Daily Globe.

VOL. IV. SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1881. NO. 64

GARFIELD'S DAY.

The Pomp and Pageantry of the Inauguration Yesterday.

OVER 50,000 PEOPLE PRESENT.

The Inaugural Address of the Incoming President.

CLOSE OF THE 46TH CONGRESS

Winding Up With Speeches by Vice President Wheeler and Speaker Randall.

GEN. HANCOCK AT THE CAPITOL.

He Receives a Hearty Welcome and General Ovation.

FAILURE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

New Senate Organized and Ready for Business To-Day.

THE CABINET NOT FULLY MADE.

Windom Hanging in the Balance and His Appointment Still Uncertain.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It rained and snowed at intervals all night, and at 9 A. M. it was snowing rapidly, but at this hour, 10 o'clock, the clouds are working away and the sun shining.

All Washington was out at an early hour, notwithstanding the storm, and men, women and children were hurrying through the snow and slush from every direction, all intent on reaching Pennsylvania avenue to witness the inaugural procession, or to the Capitol, to be present at the ceremonies to take place there. During the entire night trains laden with

MILITARY AND CIVILIANS

arrived, and continued throughout the morning to pour their living freight into the streets of the city. Stands are erected at various points, capable of seating 25,000 people, and every seat has been sold. It is estimated 50,000 strangers are in Washington.

CLEARING SKIES.

At 10:30 this morning the sun commenced to shine quite brightly, with a chilly March wind blowing from the northwest. At this hour a greater portion of the population of Washington and Georgetown, were out along the line of march, and with the strangers here, over 100,000 persons assembled to witness the procession. The sidewalks on Pennsylvania avenue, along the route, were literally packed, and the windows of the buildings, as well as the stands, were crowded with spectators.

THE PROCESSION.

The various divisions marched along the avenue according to the programme, and at 11:30, the head of the procession, passing around the south wing, reached the eastern front of the capitol. The Presidential carriage was driven to the lower entrance of the Senate wing and the President-elect, accompanied by the Vice President and Senators Pendleton and Thurman, entered the building and proceeded to the Vice President's room, where they remained till 12 o'clock. As early as 10 o'clock crowds began to assemble in front of the platform erected over the steps leading to the main entrance, and at 12 o'clock it was estimated 50,000 people were massed in front of the building. Holders of cards of admission to the capitol thronged the approaches to the Senate long before the doors opened, and within a few minutes after 11 o'clock the Senate galleries were filled to their utmost capacity. They presented a very gay appearance, the much larger proportion of their occupants being ladies, who

GRACED THE OCCASION WITH HOLIDAY ATTIRE.

Mrs. Garfield, wife of the President-elect, and his venerable mother, occupied front seats in the private gallery, next to the diplomatic gallery, and Mrs. Hayes sat between them. The Misses Mollie Garfield and Fannie Hayes and a few personal friends were also of the party. The floor of the Senate began to fill up quite early with distinguished invited guests, including a number of army officers of high rank.

The routine business of the Senate proceeded till about 11:30 A. M., when the diplomatic corps appeared at the main entrance, and at once attracted universal attention, as they filed down the center aisle in their gorgeous court costumes, resplendent with gold and silver embroidery, and glittering with decorations. Sir Edward Thornton headed the corps as its dean; the French, Chilian and German ministers followed. Then came the Turkish minister with his red fez, and still more conspicuously attired. The full Chinese legation next appeared and afforded a fresh topic for the buzz of comment in the galleries, alike by their grave demeanor and their red-button mandarin hats and peacock feathers. A few minutes afterwards the supreme court of the United States was announced and the justices, headed by Chief Justice Waite and clad in their robes of office, entered the chamber, and marching slowly down the center aisle took seats prepared for them in front and facing the rostrum. Ex-Justices Swayne and Strong also entered with their former colleagues. Shortly before 12 o'clock

