

CLEVELAND INAUGURATED.

Takes the Oath of Office as President of the United States.

REINS OF GOVERNMENT NOW IN DEMOCRATIC HANDS.

The Greatest Demonstration Ever Witnessed in Washington—Harrison Escorts His Successor to the White House, and Then Departs for Home at Indianapolis—Inaugural Address of the New Chief Executive.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In view of a vast multitude of people Grew Cleveland yesterday, for the second time, took the oath of office as President of the United States. The weather in Washington had been fair for the past few days and hundreds of thousands hoped and believed that that inauguration day would be propitious, but late yesterday afternoon clouds formed and soon the sky was overcast. A misting rain commenced to fall during the early part of last night. Thousands of anxious eyes were scanning the heavens and once or twice it seemed that the clouds would be dissipated. Hints formed and there was a promise of bright weather on the morrow, but a cold north wind set in and snow was soon falling heavily.

Early in the morning there were mutterings of disappointment from the thousands of visitors. Inauguration morning was as disagreeable as could well be imagined. With sloping streets, a storm, half rain, half snow falling and a cold wind blowing, the scene would probably have been a sorry one, had the parade not been a partial failure, if the idea was not totally abandoned.

Never has there been an inaugural parade that surpassed the one that came sweeping up Pennsylvania avenue in the face of the wind yesterday, either in point of numbers or in the fine appearance of the officers and men.

Had the atmospheric conditions been anything like favorable, instead of being as bad as could possibly be, there would probably have been 50,000 men and a number of ladies in the parade, against 25,000 in 1885. They were all waiting to fall in line, but at the last moment some of the organizations were compelled to desist from participating. Nevertheless the occasion was made memorable by a vast attendance. The Governors of eleven States—New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts in the East, Pennsylvania and Maryland among the Middle States, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Louisiana in the South and Wisconsin in the West—participated in the ceremonies, thereby emphasizing a complete national unity.

The order of the proceeding was almost identically the same as four years ago, with the action of the chief participants reversed, and differed very little, except in the extent of the demonstration, from the ceremonies eight years ago, which brought Cleveland to Washington for the first time in his public career.

There are four great features of Inauguration Day: The closing hours of Congress, into which so much lawmaking and history is so frequently crowded; the ride of the retiring President and President and Vice-President-elect, with their military escort, from the White House to the Capitol; the moving of the President-elect and his family to the White House; and the public and private stands erected along the line of march from the Capitol to a point beyond the White House had a seating capacity of 60,000, and every one was crowded. Every foot of standing-room along the line of the procession, fully two miles in length, was occupied. The windows commanding a view of the parade brought fabulous prices, and advantageous seats on the public stands brought above and below \$5.

The main stand, from which Cleveland reviewed the parade, immediately in front of the White House, had a seating capacity for 1,100. It was decorated tastefully. In the center was an arch forty feet high, and in the rear, and surrounded by the arms of the United States, and on the extreme right the coat-of-arms of New York, Cleveland's State. On the extreme left was the coat-of-arms of Illinois, Stevenson's State. Between them were the armorial bearings of the thirteen original States, each surmounted by a flag bearing its name.

Cushioned seats were provided for the President and Cabinet, who surrounded him, and folding chairs for the army corps. Immediately behind him, on the other side, were seats for the Senators and members of the House and invited guests. The vast Treasury building was completely walled in with stands. On the little parks and public reservations on the line of march and every other available point stands were erected, the largest extending the entire length of Lafayette Square, immediately in front of the White House and the President's stand.

On old Capitol Hill, as far as the eye could reach from the eastern front of the Capitol, an undulating sea of humanity was assembled to witness the administration of the oath of office to the new President by the Chief Justice of the United States and to hear, as many of them could get within earshot, the inaugural address.

The escorting division of the parade, composed of artillery, cavalry and infantry of the regular army and marines, with the National Guard of the district, the High School Cadet Regiment and other local organizations, assembled in the neighborhood of the White House, the War, State and Navy buildings, and formed in columns and sections of twelve each and marched down the avenue, each and marching the Presidential party from the White House to the Capitol prior to the inauguration.

All the rest of the parade assembled below the Capitol and marched from the Capitol up the avenue after the inauguration. For more than half of the day the city looked like a vast military camp. The most interminable marching past of the regular and military forces of the States was broken only by visiting Governors in civilian costumes, riding past in the

order that their States were admitted last year. Then, with an intervening body of Grand Army Veterans, came the civil half of the parade, aggregating more than 20,000. Tammany, with its gorgeous banners and badges, held the right of line.

