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Oldest and largest American Soap Makers and Perfumers.

from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding, for the most part, every form of direct taxation except in time of war.

TARIFF LEGISLATION NEEDED.

The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding either about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that Congress will at the earliest practicable moment enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section and every enterprise of the people.

RECIPROCIATION.

In the revision of the tariff special attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief tariff given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country, by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but tend to increase their employment.

The depression of the last four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of toilers of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free Government nor more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the Government or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producers is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease rather than increase our public expenditures.

Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, Congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of Congress than upon any other single agency affecting the situation.

It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great emergency in the one hundred and eight years of our eventful National life has ever arisen that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people, with fidelity to their best interests and highest destiny, and to the honor of the American name, and the years of glorious history have exalted mankind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world, and immeasurably strengthened the precious free institutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain these institutions.

PUBLIC ORDER TO BE MAINTAINED.

The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to the principles upon which the Government was established, and insist upon their faithful observance. Equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed. We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great Republic, but it is consoling and encouraging to realize that free speech, a free press, free thought, free schools, the free and unmolested right of religious liberty and worship, and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed today than ever before. These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts—not mobs—must execute the penalty of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our Government securely rests.

One of the lessons taught by the late election which all can rejoice in is that the citizens of the United States are both law-respecting and law-abiding people, not easily swayed from the path of patriotism and honor. This is in entire accord with the genius of our institutions, and but emphasizes the advantages of inculcating even a greater love for law and order in the future. Immunity should be granted to none who violate the laws, whether individuals, corporations, or communities; and as the Constitution imposes upon the President the duty of both its own execution and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect.

OPPOSED TO TRUSTS.

The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of "opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it has supported "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market." This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry them into effect.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved, to the constant pro-

motion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the Republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand or too vicious to appreciate the great value and beneficence of our institutions and laws; and against all who come here to make war upon them our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement among our own citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free institutions. Illiteracy must be banished from the land if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world, which, under Providence, we ought to achieve.

GENUINE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Reforms in the Civil Service must go on. But the changes should be real and genuine, not perfunctory or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of Congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the Government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom, who are inefficient, incompetent or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

RESTORATION OF THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind, few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvellous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor until we have become foremost in nearly all the great lines of inland trade, commerce and industry. Yet while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining until it is now lower, both in the percentage of tonnage and the number of vessels employed, than it was prior to the Civil War.

Commendable progress has been made of late years in the upbuilding of the American Navy, but we must supplement those efforts by providing as a proper consort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great people.

It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the Government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign Governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our National honor and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY FAVORED.

We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency. Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employes by the XLIXth Congress in 1886, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the Senate and House of the List Congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the British House of Commons in 1893, and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the Senate for its ratification in January last.

Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative, since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire National history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the early action of the Senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

AN EXTRA SESSION NEEDED.

It has been the uniform practice of each President to avoid, as far as possible, the convening of Congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in Congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty places the responsibility of such neglect upon the Executive himself. The condition of the public Treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of Congress. It alone has the power to provide revenue for the Government. Not to convene it under such circumstances, I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty.

I do not sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of Government in the execution of the sovereign will should not operate as an injury, but a benefit. There could be no better time to put the Government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action. It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of Congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprived Congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will, and the country of the corresponding benefits.

ACTION MUST NOT BE POSTPONED.

It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the Executive, because unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be free from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of Congress. We are nearly two years from a Congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically without fearing its effect upon an early election. Our fellow-citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived views, and perhaps settled so reasonably, and I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great permanence, than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States. Again, whatever action Congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to the rightful and lasting settlement of the question. In view of these considerations, I shall deem it my duty as President, to convene Con-

Quackery is always discovering remedies which will act upon the germs of disease directly and kill them. But no discovery has ever yet been approved by doctors which will cure consumption that way. Germs can only be killed by making the body strong enough to overcome them, and the early use of such a remedy as Scott's Emulsion is one of the helps. In the daily warfare man keeps up, he wins best, who is provided with the needed strength, such as Scott's Emulsion supplies.

gress in extraordinary session on Monday, the fifteenth day of March, 1897.

