The Times

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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended March 2, 1901, was as follows:

Sunday, February 24	23,500
Monday, February 25	39,083
Tuesday, February 26	39,217
Wednesday, February 27	39,179
Thursday, February 28	39,121
Friday, March 1	39,621
Saturday, March 2	39,812
Total	259,635
Daily average (Sunday, 23,500, excepted)	39,487

The Inaugural Address.

President McKinley's Inaugural Address is not exactly as frank and sincere a state paper as one might wish, and it lacks the element of pledge and promise which we think, if properly included, might reconcile many millions of Americans to the verdict of a larger number of their fellows, who made him President of the United States.

The Inaugural is what we might call a pleasant paper. There are points about it which cannot fail to touch sore spots on the anatomy of people who do not like the idea of a trust control over the country, through the agency of Mr. Hanna, who occupied the retiring President's place in the pageant yesterday. Whether or not that was intended to signify a mutual desire on the part of the gentlemen in the carriage that the old dual Administration had been broken, and that only one of them in future would be the man we do not know.

To return to the address: It is too soon after the event of the inauguration, in connection with which we have desired to cultivate non-partisan good nature, and to promote the feeling of national veneration for what is left of our institutions, personified in the persons of the President and Vice President of the United States, to say anything harsh, even if we were inclined to. Hence it is our desire, in now briefly reviewing the address, merely to refer cursorily to its terms and their relations to the policy of Mr. McKinley's first and probably second Administration.

Let us begin by saying that we congratulate the President upon a condensed speech from the throne. Inaugural addresses, to be sure, are conventionally brief compared with the annual messages and other executive state papers with which we have been favored during recent years, that it is a pleasure to consider them. In this connection, with the utmost respect, we venture to suggest to the Chief Magistrate that if he will confine his remarks to the next session of Congress to about the same space, allowing the reports of his department heads to tell the rest of the story, he will earn the gratitude of a great people who, in past years, have not read his state papers, because they had not the time. In a sovereign, condensation is as great a gift as the ability to write intelligible prose.

In his Inaugural Address yesterday President McKinley offered evidence of his remarkable ability to put the best foot forward, for his Administration and for his party. As was natural, he directed attention to the prosperity of the country which, providentially, has come to us during his first term. War, the failure of European crops, good crops in this country, and a hundred things not within the control of man are sufficient to account for the fact; but it is conventional, if not just, to attribute crops, good business, and national good luck to the Administration of the day. Who knows? It may be responsible for all; at least there is no record to show that the full credit has not been claimed.

The second paragraph of the address, in which the President admonishes us that "our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further extending our foreign markets by broader commercial relations," will remind American economists that it might be possible to enlarge commercial relations to the disadvantage of the masses of the American people, and, consequently, to the country itself. For example, extended commercial relations which only benefit a limited class, and that at the expense of our citizenship at large, may not conform to the maxim of the "greatest good to the greatest number." The splendid industrial, commercial, and financial development which has been witnessed in the United States during Mr. McKinley's first term, and its occurrence is undeniable, has been in its benefits very largely confined to the trusts and monopolies, which, in an ever increasing degree, are sapping the life-blood of modest enterprise in development, and, incidentally, our liberties. Because, with every new chance that monopoly seizes to exploit foreign markets by taxing home consumers for the cost of competition abroad, each native worker is forced to pay tribute to the trusts for their beneficence in taking the bread out of the mouths of the European proletariat.

Mr. McKinley tells us, in his Inaugural, that "the national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed." We fancy that this statement is not as felicitous as it might be. In his Inaugural Address delivered on March 4, 1897, President McKinley said:

"The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial Powers of the world."