The second division was assigned to Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Delaware; the third division, Maryland; the fourth and fifth, the eastern divisions; the sixth, later arriving organizations. The bicycle clubs of Washington and Baltimore brought up the rear.

There was a round of applause as the carriage bearing Harrison and Cleveland came in sight on Pennsylvania avenue, preceded by Grand Marshal McMahon and staff. Both raised their hats in response to the salute, which was only redoubled. A brigade of regulars then preceded the Presidential party toward the Capitol, followed by the Vice-President-elect and the Committee on Arrangements. A brigade of the District militia brought up the rear.

Vice-President Stevenson was received with almost as much enthusiasm as his chief.

In this order the cavalcade proceeded to the Capitol, where they arrived shortly after noon, and were given a rattling volley of cheers as they entered the building. Harrison went at once to the President-elect and began work on the pile of bills awaiting his signature. The time was so short that it became necessary three times to turn back the hands of the clock to preserve the fragment that it was not noon. Meanwhile Cleveland and Stevenson went to the Vice-President's room and spent the time chatting with the callers.

During the early morning the Senate chamber had been arranged for the coming ceremony. Two large red morocco chairs were in front of the Clerk's desk for the use of the President and the Vice-President-elect, and three smaller chairs to the right for members of the Committee on Arrangements. A dozen arm-chairs were put in the area on the western side of the room for the Chief Justice and Justices and officers of the Supreme Court. There was a similar arrangement of chairs on the other side of the area for the heads of departments, the Major-General of the army and Admiral of the navy.

Two large red morocco chairs were in front of the Clerk's desk for the use of the President and the Vice-President-elect, and three smaller chairs to the right for members of the Committee on Arrangements. A dozen arm-chairs were put in the area on the western side of the room for the Chief Justice and Justices and officers of the Supreme Court. There was a similar arrangement of chairs on the other side of the area for the heads of departments, the Major-General of the army and Admiral of the navy.

The eastern tiers of seats were reserved for the Senators, and the lobby back of them was assigned to the Governors of States, ex-Senators of the United States, Commissioners of the District of Columbia and others.

At four o'clock noon arrived the galleries became packed to suffocation. Despite the arrangements made to handle the great crowds, confusion reigned and the doorkeepers were all but helpless in preventing the general rush through the doors. Especially was this the case at the doors of the gallery assigned to the Presidential party, to which a large number of tickets of admittance had been issued.

At 12:50 p. m. when Vice-President Stevenson appeared in the Senate Chamber and took his seat beside Mr. Morton. Then followed President Harrison and his Cabinet, and they were seated amid applause.

Mr. Morton administered the oath to his successor and yielded the chair to him as presiding officer, and the special session of the Fifty-third Congress was opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

After Mr. Stevenson had assumed the chair and read the President's proclamation convening the extra session. Next, the new Senators took the oath of office. Twenty were re-elected and five were new, viz: Lodge of Massachusetts, Murphy of New York, Hoach of North Dakota, Smith of New Jersey and White of California. Then on motion of Hoar, who said the question of regularity could be considered later, Martin of Kansas was allowed to take his seat.

CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

Views of the New President on Questions of Public Interest.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Great was the crowd in the Capitol, but greater still the crowd that pressed up to the east front of the immense building and gathered upon the stairways and the wide pediments in front of the inauguration stand.

The snowstorm had subsided toward noon, but the northwest wind blew bitterly. At about 1:35 the bronze doors leading into the rotunda swung open and Marshall of the District of Columbia and Marshall Wright of the United States Supreme Court appeared leading the procession. Ex-Vice-President Morton and Chief Justice Fuller and the Justices of the Supreme Court came next. Then came the committee of arrangements, preceding President Harrison and President-elect Cleveland, who walked side by side, and behind them came the members of the Senate and the members of the House of Representatives, the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Governors of States.

Mr. Cleveland was warmly greeted by the patient throng, and after a few minutes' delay stepped to the front and began the delivery of his inaugural address. Notwithstanding the exceedingly inclement weather, Mr. Cleveland removed his silk hat and with bare head addressed the multitude as follows:

My Fellow-Citizens: In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, and about to dedicate myself to their service, under the sanction of a solemn oath, deeply moved by the expression of confidence and the personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give, before God and those witnesses, of my undivided and complete devotion to the interests of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of our Government.

