyhood days were spent. He first went to work at printing at Newtown and Salehed his trade printing at Newtown and inlehed his trade in Doylestown. He then went to Philadel-phia, where he worked for some years. About thirty-five years ago he came to Lancaster, and worked in the offices of Alderman Wiley, M. M. Rohrer and others. He was an excellent printer, being both fast and correct. After he stopped printing he started a salo m at Middle and Duke streets, which he heat for some years. He purchased the kept for some years. He purchased the old "Snapper Boz" saloon on Duke street from Amos Lee and remained there for some years. After loaving that saloon he engaged in the grocery business at Cones-togs and South Queen streats. He next took possession of the saloon in the base-ment of the inquirer building, going from there to his present pisce of business about seventeen years ago. He always did well in business wherever he went and built up a large trade. The hotel which he kept up to the time of his death was very popular with the public and was patronized by the best people of the city and county. Mr. Copland knew exactly how to manage a hotel, and his place was a popular resort for persons who were hungry or thirsty, for they knew everything purchased there was of the best. Mr. Copland made a great reputation as a caterer, and did more in that line than any man in the city. For three years he has been losses of the famous plo-nic grounds at Penryu and one year had a

pariner in O. W. Kokert. Mr. Copland was one of the most promi-nent men in this city in the Masoniborder, and a member of the following bodies: Lodge 43, F. and A. M.; Chapter 43, R. A. M.; Goo iwin Council Nc. 19, R. and S. M. ; Lancaser Commandery, No.13, Knights Templat; Lancaster Lodge of Perfection, Harrisburg Council Princes of Jerusalem, Harrisburg Chapter of Rose Oroix, Harrisburg Consistory, 32º A. A. S. R., Lulu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Philadelphia. In former years he was an active member of the old Union fire company; he afterwards joined the Empire Hook and Ladder company. He also belonged to the Lancaster Manner-

chor. In politics he was a Republican and as a member of the Voun

### PRICE TWO CENT

## ARRESTED ON SUSPICIO

WALTER & DARFERTER ALLS HAVE STOLEN BIX BURDERS

Honey and Valuables Betragi Brabater Dissporte From the P Hotel-Access Enors to Ha Money Lavishing in FR

Walter S. Carponier, a young this city, was arrested on Build noon by Chief of Police Sentin a Weaver, on a very serious and noon by Chief of Police Sensits and Weaver, on a very sectors densits N. Brubaker, proprieter of the J hotel, which is nearly opper Northern market house, on Herri itreet, called at the static house on evening and informed Chief of Smeits that some one had committe bery within the past three weat hotel. A hox containing means hotel, A hox containing means hotel, A hox containing means hotel, A hox containing means hotel a hox containing means hotel a bioinging to his son, John T baker, who lives with him, had bee from the room of the latter and the had just been made on that day w house was being cleaned. Tomg B hept the box under his bed and has that his with and children ware hnew of its whereabouts The hated about 6000 in monay. The \$300 in \$20 and \$10 bills, surce pair \$10 or \$15 in cliver, \$200 in \$5, \$20 notes, two gold dollars, s let of pieces without the word "testing days and the other pay days and the other pay days and the other pay hated the following articles, which the box, were gone. In addition in loor, two gold lookees one with stone, agold watch of Waltham mere and small links, a sliver chains are been all links a sliver chains are stated share stations. In addition money the following articles, which the box, were takes 1 is addition in plain hunting ones, a gold chains are and small links, a sliver chains are been with the same of "John, baker," and some other articles is baker," and some other articles is baker, in which the thinges w <text><text><text><text>

loss valuat

The box in which the

less valuable. The box in which the thinge w wes of poplar wood, and in di-isches, and six inches in which we an ordinary look upon 3, and always kept shut. Besides the bu-contents the following articles was month or more : A gold chain, pin-ing case, gold ring and other thing After Ohief Smells heard of the fold Officer Weaver and the two for to work the matter up. They was to Mr. Brubaker's houst and from 1 made found that Walter 8. Ourpu-been boarding at the house up three weeks ago, and his w still there. He had been 1 delphis lately and was support working at printing in thes digy, at once supperted Carpenses of the supplote. Some time on Friday Oarpenser errived in Lassatter officers began to shadow him. Into an Meat Sing seloom, where is \$20 bill changed. Later he for Brubaker's houst. He was shown into an these the shadow him. Into an these the shadow him. Into an the biling seloom, where is Brubakes's houst. He was shown into an these the shadow him. Into an the busing shadow him. Into an the board of the form officers began to shadow him. Into an the board of the shadow him. Into an the base the shadow him. Into an the board of the shadow him. Into an the board of the shadow him. Into an the base him of the shadow him. Into an the base the shadow him. Into an the base him of the shadow him. Into an the base the shadow him. Into an the base him of the shadow him. Into an the base him of the shadow him. Into an the base him of the shadow him. Into an the base him of the shadow him. Into an the base him of the shadow him. Into an the base him of the shadow him. Into an the base him of the shadow him. Into an the base him him. Into an the shadow him. Into an the stairs when the senior Brabak that he owed a back bill of \$10 a not go up stairs until he had so

