BIG SANDY NEWS.

Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam.

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HARRISON.

The United States Has a New Executive.

Greatest Civic and Military Display of the Century.

President Harrison's Inaugural Address in Full.

The Inauguration Witnessed by a Tremendous Throng, the Greatest Seen in the Capital for Many a Day---The Proceedings Conclude With a Grand Ball.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At noon to-day, amid the hurrahs of a hundred thousand American citizens drawn together almost from the four corners of the Republic, the first Democratic administration which has ruled the destinies of the country since, on March 4, 1861, James Buchanan surrendered the reins of Government to Abraham Lincoln, passed out of existence. Once again, and for the first time in many years, Grover Cleveland, sheriff, mayor, Governor, President, becomes a private citizen, and Benjamin Harrison, who was presented to

PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

the Chicago Convention as "The Christian Statesman of Indiana," becomes the first magistrate of the Republic. It is a memorable day for the grandson of old Tippecanoe. From an early hour the people began to turn themselves loose upon the streets, and on the arrival of the regular early morning and special trains, one continuous stream of pedestrians poured out of the narrow depots and helped to swell the throngs upon the avenues. As the hours wore on the crowd increased by tens of thousands and what with the oceans of heads and faces, the music of numberless bands and the steady tramp, tramp of the military and civic organizations as they moved hither and thither to take up their positions for the inaugural parade, the scene, by ten o'clock, was one of such extraordinary animation as to be more than inspiring.

Both the retiring President and the President-elect were among the early risers this morning. President Cleveland was astir in the White House by six o'clock and three-quarters of an hour later his successor had vacated his sleeping room in the Arlington and was enjoying a dainty breakfast. This concluded he repaired to the drawing-room, first notifying Secretary Halford that, with the exception of three persons, whose names were given, he would not be able to receive any visitors prior to his departure for the capitol. Shortly after 10 o'clock President Cleveland entered the executive carriage and drove over to the Arlington, within sight of the White House. A cordial welcome awaited him from the incoming Chief Magistrate, and the two statesmen spent some time in social conversation. Meanwhile the escort of honor, comprising General Harrison's old regiment, the Seventieth Indiana, two companies of cavalry, two batteries of artillery and two companies of the militia of the District of Columbia, with contingents of the marine corps, had formed on the avenue in front of the hotel. The appearance of the President and President-elect, arm in arm, was the signal for a prolonged burst of cheering from the throng, which extended as far as the eye could reach. Upon entering the carriage President-elect Harrison took the front seat with his back to the horses, while President Cleveland occupied the back seat of honor. Then the door was slammed, the signal given and the carriage rolled off, with its escort right and left, before and behind, in the direction of the capitol.

The doors of the Senate Chamber were opened at ten minutes of 11 and a quarter of an hour later the spacious chamber was filled to repletion. In the diplomatic gallery were the members of the French, Italian, Chinese, Corean and other embassies, the latter in their bright colored robes of state, lending a picturesque appearance to this portion of the chamber. The gallery east of this was occupied by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Hanna[illegible] families and several of their friends, while the divisions adjoining were completely packed with friends and families of the Senators and members of Congress. To the right of the Speaker of the Senate sat the Justices of the Supreme Court, to the left the members of the Cabinet, behind the latter the high officers of the army and navy, closely elbowing the Governors and ex-Governors of States. The members and members-elect of the House of Representatives occupied seats to the right of the members of the Senate. President Cleveland and President-elect Harrison entered the Senate wing of the capitol by the bronze doors on the east front, President going to the President's room in the Senate chamber, and General Harrison to the Vice-President's chamber, where Morton was awaiting him. All three

VICE-PRESIDENT LEVI P. MORTON.