COUNTRY'S FRATERNAL SPIRIT.

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestations of good-will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a Nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect to-day, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The North and the South no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies, and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation.

Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit; it is ennobling and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of esteem and affection which now animates so many thousands in both the old antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the Chief Justice, which, in their respective spheres, are as applicable, I would have to say, to our countrymen observe: "I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States; I shall take no oath before the Lord Most High. To keep it will be my single purpose; my constant prayer, and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities."

THE INAUGURATION TRIBUNE.

HAILED WITH PLEASURE AND EAGERLY BOUGHT BY THOUSANDS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Washington, D. C., March 4 (Special).—One of the many features of interest in the capital this morning—and not the least, either—was the arrival of the special mail train with a large supply of the special Inauguration Number of the Tribune for March 4. It is always interesting to see the paper distributors gather about the stations of large cities to see the bundles of papers and hurry them to waiting readers, but this distribution was a record-breaker and a model to the profession; not only was the edition an unqualified success and the paper of enormous size, but the train had been unfortunately delayed at Baltimore by a hot box and a partial breakdown, so that it did not reach the city until after the ropes were stretched on the Pennsylvania-ave. to exclude the traffic, but this fact did not long delay the waiting Tribune readers from getting the paper. A large company of trained newsmen took the bundles of papers as quickly as they could, and the cry of "New-York Tribune" while swift-moving carts were dispatched to all parts of the city in every direction to supply waiting readers at hotels and other places. The Tribune was the first paper cried and the first sold in the city, and it is a perfect cloud of newspapers, with papers from different cities, of the Tribune won many hearty expressions of approval from the residents, as did also the handsome badges worn by the boys, that were in marked contrast to those displayed by other papers.

COMMENDED BY ALL WHO SAW IT.

Saratoga, N. Y., March 4 (Special).—To-day's Inauguration Number of the New-York Tribune, which found a large sale here and in this section, is pronounced by both Republicans and Democrats alike as being the most complete production of the kind ever issued in this country. It is a veritable political encyclopedia that should be in the hands of all who are interested in the progress of the Republic. The general public in such an able, interesting and attractive form on this memorable day is a rare thing. The Tribune's Inauguration Number, which is a most complete and ready reference, is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the general admiration and hearty commendation of all.

A GENERAL DISPLAY OF FLAGS.

DECORATIONS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY—PRAISE FOR THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In this city the inauguration of President McKinley was celebrated by an unusual display of the Stars and Stripes. The flags were flying above many places of business in Broadway and in other streets. Banners which were displayed for sound money in the campaign were flung to the breeze again yesterday in token of rejoicing. The big flag which floated over Fulton-st. in front of the Markes and Fulton Bank Building last night, that served as a banner for the inauguration, was again displayed in the campaign. It was noticeable in Cortlandt-st. at the top of "McKinley and Hobart," and at the bottom "For Sound Money." Thousands of smaller flags were to be seen in the city, and there was hardly a street in which some flag were not displayed. People were invited to have a more decorative display of the Stars and Stripes, and many of the stores, and gold bugs and miniature flags were taken from desks and drawers where they had rested since the election, and were displayed more decoratively. The first to hoist the Stars and Stripes, Metcalf Brothers, 120 Broadway, who had more than a dozen flags and coats, Jacob Wendell & Co. were among the first to hoist the Stars and Stripes. Metcalf Brothers, 120 Broadway, who had more than a dozen flags and coats, Jacob Wendell & Co. were among the first to hoist the Stars and Stripes. Metcalf Brothers, 120 Broadway, who had more than a dozen flags and coats, Jacob Wendell & Co. were among the first to hoist the Stars and Stripes.

CLIMAX OF THE SPECTACLE.

