INAUGURATION DAY.

The Oath of Office Administered to President Harrison and Vice-President Morton.

The Out-Door Ceremonies Somewhat Marred by a Steady Downpour of Rain.

President Harrison's Inaugural Address in Full—An Interesting State Paper.

Forty Thousand Men Participate in the Grand Parade to the Music of a Thousand Bands.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The hour of 2:55 a. m. found the Senate still in session in the legislative day of Saturday, 2d. She Sundry Civil bill having been debated and agreed to, the Senate took a recess until 9:30 a. m.

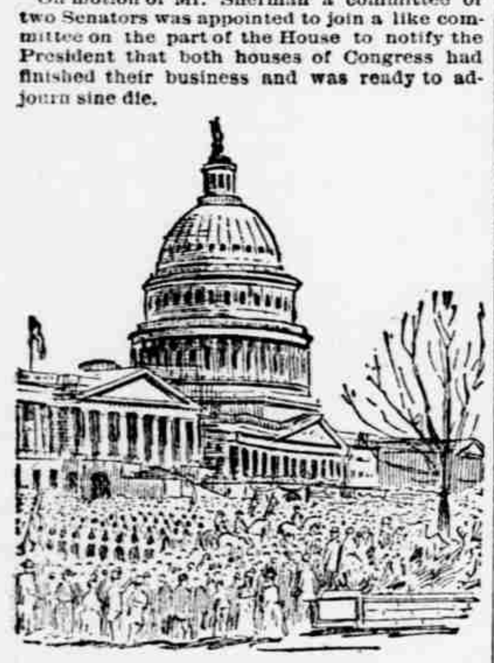
When the Senate re-assembled, various messages of a formal character were received from the House.

The presiding officer presented the credentials of Mr. James McMillan as Senator-elect from the State of Michigan.

At 10:50 a. m. (Mr. Morgan being in the chair) Mr. Harris offered the following resolution, which was agreed to unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due, and are hereby tendered, to Hon. John J. Ingalls, president pro tempore of the Senate, for the uniformly able, courteous and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

On motion of Mr. Sherman a committee of two Senators was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the House to notify the President that both houses of Congress had finished their business and was ready to adjourn sine die.



Witnessing the Inauguration.

Senators Sherman and Saulsbury were appointed.

Shortly afterward the diplomatic corps entered, and then one after another the other participants in the ceremonies that were to follow.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock the President of the United States was announced. He entered by the main door, escorted by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri. A moment later the President-elect was announced. He entered with Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. Both President Cleveland and the President-elect were greeted with applause from the galleries and the floor. They were taken to seats directly in front of the presiding officer.

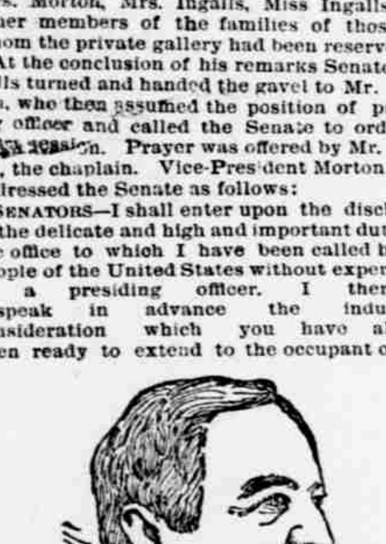
As the hands of the Senate clock reached the hour of noon [they had been set back three times] the Vice-President-elect was announced. He was escorted to the platform of the presiding officer by Senator Cullom of Illinois. Every one in the chamber arose and remained standing while Senator Ingalls administered to Mr. Morton the oath of office. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Senator Ingalls turned to the Senate and said:

SENATORS—Conscious of a serious desire to deserve your approval, and aware that it could be secured only by constant devotion to your service, the Chair assumed with diffidence the great trust conferred by your suffrage, which to-day he relinquishes with the profoundest gratitude for the honor of your resolution of commendation, and declares that the Senate now stands adjourned without day.