of the leading [illegible] to the great event were calm and [illegible]. After the lapse of a few minutes they were escorted into the Senate chamber, the vacant seats had been reserved in front of President Ingalls' desk. [illegible] order the oath of office was administered to the Vice-President by Mr. Ingalls, and the adjournment of the Senate having been [illegible], the inaugural procession was formed and headed for the rotunda to the platform on the Senatorial portion of the east front. It was headed by the marshals of the Supreme Court and the district, President Cleveland and Mr. Ingalls, the members of the Supreme Court, and then the President and Vice-President-elect, the members of Congress, diplomates, etc., bringing up the rear. The platform reached, the President looked firmly but without a trace either of perturbation or a smile upon the vast concourse in front. Then the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Fuller, the President-elect repeating it in a firm tone. The oath taken, the new President, facing the throng, delivered his inaugural address in a clear, loud voice. Its conclusion was greeted with prolonged cheering and booming of cannon. Then returning through the Senate wing, the new President and Ex-President Cleveland, accompanied by the committee of arrangements, were driven at the head of the procession to the Executive Mansion, whither Mrs. Harrison and her friends had preceded them. Then formal adieus were exchanged, and a moment later the ex-President was being whirled away to the mansion of ex-Secretary Whitney. But the crowning glory of inauguration day was yet to come. This was the parade upon which ex-Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and his staff had spent so many weary days and nights. Telegraph stations had been erected at short distances along the line of route, so that there were no breaks or delays, and the moment the President had left the capitol the signal to move was given. Governor Beaver, as chief marshal of the day, with Colonel Hastings and their assistants had the right of line, and were immediately followed by the carriages containing the Presidential party. There were four divisions in all. First came the United States troops, the marine and navy corps and the militia of the District; next were the National Guards of Pennsylvania, commanded by ex-Governor Major-General Hartranft; then militia companies from a dozen Southern and Western States, Governor Foraker, booted and spurred, riding at the head; next, under the command of Congressman Warner, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, a division composed of Grand Army comrades, old soldier organizations and headed by the famous New York Seventh Regiment, and uniformed civic organizations. General Harrison's old regiment, the Seventieth Indiana, followed immediately after the Presidential party, in accordance with General Harrison's expressed wish. The militia in line numbered over 25,000, while 110 bands added their music to the pageant and half a million throats cheered its progress. After the ex-President's departure President Harrison reviewed the procession from the stand erected in front of the White House. It will be after 4 o'clock when the last division has gone by and an hour later the display of fireworks will commence in the turf covered over in the rear of the executive mansion. Taken altogether it has been the greatest and grandest inauguration in the history of the republic. There never was such a crowd in Washington. Train men could not begin to estimate the numbers of incoming passengers. Boats on the river were laden with human freight and the roads leading in from the country saw processions of wagons filled with family parties, all coming to see the President inaugurated. Every available room in the hotels had been engaged weeks in advance. The boarding houses had changed their halls into dormitories. A great army of soldiers had camped in the public buildings. Poor, indeed, was the private family that did not accommodate its country cousins. A myriad of cots sprang up like mushrooms over night and filled almost every place that boasted of a roof and walls as shelter from the keen March weather. It was the reign of the cot; it whitened every floor and appeared in every shape from the humble cross-legged army couch to the new-fangled two-storied variety, which some rare genius invented to help out a city in such emergencies as these. In all of its many forms it was welcomed and not despised by the vast majority of the half million of free American sojourners in Washington. Great numbers of them had not even this comfort and had to content themselves with a mattress thrown upon the floor, or an uneasy slumber on a billiard table, while it is a matter of record that more than one village magnate reposed last night in state in the cool embrace of the copper sides of a bath-tub.

THE REVIEWING STAND.

Many other persons, too,—more unfortunate—disregarding the kindly precautions of the hard-worked Committee on Public Comfort, came at a late hour yesterday to the city and straying from the overcrowded benches of the railroad stations, wandered about the streets at night seeking for shelter and places to rest their travel-worn bodies.

HARRISON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

There is no constitutional or legal requirement that 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 office of the chief executive officer of the nation that from the beginning of the government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial. The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant. * * * My promise is spoken, yours unspoken; but not the less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume 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 obedience 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 reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of Almighty God, that He will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace. 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 inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of the Congress and the canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennials of the declaration of independence, of the battle of Yorktown and of the adoption of the constitution, and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the institution 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.

"I will not attempt to note the marvelous, and, in great part, happy contrast between our country as it steps over the threshold into its second century of organized existence under the constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked understandingly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it.

Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of government under the constitution, or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous States offer to the thirteen States, weak in every thing except courage and the love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard.