GENERAL GARFIELD AND PRESIDENT HAYES

entered the chamber arm in arm, escorted by Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, of the committee of arrangements, and followed by all members of the cabinet. As they proceeded down the aisle to seats reserved for them the Senators and all other occupants of the floor rose and remain standing till they had taken their seats. The galleries applauded by clapping hands and waving of handkerchiefs. The Vice President-elect was next announced. He was escorted by the sergeant at arms and Senator Pendleton to a seat on the right of Vice President Wheeler amidst renewed hearty applause, at the conclusion of which he delivered a brief address, elsewhere reported, and was thereupon sworn in. At this stage of the proceedings members of the House of Representatives headed by Speaker Randall entered and took seats in a body behind the diplomatic corps, filling up all the space now remaining in any part of the chamber. The hour of 12 M. having arrived, Vice President Wheeler delivered his valedictory, and the Forty-sixth Congress was declared opened and the newly inducted Vice President administered the oath of office to the senators-elect. This work of organization being completed, it was announced that the Senate, the supreme court and invited guests, would proceed to the east portico of the capitol to participate in the

CEREMONIES OF INAUGURATION

of the President-elect. A procession was accordingly formed and all the late occupants of the floor of the Senate proceeded through the corridor and rotunda to the place indicated in the following order:

The marshal of United States supreme court and marshal of the District of Columbia.
The supreme court.
The committee of arrangements and seargeant-at-arms of the Senate.
The President and President-elect.
Gen. Arthur and Mr. Wheeler.
Members of the Senate.
Diplomatic corps.
Heads of departments.
Members of the House of Representatives and members-elect.
Governors and ex-governors of States.
Officers of the Senate and officers of the House.

As the procession filed out through the main corridor to the rotunda the crowds pouring down from the galleries soon caused a blockade, and finally breaking in upon the procession, merged with it, and passed on to the rotunda, a dense confused mass of Senators, Representatives, diplomats and citizens, without much regard to precedence.

On reaching the main entrance leading from the rotunda to the platform the pressure was relieved, and the Presidential party was enabled to reach the front. Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes, Gen. Garfield's mother and other ladies of the party, were caught in the crowd and experienced considerable difficulty in reaching the platform. At half past 12 the President reached his place at the front of the platform and took his seat, with Chief Justice Waite upon his right, and ex-President Hayes upon the left, with Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, while immediately behind sat his mother, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Hayes and Vice President Arthur.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

At 12:35 Senator Pendleton arose and introduced General Garfield, who delivered his inaugural address:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life—a century crowded with perils but crowned with the triumph of liberty and love. Before continuing the onward march let us pause a moment at this height—for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written constitution of the United States, the articles of confederation and perpetual union.

THE NEW REPUBLIC

was then beset with danger on every hand It had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against the armies of Great Britain but against the settled opinions of mankind, for the world did not believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage and saving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government. When they found after a short time that a confederacy of the States was too weak to meet the necessities of the vigorous and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside and in its stead established

THE NATIONAL UNION,

founded directly upon all the people, endowed with full powers of self-preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great object. Under this constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace been strengthened, and growth in all the better elements of national life has vindicated the wisdom of the founders, and given new hope to their descendants. Under this constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without, and secured for their mariners and flag equality of rights on all the seas. Under this constitution twenty-five States have been added to the union, with constitutions and laws formed and enforced by their own citizens to secure the manifold blessings of local self-government. The jurisdiction of this constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States and a population twenty times greater than that of 1780. The supreme trial of the constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict purified and made stronger for all the beneficent purposes of good government. And now at the close of this,

THE FIRST CENTURY

of growth, with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties, and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the government, and to interpret and execute that will in accordance with the constitution, is the paramount duty of the executive.

FRUITS OF THE WAR.

Even from this point of view it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front, resolved to occupy its vast energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. Sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century, our people are determined to leave behind all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled and further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march. The supremacy of the nation and its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion which for half a century threatened the existence of the Union was closed at the last court of war by a decree from which there is no appeal. The constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon States and the people. This decree does not disturb any of the States nor interfere with any of their necessary rules of local self government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union. The will of the nation, speaking with the voice of battle and through the amended constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776, by proclaiming liberty throughout the land to all inhabitants therein.