different states at the time this tax was laid should not enter into discussion of the meries of this measure. The president also objects to the bill on the ground of its uniairness and unjust disoriminatios, and in conclusion says: "I am or mirrained, upon the considera-tions herein presented, to withhold my assent from the bill herewith returned be-oause 1 believe it to be without constitu-tional warrant, because I am of the opinion that there exist no adequate reasons either in right or equity for the return of the tax in said bill mentioned, and because I believe its execution would cause actual injustice and unfairness." "When the Sense met in evening esseion the president's veto of the direct tax bill When the Menste met in evening eacelon the president's voto of the direct tar bill was presented and read, and the presiding officer, Mr. Ingalla, put the question, "Shall the bill pass-the objections of the president to the contrary notwithstand-ing 7" The question was taken and the bill was passed by the necess sury two thirds mejority over the president's voto-yeas 45, nays 6. The negative votes ware given by Benators Blair, Osli, Coke, Edmunds, Jones, of Arksusav, Passos, Reagan, Sauls-bury and Vest. In the Benate on Baturday morning Mr. Blair asked unavianous consent to take up the joint resolution proposing a liquor prohibilion amendment to the constitution of the United States. Mr. Harris objected. Mr. Blair side that the matter had been pending for 14 years and all that he saked how was to have a vote upon 11 without delay. He moved to proceed to its con-sideration. Themotion was detested—yeas 15, nays 33. Quay voted in the sflirmative. Both Houses continued in essents of sunday, and st midnight all the general appropriation bills, except two, the de-folendency bill and the smeatment to the science of the same diment to the science of the same diment to the science of the same diment to the science of the benefit of the widow of forthe Justice Waits, and to the amount of royaity to be paid for the use of steam primers in the bureau of angraving and printing. No doubt was feit, hewever, that the bills become laws before noon to day (Monday.) A diagraveful scane took place in the the disgreements would be settled, and the bills become laws before noon to day (Monday.) A disgreceful scene took place in the Senate Sunday night. Mr. Riddleberger,of Virginis, who had several times failed to receive recognition when he desired to make his favorite motion to go into execu-tive session, and who was, in plain parlance, drunk, continually interrupted business, and, finally, the chair informed him that he would not be recognized further. He left the chamber for a few min-utes, and when he returned again interrupted the pending business to announce that he had telegraphed to Governor Lee his resignation of the remain-ing hours of his term. "bocause a Re-publican senator from Virginia could not obtain recognition from the chair." He continued to interrupt the proceedings until the presiding files ordered the sergeant at arms to arrest him. Colonel Ganaday took hold of Hiddleberger's coat isped, whils the senator grasped his sets with one hand. A struggie seemed im-minent, but one of the sergeant at arms' deputies seiz's Riddleberger's arm and released his grip. He was then half carried half pushed into the cloak room and kept there under guard. The clerk of the Houss of Representatives on Saturday received from the governor of West Virginia the carrillicates of election of

and swelled the great, black river there. The great terrace on the west front had been dotted with sight seers from early morning at d they had lingered about the silent form that stretched out from the east front of the building. But it was nearly 9 o'elock when the crowd began to grow dense and the struggle for breathl room began. At the entrances o House and Senate cordons of police kept back the crowd and reinforced dour keepers. Although the doors were not to be opened until 10 o'clock, ticket holders began to assemble long before that hour The principal attraction, of course, was at the Senate chamber, where the vice president was to be sworn in. Little more that 1,500 tickets had been issued to those who were entitled to view the proceedings which included the members of the Senate, ex stors and others who were to be admitted to the floor, friends of sensiors and represuistives, to whom the privileges of the gallery had been extended, members of the oreas and others. THE SENATE CROWDED