"The President of the United States," announces the Senate's doorkeeper when all is ready; and the climax of dramatic interest is reached. Leaning on the arm of the tall and grizzled Senator from Ohio, the chairman of the Senate's Inauguration Committee, Mr. Cleveland nonchalantly crosses once more the threshold of that legislative chamber with which his political life in Washington has been one long record of conflict, checked with signal triumphs and grievous reverses. Behind him, on the arm of Senator Mitchell, walks the President-to-be, dignified, erect, deliberate, his brow already heavy with the shadow of that sombre responsibility which unmeasured power always carries in its train. All eyes are fixed on the two as they slowly settle in the places appointed for them; the one to sit out wearily the last hour of his political authority, the other to count with quickened pulses the seconds which delay the culminating triumph of his political career. The incoming President, if, in his spiritual absorption, he can note the glances aimed at him from floor and galleries, sees in them only friendly interest and

REPUBLICANS AT THE HELM

Continued from First Page.

the civilities, constrained and distant as they were, paid to the departing ruler were all the more significant of the tolerance and buoyancy of American political sentiment; for to what greater length can political charity go than to salute with studied and decorous politeness the passing of a President ridiculed by his party, of a leader deserted by his following, of an administrator on whose trusteeship the stamp of ignominious failure has been publicly affixed? No President since Johnson, indeed, has ever abandoned office under conditions so little provocative of either party sympathy or party condolence as those which Mr. Cleveland has had to face; no President since Grant has assumed power amid more eager acclamations of pleasure or more fervid expressions of relief than those which greeted Major McKinley's installation to-day. "The King is dead" has been shouted with unctious over many departed rulers; but rarely has the sentiment embodied in this unfeeling cry found so responsive an echo on our American "coronation day." Certainly seldom before has the companion cry, "Long live the king," been raised with more general cordiality and unaffected fervor.

INCOMING AND OUTGOING PRESIDENTS TOGETHER.

Some sense, more or less poignant, of this universal sentiment could hardly fail to steal across the minds of the President and President-elect as they drove side by side this morning through the cheering throngs which lined the great avenue from the Treasury Building to the Capitol. Public men learn early, however, not to carry their hearts upon their sleeves, and in neither face could be read the signs of any buried emotions. The new President, a little pale from his recent illness, gravely smiles and lifts his hat in recognition of the noisy greeting from the already crowded stands and sidewalks. His companion, still nursing the rheumatic gout which has come to plague his last hours in the Chief Magistracy, sits silent, self-absorbed and impassive.

It is Mr. Cleveland's fourth successive passage down the long line, walled with eager faces, which stretches from the White House to the portals of the Senate. No other President, no other American, has made that memorable journey so often, and as a sated actor in the Inaugural drama, the retiring Executive may perhaps be pardoned for his seeming air of ennui. How vividly, however, must his mind recall the details of those other eventful passages to the Capitol—with Arthur in 1855 to take his first oath of office, under skies as balmy and genial as those of May, made, as his devoted following fondly believed at the time, to match the brilliancy and promise of his own expanding political fortunes; again with Harrison, in 1859, in the driving, pelting rain of a pitiless March storm, to surrender the insignia of authority to a victorious rival; once more, with Harrison, in the freezing blasts of the blizzard of 1863, to resume, with added prestige and confidence, his temporarily broken lease of power.

The sun shines again to-day as it did in 1855, but its Australzilian effulgence floods the political pathway of a new Napoleon, to whom he must in another hour relinquish the great office under whose weight he has for four years staggered along from one political disaster to another. What contrasts could be not draw between the alluring conditions under which the "restoration" of 1863 was accomplished and the melancholy loneliness which marks his exit from the Chief Magistracy to-day? But to such reflections the leisure of country life would perhaps be more conducive than the rush and bustle of an Inauguration Day.

ARRIVAL AT THE CAPITOL.