THE NATION'S HEALTH.

While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rusted shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people and the demonstrated superiority of our free Government, it behooves us constantly to watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our National vigor.

The strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest

of the Fifty-third Congress, the Senate of the Fifty-third Congress will reassemble in special session to-morrow at noon. Usually special sessions are perfunctory and formal, the business being confined

THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Leading Measures Discussed and the Action Taken Thereon.

BUT LITTLE TARIFF LEGISLATION ACCOMPLISHED.

Six Hundred and Sixty Acts Put on the Statute Books—Three Bills Were Voted by the President. One of Which Was Passed Over His Head, Two Bills Were Subjected to the "Pocket" Veto, and Two Bills Failed of Enactment in Time for Presentation to the President.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The silver and tariff questions, anti-option bill and reduction in appropriations were the leading topics under consideration by the Fifty-third Congress which expired yesterday, and secondary only in importance to these matters were measures relating to the World's Fair, equipment of railroads with automatic couplers, national quarantine and immigration, Behring Sea and Hawaiian annexation. Nothing of an affirmative nature, except two items in the McKinley bill taking effect, were actually accomplished.

The result of the agitation for retrenchment of expenditures was not apparent in any considerable change in the aggregate appropriations. The condition of the public treasury undoubtedly prevented the authorization of many proposed new expenditures. A notable instance is seen in the fact that not a single public building bill passed the House, and it was only by putting a number of them on the civil appropriation bill that any authorizations whatever for public buildings was secured.

The silver question was kept steadily before the attention of Congress by alternate efforts of advocates of free coinage and the repeal of the Sherman law, both of whom, however, failed in their object.

On the tariff, the dominant party in the House adopted a policy attacking the McKinley bill in detail. Owing to the political complexion of the Senate, it was practically out of the question to pass a general tariff revision bill. The result was the enactment into a law of two bills continuing block tin on the free list and line linen at 35 per cent. ad valorem. Other separate bills passed through the House, only to be pigeon-holed in the Senate.

The anti-option bill passed both Houses, but was killed by a refusal to suspend the rule and agree by a two-thirds vote to amendments put in the bill by the Senate.

The pure food bill, a running mate of the anti-option, passed the Senate, but was never able to get consideration in the House.

The World's Fair legislation comprised a grant of \$2,500,000 in souvenir half dollars in aid of the fair, closing his gates on Sunday, an appropriation in various amounts for different fair purposes, and the passage of sundry Acts of a special nature and minor importance.

The automatic car-coupler bill, shorn of its drastic features, was enacted into a law, as was also the national quarantine bill increasing the powers of the marine hospital service to meet threatened dangers from cholera, and the immigration law imposing additional restrictions on immigration, but not suspending it entirely.

The Senate passed over the Behring Sea seal fisheries by ratifying the treaty of arbitration. It also ratified extradition treaties with Russia and other countries, but still has before it the treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

The opening of the Cherokee outlet was provided for in the Indian bill under a clause appropriating \$2,250,000 for its purchase from the Indians, \$250,000 to be paid in cash and \$1,800,000 in five equal annual installments.

Approximately 425 House and 235 Senate bills and joint resolutions became laws, making 660 Acts put on the statute books as a result of the work of Congress.

The House passed in round numbers 625 bills, of which 200 failed in the Senate, and in the neighborhood of 625 bills passed by the Senate failed in the House. Three bills were vetoed by the President, viz: To refer the Metropolitan claim in the Court of Claims; the second McGarrhan bill failing action in the House; to amend the Court of Appeals Act, and in relation to Marshals in the United States Courts in Alabama. The last bill became a law by passage over the veto. The President subjected three bills to the "pocket" veto, and two other bills failed of enactment in time for presentation to him. All were of comparatively small importance.

The Pension and Census Offices, whisky trust, Panama Canal and Pacific Mail Companies, Watson-Cobb charges, Pinkerton system and Homestead Bank failures, and Spring Garden Bank failures and Ellis Island Immigration Station were investigated by Congressional committees, but nothing came of the reports submitted.