At 10 o'clock the east doors of the Beast wing of the capitol were thrown open and the visitors began to pour in. The tickets which they carried were of various colors to indicate the particular piace to which they were entitled to. The galleries filled very quickly. The doors of the Senate chamber had not been opened. Couches had been placed in the semi-circular space on the platform occupied by the presiding (flicer and the clerks. In the centre of this space were placed the seats to be occupied by the president-elect and vice president-elect. Between the chairs usually occupied by members of the Senate had been placed other seats, and directly behind the last of the senators' deaks had been placed a

number of couches and chairs. Before 11 o'clock, the hour when the Senste doors were thrown open, the public galleries were nearly full. There were a number of visitors in the diplomaticgaliery and the only gallery which was empty was the one just west of diplomatic gallery and almost directly opposite the presiding officer, which had teen reserved for the families of the president and the president pro. tem. of the Senate, the president-elect d the vice president-elect and the expresident and ex-vice presidents of the United States. The regular business of the Senate proceeded without much show of interruption. At 11:15 the Serate was called to order by Senator Ingells and the senator ross as the diplomats entered. Shortly after they were stated, the members of the cabinet, accompanied by the retired general of the army, the mojor general of the army commanding and the admiral of the navy entered. They were received by the senators standing, and were shown to seats arranged in the semi-circle in front and to the left of the presiding cilicer; the members of the apreme court, clad in their black silk robes, and hd by Calef Justice Fuller, to the corresponding seats on the opposite side of the chamber.

The venerable Hansibal Hamim, the only living ex-vice president, occupied a seat at the right of the presiding (fiber, and the committee of arrangements sat on the of . Shirt y before We ve o'clock the members of the House of Representatives and members elso', led by Speaker Cartimie, entered the Senate chamber by the main entrance and took costs in the right the next to the dirlon at'e corpa

The governors of sistes, ex sensiors of the United Sister, and the judges of the supreme court of the district and the comsalopers of the District o' Columbia, were ensigned to seets on the east aids of the chamber, behind those occupied by mem-berr of it e Senate. Among the familiar faces were those of ex Senator Windom, of Minnesots; ex-Senator Farry, Gov. Rusk, asin, and Gov. Forsker, of Ubio.

THE PRESIDENT BLECT ENTERS for minutes before 13 the president of United States was concurred. To

ments cooupled seals next to them, the Hon, Hannibal Hamiln and the associate justices of the supreme court, the vice president, secretary and members of the Senate on the right. On the left sat the members of the diplomatio earps, the heads of departments and others, in the rear the members and members-elect of the House and joined with those who had occupied places in the galleries. When all had been settled the president elect arose and the oblef justice administered to him the oath of office. The great crowd on the platform rose and remained standing with uncovered heads during the ceremony. As the president bowed his head and kissed the open book, the growd obsered again and again, and turning from the chief justice President Harrison began the delivery his inaugural address. He said :

PRESIDENT BARRISON'S SPERCH. Bis Reference to the Policy to be Parent by the New Administration

There is no constitutional or legal re-quirament that the president shall take the oath of office in the president shall take the oath of office in the president shall take the oath of office in the president shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to the office of the chief executive officer of the nation that from the beginning of the government the people, to whose service the official conse-crates the officer, have been called to wit-ness the solemn ceremonics. The oath ta-ken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant—the officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful exertion of the laws so that they may be the unfailing defense and security of those who respect and observe them and that neither wealth, station nor the power of combination shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from a beneficent penalties or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to serve to the ends of cruel or selfish ends. My promise is spoken; yours unspoken—but not the less real and solemn. unspoken—but not the less real and solemn. The people of every state have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinter-pret the solemnity of the occasion when I as-sume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to day to support and defend the constitution and the union of the states, to yield willing obedi-ence to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal, civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into covenant with each other, we may rever-ently invoke and confidentity expect the favor and help of God Almighty—that he will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fra-ternity and a love of righteourness and peace.

ternity and a love of righteourness and pasce. This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the presidential term, which begins this day, is the twenty-sixth under our constitution. The first inaugu-ration of President Washington took place in New York, where Congress was then sitting, on the 36th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of de-lays attending the organization of the Congress and the canvass of the electoral vote. Our peo-ple have already worthily observed the centennials of the Declaration of Inde-pendence, of the battle of Yorktown and the centennials of the Declaration of Inde-pendence, of the battle of Yorktown and of the adoption of the constitution; and will shortly celebrate in New York the in-stitution of the second great department of our century aconstitutional scheme of gov-erament. When the centennial of the in-stitution of the judicial department, by the organization of the supreme court, shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully entered its second century. its second century.

#### PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

I will not attempt to note the marvellous, and in great part, happy contrasts made in our country as it steps over the thresh-old into its second century of its organ-ized existence mider the constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young mation that looked undauntedly down the first contury, when all its year stretched out before it.

Your people will not fail at this time to note the incidents which scoompanied the institution of governme, under the con-stitution, or to find inspiration and guid.

resson only which states that divide with Pennsylvanis, the mineral treasures of the great southesstern and central mountain range abould have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace, and to the mill the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides. Mill fires were lighted at the funaral pile of al very. The emancipa-tion proclamation was neard in the depths of the carth as well as in the sky-men were made free and material things became our better servants. The sectional element has happly been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer states that are necessarily only planling states. Some son only which states that divide with discussion. We have no longer states that are necessarily only planting states. Some are excluded from schlering that deversi-floation of pursuit among the people which brings weath and contentment. The cot-ton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the county town by operating whose necessities call for a diversified crops and create a home de-mand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine and isotory is an exten-sion of the productive capacity of the state more real and valuable than added to its territory.

erritory. PPBOVING THE "PROTECTIVE" PLAN

APPROVING THE "PROTECTIVE" PLAN, Continuing, President Harrison said he looked hopefully for the continuance of the protective system and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in states hitherto wholly given to agriculture as a potent influence in perfect unification of our people, and if men in the South, who now accept the tariff views of Ciay and the constitutional expo-aitions of Webster, who encourageously avow and defend their real convictions that they would not find it difficult by un-friendly struggle to make the black men their mafe ally in establishing correct principles in a national administration and preserving for their local committees the benefits of social and honest government. The evil example, he said, of permitting individuals, corporations or committees nutify the laws because they cross some selfith or local interests or prejadices, is full of danger not only to the nation at inserve but much more to those who use this ex-medient to escent their local is on to

full of danger not only to the nation at large but much more to those who use this ex-pedient to escape their just ob is i ans or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their local limitations they would have less cause to complain of unjust limitations of their rights. The community that by concert, open or secret among its citizens, denies to a portion of its members their rights under the law has severed the only aste boad of social order members their rights under the law has severed the only safe bond of social order and prospority. The svil works from a bad centre both ways. It demorstizes those who precise it. The man in whose breast that faith is, is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods if moved by no both motion than the subjects of the higher motive than the self ances that is completed them well m y stard and inquire what is to be the end of that. A

community where law is the rule of conduct and where courts, not mobs, eff of its penalties is the only attractive field for business investments and bonest labor. BELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS

It is manifestiy incompatible, i e said, with those precautions for cur passes and malety which all the great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters aflecting them, that a shorter water way between our Erstern and Western seaboards should be dominated by another European gov-erament, that we may confidently expect that such a purpose will not be cutertained by any friendly power. We shall in the future, as in the past, use every endeaver to maintain and enlarge our friendly re-lations with all the great powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us sub-ject to the dangers of a heatle observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or to absorb any of our weaker ments, the stater to sid and encourage them to establish free and stable govern-ments, resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to expect therefore, that no European govern-ment will seek to establish colonial de-pendencies upon the territory of these inde pendent American to the territory of these inde pendent American to the territory of these It is manifestly incompatible, to said ment will seek to establish colonial de-pendencies upon the territory of these independent American states. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking, they may be reasonably willingly to forego. Of diviservice reform, he said, bonest party service would not be regarded as a disqual-ification for public service, but it would in no case serve as a shield of official negli-gence. All applicants for office would be tracked with consideration. Persistent im-portunities could not be the best sup-port of an applicant. Heads of depart-ments and other offices would be expected to esform the civil service law

Unclaimed Letters. The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoflice, Lancaster Monday, March 4, 1889 :

Ladies' List-Miss A. Bryan, Mrs. Day, Mrs. P. C. Hollinger, Mrs. Sallis Housesi, Mrs. Elizabeth Landis, Miss Dora Landis, Mrs. Callis Martin, Miss Mame Miller, Miss Mattio E. Musselima", Miss Annio New-rumber, Miss Annio Rhine, Miss Kate Vackor

Gent's List-Fred'k M. Baird, Mr. Boyle, Gent's List.--Fred'k M. Bsird, Mr. Boyle, J. H. Collion, Dr. Geo. Gleim, P. Graw, G. A. Harbaogh, Berj. Heiston, W. R. Horn, Mr. Jambling, Wuz. Kabler, esq. George Kilmer, John Lsyton, Jr., Simon Miller, J. M. W. Namars, A. W. Reynolds, Berj, Sunder, erq., H. P. Snutt, A. B. Smith, C. G. Singley, C. S. Wiegert, W. F. Yates.