THE NEGRO RACE.

The elevation of the negro race, from slavery to full rights of citizenship, is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect on our people. It has freed us from perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial force of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from a relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than five million people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the power of self help in both races, by making labor more honorable to one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with coming years. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our southern community. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable, but those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equalization. There could be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings as long as law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the way of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress. With unquestioned devotion to the Union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have followed the light as God gave them to see the light. They are rapidly laying material foundations of self-support, widening the circle of intelligence and beginning to enjoy blessings that gather around homes of the industrious poor and they deserve generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the constitution and laws.

THE BALLOT.

The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and the frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In sofar as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if a mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true, it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than an evil. It is a crime which if protested in will destroy the government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of a king, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for repose of nations. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of suffrage will never give repose or safety to States or the nation, until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanction of law.

But while the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied, it covers a field wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in sources and fountains of power in every State. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in suffrage. The voters of the Union who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hangs the destiny of our government, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters who are sole heirs of the sovereign power. If that question comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the republic will be certain and without remedy. The census has already sounded the alarm in the appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has arisen among our voters and their children. To the South the question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the South alone. The nation itself is responsible for the extension of suffrage and is under special obligation to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population for North and South alike. But there is one remedy. All constitutional power of the nation and of States, and all volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger, by having the influence of universal education. It is a high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors, and fit them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them. In this work sects and races should be forgotten, and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the divine oracle which declares that a little child shall lead them, for our little children will soon control the destinies of the republic.

AN IDEAL FUTURE.

My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our present controversies. They will surely bless their fathers and God, that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten or we may retard, but we can't prevent the final reconciliation. It is not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict. Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being invite us and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battlefields of dead issue, look forward, and in strength and liberty and a restored Union win grander victories of peace.

PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

The prosperity which now prevails is without parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all. The preservation of the public credit and resumption of specie payment so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessor, has enabled our people to secure the blessings which the seasons brought.

GOLD AND SILVER.

By the experience of nations in all ages, it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that compulsory coinage of sliver, now required by law, may not be used to disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible such an adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power in all markets of the world. The chief duty of the national government in connection with the currency of the country, is to coin and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized by the constitution to make any form of paper money a legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of the war, but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money. If holders demand it the promise should be kept. The

REFUNDING OF THE NATIONAL DEBT

at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of national bank notes and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during my long service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these. The finances of the government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half the people, and furnish much the largest part of our exports. As the government lights our coast for the protection of mariners and the benefit of commerce, so should it give to the tillers of the soil the lights of practical science and experience.

OUR MANUFACTURIES

are rapidly making us independent; are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should be still maintained.

HARBOR AND RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior waterways, and by the increase of our tonnage on the ocean. The development of the world's commerce has led to the urgent demand for shortening the long sea voyage around Cape Horn by constructing

SHIP CANALS ACROSS THE ISTHMUS,

which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested, and will need consideration, but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant us in extending pecuniary aid. This subject will immediately engage the attention of the government, with a view to thorough protection to American interests. We will urge no narrow policy or seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route, but, in the language of my predecessors, I believe it is the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

The constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The Territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of Congress and hence the general government is responsible for any violation of the constitution in any of them. It is therefore a reproach to the government that in the most populous of Territories the constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people, and the authority of Congress is set at naught.

THE MORMON CHURCH

not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygomy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the utmost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroy family relations and endanger social order. Nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and powers of the national government.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law for the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are intrusted with the appointing power against waste of time and the obstruction to public business caused by inordinate pressure for place and for protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong. I shall at a proper time ask Congress to fix the tenure of the executive departments and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which incumbents have been appointed.

Finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the constitution, invading neither the rights of States nor the reserved rights of the people.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

It will be the purpose of my administration to maintain authority, and in all places within its jurisdiction to force obedience to all laws of the union, in the interests of the people, to demand rigid economy in all expenditures of the government, and to require the honest and faithful service of all executive officers, remembering that officers were created, not for the benefit of the incumbents or their supporters, but for service of the government.