In the closing hours of Congress Representative Dockery's resolution was adopted providing for an investigation into the methods of doing business in several departments of the Government. The investigation will be carried on by a joint committee of Congress under the terms of the resolution. The committee has power to appoint three experts, who will do the technical work of the investigation and report to the committee. The committee is authorized to report at any time, and its existence was made contemporaneous with that of the Fifty-third Congress. The scope of investigation includes not only the methods of doing business in the departments, but the question of salaries as well. The committee expects to get three experts at work within the next fortnight.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Special Session of the Senate May be an Important One.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate of the Fifty-third Congress will reassemble in special session to-morrow at noon. Usually special sessions are perfunctory and formal, the business being confined

to the reception of nominations from the President. But because of the peculiar affairs so far as the composition of the Senate itself is concerned, with the doubtful standing of Governors of States instead of credentials of election by the Legislatures, and further because of the announced intention of Senator Stewart of Nevada to precipitate silver discussion by the introduction of a resolution of inquiry directed to the new Secretary of the Treasury, it may be that this special session will assume a degree of importance, and excite such popular interest as has never before been witnessed in such cases.

THREE GREAT QUESTIONS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A special to the World from Washington says: Reports polled the new Senate on three great questions of legislation, asking each Senator: "Do you favor the repeal of the Sherman silver law? Do you favor the repeal of the McKinley tariff law? Do you favor the annexation of Hawaii?" Of 103 Senators in town 49 favor and 28 oppose the repeal of the Sherman law, while 16 are non-committal; 41 favor and 33 oppose the repeal of the McKinley Act, while 9 are non-committal, and 49 favor and 20 oppose the annexation of Hawaii, while 23 are non-committal.

THE POPE'S COMMUNICATION TO SATOLLI.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A translation of the communication in Latin from Pope Leo XIII. to Archbishop Satolli, appointing him Apostolic Delegate in the United States, defining his power in connection with the office, and declaring that whatever sentence or penalty Monsignor Satolli may inflict against those who oppose his authority will be ratified by the Apostolic office, was made public to-day.

SUNDAY AT THE CAPITAL.

NOT THE SANCTITY OF THE ORTHODOX SABBATH.

President and Mrs. Cleveland Pass a Day of Most Quiet Character at the Executive Mansion.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There was but little outside of the Executive Mansion to-day of the quiet and sanctity which are considered as attributes of the orthodox Sabbath. The enthusiasm continued, with some trifling diminution, throughout the night. When the services of the day in the new Administration into office were completed the restraint of discipline was removed, and hosts of good-natured visitors who captured the Federal palace proceeded to consult fairly personal preferences as to the days and means of enjoyment. Up to a late hour many clubs, preceded by bands, paraded the streets, serenaded friends and found comfort in the noise and confusion they created.

In the early morning hours which preceded daylight the celebration became more individualized, but scarcely less demonstrative. The hotel corridors were thronged with pedestrians, and every thoroughfare was enlivened with more or less brilliant equipages. Clubs and bands paraded, groups of guardsmen promenaded, many visited various favorite points of interest, and each stranger enjoyed himself in his own way.

The first day passed by President and Mrs. Cleveland in the Executive Mansion was of a most quiet character. The public entrance remained closed, although constantly besieged by visitors whose curiosity prompted them to seek admittance. The various walks through the grounds adjoining the White House were constantly thronged with strangers, who quietly inspected the exterior of the historic building.

The only formal caller at the Executive Mansion to-day was Judge Gresham. The Judge called shortly after mid-day, paid his respects to the President and remained to luncheon. Later in the afternoon President and Mrs. Cleveland took a drive in the suburbs, carefully avoiding the crowded thoroughfares so as to prevent any possibility of a demonstration.

Private Secretary Thurbur was at his desk in the White House nearly all day, and in the forenoon made a large hole in the formidable mass of mail that was banked up on the various tables at the working end of the building. Cleveland did not answer any letters except a few which related to personal matters.

The Cabinet Ministers of the new Executive spent the day very quietly. Holke Smith held a reception and received the congratulations and good wishes of many of his friends. Colonel Lamont received a number of his friends informally, a few of whom he entertained at a private dinner. Judge Gresham and Mr. Bissell had several visitors during the afternoon, and each went for a drive in the early evening.

Vice-President Stevenson spent the day quietly at the hotel. In the afternoon the Vice-President received a few calls from personal friends.

C. Baldwin of New York gave a dinner at the Arlington to-night, which in appointments compared favorably with other fine dinners recently given there. Besides the Vice-President, and gentlemen who will be members of the new Cabinet, covers were laid for the Governors of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, General of the army, Speaker of the House, a number of Senators, the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, W. F. Harry, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Henry Villard, and several Representatives. The dinner was entirely informal, no speeches being made.