His remarks were greeted with applause from the galleries, where sat Mrs. Harrison and her daughter, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Ingalls, Miss Ingalls and other members of the families of those for whom the private gallery had been reserved.

At the conclusion of his remarks Senator Ingalls turned and handed the gavel to Mr. Morton, who then assumed the position of presiding officer and called the Senate to order in extra session. Prayer was offered by Mr. Butler, the chaplain. Vice-President Morton then addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS—I shall enter upon the discharge of the delicate and high and important duties of the office to which I have been called by the people of the United States without experience as a presiding officer. I therefore bespeak in advance the indulgent consideration which you have always been ready to extend to the occupant of this



Vice-President Morton.

chair. As presiding officer of the Senate it will be my earnest desire to administer the rules of procedure with entire fairness, and to treat each Senator with the courtesy and consideration due at all times to the representatives of great States in a legislative body.

I trust that our relations, personally and officially, will prove mutually agreeable. May I add my confident hope that our duties will be discharged in a manner that will maintain the dignity of the Senate and add to the prosperity and happiness of the people of this great Nation.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morton's speech Senators Barbour, of Virginia; Higgins, of Delaware; McMillan, of Michigan; Marston, of New Hampshire, and Wolcott, of Colorado, were sworn in.

The message of the President, convening the Senate in extra session, was read, and the Senate having completed its organization, the Vice President announced that it would proceed to the east front of the Capitol, where the President of the United States would be sworn in. The procession was then formed in the following order:

The Marshal of the District of Columbia and Marshal of the Supreme Court.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin. Ex-Vice-President of the United States.

Chief-Justice Fuller and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The Committee of Arrangements, Senators Hoar, Cullom and Cockrell.

President Grover Cleveland and President-elect Benjamin Harrison.

Vice-President Morton and the Secretary of the Senate.

Then came the members of the Senate, two and two, headed by Senator Edmunds and Senator Ingalls; the members of the diplomatic corps; the heads of departments; the General of the army and the Admiral of the navy; members of the House of Representatives, led by Ex-Speaker Carlisle and General John B. Clark, the ex-clerk of the House, and following them the distinguished guests and others who had occupied seats in the Senate.

The procession passed through the rotunda of the Capitol, to the main entrance on the east front, and out upon the great platform which had been erected on the central portico. As the President and the President-elect appeared they were greeted with cheer after cheer from the dense throng that surrounded the platform.

The steps and the porticos at the north and south ends of the Capitol were black with people, while every window of the great building framed a group of faces. The procession moved

Administering the Oath.

to the front of the portico, the President and President-elect taking seats reserved for them at the front of the stand, the Chief-Justice on their right and the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate on their left. The committee of arrangements occupied seats next to them. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin and the Associate-Justices of the Supreme Court, the Vice-President, secretary and members of the Senate on the right. On the left sat the members of the diplomatic corps, the heads of departments and others, in the rear the members and members-elect of the House, and behind them those persons who had occupied places in the galleries. When all had been settled, the President-elect arose and the Chief-Justice administered to him the oath of office. The great crowd on the platform rose and remained standing with uncovered heads during this ceremony. As the President bowed his head and kissed the open Book the crowd cheered again and again. Turning from the Chief-Justice to the little rostrum that had been erected in front of the stand, President Harrison began the delivery of his Inaugural Address. He said:

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

There is no constitutional or legislative requirement that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to office of the Chief Executive officer of the Nation that from the beginning of the Government the people to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial. The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant: the officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defense and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station nor the power of combination shall be able to evade their just penalties, or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness. My promise is spoken; yours unspoken, but not the less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to-day to support and defend the Constitution and the Union of the States; to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of Almighty God, that He will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the presidential term, which begins this day, is the twenty-sixth under our Constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where Congress was then sitting, on the thirtieth day of April, 1779, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of the Congress and the canvass of the electoral vote.

President Harrison.