#### Here's a How-de-do

The result of the investigation by the Democratic state committee into the cig Republican majority in St. Louis at the November election has been made public, A complete canvass of the city has been made under the direction of Thomas M. Knapr, assistant United States district at-torney, and in the reports received by that torney, and in the reports received by that cilibial it is claimed that dead me residents and negroes, who were not designated as colored on the registration lists were voted. The assertion is made that prominent citizeas are involved and a great ensation is promised. Four colored men have siready been arrested.

#### Before the Mayor.

The mayor disposed of 13 cases this morning. Eight lodgers were discharged and four committed. Frank Scheld had a d ffl. cuity at the King street rink. He had purchased a ticket and went out of the building for a moment. When he ieintered the building to was stopped by Special Officer Gill. An alternation ensued and it ended in Scheid's arrest. The mayor dismissed the case.

Missionary Anniversary Postponed. The missionary auniversary, which was to have been observed at the Duke street M. E church on Sunday, was postponed until pert Sunday. The inclement weather enused the postponement.

#### Pension Day.

To-day is quarterly pension day, and the flices of the magistrates and notaries were crowded with pensioners having their papers attested.

At the Foup House

The number of rations distributed at the soup house during the past week was 1.843

The Streams Bigh. On second of the heavy rain of the pas forty-sight hours the streams are very high in the county. The Peques is all over the road at Peques Valley and the Concetogs is away up.

He was elected in February, 1875,a membe of common council from the Second ward, but never held any other office. He was spoken of as a candidate for register of vills next year and would have made a strong run had he lived. Mr. Copland leaves a wife and an adopted

daughter. His mother, who survives him, realdes in Philadelphia, but was at his bed-side when he died. His brothers are William, of Newtown, Bucks county Eilas, of Pomeroy, Chester county; Joseph, of Camden, and Harry and Edward, of Lancaster. His sisters are Mrs. Joseph Spillinger, of Vissiand, N. J; Mrs. Elies Hollingsworth, living in Connecticut ; Mrs. Charles Frailey, of Brooklyn, and Mary, who is single and lives in Philadelphia.

The deceased way a liberal and enter-prising citizen. He ways a patron of athletic sports, and in 1884 helped to organizs and sustain the Lancaster base bali club. He was a kind and loving husband, and was very popular among his associates and friends, of whom he had many.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock and it will be in charge of Lodge 43, of Masons.

TRIED TO STEAL THE ENGINE MOUSE. & County Beat War In Missouri Made Pot-

sible By a Mob's Action.

The good letting heretofore existing be-tween the towns of Horses and Tribune, rivals for the county sent of Greeley county, Mo., was broken on Saturday, and a con-fict is not unlikely at any time. The well of the former waterworks is located about one mile from the town. On Saturday about daylight the citizens of Horace were notified that a party of from twenty five to forty Tribunitas were down there tearing up the machinery and engine house and handling them off.

The report was soon confirmed, and the olitzens, gathering en masse, went down and compelled the men to return its engine house, which had been loaded on wagons, to its place. F. A. Parsons, a non-resident of the county, who had been interresident of the county, who had been inter-fering in the county seat matters between the towns, was at the head of the mob-who were armited with Winchesters and six-shooters. Their motive seems to have been the prevention of the location of the round house and machine sheeps of the Missouri Pacific Railway company at Hor-ace, which it seems depends somewhat on the title to the water works being complete and clear. Tribune men horecofore have tried through the courts to obstruct the transfer of the property to the railroad company, and failing in this attempt, to destroy the property by force. This attempt, was promptly defeated by the sotion of the citizens of Horace Sunday moralog.

#### Judge Terry Free Again.

Ex Judge David S. Terry, who was committed to the Alameda county (Cal.) jail September 3, 1885, by Justice Skephen J. Field for contempt of court, was released on Sunday night, having served his full term of six months. Judge Tarry's contempt consisted in drawing a knile in the court room, when Justice Field was delivering the opinion of the court that the alleged marriage contract between Barah Aithea Hill (now Mrs. Terry) and Senator Sharon was null and void. Mrs. Terry made such a scene in court that her removal was ordered, and Terry drew his kuils on the marshals who were trying to chey the order. He was sentenced to six months' and his wife to 50 days' imprison-ment.