INVOCATION.

And now, fellow citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this government in fact, as it is in law, a government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of the administration, and above all upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their government. I reverently invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.

WELL RECEIVED.

The address was delivered with uncovered head, and voice clear, distinct and calm, and was plainly heard by every one upon the stand, and for a long distance on every hand. The delivery of the message occupied forty-five minutes. At its conclusion cheering was prolonged and enthusiastic. Chief Justice Waite then administered the usual oath, to which Gen. Garfield responded with reverential fervor.

Ex-President Hayes immediately pressed forward and congratulated his successor, and after him the President's mother and wife, both of whom he saluted with a kiss.

A GENERAL SCENE OF CONGRATULATIONS

and hand-shaking ensued, after which the Presidential party descended from the platform by the private staircase and proceeded to the President's room in the rear of the Senate chamber, where a formal reception took place. At 1:30 the party entered their carriages and drove to their places in the procession, which at 1:40 started upon its return to the White House.

CALL OF CLASSMATES.

Immediately after review of the procession President Garfield received the Williams college association of Washington with the visiting alumni, to the number of fifty, in the east room of the executive mansion. Ex-President Mark Hopkins eloquently presented the congratulations of the alumni. President Garfield made an appropriate reply, in which he exhibited considerable emotion. Afterwards the alumni were presented to the mother and wife of President Garfield and Mrs. Rockwell. Twenty members of President Garfield's class were among the alumni present.

EVENING FESTIVITIES.

The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night and the streets are filled with people. At 8 o'clock a handsome display of fireworks took place immediately south of the treasury department, and attracted an enormous crowd, the streets for squares being utterly impassible. Many public receptions and entertainments to-night. Senators Sherman and Pendleton entertained the general assemby and State officers of Ohio and other noted guests.

The Massachusetts State arch was blown down and Lewis Weston, a member of the Pottsville band, fatally injured.

INAUGURATION BALL.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The inauguration ball to-day was a perfect success. At 9 o'clock, the hour at which the President was expected, it was estimated between 3,000 and 4,000 people had entered the large and handsomely decorated building.

At 9:30 the combined orchestra of one hundred pieces announced the entrance of President Garfield by playing the inaugural march. After being presented to the reception committee the President and invited guests moved in procession from the committee rooms into the hall in the following order:

President Garfield attended by J. W. Thompson, president of the executive committee.

Ex-President Hayes and Samuel Shallenberger and Dr. Welling.

Mrs. Garfield, wife of the President, attended by H. C. Corbin and G. Riddle.

Mrs. Garfield, mother of the President, attended by Wm. Lawrence and N. H. Willard and John B. Alley.

After them came Vice President Arthur, ex-Vice President Wheeler, Gen. Sherman and staff, Gen. Hancock and staff, Gen. Sheridan, Admiral Rogers, Chief Justice Waife, and associate justices of supreme court, and other guests.

Reaching the place designated the President took a position, and for an hour or more received the greetings of the people. Among the first was General Hancock, and the unaffected cordiality of both was noticed. Shortly before the President and immediate party ascended the Presidential balcony and witnessed the brilliant scene beneath for twenty minutes or more. Shortly after President Garfield with his wife and mother retired and were driven to the White House.

One of the central figures of the evening, and to whom, next to the President, the most attention was directed, was Gen. Hancock, who was followed and surrounded wherever he moved, until he was finally cornered and compelled to accord to his admirers a separate reception. The attendance is estimated at 6,000 people.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

Senate.

WASHINETON, March 4.—The Senate, at 5 o'clock A. M., after repeated but ineffectual efforts by the majority for an executive session, a sufficient number of Republican Senators declining to answer upon the yea and nay votes to enable the point of no quorum to be made, a recess was then taken until 9:30. Owing to the failure of a quorum at the hour appointed, the recess was substantially prolonged until 10:30, when a joint resolution, offered by Senator Butler, for an extra month's pay to Senate officials and employes was briefly debated and passed. The galeries were meanwhile thrown open to ticketholders, fully three-quarters of whom were ladies, and then unrestrainable conversation soon caused so much confusion as to practically terminate for a few moments all further attempts at legislation.