Our people have already worthily observed the centennials of the Declaration of Independence, of the Battle of Yorktown and of the Adoption of the Constitution; and will shortly celebrate, in New York, the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the institution of the judicial department, by the organization of the Supreme Court, shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our Nation will have fully entered its second century. I will not attempt to note the marvelous and in great part happy contrasts between our country, as it steps over the threshold into its second century of organized existence under the Constitution, and that weak but wisely-ordered young Nation that looked undaunted down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it.

Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of government under the Constitution, or find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous States offer to the thirteen States, weak in every thing except courage and the love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlantic sea-board. The Territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original States, except Virginia, and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller States in 1790. The center of population, when our National capital was located, was east of Baltimore; and it was argued by many well-informed persons that it would move eastward rather than westward. Yet, in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census, about to be taken, will show another stride to the Westward. That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the Nation's robe.

But our growth has not been limited to territory, population and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of these directions. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding; but on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere, and largely better than they were here one hundred years ago.

The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the General Government effected by the adoption of the Constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a "more perfect union." The merchant, the ship-master and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the States, and so to secure the American market for their shops, and the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon Congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young Republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self-dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the States. The revival, at the end of the century, of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries, and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, but a return, that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made, as now, that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense or at any time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some parts of the States. But for this, there was no reason why the cotton-producing States should not have led or walked abreast with the New England States in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great Southeastern and Central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their opposing hillsides. Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery; the Emancipation Proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky; men were made free, and material things became our better servants.

The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the country town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the State more real and valuable than added territory. Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of Progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists cherish or tolerate the incapacities it put upon their communities? I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system, and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the States hitherto wholly given to agriculture, as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. The men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, the farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood, and the men who work in shop or field, will not fail to find and defend a community of interest. Is it not quite possible that the farmers and the promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South may yet find that the free ballot of the workingman, without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own?

I do not doubt that if those men in the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster, would courageously avow and defend their real convictions they would not find it difficult, by friendly instruction and co-operation, to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our National Administration, but in preserving, for their local communities, the benefits of social order and economical and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, the contrary conclusion can not be plausibly urged. I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of the country. It is the duty of the Executive to administer and enforce, in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the Constitution, all the laws enacted by Congress. These laws are general and their administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the Executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the Constitution in its entirety, and the whole code of laws enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations or communities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices is full of danger, not only to the Nation at large, but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligation or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection: and those who would use the law as a defense must not deny that use of it to others. If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal limitations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful limitations of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that, by concert or secret agreement 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. The evil works, from a bad center, both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it, and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompted them, may well stop and inquire What is to be the end of this? An unlawful expedient can not become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness has been well learned by the ignorant classes? A community where law is the rule of conduct, and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been, in their administration, an unimpressive and often an unintelligible form. We accept the man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship, and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even to 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 a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantage to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European courts. It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety, which all the great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter waterway between our Eastern and Western seaboards should be dominated by any European government, that we may confidently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power. We shall in the future, as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of a hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or to absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European government will seek to establish colonial dependence upon the territory of these independent American States. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking, they may be reasonably expected willingly to forego. It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for purposes of trade in all countries and in many 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 the concession. We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact the like treatment for our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The offices of an intelligent diplomacy or of 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 the nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

The duty devolved by law upon the President to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by act of Congress, has become very burdensome, and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of the applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of others and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility. I have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and an ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers. There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public officers may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods, and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration. But I shall need, and the heads of the departments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best supports 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. The ideal, or even my own ideal, I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased removals from office will diminish.

While a treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our treasury with a sufficient margin for these extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditures should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy or favoritism in public expenditures is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that any thing presently necessary to the public prosperity, security or honor should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and, having added them to our ordinary expenditures to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small and unforeseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

The construction of a sufficient number of modern war-ships, and of their necessary armament, should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt; but they ought not, by premeditation or neglect, to be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the states lying south of us is impossible.

Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and sailors, and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe every thing to their valor and sacrifice.