Perhaps he may mean to except this unfulfilled and broken promise from the pledges of 1896, which have been kept, "for the most part." But, really, he should have refrained from opening that door to criticism. How did he proceed to keep that engagement? He sent Mr. Wolcott to Europe perfunctorily to present the case of bimetallism to the Governments of Europe, but, at the same time, permitted Secretary Gage to notify those Governments that in no circumstances would the Administration depart from its determination to adhere to the single gold standard. We are not inclined to be hypercritical today; so we will not say much concerning another promise included in the Inaugural of March 4, 1897. The President then said: "As a Member of Congress, I voted and spoke in favor of the present [Civil Service Reform] law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted." Promise and performance have been two separate and distinct things in this connection. The law has been first ignored and then in effect destroyed. Mr. McKinley is responsible for having broken down the barriers which for some years surrounded the merit system, and for turning over the public service to the spoils methods of his party by deliberately taking from five to six thousand places out of the classified lists and putting them at the disposal of Mr. Hanna, which is what the action amounted to.

"Four years ago," says the President in his Inaugural, "we stood on the brink of war. * * * I did all that in honor could be done to avert that war!" Possibly it might be said that a Republican President who had been driven into that war by Democratic patriotism against his will, and against the wishes and interests of the campaign contributors of 1896, would better be reticent concerning this matter. He is, however, correct in saying that "the result was signally favorable to American arms," and he is only just in reciting the fact that in the contest he was loyally supported by all the people of the United States. We quote from the address, as follows:

"Entrusted by the people for a second time with the office of President, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God. I should shrink from the duties this day assumed if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the co-operation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. It encourages me for the great task which I now undertake to believe that those who voluntarily committed to me the trust imposed upon the Chief Executive of the Republic will give to me generous support in my duties to 'preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States,' and to 'care that the laws be faithfully executed.' The national purpose is indicated through a national election. It is the constitutional method of ascertaining the public will. When once it is registered it is a law to us all, and faithful observance should follow its decrees."

Indeed, the whole people will give to Mr. McKinley the most earnest and unstinted support in any efforts he is willing to make in pursuance of his "plain duty" to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. May we venture to remark, however, that they would be best pleased, if, in future, that "duty" were not Magooned?

Mr. McKinley tells us that "strong hearts and helpful hands are needed" to assist in the solution of the great questions which confront the nation. He also observes, with something like glittering generality:

"The American people, entrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas."

We may commend the foregoing as a neatly turned McKinley period, without asserting that it means much if anything. Our institutions may indeed be extended all over the world, but the old American sort of citizen will have difficulty in understanding how they are to be spread, except under the Constitution of which they are the creatures, but which basic law is completely ignored in this appeal to "strong hearts and helpful hands." If the future policy and conduct of the Administration are to be governed by the influences and motives that have dominated it in the past.

The President's reference to the Cuban question does not satisfy our expectations. It reeks with sentiment, and, we regret to say, is platitudinous. It does not reflect the real and notorious intention of the United States Government, backed by the universal sentiment of the country, to establish a suzerainty or a protectorate over Cuba. Why cannot great periodical utterances like an Inaugural Address be textually honest, once in a way?

The address expresses regret that "while the Treaty of Peace with Spain was ratified on the sixth of February, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the Congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine Islands." It is to be feared that there is an unconscious verbal inaccuracy in this statement. Congress, to our knowledge, has never been invited, in any timely way, to enact any legislation for the Philippines, except to surrender its law-making power over the subject to the President. Except in limiting his authority to sell or give away anything and everything of value, it has made him the irresponsible autocrat of the archipelago, and in so doing, has done exactly what, and only what, he has asked.

"Our countrymen should not be deceived," says Mr. McKinley. "We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands." This is true enough, and also so trite that it hardly need be said. What it might have been well for the President to remember and to say was that, while we are not willingly waging war on anybody, others are waging relentless war on us as a people. It is tantamount to engaging in hostilities against the taxpayers of the country when the Sugar Trust is able to force Mr. McKinley into declaring a tariff war on Russia; when the Asphalt Trust is powerful enough to make him threaten war on Venezuela, and when the Standard Oil Company can dominate and desolate his policy and course in China.

For the moment this is all we care to say in a hasty review of the Inaugural Address. For the brevity of the pronouncement, we have to thank one who, usually, is the most voluminous and encyclopedic writer of the generation. For its matter, we have only to pray God to give the author a more real and lively appreciation of, and regard for, the Constitution and the liberties of the country, than the record of his first Administration leads us to believe he possesses at this present.