"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 1790. The center of population, when our National capital was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by many well informed persons that it would move eastward rather than westward. Yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and in 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 the Nation's robe. But our growth has not been limited to territory, population and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of those directions. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding. But on the whole the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere and largely better than they were here one hundred years ago.

"The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the general government, effected by the adoption of the constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestion of reason was strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a 'more perfect union.' The merchant, the shipmaster and the manufacturer, discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and our people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which has been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our merchant marine, to prevent or retard the growth of manufactures in the States, and so to secure the American market for their ships, and the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon Congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young Republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self-dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for the 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 patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries, and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, but a return, we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents. The arguments was made as now that its benefits enured to particular class or sections. If the question became in any sense or at any time sectional it was only because slavery existed in some of the States. But for this there was no reason why the cotton producing States should not have led or walked abreast with the New England States in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great Southeastern and Central mountain ranges should 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 funeral pile of slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth, as well as in the sky, men were made free and material things became our better servants. The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer States that are only planting States. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the country town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops, and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the State more real and valuable than added territory.

"Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists cherish and tolerate the incapacities put upon their communities? I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system, and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the States, hitherto wholly given to agriculture, as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people.

"The men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, the farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood, and the men who work in shop or field will not fail to find and to defend a community of interest. Is it not quite possible that the farmers and the promotors of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South may yet find that the free ballot of the workingman, without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own? I do not doubt that if those men in the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster would courageously avow and defend their real convictions they would not find it difficult, by friendly instruction and co-operation, to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our national administration, but in preserving for their local communities the benefits of social order and economical and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, the contrary conclusion can not be plausibly urged.

"I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the executive to administer and enforce, in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the constitution, all the laws enacted by Congress. These laws are general and their administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the constitution in its entirety and the whole code of laws enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations or communities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices, is full of danger, not only to the nation at large, but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection, and those who would use the law as a defense must not deny that use of it to others. If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal limitations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful limitations of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens, denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law, has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. The evil works, from a bad center, both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it, and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened, is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompted them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this.

"An unlawful expedient can not become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson, that convenience of a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness, has been well learned by the ignorant classes? A community where law is the rule of conduct, and where courts, not mobs, execute the penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

"Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration an unimpressive and often an unintelligible form. We accept the man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenue or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded.

PRESIDENT HARRISON TAKING THE OATH.

"We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their contention in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantage to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European courts. It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety which all the great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter waterway between our eastern and western seaboards should be dominated by any European Government; that we may confidently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power. We shall in the future, as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of a hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or to absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments, resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European Government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of those independent American States. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking they may be reasonably expected willingly to forego.

"It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for purposes of trade in all countries and in many islands of the sea, demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations, and dock and harbor privileges. These and other trading privileges we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however feeble the government from which we ask such concessions. But, having fairly obtained them by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition toward all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the concession.

"We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation or to the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact the like treatment for our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The officers of an intelligent diplomacy or of friendly arbitration in proper cases should be adequate to peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the opprobrium which must fall upon the nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

The duty devolved by law upon the President to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by act of Congress, has become very burdensome and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of the applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility. I have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense

PARADE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

of duty and an ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers. There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public offices may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me as a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetence or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration. But I shall need, and the heads of departments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best support of application for office. Heads of departments, bureaus and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the civil service. The ideal or even my own ideal I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased removals from office will diminish. While a Treasury surplus is not the greatest evil it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our treasury with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditures should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy and favoritism in public expenditures is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that any thing presently necessary to the public prosperity, security or honor should be unduly postponed.

"It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and, having added them to our ordinary expenditures, to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small or unforeseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

"The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns, a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion, I do not doubt, but they ought not, by premeditation or neglect, to be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the States lying south of us is impossible. Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe every thing to their valor and sacrifice.

"It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dakotas and Montana and Washington Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. The people who have settled these territories are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic, and the accession of these new States will add strength to the nation. It is due to the settlers in the territories who have availed themselves of the invitations of our land laws to make homes upon the public domain, that their titles should be speedily adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by patent.

"It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws.

"Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot-box and about the elector further safeguards in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reforms. The national Congress has

THE EASTERN PORTICO OF THE CAPITAL.

not as yet taken control of elections in that case over which the constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the several States, provided penalties for their violation and a method of supervision. Only the inefficiency of the State laws, or an unfair or partisan administration of them could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the constitution that such an exigency might arise, and, provision was wisely made for it. The freedom of the ballot is a condition of our national life and no power vested in Congress or the executive to secure or perpetuate it, should remain unused upon occasion. The people of all congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it. The result of such elections are not local, and the insistence of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of impertinence. If, in any of the States, the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with the suffrage, if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines and are promoted by just and honorable methods. How shall those who practice election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship? The man who has come to regard the ballot box as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegiance.

"Let us exalt patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the field of battle give a better proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice. A party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is hurtful and evanescent, even from a party standpoint. We should hold our differing opinions in mutual respect, and, having submitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we would have demanded of our opponents if the decision had been in our favor.

"No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love, or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem, and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reins of power, and that the upward avenues of hope shall be free to all people.

"I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of people are stable, patriot and law-abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor, or by rude and indecent methods, without protest and fatal disaffection in its own body. The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unity of all our communities, and the increasing intercourse of our people is promoting mutual respect. We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation which our next census will make, of the swift development of the great resources of some of the States. Each State will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the nation's increase. And, when the harvest from the fields, the cattle from the hills, and the ores of the earth shall have been weighed, counted and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with the highest honor the State that has most promoted education, virtue, justice and patriotism among its people."

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—SENATE.—The approval of bills by the President, and some unimportant legislation, occupied the time until noon, when a final adjournment was announced by the Vice President pro tem., and the inaugural ceremonies were commenced with the reading of the President's message calling the Senate into extra session.

HOUSE.—The appropriation bills having all been passed, nothing was done except the passage of a resolution protesting against the Senate interfering with the right of members in the Capitol. A complimentary resolution was voted to Speaker Carlisle, who made a suitable reply, and declared the Fiftieth Congress adjourned *sine die*.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Special Session.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—SENATE.—When Mr. Ingalls entered, and took the seat which he used to occupy before being chosen as presiding officer, he was greeted with a round of applause from the spectators, and a like complement was paid to Vice-President Morton as he came in with the chaplain. The opening prayer had allusions to the peaceful and hopeful change in the administration of the Government. After the reading of yesterday's journal, Mr. Edmunds reported that the committee which had been appointed yesterday to wait on the President of the United States and inform him of the meeting of the Senate in extraordinary session had performed that duty and had been informed by the President that he would early to-day communicate with the Senate in writing. Mr. Marston had the oath of office administered to him by the Vice-President and took his seat as a Senator from New Hampshire, after a spirited debate as to the method of procedure in his case. In the meantime, Mr. Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, had delivered a message in writing (being the Cabinet appointments), and on motion of Mr. Hale the Senate proceeded to consider them with closed doors. The Senate promptly confirmed them all and adjourned at 12:45.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—SENATE.—The Senate met at noon to-day, and having no business before it, on motion of Mr. Allison, adjourned. After adjournment a caucus of Republican Senators was held, which lasted an hour. The discussion was devoted entirely to the question of reorganizing the Senate Committees and its executive officers.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—SENATE.—The Vice-President was not present at the opening of this morning's session and the secretary, Mr. McCook, read (after prayer) a note from Mr. Morton, stating that he would be absent from to-day's session. Thereupon Mr. Sherman offered a resolution that during the absence of the Vice-President, Mr. Ingalls should be president of the Senate pro tem. An amendment for that resolution was offered by Mr. Harris, substituting the name of Voorhees for that of Mr. Ingalls. The amendment was rejected—yeas 27, yeas 29, and the resolution was agreed to. Mr. Ingalls thereupon entered upon the duties of presiding officer pro tem., the oath of office having first been administered to him by Mr. Sherman, and it was ordered that the President of the United States be notified of Mr. Ingalls' election. The Senate then at 12:20 adjourned till Monday.

TWELVE THOUSAND inaugural ball tickets were sold, making the receipts from that source $60,000.

THE House has refused to pay the widow of the late Chief Justice Waite the balance of her husband's salary for the year in which he died.