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

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot-box and about the elector further safeguards in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reform. The National Congress has not as yet taken control of elections in that case over which the Constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the several States, provided penalties for their violation and a method of supervision. Only the inefficiency of the State laws, or an unfair or partisan administration of them could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution that such an exigency might arise, and provision was wisely made for it. The freedom of the ballot is a condition of our National life, and no power vested in Congress or in the Executive to secure or perpetuate it should remain unused upon occasion. The people of all the Congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it. The 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, the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with the suffrage, if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines and are promoted by just and honorable methods. How shall those who practice election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship? The man who has come to regard the ballot-box as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegiance.

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

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

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

The crowd immediately around the platform remained with heads uncovered during the delivery of the entire address, and frequently interrupted the President with vociferous applause. At the conclusion of the address, they cheered again and again and again. The President bowed his acknowledgments. He was then escorted through the cheering crowd on the platform into the capitol. He walked to the basement door, where he had entered the building, and where his carriage was waiting for him. He and the ex-President, with two members of the committee of arrangements took seats in the carriage, and were driven out to join the procession.

As the President and ex-President drove out from the carriage entrance of the Senate wing of the Capitol, the head of the procession appeared in the great open space in front of the east portico, and joining it at the head of the line, the presidential party was driven down Pennsylvania avenue and to the Executive Mansion.

Meantime the procession began to uncoil from the side streets on Capitol hill. It was of huge proportions. The rain had not interfered with the enthusiasm or the patriotism of the members of the military and civic organizations who had come to Washington for the parade.

Fully forty thousand men marched in the rain to the music of a thousand bands down the broad avenue between lines of cheering people. The stands on the avenue were not only well filled, but there was a dense crowd. The windows were crowded, and the covered balconies were all full. Occasionally a head peered over the edge of the roof of some tall building. At the head of the column rode the grand marshal, General James A. Beaver, and his chief-of-staff, General Daniel H. Hastings.

—An Owego (N. Y.) man, in shipping a cutter for a carriage company, recently, broke it about eleven dollars' worth. He at once reported the fact to the company, and asked them to send their bill of damages. The following reply shows that some corporations have souls: "DEAR SIR: Yours of the 14th inst. to hand. We note what you say in regard to the cutter that you had the misfortune to break, and, as you are man enough to say that you broke it, and do not place the blame on some one else, we are going to make no charge in this matter, as we like to see a man once in a while that will own up when he has a misfortune, and not blame some one else.'

—When it is one minute after 8 o'clock it is past 8. When it is 30 minutes after 8 it is only half past 8. Here is another discovery to make the world pause and feel sad.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THOUGHTS OF THE HOUR.

Press Comments on the Past and the New Administrations.

Mr. Cleveland's Place in History—Harrison's Pecksniffian Inaugural Address—The Indiana Man's Cabinet—Jingoism on Top.

President Cleveland's Record.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

But the true merit of his Presidency seems to us to consist in the loftiness of his official ideal and the firmness with which he adhered to it. He braved every thing for the sake of the standard he had set up. Friendship, the obligations of gratitude, the desire to help those who had helped him, the exigencies of his party and the prudence that leaders who expect to win are imperatively required to observe were sacrificed to his fetich. It may have been fatal statecraft or insane politics, or a rashness which his political relations converted into a crime, but it was after all heroic in supreme devotion and fidelity to a purpose. He declared that public office is a public trust, and history, in spite of all the contempt which that declaration has provoked will vindicate his claim, to the honor of having upheld it. He was as honest as he was brave and as resolute as he was incorruptible, and the public officer of whom that can be truly said possesses a mantle which indulgent justice will suffer to cover a multitude of minor sins. There is this also to be observed of his administration, that it is one the virtues of which will stand forth in sharper outlines as time adjusts the focus of our vision. There are latent impressions in it which the rays of a calmer judgment than we can now command are certain to develop. He has builded perhaps better than he knew, for in the seed of every noble example there are germs that come not to maturity with the common harvest, but slowly quicken and bud and flower and shed a fragrance for those who live when the sower has passed away.