All day long the National Guard of Pennsylvania, 8,000 strong, the Tammany brass, 3,000 in number, the Seventh Regiment of New York, and other organizations were leaving the city on special trains.

Weather Forecast.

Official forecast for the twenty-four hours ending at midnight March 6th—Northern California—Fair weather; warmer by Monday night; variable winds.

CAUSED BY LANDSLIDE.

A Town in Kent Sinks Several Feet in One Night.

NOT A HABITABLE HOUSE LEFT IN THE PLACE.

A Dispatch From the Del Commune and Bia Expeditions in Eastern Africa Reports the Deaths of a Lieutenant, Captain, and Four Hundred and Ninety Soldiers and Porters—Elections in the Haytian Republic a Simple Farce.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, March 5.—Late last night the people of Sandgate, Kent, were aroused by rocking houses and loud rumblings underground. Walls were split, ceilings fell, the foundations sank and roofs fell. As the inhabitants fled to the streets they found large rents in the ground and were almost overcome by noxious vapors. Everybody supposed the town was being shaken by an earthquake, and as the rumbling continued hundreds fled in great haste to the nearest towns. A few remained behind to remove the furniture from the falling houses.

The report carried abroad by the fugitives caused the troops in an adjacent camp to hasten to the aid of the people still in Sandgate. The soldiers and citizens worked for two hours in moving the most valuable property from the houses and in erecting tents in the fields about a mile outside of town for the women and children.

At the end of that time the rumbling had ceased, and an investigation was made in the town by the commander of the troops and several citizens. They found the ground on which Sandgate stands had sunk several feet, and a less subsidence extending throughout the surrounding district, affecting in all about a square mile. Gas and water pipes were displaced, so supplies of both gas and water were stopped. Many cottages were wrecked completely, and the better built houses were cracked and thrown out of plumb so they could not be occupied with safety. Nevertheless, many inhabitants returned to the town toward morning. Between 5 and 6 o'clock, however, they were frightened away by a further subsidence of the ground and a recurrence of the rumbling. These phenomena were repeated several times during the day, and the town is now practically deserted.

As far as known no lives were lost. The cause of the subsidence is unexplained.

LATER.—The disaster at Sandgate was caused by a landslide. The town was built upon a comparatively low cliff close to the sea. Waves are believed to have undermined the cliff, which then settled and slipped toward the water, carrying with it the town. Two hundred houses were destroyed.

A SOUTHERN CYCLONE.

Towns Almost Wiped Out of Existence—Many Lives Lost.

COLUMBUS (Ga.), March 5.—Friday night a terrible windstorm swept across several counties fifty miles north of Columbus, doing great damage and causing a considerable loss of life. The storm came from the northwest and struck Greenville, the county seat, at about 8:30 o'clock, demolishing the business portion of the town and many dwellings. Thirty-eight stores and dwellings are reported blown down, and but three business houses in the whole town are left intact. Every house is damaged to a greater or less extent. Only one person was killed and none were injured.

Oleesa, a small town near Greenville, is reported completely swept away and six persons killed.

At Woodbury, ten miles east of Greenville, houses were blown down and trees uprooted, but no lives were lost. Near Woodbury, however, two negroes and one white child were killed, and many are reported seriously injured.

At Molena the church, academy, planing-mill, two stores and several residences were blown off standing. Five lives were lost—two white women, Mrs. Fell, and four negroes being killed. The telegraph wires are down, trains are delayed, and but meager information can be obtained.

Advices from Piedmont, near Molena, report that only two houses out of twenty are standing. A lady named Hawkins was killed and her parents injured, and almost every one in the town suffered some injury. It is almost impossible to estimate the damage at this time.

Meager reports were received of a destructive cyclone in East Mississippi and Western Alabama. In addition to the destruction at Meridian, many houses were destroyed at Marston and Corinth. It is said thirteen lives are known to be lost.

The town of Toombsville, Miss., was swept from the face of the earth. Only two houses were left standing. It is reported that ten people were killed there.

INCALCULABLE DAMAGE DONE.