THE State Inspector of Mines for the Third District of Illinois has filed an information asking that the Catlett coal mine at Fairmount be closed, because the mines have no means of exit except the hoisting shaft, and the protection against fire is inadequate.

EARTHQUAKES are reported from South America.

THE report that the Westinghouse and Edison Electric Companies had consolidated is denied by the officials of the former concern.

A FELLOW calling himself "Jack, the Choker," is terrorizing Denver, Col., by choking women.

SEABORN JONES was arrested at Chattanooga, Tenn., on a charge of poisoning his wife.

THE suit of Addie Kelley, a well-known young lady of Ritchie County, W. Va., against Floyd Reed, a farmer and business man, for breach of promise, has been concluded in the Ritchie circuit court, the jury giving plaintiff $4,000 damages.

F. T. WHEELER and Lucius S. Fischer, stockholders of the Pullman Iron and Steel Company, filed a bill in the superior court at Chicago, asking for the appointment of a receiver for that concern. The company is in debt to the amount of $300,000, of which $180,000 is owing to the Pullman Palace Car Company, which kept the iron and steel company running when it was in an insolvent condition. The assets of the company are about $280,000.

DR. CYRUS L. ZIMMERMAN, one of the prominent business men of East Tennessee, died at his home near Knoxville.

M. COHEN, of Cincinnati, has been arrested on a charge of selling cigarettes to a minor.

MIKE MURPHY was knocked out in eight rounds by Jack Cotton, near Riverside, Ill.

TRAIN robbery is now a capital crime in Arizona.

THE estate of the late James C. Flood is valued at $4,250,000.

IN an affray between Prince Bryant and Sam Brown near Bessemer, Ala., the former was dangerously, if not fatally, wounded, and the latter lost his life. The infidelity of Brown's wife caused the trouble.

SLIGHT shocks of earthquake were felt throughout Middle Pennsylvania and Maryland on the evening of the 8th.

Two men were run down and killed by cars at Kent, O.

HAMILTON MONROE was instantly killed by cars near Seymour, Ind.

MARTIN WESTFALL was killed by a boiler explosion at Wayne, Mich.

AT Fostoria, O., William Gessler shot his wife and then killed himself.

THE Panama Canal Company is declared by the French Court of Appeal a civil, not a commercial organization.

THE new Postmaster General will have over thirteen hundred appointments to make as soon as he settles down to work.

ATOMS OF ANATOMY.

THE full capacity of the lungs is about 232 cubic inches.

EACH perspiratory duct is one-fourth of an inch in length; of the whole, about nine miles.

ABOUT two-thirds of a pint of air is inhaled and exhaled at each breath of ordinary respiration.

THE weight of the heart is from eight to twelve ounces. It beats 100,000 times in twenty-four hours.

THE average man takes five and one-half pounds of food and drink each day, which amounts to one ton of solid and liquid nourishment annually.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

A. LEE MADDOX, of Kentucky, in the Post-office Department, has been promoted from one thousand to twelve hundred per annum.

THE following Kentucky patents were granted a few days ago: Thomas Berry, North Fork, stacker; Perry Brown, Louisville, vices; Cornelius T. Cain, Owensboro, photograph transferring and printing frame; Thomas J. Nicholson, Louisville, ventilating top for chimneys; Ephram Potter, Bowling Green, fence.

A WRECK occurred on the Louisville and Nashville road, between Morris Station and Independence, six miles from Covington, on the night of the 7th. The last car next to the caboose on a local freight, on its way to Cincinnati, broke an axle, throwing the car and the caboose from the track, wrecking both. The engineer or none of the train hands knew of the accident until the train reached Milldale, near the Latonia track. The train went back and found the cars totally wrecked, with three men buried in the debris. Men were put to work at once, and the injured were pulled out. One was Conductor Rogers, another Brakeman Bell and another brakeman whose name is unknown. All were seriously injured.

MITCHELL PEEBLES and his wife and two children were found murdered in their home, on Duck Creek, near Paducah, on the 7th. No particulars are given, but it had been reported that Peebles had received a considerable sum of money, and it is supposed that thieves entered the house and committed the horrible deed for the purpose of robbery. Great excitement existed in the vicinity.

