tive to administer and enforce in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the constitution all 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 may 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 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 prenicious expedient to escape their just obligations or obtain 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 limitation of their rights or violent interference with their operations. A community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens, denies to a portion of its members their rights under the law has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. Evil works from a bad center both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it, and destroys the faith of those who suffer by the inefficiency of laws as a safe protector. A man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods unmoved by no higher motives than the selfishness that prompted them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government. If educated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at a systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or supposed class interest is sufficient cause for lawlessness has been well learned by the ignorant classes? The community where law is the rule of conduct, and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration unimpressive and often unintelligible in form. We accept a man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of a citizen. He is without any knowledge as to what they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave we may well insist upon good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship, and 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 revenues or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded.

We have happily maintained the policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, and 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 the just right to expect our European policy will be the American policy of the European courts. It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety, which all the great powers habitually observe and refer to in matters affecting them, that a shorter water-way between our eastern and western seaboards should be dominated by any European government. We may confidently expect that such purposes 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 hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments, resting upon the consent of the people. We have a clear right, to expect, therefore, that no European government will seek to establish a colonial dependency upon the territory of these independent American states. That which the 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 of the 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 these concessions. We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact like treatment for our own calmness. Justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The offices of intelligent diplomacy or friendly arbitration in proper cases should be adequate to the 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 a nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

The duty devolved by the law upon the president to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the senate to appoint all public officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by the constitution, or by act of congress, has become very burdensome, and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil service is so large that personal knowledge of any large number of 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 the right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and ambition to improve the service should characterize all public offices. 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 conspicuous efficency in the discharge of their duties. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a bar to public offices, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompentency or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods, and 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 an 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. An 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 the incumbency of those whom fair minded men of the opposition will approve for their impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased, removals from office will diminish.

While the 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 sufficient margin for those extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditure should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Profligacy and favoritism in public expenditures is criminal; but there is nothing in the condition of our country or our people to suggest that anything 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 smaller unforseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our revenue below the necessary expenditures, with the resulting chance between another change of our revenue laws and the increase of the public debt. It is quite possible to effect that necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down the protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

The construction of a sufficient number of warships and their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in their 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 on occasion I do not doubt; but they ought not by premeditation or neglect be left to the exigencies of unequal combat. We should encourage the establishment of American steamships exchanges. Our commerce demands 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 union soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the union of Dakota, Montana and Washington territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. The people who settled these territories were intelligent, enterprising and patriotic and the accession of these northwest 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 elections 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 reform. The national congress has not as yet taken the control of elections in the case over which the constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted the adoption of the election laws of the several states, and provided penalties for their violation and the method of supervision. Only the inefficiency of 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 is wisely made for it. The freedom of the ballot is the condition of our national life, and no power vested in congress or in the executive to secure or perpetuate it should remain unused upon occasion. The people of all the congressional districts have equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of the majority of the qualified electors residing within it. The results 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 public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education, and the sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments and difficulties connected with the suffrage if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines, and are prompted 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? A man who has come to regard the ballot box as a juggler 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 better proof of their patriotism and higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice. Party success achieved by unfair methods or practices that partake of revolution are hurtful and evanescent even from a party standpoint. We should hold our differing opinions with mutual respect, and having submitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect we should demand of our opponents if the decision had been in our favor. No other people have a government more worthy of respect and love, or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon, so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem and at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reins of power and the upward avenues of hope be free to all people. I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush along the 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 our people are stable, patriotic and law-abiding. No political party can long pursue an 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 necessity of the unity of all of 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 harvests 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.

At 1:30 Harrison finished his inaugural and the marching of the procession began. He took the oath of office before beginning the address.

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No. 5—Marysville Express, 10 a. m.

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