MERIDIAN (Miss.), March 5.—The havoc wrought in this section by the cyclone Friday night is incalculable. The scene at Meridian, Miss., beggars description. The main track of the storm was 300 yards wide, and everything in that path was swept away, the wreckage of houses being scattered for miles along its course. The cyclone fortunately struck only the northern portion of town, which is but sparsely populated. The injured are J. Harrison and wife, George Nailors and Mrs. White. Mrs. Meader and her daughter were both killed. Half a mile of telegraph poles were blown down and four settlements of negro cabins were destroyed, but no one was seriously injured.

In Kewanee, several residences were destroyed and Willie Webb was killed. Puchata was also swept by the cyclone, a number of buildings were destroyed and John Lovett was killed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Nearly Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Burned.

CINCINNATI (Ohio), March 5.—A fire to-day in Fred J. Meyer's Manufacturing Company at Covington, Ky., destroyed the plant, together with the Prague & Matson tobacco warehouse, the Capitol

Tobacco Works, Central Christian Church and three or four small frame dwellings. The Meyer Company's loss is estimated at \$2,000,000; insurance, \$95,000. The safe in the building contained \$80,000 in accounts. It may be rescued. The tobacco warehouse contained \$75,000 worth of tobacco, with an insurance of \$60,000. The building was insured for \$35,000. The Capitol Tobacco Works' loss is probably \$50,000; insurance not known. The Central Christian Church cost \$30,000; insurance only \$15,000.

SWITCHMEN'S TROUBLES.

The Strike on the Big Four System Practically Ended.

SPRINGFIELD (O.), March 5.—The Big Four switchmen's strike was practically settled to-day by the men declaring the strike off and making applications for their old positions.

ANOTHER STRIKE THREATENED.

CHICAGO, March 5.—A strike of switchmen and switch-tenders on the Michigan Central Road is threatened, and if it is not promptly settled there is a strong possibility of its leading to complications upon other roads. Division Superintendent Snyder of the Michigan Central said to-night that the demands of the men would not be granted, and they struck new men would be put in their places.

On Friday the employees of the Michigan Central formulated a demand for an increase of wages, with the intimation that an answer would be looked for on Monday. If the demands are not granted the men say they will strike, and a majority of the engineers and firemen, the switchmen say, will stand by them. A large majority of the dissatisfied men are non-union men, and the affairs are in the hands of a committee.

It was learned to-day that a secret meeting of the switchmen was held here some time ago at which every road entering Chicago was represented. It was determined to address all demands for an increase of wages and a redress of grievances to the General Managers by noon on March 31. On every road complaints were sent in, and the committee will begin to arbitrate with the General Managers by Tuesday, and the outcome of the meeting will determine the question of strikes.

HILL AND ALLISON.

Spicy Scrimmage Between Senators on the Floor of the Senate.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A Washington special to a morning paper says the leading topic of conversation in political circles to-day was a spicy scrimmage that took place between Hill and Allison and Hill in the closing hours of Congress, and which has just looked out. The trouble arose over the New York bridge bill. Senator Hill tried to call the bill up several times, but just when the right moment arrived an appropriation would be reported from the Conference Committee and the bridge bill had to give way. Finally Senator Hill lost his temper, and crossing the chamber to the Republican side, walked up to where Senator Allison was sitting, and said sharply and angrily: "Senator Allison, you and Hiseock are conspiring to defeat my bill." Senator Hill then took his seat. Senator Allison felt that he had been grossly insulted. He at once sprang from his seat, and hurrying over to Senator Hill's desk declared in a most forcible manner that such a statement from the Senator from New York departed from the truth. Then he abruptly returned to his seat. To-day, however, mutual apologies were made.

AFRICAN EXPEDITIONS.

Several Hundred Soldiers and Porters Perish.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A dispatch to the Record from Stanley Pool, Eastern Congo, dated February 26th, says: The Del Commune and Bia expeditions arrived here to-day. Lieutenant Hackson and Captain Bia are dead, and 400 soldiers and porters perished. Lejunes is still alive on Tenganika, Jaques and Bown were massacred at the Kasongo State. The expedition leaves Stanley Falls for the south to make war against the Arabs. All the members of the expedition are in good health.

THE BLACK REPUBLIC.

Elections in Hayti Said to Have Been a Simple Farce.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A Panama correspondent, on February 23rd, says: According to the Haytian press, the late elections in the black republic were a simple farce. Hippolyte, the President, named his own official candidates for Congress in every legislative district, and by a rigid application of his short-cut policy at the polls procured their election. The people's nominees were "defeated" in every district. The people are universally disgusted with these high-handed official measures.