The Vice President announced the signing of the enrolled sundry civil and deficiency appropriation bills.

OVATION TO GEN. HANCOCK.

At 10:50 Major General Hancock, with Col. Mitchell of his staff, under the escort of Senator Blaine, entered from the west door of the Senate and was welcomed with long continued applause from the galleries and on the floor. The first on the floor to greet him was Senator Conkling, and cordial handshaking was initiated by them which was repeated by all the Senators present, who pressed eagerly forward for the purpose. Meanwhile the applause of the galleries swelled to a tumult and subsided. The distinguished visitor finally took a seat to the left of the chair. The arrival of Lieut. General Sheridan some moments later, was the occasion for a renewal of the enthusiasm, though the demonstration was devoid of the spirit and significance of that which preceded it. At 11:20 the diplomatic corps entered and occupied the seats of Senators on the right of the chair, and two minutes later was followed by Vice President-elect Arthur, in charge of the sub-committee, all present in the chamber rising upon each occasion. Vice President-elect Arthur was then introduced to the Senate by Vice President Wheeler, and delivered the usual formal address, as follows:

SENATORS: I come as your presiding officer with genuine solicitude; remembering my inexperience in parliamentary proceedings I can not forget how important, how intricate and often embarrassing, are the duties of the chair. On the threshold of our official associations I invoke that courtesy and kindness with which you have been wont to aid your presiding officer. I shall need your constant encouragement and support, and I rely with confidence upon your lenient judgment of any errors into which I may fall. In return, be assured of my earnest purpose to administer rules in a spirit of absolute fairness, to treat every Senator, at all times, with that courtesy and just consideration due to representatives of equal States, and to do my part, as assuredly each of you will do his, to maintain order, decorum and the dignity of the Senate. I trust the official and personal relations upon which we now enter will be marked with mutual confidence and regard and that all our obligations will be so fulfilled to redound to our honor, to the glory of over common country, and prosperity of all its people, (applause.) I am now ready to take the oath of office prescribed by the constitution.

THE OATH OF OFFICE

was here administered to the Vice President-elect. Vice President Wheeler before retiring from the chair said: "Senators: The moment which terminates my official duties as presiding officer of the Senate is at hand. These duties have been rendered easy of performance by your uniform clemency and forbearance. I am sure that in this parting hour I need no guarantee of full amnesty for all my shortcomings. If I do, it is furnished in your very kind resolution of approval of my official action. I shall carry into my retirement grateful memories of the personal kindness alike of the Senate and its officers, and a cordial wish for the future well being of all, and now I proclaim my last official act by declaring, the hour for termination of the forty-sixth Congress having arrived, the "Senate stands adjourned without day."

Vice President Arthur here assumed the chair and ex-Vice President Wheeler retired to a lounge on which Gen. Hancock was seated and cordially grasped that officer's hand.

THE EXISTENCE OF A NEW SENATE

was next made known by the reading, by direction of the Vice President, of the official proclamation of the President's call. The organization of the new Senate began by swearing in all new Senators, of whom the only absentees were Senators-elect Edmunds and Mahone. As the names were called the following advanced to a position to the left of the chair and took the prescribed oath of office:

Senators Bayard, Burnside, Camden, Conger, Cockrell, Dawes, Fair, George, Harrison, German, Hawley, Hill, Jackson, Jones, (Fla.) McMillan, Miller, Maxey, Mitchell, Platt, (N. Y.) Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman and Van Wick.

The roll of the new Senate was then called and showed seventy-two members present. Senator Allison was absent on account of illness. Meanwhile members of the House of Representatives arrived. The Vice President announced the sergeant-at-arms would now execute the order of the Senate relative to the inaugural ceremonies of the President, which was carried out as per programme elsewhere reported.