Mr. Harrison's Inaugural.

[Chicago Globe.]

The reader of Mr. Harrison's inaugural speech will find that it fulfills the expectations of the party which elected him to the Presidency. He argues in favor of the protective tariff, as is entirely natural, for the protectionists engaged in the effort to elect him as if it were a struggle for life. The necessity for a reduction of the surplus is admitted, but ways of securing that measure of safety are suggested which will not touch the sacred ark of the tariff. A small corner of the bloody shirt is unfurled, but there is no violent call for a crusade under that crimson banner. More liberal pensions and the establishment of subsidized steamship lines are suggested; Congressmen are urged to be honest in recommending persons for appointment, while recognizing "honorable party service;" and a few words about the Civil-Service law are said—possibly to discourage the expected and inevitable rush for offices.

Both houses of Congress are of Mr. Harrison's party, and they will therefore be able to execute any policy upon which he and they can agree. During the term of his Administration there can be no divided responsibility for the acts of the Government. In that respect the new President has a decided advantage, which was not enjoyed by his predecessor. During his entire official term Mr. Cleveland was confronted by a hostile Senate, that effectually barred the way to every reform desired or attempted by the Democratic President and House of Representatives. Now there is nothing to obstruct the full realization of all the expectations and hopes which stimulated Mr. Harrison and his party in the November contest. For good or ill, they are supreme.

As to the Tariff "Revival."

[Chicago Globe.]

What does Mr. Harrison mean by his statement concerning "a revival at the end of the century of patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries and the defense of our working people against foreign competition?"

The most important tariffs within the century have been the Hamilton tariff, 1789; the Calhoun tariff, 1816; the Clay tariff, 1824; the Abominations tariff, 1828; the Compromise tariff, 1833; the Whig tariff, 1842; the Walker tariff, 1846, and the War tariff, 1861. The first of these was exactly at the other end of the century; the general average of duties levied by it was a fraction over fifteen per cent. The Calhoun tariff increased the average duties to about twenty-five per cent. The Clay tariff pushed them up to about what they are now, and the abominations tariff carried them actually no higher. The compromise tariff reduced them somewhat; the reduction was maintained under the Whig tariff, and the Walker tariff provided for an important gradual reduction. The war tariff, enacted in 1861 as a "war measure only," and maintained during twenty-five years of peace as a "protection" measure only, is the heaviest "protective" tariff the Republic ever has been condemned by the spirit of monopolistic greed to endure. Undoubtedly a "revival" of the far lower Hamilton tariff at the other end of the century would be a great National blessing; but is that what Messrs. Blaine and Harrison mean? Plainly, they can not mean that.

Entitled to the People's Gratitude.

[Albany (N. Y.) Argus.]

The calm judgment of the American people and the verdict of history, when recorded, will be that Grover Cleveland brought the country back to an understanding of and affection for the simple principles of our government, upon which the fathers designed it should be administered. How far passions and wrong purposes, which disturbed the country for years before they broke out in civil war, and for years lingered after the clash of arms itself was stilled, had obscured in the popular mind those elementary principles of our Government, every thoughtful man must realize. Their presence yet is felt, and strongly felt in the currents of public and political life. But by an administration, capable and honest in every branch, the people have been shown that government by the people and for the people is better than government by part of the people for part of the people, be the division on lines of geography, of class or of party. That lesson has been taught and has been learned and, in spite of contradiction at the polls, it will not be forgotten.

President Cleveland may retire from office cherishing the hope which Washington cherished, that his counsels and his administration have made their impress upon the people; that they will recur to mind to spur men to better endeavor and to more loyal devotion to free government, and with the assurance that a mighty people is grateful to him for his services to it.

A Cabinet of Nobodies.

[St. Paul Globe.]