#### To the Inauguration.

As iste as last evening persons left here by way of Harrisburg and Philadelphia for Washington to sitend the insuguration. Altogether 250 tickets were sold at the Pennsylvania station. This is considered a good-sized number, considering the bad

weather and the fast that no organiza went from bere.

#### The Mauverchor Marquerade

To night a great number of people who love pleasure will attend the Misanerohor masquerade, which will take place in the hall of the society. It will be the largest and best affair of the kind that the society has ever hold.

The clerk of the House of Representatives on Saturday received from the governor of West Virginia the cartificates of election of congressmon for the Third and Fourth districts of that state. They are in the names of the Democratic candidates. This leaves a Republican mejority of three in the next House of Representatives.

### A Surprise Party.

Jacob Brock, who lives at 446 South Plum street, was 70 years old on Bunday, and his tive children gave him a surprise on Baturday evening. They gathered at the house of John Lu'z, on High street, and walked from there to Mr. Brock's home. The old man knew nothing of the affair and was sitting in his working clothes. Besides his children there were fifteen grandchildren present and all had a good time during the vening.

#### Discovered In Time.

Officer Flannard discovered amoke tenning from the watch box at the corner of Water and Orange streets at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. He forced open the door and found the stove and pipe red hot. A few moments more and the building

### would have been destroyed.

Death of Dr. Etwood Harvey. Dr. Elwood Harvey died at his residence at Chester on Sunday evening, after a short iliness from pacamonis, aged 62 years. Dr. Harvey was an active member of the state board of griculture and frequently lectured in this city. His last appearance here was during the farmere' institute, when he delivered an interesting and instructive lecture.

drawing out two \$5 bills, paid the unset He said he had come from Philadelphin a freight train, which had carried a through to Dillerville and he had wall into town. He said he had a good job th bad cardies little money.

into town. He said he had a good joi had mades little monoy. The officers watched Unryester a and seldom allowed him to get their sight. In the monstime they making inquiries concerning him. what they could team Carpenter is only rather hurriedly the last time. believed to have hired a team with drove to Leaman Place where he to cars for Philadelphia. Lest Mend was seen in Philadelphia by a Las man, and he last 5000 in charge of the clerk at the Control Avenue hold. cierk at the Central Avenue hole a cab outside of the hotel and we

cierk at the Contral Avenue hold. He has a cab outside of the hotel and was spend money, investing much of it in descript at \$5 per hottle. He weat from there everybody to drink and opent as high \$40 in a half hour. He also had a rear the hotel and had a number of walkes attend him. On the way to the Girard house Carpen met a tramp who saked him for under the young man offered to give him to overcost, but the knight of the read under the data and he s number of walkes had large sums of money with him. Is at weather you had over the During the weak he made a trip to We him soting so extravagentiyin Philadelp asked him how he came by the more thing?" The man said "no?" where a bing on said, "Why, did you hear a thing?" The man said "no?" whereas a bad ingressid that he had made the man playing poker, having had a big streak playing poker, having had a big at

When Carpenter was arrest When Carpenter was archive as a maintained his innocence, but was cool and said to the officers : "You I your business and I know mine, as have nothing to say." He was take the station house and locked up, it unable to furnish ball. Ohief Resets Officer Weaver was to Philadelphia to Officer Weaver went to Philadelphia to learn more concerning the matter have no doubt that they have the rig nave no could that they have the right or under arrest. The complaint sector Carpenter was made at Alderman Direct. Amos Bowers has also made complet egainst him before Alderman House obarging him with obtaining house in the presence.

false pretense. The loss to Mr. Brubeker is very The money that was stolen from i the savings of a number of years work at blacksmithing. He had in to purchase a home with the mon pring.

### The Banner Was He

The Banner Was Bessore A pleasant story is told about Harrison. On Saturday afforms bis son Bussell drove down Feat aronue and viewed the decorat other preparations for the inst "As they rode along the general banner bearing a complimentary to himself and one the reverse of montary to President Cleveland, are to ride together, General desmed it but courteous to have o to the owner of the building a proval of the banner. This was such a manner as not to give aff the obnoxious banner was remove

He Was Not the Mi

Colline Hamilton, the colored man reside near Ligostic, Pa, on complete having murdered Farmer Umbarger of Umbarger on Barurday for Manuel of Umbarger on Barurday for Manuel of and it was found that he was not one of

murders In Town.

John Gundaker, formerty of a brother of George and Jacob t who lives in Davesport, Jowe, h caster on a visit. He has not be