At 1:25, the Senate having returned to its chamber, a resolution offered by Senator Pendleton was adopted, for the appointment by the Vice President of a committee to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the Senate had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

Senators Pendleton, Davis of Illinois, and Teller were constituted the committee.

Mr. Conkling suggested an adjournment to Monday to give Senators an opportunity for sleep and rest from weariness, to which they have been subjected in the closing hours of Congress. Several Senators preferred to have the report from the committee just appointed before adjourning. The daily hour of meeting having been fixed at twelve o'clock the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Closing Hours of the House.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House met at 10 o'clock. Mr. Hutchins, rising to a question of privilege, said he had attempted to enter the capitol at the Senate wing, and had been stopped by a man in military attire, with arms in his hands, who refused him admittance. He had stated he was a member of Congress, and had been admitted. He desired to know by what authourity military, in place of civil force, was placed at the doors of the capitol. He wanted to call the attention of the House and country to this fact. It was a small matter now, but in the future it might not be. He therefore offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Members of this House have this day been refused admittance to the capitol of the nation by armed military force,

Resolved, That this breach of parliamentary and constitutional privilege of the members of this House in going to and returning from the same, merits its severest censure.

Mr. Warner—This is not a light matter. Bayonets ought never to be crossed here.

Mr. Frost stated he had also been refused admission. He did not wish to make a mountain out of it, but that which might be harmless at present might prove a precedent of a most dangerous character. The time might come, he did not anticipate that it would, when that which now passed without protest would be held up as a precedent and a precedent set by a Democratic House and Senate for the purpose of trampling on the liberties of both these assemblies. There had been instances in the past, not only in England but in this country, at a not very distant period, of armed troops being stationed at doors of legislative assemblies, and it was because the Democratic party did not wish to sanction that state of affairs that the resolution was offered.

Mr. Frye—The gentleman need not be alarmed. Nobody will ever follow Democratic precedent. (Laughter). Frye stated he had been stopped at the entrance to the Senate by an armed man dressed in blue. (Decisive laughter and cries of "that's what's the matter" on the Republican side).

Mr. Price stated the men were there to protect this body from the mob on the outside. He should have said crowd.

At this point proceedings were suspended, and Cox having taken the chair Conger said it was with pleasure he was permitted to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due and tendered Hon. J. Randall, speaker, for the ability, fairness and courtesy with which he has presided over its delegations during the Forty-sixth Congress.

This resolution was adopted, the only negative vote being cast by Young, of Ohio.

Consideration of the Hutchins resolution was then resumed and continued until ten minutes of 12, when he said he would not press it further.

The hour of 12 having arrived the speaker said the work of the Forty-sixth Congress is done. Before uttering the final words of its adjournment, precedent justifies a few appropriate reflections. In 1879 the Democratic party, after a long interval, obtained control of this house. With the close of this session it is again in the minority. At the outset it had to face a financial crisis almost unparalleled in our history. Labor was unemployed, trade depressed, the commercial distress wide spread, gloom everywhere. It stopped extravagance, established economy in the administration, restored confidence, and now with gladness it beholds the republic launched on a career of unexampled prosperity. It found gold at a premium and notes of the government at a discount. It leaves the credit of the United States better than ever before and unequalled in the money markets of the world. It has witnessed the removal of sectional distrust and the restoration of perfect unity within our borders. It has given birth to the era of fraternal concord. Men of all classes and of every section seem now to strive who shall best serve the common weal. With expenditures of the government lessened and payment of interest reduced, the crowning triumph of the Democratic administration was the effort to refund the public debt at 3 per cent. (Slight laughter on Republican side).