AT Paris, Sheriff Armstrong has attached five or six trotting horses and several buggies, break-wagons, etc., the property of Charles Webling, who sold several fine trotters at the Lexington horse sales and skipped for parts unknown. The property attached is mortgaged to Messrs. J. H. Letton and W. H. Clay for claims for $1,000 due the former and $350 due the latter.

A DAUGHTER of George West, who resides in Boone County, near Bullitsville, was burned to death a few days ago. Her clothes caught fire from a fire-place, and she ran out in the road. A man named James Gaines put his overcoat around her and put out the flames, but she died from the effects of her burns.

ED SEALS a barber, indicted by the grand jury for encouraging two boys to rob the safe of Wolf & Butler, at Nicholasville, and who skipped out, was arrested by Jailer H. A. Welch. He found him in Cincinnati. Welch got the requisition papers, which were honored by Governor Foraker, and lodged his man in jail at Nicholasville.

A SERIOUS cutting affray took place at Princeton, the other evening, during which James Pollard was stabbed in the breast by Andy Duke, receiving injuries of which he died almost instantly. The trouble originated over Pollard's interference between Duke and his mistress, whom he was whipping at the time. Duke escaped.

MISS BEATRICE FUNK, the belle of Marble Creek and daughter of a wealthy farmer, eloped with Dick Bricken, a young barber.

ROCK RADFORD, nearly eighty years old, was sentenced, at Hopkinsville, to twenty-one years' imprisonment for murder.

AT Vine Grove, John Gill, sixty-five years old, was fatally shot by Thomas Leonard, his son-in-law, in a quarrel over a trifling matter.

LOUISVILLE wants to pipe natural gas from Indiana.

ABRAM STAGGE, a wealthy farmer living near Nicholasville, well known in Central Kentucky, and who became the assignee of his son-in-law, W. S. Mehin, was indicted by the grand jury for unlawfully taking property not his own, but without felonious intent. The sheriff went to the house of his son-in-law to levy on a piano, which Stagge removed and sold as the property of his daughter, not subject to execution. The indictment is causing much comment.

MR. C. J. NORWOOD, State Inspector of Mines, has compiled a statement of the output in bushels of bituminous coal mined by the commercial mines in Kentucky during the six months ending December 31, 1888, for the western, northeastern and southeastern districts:

	Mines.	Bushels.
Western mines	35	16,115,651
Northeastern	11	4,318,023
Southeastern	24	9,964,250
Total	70	30,397,924

ON the west of Louisville, and within seventy miles of the city, a project is just taking shape which promises to be of great value. A syndicate, headed by ex-Governor Proctor Knott, and comprising some of the most enterprising men of the State, have purchased 40,000 acres of iron and coal lands on Green river, in Edmonson and Warren Counties, and Governor Knott was in the East the other day negotiating for the development of the property. The company are acting under a charter from the State Legislature, authorizing them to build a railroad from their property to the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railroad in Grayson County.

THE complete returns from the election have been received at Hopkinsville, and show a majority of 1,125 in favor of the repeal of the Prohibition law in Christian County.

THERE are already in Kentucky 368 miles of railroad under construction, and it is very probable that the new mileage of 1889 will be much larger than that of any other State in the Union.

G. HAMMOND HUNT, one of the pioneers of Central Kentucky, died at his home near Lexington, aged ninety-five years.

WARREN County declared itself in favor of a tax for the Henderson State-line road by about 1,000 majority. A number of alleged bribers were arrested, but otherwise the day was quiet.

THE Chicago and Breathitt County Coal, Land and Lumber Company has been incorporated at Mt. Sterling, with $100,000 of capital stock. The company will operate in cannel coal lands in Breathitt County.

A CANNING factory, which will employ from 100 to 200 hands, will soon be started at Elizabethtown.

A VERY lively fight is being made between Henderson and Owensboro to secure the location of the shops of the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas railroad.

THE statistical census of Paducah, prepared for the Commercial Club for the use of the State Bureau of Statistics, has been completed, and shows that there are 2,255 hands employed in sixty manufacturing establishments in the city, in which are invested $1,520,000 capital. The value of goods produced is $4,785,000, an increase of 200 per cent. since 1880. The recent census shows a population of more than 20,000.