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FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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Freeland, Pa., March 4, 1897.

Monday, March 1.
Four well known men of Shreve, O., have been arrested, charged with being members of a gang of robbers.

The Brewers' National union warned all workers in its ranks of a threatened lockout in and about New York on April 15.

Typographical union No. 6 of New York adopted resolutions declaring against the adoption by congress or the legislature of anticlerical bills.

Mrs. Ray Aldridge, a variety actress, accused Charles Spencer of drugging and robbing her of \$100 in a house in West Twenty-second street, New York.

At the request of the Whisky Bottlers' union the Central Labor union of New York resolved to drink only that whisky which had been bottled by union men.

Tuesday, March 2.
One man was killed and others injured at Knoxville in a riot growing out of the claims of rival street railway companies to occupation of the streets.

Jay Koerner, the murderer of Rose Alice Redgate, was sentenced to death by Judge Newburger in New York. The execution will occur at Sing Sing in April.

An avalanche demolished the left wing of the famous St. Bernard monastery in the Swiss Alps. The monks escaped by tunneling under the snow and ice.

George Kemp, a wealthy young clubman of New York, is to be sued by Mrs. H. Schmitt Orford, a rich woman of Budapest, for a part of the rent of a villa in that city. The friends of Mr. Kemp, who, it is believed, is now in Russia, are sure there is some mistake.

The United States supreme court, in session at Washington, overruled the lower court's decision in the case of the filibustering steamer Three Friends, declared the neutrality act in play and directed a continuation of the prosecution of the steamer. Justice Harmon dissented.

Wednesday, March 3.
John D. Rockefeller has given Mount Holyoke college \$40,000 for a new dormitory.

President Elect McKinley wrote to the Republican Woman's Union league thanking the league for the golden vase recently sent to his wife.

Committees of the Massachusetts legislature ordered adverse reports on a resolution appropriating \$50,000 for a statue of Benjamin F. Butler.

New England shoe and leather men protest against the imposition of duties on dogskin or wood grained leather, which is used in making leather and is now free of duty.

The New York court of appeals sustained the constitutionality of the Percy-Gray racing bill and the law legislating the police justices of New York city out of office.

The house of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, 5 Madison avenue and Seventy-second street, New York, has been purchased for \$300,000 for the property and furniture.

J. Pierpont Morgan has given an altar piece of silver and enamel to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Collis P. Huntington gave a portrait of George Washington, painted by Peale.

Thursday, March 4.
President Cleveland signed the international monetary conference bill.

Liberals made gains in the parliamentary by-election in the Halifax district, England.

Many lives were lost and great damage done to property by a severe gale that swept over the British Isles.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Brilliant and Historic Pageant—Justice Fuller Administers the Oath of Office to McKinley—The Parade Under Command of General Porter.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At high noon today "the decree of the polls" rendered in November last was consummated, and William McKinley of Ohio and Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey were formally inducted into the offices of president and vice president. With splendid pageant and amid the plaudits of assembled thousands the transfer of power such as is wielded by scarcely any potentate in the world was peacefully effected without friction and in a spirit of loyalty and cheerful submission to the will of the majority, which furnishes another proof that here love of liberty and respect of law are not incompatible with each other.

Taking the Oath of Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The official ceremonies with the change of administrator began with the departure of President Cleveland and President Elect McKinley and Vice President Elect Hobart and the senate committee of arrangements from the White House to the capitol, where the oath of office was administered. Major McKinley drove over from the Ebbitt House to the executive mansion at 10:30 and met the president in his private office. The presidential party, with its escort of 5,000 United States troops, Troop A of Cleveland and the District of Columbia national guard, left the White House at 11 o'clock and reached the capitol about noon. The avenue was densely packed with an eager and jostling throng of spectators, who cheered lustily the outgoing and the incoming presidents. Vice President Stevenson did not accompany his successor, the vice president elect, as Mr. Stevenson was engaged in presiding over the session of the senate. Mr. Hobart instead was accompanied by the senate committee of arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Sherman, Elkins and Mitchell.

At the capitol the president and other officials of the retiring administration, the president and vice president elect proceeded to the senate chamber, where in the presence of an assembly, which completely filled the chamber and galleries, Vice President Stevenson administered the oath of office to Mr. Hobart. There were present



M'KINLEY TAKING THE OATH.

the members of the supreme court, the senate and house of representatives and the diplomatic representatives of the various countries of the world. The retiring vice president made a brief and graceful farewell speech, and his newly installed successor made a short address and announced the inauguration of the president. The simple ceremonies of the induction of the new vice president having been concluded, Mr. Stevenson, at the stroke of 12 declared the senate of the Fifty-fourth congress adjourned without day. An extra session of the senate having previously been called, the usual custom of administering the oath of office to newly elected senators was deferred until afternoon when this function was performed by the new vice president.

The presidential party then proceeded to the stand at the east portico in front of the rotunda, President Cleveland and Mr. McKinley leading, the supreme court judges, and representatives following two by two. When all were seated on the great platform, in view of 20,000 people gathered on the plaza, the president elect reverently placed his hand on the Bible held out by Chief Justice Fuller, took the oath of office, which constitutes him the chief magistrate of the nation. When he had kissed the open book, the new president turned to the great throng which filled the plaza and delivered his inaugural address.

Upon concluding the address, which was a plain and comprehensive statement of the political issues with which his administration will be confronted, President McKinley retired to the president's room in the senate wing of the capitol, and from there was escorted to the White House by the inaugural parade, which by this time was ready to move, taking its course up Pennsylvania avenue. The president reviewed the parade from a stand in front of the White House.