"I am sincerely grateful to the members of the House on every side, for the vote of thanks which they have favored me. I am sensible how much I owe to the generous forbearance and active good will of my fellow-members. Thrice elected to an exalted position, it may be personal pride for me to remark that during all those services no decision of the chair has been overruled, but it is of higher importance and the renown much more enduring to the House of Representatives that its fair fame for that entire period is unstained. Members have differed widely and yet manifestly acting from deep conviction of duty they have won mutual esteem. For myself I shall retire from the speaker's chair with no unkind feeling towards a solitary member. Wishing you one and all a safe return to your homes, it only remains for me, in obedience to the mandate of the constitution, to declare this house adjourned without day. [Applause on floor and in gallery.]

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 4.—The *News and Courier* says: The South, at least, can sympathize cordially with the burning thought which made President Garfield eloquent yesterday. His treatment of the Southern question is broad and, in the whole, statesmanlike.

NEW YORK PRESS.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Spirit of editorials on the inaugural address:

The *Times*: The address of Garfield in taking the oath of office is dignified in tone and marked in the characteristics which have made him one of the most pleasing and most admired orators of the House. The President enforces in an emphatic manner the essential fact that the struggle for supremacy of the nation was a struggle for the complete development of the ideas which lie at the foundation of our government, and that its supreme achievement was the destruction of slavery and the establishment of equal rights under the law of the negro race. In his appeal for the saving influence of universal education, he undoubtedly expresses the sentiment and conviction of the Republican party, and it may be added of the great mass of intelligent citizens of both parties. All efforts he may make toward completing the work of conciliation between all sections of people, based on a recognition of equal rights on one hand, and on the necessity of good local government on the other, will be heartily approved and seconded. The President's remarks upon financial questions, that must engage the attention of the administration, will, for the most part, give satisfaction. They indicate that in his new position he will give neither aid nor sympathy to mischevious or ignorant attacks upon the national banking system, which was carried to such an advanced point in the closing hours of the session of the house. In regard to the proper course of the United States government on the silver question, the views of the President are not so clearly defined. The President touches lightly and rather vaguely on a number of more or less interesting questions, the maintenance of manufactures, encouragement of agriculture, internal improvement and the promotion of the shipping interest, but leaves the country to learn his precise intentions on these matters from his future acts. His real attitude towards the very important measure of civil service reform will be shown by his course in the immediate future, and in that, any intelligent judgment of his policy must be found.

The *Tribune*: President Garfield's inaugural address is short, straight, strong and sharp, like a Roman sword. There is little adornment and no flourish about it, although grace of expression is not wholly sacrificed to compactness and beauty. The historical view with which it opens forms a solid foundation for the reasonings and suggestions which followed. The emancipation and enfranchisment of the colored race the address treats with mingled firmness and kindness of spirit worthy of Abraham Lincoln himself. The passage which relates to the subject is brief, but it will be long remembered and quoted as a powerful vindication in the light of the broadest statesmanship and largest experience of the policy which the Republican party has pursued. First among the questions still to be discussed the President properly places "the full and free enjoyment of equal suffrages." His statement of the case is as strong as the most uncompromising and stalwart Republican could desire. What is more, it is a plain utterance of a solemn conviction and deliberate purpose of the loyal people of the North. The sooner the South so understands and resolves to put an end to that great crime against self-government which no loyal citizen can excuse or tolerate, the sooner sectional antagonism will pass away. But the President goes farther and reasons with great earnestness and power for the only true remedy—universal education. The financial policy of the President will be in harmony with his record, and with the best thought of the country. The address is admirable. It justifies the high confidence which the people have felt in President Garfield's patriotism and uprightness, and in his ability to propose a wise policy for the government of the nation. It still remains for him to show whether he possesses the wise tact, patience and practical statesmanship to get things done. If so, the nation will manifest its gratitude four years hence as heartily as it now manifests its good will and confidence.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

No Apportionment.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The apportionment bill which passed the House late yesterday wasn't acted on by the Senate and therefore failed to become a law.

The Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Passident Garfield will probably send his cabinet nominations to the Senate to-morrow, but at a late hour to-night the selections had not been determined upon. The difficulty is understood to be in regard to the treasury portfolio. There seems no doubt the following selections have been definitely made and are not subject to any change:

Senator Blaine, State department.
Robert Lincoln, war department.
Wayne McVeagh, attorney general.
Thomas L. James, postmaster general.