Death of a Distinguished Soldier.

CHICAGO, March 5.—General Thomas Reynolds, a distinguished soldier, died this morning at his home near this city. At the time of his death he was President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

A Philadelphia Banker Passes Away.

PHILADELPHIA (Pa.), March 5.—Robert Glendinning, head of the banking and brokerage firm of Robert Glendinning & Co., died to-day of pneumonia.

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNEMPLOYED.

Meeting to Devise Means of Securing Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Fifteen hundred unemployed workmen met in a public plaza to-day to demand that the City Supervisors devise means to secure work for them. A number of laboring men spoke, among them R. T. McEvoy, who said not less than 25 per cent. of the skilled labor in this city is in enforced idleness. He made a bitter complaint that the Supervisors had ignored former appeals for assistance. Denis Kearney, once of the sand-lot fame, ascribed much of the dullness to the invasion of the Japanese, but his remarks met with a cold reception. It was decided to appoint a committee to wait on the Supervisors to-morrow night.

The Oregon Pacific Road.

CORVALLIS (Or.), March 5.—Judge Fullerton of the State Circuit Court last night received B. Egenton Hogg as receiver of the Oregon Pacific Railroad, and appointed E. W. Hadley instead. Next Tuesday the Sheriff will again offer the road for sale to the highest bidder.

Kicked by a Horse.

NAPA, March 5.—Kirk Sackett, an old and well-known resident of Napa, was kicked by a horse Saturday night. One arm was broken and serious internal injuries resulted.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

Serious Disaster Narrowly Averted in San Francisco Bay.

THE STEAMER SANTA ROSA RUNS INTO A BRITISH SHIP.

The Deed of Gift and Key to the Hopkins Mansion Formally Presented to the Board of Regents of the State University—Ex-Police Court Clerk Cook, Accused of Embezzling Funds in His Possession, Arrives at San Francisco in Custody of an Officer.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The steamer Santa Rosa, bound for San Diego, collided with the British ship Flinthshire this morning off Black Point, in the harbor and narrowly escaped a serious disaster. The Flinthshire was lying at anchor and the Santa Rosa had just started on her regular run down the coast. While crossing between the ship and shore at a ten-knot rate, and about a ship's length distant from the Flinthshire, the chain to the steering gear parted and the Santa Rosa instantly veered to the right and bore down on the Flinthshire. A small panic ensued among the passengers. In an instant the big steamer went crashing against the ship, striking her a glancing blow at full speed, and carrying away the cathead, part of the headgear and inflicting other damage on the ship. The Santa Rosa suffered most to her hurricane deck, the starboard fore-grip, forward starboard life boats, mizzen-topmast and eighty feet of rail being torn away. There was much excitement but no one was hurt. The Santa Rosa returned and will be laid up one trip.

A LEAKY BARK.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The bark Richard Third, bound from San Diego for Departure Bay, put into port today in a badly leaking condition. She was eighteen days out, and for fifteen days the vessel has been kept afloat by bailing with buckets. Her pumps were choked and unfit for use.

The vessel sprang a leak during a gale. The pumps were manned, but became clogged with sand balls. For fifteen days hard work was done by the bucket brigade. Provisions ran low, and it became necessary to make port. The crew was much exhausted. The bark will be repaired here.

THE HOPKINS MANSION.

Deed of Gift and the Key Presented to the University Regents.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The Board of Regents of the State University held a meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss and ratify the deed of gift of Edward F. Searles conveying the Hopkins residence on California street to them, and the articles of agreement of affiliation of the San Francisco Art Association to the University. The formal transfer of the property was to have been made at 2 o'clock at the Hopkins mansion on California street, but the Board left the matter for final decision until almost the last moment, and then there was considerable disagreement and discussion before a vote was passed to accept the property for the State University.

After a lengthy discussion of the subject Regent Rodgers offered a resolution in favor of accepting the deed of gift, and appointing a committee of three to act in conjunction with a like committee from the Art Association. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Foot, Maye, Phelps, Rodgers, Rowell, Stebbins, Wallace, Martin, Kellogg—9.

Noes—Bartlett, Hallidie, Hellman—3.

Horace G. Platt, representing Mr. Searles, made a few remarks, after which he presented Judge Wallace, as Chairman of the Board of Regents, with the key of the house and the deed of gift.