The Inauguration Parade.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The spectacular event in connection with the inauguration of a president is the grand parade, and the military demonstration on this occasion in many respects surpassed that of former years. There were fully 20,000 men in line, 12,000 of these being regular and state troops and 8,000 comprising the civic branch of the parade, mainly made up of political clubs which were conspicuous in the late campaign.

General Horace Porter, the grand marshal, had the details of the parade well in hand, and the line was formed with but little delay or with scarcely a hitch in the programme as previously arranged.

A platoon of mounted police, followed by the Governor's Island band, acted as escort to the grand marshal and his staff. There came the personal escort of President McKinley—Troop A of Cleveland and a detachment of veterans of the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers—followed by the military party in carriages.

The military grand division was under

command of General Granville M. Dodge, with General A. J. Hickenlooper as chief of staff, and was composed of the regular troops, the militia of various states and various organizations, numbering in all about 12,000 men.

General Wesley Merritt was marshal of the first division, comprising the federal troops, and in the line were a battalion of engineers, a regiment of United States marines, two regiments of United States infantry, a battalion of light infantry, three regiments of United States cavalry, two batteries of light artillery, District of Columbia national guards, engineer corps, ambulance corps and a company of bicycle infantry.

The second division embraced the national guardsmen of the various states, Governor Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio acting as marshal. Pennsylvania had the right of the line, the Keystone state being represented by the Washington infantry and several separate companies.

Next came New Jersey, Governor Griggs commanding, with the Essex cavalry troop, the second regiment of Cavalry, Company B and a battalion of naval reserves.

Massachusetts was represented by Company B, First regiment; Company E, Fifth regiment; Company C, Sixth regiment, and an ambulance corps.

Maryland was represented by Governor Louder and the First, Fourth and Fifth regiments of the state troops, the First separate company and a battalion of naval reserves.

Governor Black and his staff led the New York state troops, which consisted of the seventy-first regiment and companies from the Thirtieth, Fortieth, Twentieth and Forty-seventh regiments.

Virginia had in line Company C of the First regiment.

Vermont was represented by Governor Groot and Companies, I, K and M of the First regiment.

North Carolina had in line three companies of the national guard of that state and a battalion of naval reserves.

From Rhode Island came the Newport artillery and the Newport division of naval reserves.

Kentucky was represented by Governor Bradley and the First regiment of the state militia.

Ohio had in line the Fourteenth regiment and Companies F and G of the Fifth regiment.

Illinois followed with Governor Tanner in command of Company C, Third regiment; Company I, Fifth regiment, and the Ninth battalion, Illinois volunteers.

Governor Pingree of Michigan, Governor Scofield of Wisconsin and Governor Drake of Iowa were in line with their staffs and military escorts.

The District of Columbia was represented by the Capital City guards, the Butler guards and the High School cadet regiment of infantry.

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The house passed the senate bill providing for an international monetary conference, which was passed by a vote of 379 to 3. Bills were also passed to provide for the arbitration of differences between the carriers of interstate commerce and their employees—known as the Erdman bill—and the senate bill to prevent the importation of impure sugar.

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The most important amendments were additions to the river and harbor improvements and a clause restoring to the public domain for settlement and occupancy the lands in certain western states which were recently set apart by executive proclamation as forest reserves. The bill as amended appropriates a total of \$81,000,000.

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Oilfield in Steuben County.
CORNING, N. Y., Feb. 27.—It is learned on good authority that the Standard Oil company has leased about 1,000 acres of land in the town of Hornby, a few miles north of this place, and will commence drilling for oil. Several years ago a well was drilled in this vicinity, but before it was completed it was "plugged." Experts claim there are excellent indications for oil. It is claimed that the Hornby district is in the 45 degree line with the Bradford and Allegheny oilfields.

General Markets.
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WHEAT—No. 2 red advanced a little on war talk, but later eased off under realizing and absence of outside trade; May, 81 3/4; July, 79 5/8; 79 1/2.

CORN—No. 2 was dull, but steady on unfavorable news from abroad; July, 33c.

OATS—No. 2 was neglected; track white, state, 21c; track, white, western, 21c.

PORK—Dull; mess, \$8.50; \$8.75; family, \$9.50 to \$10.

LARD—Dull; prime western steam, \$4.25, nominal.

BUTTER—Steady; state dairy, 12c; 11c; state creamery, 12c; 11c.

CHEESE—Quiet; state, large, 9c; 10c; small, 9c; 12c.

EGGS—Weak; state and Pennsylvania, 13c; 14c; western, 12c; 13c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; fair refining, 23 1/2; 23c; centrifugal, 96 test, 34c; refined dull; crushed, 48c; 50c; powdered, 44c.

TURBENTINE—Steady at 30c.

MOLASSES—Quiet; New Orleans, 22c.

RICE—Steady; domestic, 9c; 10c.

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TALLOW—Firm; city, 3c; country, 3c.

HAY—Dull; shipping, 5c; 6c; good to choice, 6 1/4; 7 1/2.

coming cabinet and their wives were present.

Last Day of Cleveland's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The last full day which the members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet will devote to the work of their respective departments was occupied by them in cleaning up the odds and ends of official business.

Secretary Francis was busy all day. Much of the time was given to the consideration of the sundry civil bill and the Indian appropriation bill. This had special reference to the fight that some of the congress delegations in the west are making on President Cleveland's proclamations settling aside big forest reservations.

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