The appointment of the last named has been strongly recommended by Gen. Grant.

Gen. Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, and Judge Wm. H. Hart, of Louisiana, will quite certainly be nominated for the two remaining positions, viz: Secretaryship of the interior and secretaryship of the navy, but it is not positively determined to which place they will respectively be assigned and in the event possible contengencies connected with a final selection of secretary of the treasury, both interior and navy departments may be otherwise disposed of.

According to the best information obtainable to-night the appointment of Windom, as secretary of the treasury, appears to be the most probable. In case a decision be not reached on this matter early to-morrow, the cabinet nominations will not be sent till Monday.

All the Appropriation Bills Signed.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—All the regular appropriation bills were signed by President Hayes, and therefore become laws. The appropriations in the deficiency bill, as it finally passed, were increased above the amount originally appropriated by the House by agreement of the conference committee, in the following particulars: For internal revenue bureau, $125,000. For the bureau of construction and repairs and steam engineering, $150,000. Public printing department, $100,000. The provision in regard to the Miami Indians is retained, and the amendment which Deering, of Iowa, had insisted on in the House, and which was added in the Senate. Appropriation of $175,000 for the benefit of the Ponca Indians also became law.

Ovation to Gen. Hancock.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Gen. Hancock arrived at 8 o'clock last evening in an elegantly appointed Pullman with Gens. Mitchell, Frye and Perry, of his staff. He was met by a large concourse and introduced to the reception committee on the platform. Shaking hands with each he merely said, "I am glad to meet you," the crowd meanwhile cheering lustily. John W. Thompson and Gen. Cresswell escorted him to the carriage The crowd made a vigorous effort to take off the horses and drag it by hand, but a cordon of police held them off. The general was driven to Wormley's hotel, where another large crowd assembled, and where he received many callers.

THE GLOBE HOROSCOPE.

As it Casts its Light on the Chicago Markets.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, March 4.—Weather cold and wintry, with a heavy snow reported from the west. Cables steady and firm. Our market for wheat opened firm at $1.00 for April, and advanced to $1.00¼, with fair business, closing steady on 'change, but sold back to $1.00 on the second afternoon call, under free offerings on private cables, closing dull.

Corn and oats moderately active, at nominally unchanged prices.

Provisions moderately active and firmer, with less talk about trichina, closing steady at $14.62½ for April, and $14.77½ for May.

Pork unchanged on the curb this afternoon, where April wheat sold at 99⅞c@$1.00, and May at $1.01⅛. May corn, 42½c.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

There was a sharp earthquake shock at Agram, Austria, yesterday.

Jacob B. Jackson was inaugurated governor of West Virginia yesterday.

The Pearl hominy mills, Baltimore, burned yesterday. Loss $70,000; insurance $55,000.

R. J. Anderson's grain elevator and feed mill at Joliet, Ill., burned last night. Loss $10,000.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* denies the report that Jay Gould has an interest in that paper.

Nathan L. Roselle, brakeman on the Third avenue elevated road, New York, was killed by a fall from the train to the street.

Hugh R. Heally, wholesale dealer in molasses, and his brother John, dealer in gloves, have failed. Both reside in New York city.

Fred. Klaise, a German boy in Cincinnati aged eleven, shot his brother Otto, aged nine, while in a fit of anger. He used a toy pistol.

The American mills company, of Warwick, R. I., assigned because of the failure of A. J. Griffin, New York. Liabilities reported at $90,000.

Frederick H. Churchill, a prominent citizen of New Britain, Connecticut, killed himself by a shot in the head. He leaves a wife and four children.

Meeting His Fate Cheerfully.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 4.—Pink Pratt was hanged to-day at Meriel, in the presence of 8,000 people. His crime was a gross assault on a white child. Pratt went to the scaffold smoking a cigar and chatting freely with the guards. His father, brothers and sisters witnessed the execution.

JNO. Goss came from the woods last week, says the