Mr. Blaine is well enough known, and his smartness is questioned by no one, yet he is not always looked upon as a safe man. Mr. Windom is essentially the representative of Wall street interests, and as such was selected for a Cabinet place. The New York member, Judge Tracy, is an eminent corporation lawyer, but wholly inexperienced in public affairs. He is the friend of Levi P. Morton, and that accounts for his being in the Cabinet. Ex-Governors Rusk, of Wisconsin, and Proctor, of Vermont, are politicians of local reputation, yet neither one is recognized as a man of any particular ability. So far as the public knows, Mr. Wanamaker's qualifications for Postmaster-General are that he is the proprietor of a big department store in Philadelphia, is the superintendent of a Sunday-school, a deacon in the same church that General Harrison belongs to, and had the fat fried out of him to furnish money for the Republican campaign last fall. Of the other two members of the Cabinet nothing is known beyond the fact that Mr. Noble was a district attorney down in Missouri, and Mr. Miller is an Indianapolis lawyer in good standing at his home bar.

It is the President's prerogative to name the members of his official family, and if he is satisfied with his Cabinet the rest of the country ought to try and worry along.

What Harrison Does Not Say.

[N. Y. World.]

President Harrison, while "rejecting altogether the suggestion of a special Executive policy for any section of our country," nevertheless has a hundred pointed words to say of the alleged denial of the right of voting to negroes at the South to one word of feeble reference to the corruption of the suffrage at the North. Indeed, there is not in the address one word of honest denunciation of the wholesale buying of votes which is as notorious a fact as the disappearance of the negro majorities. The address does indeed say that "an unlawful expedient can not become a permanent condition of government." It is to be regretted that the intimate relations of the new President with Morton, Dudley, Quay, Wanamaker and the other contributors and users of boodle prevented him from uttering the truth that the corruption of the ballot-box is as "unlawful an expedient" as the suppression of votes.

President Harrison's utterances upon Civil-Service reform are little more than an admonition to the spoils-seekers to be patient. There is nothing in the President's words that can be twisted by even the most sanguine reformers into an indorsement of the fundamental principles of this reform. Indeed, office-seeking is commended, and the intimation is plainly conveyed that party services constitute a valid claim to reward.

The President's attitude towards the tariff is, in brief, to keep up the war rate, and to use its undoubted advantages to its rich beneficiaries as a means of capturing some of the Southern States.

There is not in the address one earnest word in favor of stopping the surplus by reducing taxation. "Wastefulness, profligacy or favoritism in public expenditure" is denounced, but the President plainly intimates his belief that there is no especial need of cutting down the revenue. Surplus-spending is evidently to be the policy of the new Administration.

Pecksniff Benny on Dudley.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

If Mr. Dudley has any faith in Mr. Harrison's sincerity he must read certain sentences in his inaugural address with feelings of bitterness and disappointment.

In one place Mr. Harrison says: "The man who has come to regard the ballot-box as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegiance;" that means he has become an alien and an enemy or a rebel. Now, nothing could better describe Dudley's methods than "juggling." He "juggled" so successfully in Indiana that, notwithstanding a popular majority of 100,000 for Cleveland, Mr. Harrison is to-day President of the United States.

Furthermore, Mr. Harrison says, a little sadly, perhaps: "A party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is hurtful and evanescent even from a party stand-point." Had Mr. Harrison sent this message to Mr. Dudley on the first Sunday of November, Mr. Cleveland would to-day be President, and the will of the people would not be thwarted.

But Mr. Dudley reads over again Judge Woods second charge and consoles himself with the reflection that actions speak louder than words. He has no more confidence in the demands of the President for a pure ballot than have the rest of us. Mr. Harrison's address reads like an oration by Mr. Pecksniff, revised, amended and improved by Uriah Heep.

Bait for the Monopolists.

[Chicago News (Mug.).]