The Journey to Capitol Hill, favored by every condition overhead and underfoot, has run its course with surprising smoothness and promptness, and already the patty cavalcade escort from Fort Myer is drawn up in two deep files to allow the carriage of the President and President-elect to be swallowed up in the porte-cochere of the Senate wing of the Capitol.

That portion of the Inaugural drama which is enacted in the Senate chamber is from a political point of view wholly incidental and subsidiary; yet in personal interest and dramatic effectiveness it easily overshadows any other feature of the day's elaborate programme. Not that the installation of the Vice-President and the swearing in of the new Senators who have appeared to claim their seats at the special session called for noon on March 4 offer unusual spectacular attractions, but the minor ceremony of the Vice-Presidential Inauguration has now become the fixed starting point for the greater function on the Capitol steps, and the Senate chamber thus becomes the rendezvous for all the official groups and personages of distinction who are to see the Presidential oath administered and have the sometimes doubtful privilege of listening to the Inaugural address.

INNOVATIONS INTRODUCED.

As the sole continuing and permanently organized branch of Congress, the Senate has in recent years more and more asserted its prerogative to control and supervise the quadrennial ceremony of inducting a new President into office—a prerogative which it seems to have succeeded in establishing this year by removing the scene of the oath-taking to its own east portico and excluding the House of Representatives from all but a most passive participation in the exercises there. Another innovation introduced by the Senate managing committee has been the cutting down of the representation of the Diplomatic Corps by two-thirds or three-fourths, only Ambassadors, Ministers and other actual heads of legations being invited to-day to witness the ceremonies in the Senate chamber and on the portico.

This change, whatever may be said of its propriety and justice, had the effect at least of depriving the pageant at the Capitol of an undue share of that variety and brilliance which it has heretofore derived from the lavishness and gorgeousness of foreign diplomatic costume. With, however, the gayly uniformed chiefs of the Diplomatic Corps, the Major-General commanding the Army, the ranking Admiral of the Navy, the Governors of a dozen or more States, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, the mingled dignitaries and mediocrities of the two houses of Congress, the Senate floor by 12 o'clock presents a grouping of personal and historic interest and suggestiveness, the privilege of contemplating which from a comfortable seat in the gallery has been rightly judged the choicest prize in the Inauguration lottery.

REVIEWING THE PARADE.

The repast at the White House finished with an expedition, which, though urgent, seemed all too lingering to the impatient spectators in the crowded public stands and to the paraders at rest in the approaches to the avenue. The signal for the head of the procession to start was at last given as the refreshed and satisfied Executive mounts to his station in the covered, heated, lavishly decorated and luxurious grandstand which, with its smart Colonial facings, has for a week past almost blotted from the view of passers-by in Pennsylvania-ave. the graceful columns and shapely outlines of the White House itself.

The military and civic parade, which, starting some time after 2 o'clock from the foot of the Capitol grounds, passes in review before the President till almost twilight, has become in modern times the overshadowing attraction of the inaugural celebration. For this, no doubt, the tastes and interests born of the universal revival of military spirit from 1861 to 1865 are directly responsible. Up to Lincoln's second inauguration, in 1865, small bodies of regular troops and local militia were employed to escort



A-head of Pearline? Never! Not a bit off! That is out of the question. Probably not one of the many washing-powders that have been made to imitate Pearline claim to excel it in any way. All they ask is to be considered "the same as" or "as good as" Pearline. But they're not even that. Pearline is to-day, just as it has been from the first, the best thing in the world for every kind of washing and cleaning.

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the President-elect to and from the Capitol, and with the disappearance of the Chief Magistrate's carriage behind the porte-cochere of the White House the procession which had followed him down the avenue found its whole duty accomplished, and at once disbanded. But the brilliant spectacle of the grand review of May, 1865, when the armies of the East and West filed for two days along the main artery of the capital, set a new standard, which every great street display since has endeavored, however inadequately, to live up to. President Grant's induction into office in 1869 saw the military and civic display first rise to genuine importance as a distinct and separate feature