

CHANGE OF CHIEFS.

Harrison Goes into the White House for Four Years.

HE TAKES THE OATH AT NOON.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Advertising the Party's Declaration for P... and Fostering the System Which Honors the People's Money...

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The great event that the people of the country have looked forward to for months—the inauguration of President Harrison—was consummated today.

At 10 o'clock, an hour before the military was to march, the crowd surged around the executive mansion and inauguration day was fairly begun.

Hundreds of thousands were waiting along the street to witness the procession. By this hour the various civil and military organizations and the regular troops which were marching to their rendezvous...

At 10:30 a. m. the First division, General Canby commanding, consisting of about 4,000 men of the regular army, cavalry, infantry, artillery and the national guard of the District of Columbia...

At 10 o'clock the east doors of the Senate 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 place to which they were entitled to be seated...

Before 10 o'clock, the hour when the Senate doors were thrown open, the president-elect and his family were in the capitol building. A number of visitors in the diplomatic gallery and the only gallery which was empty was the one just west of diplomatic gallery...

The venerable Hannibal Hamlin, the only living ex-president, occupied a seat at the right of the president-elect. The first inauguration of the president-elect...

The governors of sixteen ex-states of the United States, and the judges of the supreme court of the district and the commissioners of the District of Columbia...

acted in the distinguished example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which 33 provinces and prosperous states offer to the 13 states, weak in everything except our age and the love of liberty, that then infringed our sacred rights.

The territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original states except Virginia, and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller states in 1789. Our national capital was located, was east of Baltimore and it was argued by many well-informed persons that the West would move eastward rapidly.

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

The Senate in extra session. The Senate in extra session was then read, and the Senate having completed its organization 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.

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JOHN COPLAND DIES.

A POPULAR RESTAURATEUR OF THIS CITY FARMER AWAY.

A Native of Strasburg and a Citizen of Lancaster Thirty-five Years—Foster by Trade and Member of Many of the Masonic Organizations.

John Copland, proprietor of Copland's hotel and restaurant, and one of the best known men in this city, died at his home, No. 125 and 127 North Queen street, at exactly 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. He had a complication of diseases, but his principal ailment was pneumonia. He took a violent cold about a week ago and recovered sufficiently to be around. He attended the Young Republican supper for which he was caterer. Saturday two weeks ago he was again taken ill and returned to bed. Since that time he had been getting better and worse at different times. Friday he was able to go to his home on Saturday he took much worse and it was generally believed that he could not survive long. He quietly passed away at the time stated.

Mr. Copland was a son of Thomas Copland, and was born near Strasburg, this county, in August, 1855. 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 finished his trade in Lancaster. He then went to Philadelphia, where he worked for some years. About fifty-five years ago he came to Lancaster and was employed in the office 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 saloon at Middle and Duke streets, which he kept for some years. He purchased the hotel which he now occupies from Amos Lee and remained there for some years. After leaving that saloon he engaged in the grocery business at Conestoga and South Queen streets. He next took possession of the saloon in the basement of the building, going from there to his present place of business about twenty 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 saloon, and he 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 leader of the famous picnic grounds at Ferry and one year had a party held at the park.

Mr. Copland was one of the most prominent men in this city in the Masonic order, and a member of the following bodies: Lodge 43, F. and A. M.; Chapter 43, R. A. M.; Goodwill Council No. 13, R. A. M.; Lancaster Commandery No. 13, Knights Templar; and the following: Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Grand Chapter of Jerusalem, Harrisburg Chapter of Royal Order, Harrisburg Consistory, 32^d A. S. R. L. Unit Temple, 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 Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and was a patron of athletic sports, and in 1881 helped to organize and sustain the Lancaster base ball 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. The good feeling heretofore existing between the towns of Horne and Tribune, rivals for the county seat of Greasy county, has been revived by the death of the late John Copland. It is not unlikely any day. The well of the Horne waterworks is located about one mile from the town. On Saturday afternoon a party of from twenty-five to thirty tributers were down there tearing up the machinery and engine house and building their camp.

The report was soon confirmed, and the citizens, gathered in masses, went down and compelled the tributers to return to their homes. A horse was loaded on wagons to its place. F. A. Parsons, a non-resident of the county, who had been interfering in the county matters between Horne and Tribune, was the head of the mob, who were armed with Winchester and shot-shooters. Their motive seems to have been to prevent the tributers from returning to their homes and to obstruct the round house and machine shops of the Missouri Pacific Railway company at Horne, which it seems depends somewhat on the tributers for their business. Tributers men heretofore have tried through the courts to obstruct the transfer of the property to the railroad company, but failed in this attempt. It was promptly destroyed by the tributers, who were trying to destroy the property by force. This attempt was promptly defeated by the action of the citizens of Horne Sunday morning.

Justice Terry Free Again. Ex Justice David S. Terry, who was committed to the Alameda county (Cal.) jail September 3, 1887, by Justice Stephen J. Field for contempt of court, was released on Sunday night, having served his full term of six months. Justice Terry's contempt conviction was for refusing to answer a question in a case in the Alameda county court, when Justice Field was delivering the opinion of the court that the alleged marriage contract between Sarah Alford (now Mrs. Terry) and Senator Terry was null and void. Mrs. Terry made such a scene in court that her removal was ordered, and Justice Terry left the court. He was sentenced to six months and his wife to 30 days' imprisonment.

Discovered in Time. Officer Flannard discovered smoke issuing 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 pipes red hot. A few moments more and the building would have been destroyed.

Death of Dr. Edward Harvey. Dr. Edward Harvey died at his residence at Chester on Sunday evening, after a short illness from pneumonia, aged 52 years. Dr. Harvey was an active member of the state board of agriculture and frequently lectured in this city. His last appearance here was during the farmers' institute, when he delivered an interesting and instructive lecture.

Manequerade. To-night a great number of people who love pleasure will attend the manequerade, 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 held.

At last last evening persons left here by way of Harrisburg and Philadelphia for Washington to attend the inauguration. The inauguration will take place at the Pennsylvania station. This is considered a good-sized number, considering the bad weather and the fact that no organizations went from here.

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THE DIRECT TAX BILL VETOED.

President Cleveland's Reasons For Not Signing the Direct Tax Bill.

Down the Vote. The president on Saturday sent a message to the Senate vetoing the direct tax bill. After reviewing the act of 1861 to provide increased revenue for the government and giving the reasons for his passage the president says that a majority of the states and territories have not approved and accounted for the amount thereof to the general government by the payment of money or by selling of claims in their favor.

"The conceded effect of this bill is to take from the money now in the treasury the sum of more than \$17,000,000, or if the percentage allowed be not included, more than \$13,000,000, and pay back to the respective states and territories the sums they or their citizens paid more than twenty-five years ago upon a direct tax and government land.

"The president believes that this appropriation of the public funds is not within the constitutional power of Congress under the limited and delegated authority conferred by the constitution. The statement of the purposes for which money may be lawfully raised by taxation in any form declares also the limit of the objects for which it may be expended.

"All must agree that the direct tax was lawfully and constitutionally laid and that it was rightfully and correctly collected. It is proposed to be claimed that it should be refunded, that any debt arose against the government and in favor of any state or territory, and that the government should be reimbursed for the amount of the debt.

"The president also objects to the bill on the ground that it is a violation of the principle of taxation which should be levied on the basis of the ability to pay. It is a violation of the principle of taxation which should be levied on the basis of the ability to pay.

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ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

WALTER S. CARPENTER ALLEGEDLY HAD STOLEN FROM THE PRESIDENT'S ROOMS.

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