But, these considerations aside, it is interesting to note that the new President has precious little to say about the dear working-men. However, they may find compensation for this apparent neglect in his warnings to the trusts and combines to keep within the law. Further consolation may be gained from his implied promise that the surplus shall be spent in subsidies to American ships and in the building of a great navy. The evil of a surplus is recognized, yet it does not alarm him, and he would avoid it, not by cutting off taxes, but by increasing expenditures. No violent hand shall be laid on the protective system. That must and shall be preserved, whatever else may befall. Its beneficence is to be carried to the gate of the cotton plantation, where the factory shall shadow the gin and the compress and furnish a precious home market for the products of the honest planter. It is the old, golden promise repeated in pretty phrase, and it is uttered by General Harrison with apparent sincerity. He couples it with allusions to the suppressed vote of the negroes and artfully suggests that if those who want to enjoy tariff bounties will pool their issues with the colored voters the hopes of all may be realized.

Civil-Service Reform.

[Chicago Herald.]

The most interesting feature of the speech of inauguration is the reference to Civil-Service reform. It is easy to notice that General Harrison owes nothing to mugwumps. No man need fear dismissal because he has sought the interests of the Republican party. The zealots of that side of public affairs are not to turn in terror from Harrison. They may shake off the alarms that beset good Democrats in Cleveland's time. Smooth out General Harrison's smooth sentences as we may, there is still the satisfaction, sweet for Republicans, that the victor is a better man among victors than is the vanquished. All the President begs is time. If the gentlemen will stand back they shall all be served.

The bogie of tax-reduction is as frightful to General Harrison as to any mill-owner whose money carried Indiana. Yet the Executive does not doubt that the Congress which he has neglected to call in extra session will, a year from now, be able to reduce the revenues "without seriously injuring" any domestic industry now taxed. Let it be so hoped.

A Screed of Parrot-Like Echoes.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

Coming down to modern times, the new President tackles the tariff. He goes in strong for monopoly taxation, as was to be expected. He "looks hopefully to the continuance of the protective system," which is what the tariff rings put him in the White House for. He professes to believe that if we keep up our Chinese wall our manufacturing interests will increase, although the factories already in operation can produce as much in eight months as the American people can consume in twelve, and the Chinese wall prevents them from disposing of their surplus to the outside world. But President Harrison always was muddled upon this subject. He has no clear convictions regarding it, and what he says are merely parrot-like echoes of the utterances of the spoliationists who made the platform at Chicago, and kindly allowed him to stand upon it. All Harrison knows about the matter is that he is against any reduction of the monopoly taxes, and that if anybody proposes to increase them he is bound to say amen to the proposition.

How Do They Compare?

[N. Y. World.]

How do the Cabinets of grandfather and grandson compare? Here they are as far as the Cabinet officers then existed:

Grandfather Harrison.	Grandson Harrison.
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Daniel Webster, Mass.	James G. Blaine, Maine.
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.	
Thomas Ewing, Ohio.	William Windom, Minn.
SECRETARY OF WAR.	
John Bell, Tenn.	Redfield Proctor, Vt.
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.	
George E. Badger, N.C.	Benjamin F. Tracy, N.Y.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.	
Francis Granger, N.Y.	John Wanamaker, Pa.
ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
John J. Crittenden, Ky.	W. H. H. Miller, Ind.

Is this an advance in Cabinet material or a retrogression? Compare 1840 with 1889.

GOING TO MECCA.

An Account of Pilgrimages to the Holy City of the Mohammedans.

The number of devout visitors to Mecca has greatly fallen off since the memorable year of 1873, when 200,000 pilgrims flocked to the holy city from all parts of the Mohammedan world. During the past season, according to the British Consul at Jeddah, 46,020 devotees kissed the famous black stone in the Kaaka. In other words, Mecca entertained about the average number of visitors, though in the early part of this century the annual influx was nearly double that of recent years.

Contrary to the general belief, it is not remarkably difficult for a European Christian to visit Mecca, though the exploit is seldom attempted. Dr. Hurgronje, of Holland, has just published the story of his six months' experiences in Mecca in 1885, when he lived there in the guise of a Mohammedan Effendi, not only during the pilgrim season, but also for two months thereafter, when the Meccans, fattening on the spoils of the pilgrims, forget to be avaricious, and became humane and sociable. All Mecca lives on the pilgrims, and every body makes all the hay he can while the sun shines.

Both Burton and Hurgronje say the safest time to visit Mecca is during the height of the pilgrim season, when disguise is comparatively easy on account of the Babel of languages and the vast and varied multitudes. With a fat pocket-book and familiarity with Mohammedan prayers and ceremonies, the stranger can then with little difficulty pass unnoticed in the throng. His danger at all times comes not so much from the authorities as from the fanatical mob, who would rend the hapless infidel with the greatest pleasure if they fathomed his secret. Dr. Hurgronje's real character was at last exposed by a thoughtless Frenchman at Jeddah, and the intruder barely escaped with his life.

The five Europeans who have penetrated to the inner sanctuary of Islam agree that the direst evils and the most terrible sufferings attend these vast excursions to the holy city. Woe be to the pilgrim, his pious zeal exceeding his discretion, who undertakes this long journey with meager resources. The Sheiks of Mecca have each from twenty to thirty agents, whose vocation resembles that of New York hotel-runners in the old days, and whose devices for lightening the pilgrim's purse are ingenious and manifold. At the goal of all his hopes he finds the poorest crust exorbitantly dear and charity all but unknown. Burton saw many half-starved pilgrims, "with death depicted in their faces," and it is no uncommon sight to see the devotees drop in their tracks and die almost unnoticed upon the highway.

It is probable that the greed and callousness of the spendthrift Meccans, who disburse so lavishly the money they easily win, has considerably impaired the productiveness of the goose that lays their golden eggs. At any rate, in spite of the modern traveling facilities which the pilgrims from most parts of the Moslem world can now employ, the stream of travel to the temple that —— builded has lost nearly one-half of its volume since the century opened.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WORTH TELLING AGAIN.

An Old Story with a Delightful Touch of Humanity in It.

Twenty years have passed since a certain Bath sea captain, entering the port of New York, telegraphed his wife at Bath to join him at the metropolis prepared for a sea voyage. Accordingly a day or two after the arrival of the message saw the wife embarked upon the through train from Bath to Boston, accompanied by an infant child scarcely two years old.

The car was shunted on to the end of the Portland train at Brunswick, and leaving the child asleep, the captain's wife seized the opportunity to fill the baby's bottle with milk in the depot restaurant. While the mother was intent upon her errand the train slipped quietly out of the station, and when the mother emerged from the restaurant door it was fast disappearing under the Spring Street bridge. Eagerly she explained the situation to the sympathizing group of railroad men who gathered around. Baby and purse containing her money and ticket, were in the fast-disappearing train. A hurried council followed, and a plan was instantly formed.

Old No. 23, "The Brunswick," was side-tracked, waiting the passage of the train just gone. Uncle Thompson, the station baggage-master at that time, ran hastily to his engine, and asked her aid to overtake the flying train. The genial Charles, ever ready to aid the cause of any female in distress, volunteered to catch the robber. Hastily filling the fire-box with wood from the tender, while Thompson was assisting the woman to mount the engine, with a command to the switchman to "give us the main line," with hand upon the throttle, No. 23 flew quickly over the switches, and commenced her run.

An empty engine chasing a heavy train up "Oak Hill grade," which extends four miles straight away from Brunswick, has an easy task, and before they had covered more than half of that distance they could see the object of their pursuit.

To sound his whistle, calling the attention of the train men to the chase, and thereby stopping the train, was not part of the programme, fearing that he might run over them, should they suddenly stop. So quietly running along, the rear of the train deadening the pursuit, he is soon immediately behind them. Then his tender—for they are running backward—rubs against the rear platform of the train, and while the engineer holds her there Thompson assists the woman over the tender, down upon the platform of the car containing the baby still fast asleep, the mother clasping tightly the bottle of milk.—*Waverly Magazine.*

—The man who is the most generous generally keeps it to himself, while the most selfish one gives it away.

—A dinner of bread and meat where a good digestion is, is better than mince pie and dyspepsia therewith.