President McKinley.

In the midst of the multifarious celebrations which attend the beginning of a new term in the White House for President McKinley, it may well be noted that the heartiness of these rejoicings is due in great measure to the personal qualities of the President himself. It is safe to say that not in the last twenty-five years has there been a President so personally popular in Washington.

For a quarter of a century Mr. McKinley has been known in this city, and always pleasantly. As a Representative he took a considerable part in the social life of the Capital, and by his tact, unfailing amiability, and sunny temper, won friends for himself year by year. These friends, during his term in the White House, have not been forgotten by him, and he has been the same sort of acquaintance and friend while President that he was when a Congressman. It has been truly said that the only way to have a friend is to be one, and shrewd observers have remarked with equal truth that it is the small things which count. Mr. McKinley has the gift of paying attention to those small things, and showing himself friendly, when many other men fail to produce that impression.

One of the things which most of those who have come in contact with him have noted is his ability to refuse a request in such a way that no offence is given. There have been men—though they are somewhat rare—of whom it could be stated that they said "no" in such a way as to give the impression that they were saying "yes," and demanded a favor with a manner which led the person addressed to feel that they conferred one. Mr. McKinley is one of those men. His tact is consummate, and by its means he makes the kindliness of his spirit and the sunny serenity of his temper appreciated at their full value. There are men, just as kindly, just as sunny and serene, who cannot do this, and go through life unappreciated and unconsidered. It is an art, and one so rare as to deserve special comment.

There is perhaps no more valuable possession in the whole range of human qualities than the quick perception and good judgment which lead their fortunate owner never to do an ungracious thing, and never to miss the opportunity of doing a gracious one. In social life this makes a man or woman a leader, and one of those leaders whose influence is beneficent. There has never been a time in the last twenty-five years when the White House was more the centre of pleasant and gracious hospitality and happy social life than during the last four years. For this the personality of the President, as well as that of Mrs. McKinley, is responsible. Through a large and growing circle of friends and acquaintances, this personality has impressed itself, through the medium of small acts of thoughtfulness and kindness, until it is undoubtedly true that the people of Washington, as they saw the President ride up the Avenue yesterday, watched his progress with a warmer feeling of congratulation, and more sincere wishes for his personal happiness, than are at all usual on such occasions.

Institutional Morality.

A recent defence of Marat put forth by Edward Bax in a carefully written volume of considerable size contains several interesting and rather startling things, though it is not likely to have much effect on public opinion of that character. But one remark which Mr. Bax makes in the course of his biography is worth the attention of students of political economy at the present day. He says that the distinguishing peculiarity of Marat was distrust of bureaucracy; that he absolutely discredited the evidence of any man who was connected, as an official, with a corrupt official system, considering such evidence less trustworthy than that of a criminal.

There is considerable sense in this, and it is an idea which is new to the general public. If we ever come to a repetition of the French Revolution in this country there may perhaps arise another Marat, and unquestionably he will hold the same doctrine that first one did, that a bureaucrat cannot be trusted. It has been proved again and again that where there is an investigation of a corrupt system men connected with that system, corrupt in their public acts, but pure and true in their private life, will lie unhesitatingly in matters which affect the system. It is true of religious, political, even educational systems. It is part of what may be called institutional morality, which, while it is a slight improvement on absolute immorality, is far below the level of real virtue. It amounts to organized mob law.

Men of intelligence have testified that when caught and swept into the mass of a mob thirsty for blood, they lost control of themselves, and did and said things which they would not have thought of when in their sober senses in the same way, men with the support of a strong system behind them will do, or consent to, things abhorrent to what might have been their private conscience. Does anyone suppose—to take a small example—that any one of the boys who hazed helpless freshmen at West Point would have taken a younger brother, or a schoolmate, at home, and subjected him to like treatment? Probably any one of them would have considered himself a bully and a blackguard if he had contemplated such a thing. But with the hazing system behind him he could not only do it, but defend it on high moral grounds. Again, a man who is scrupulously honest and truthful in his private life will screen the evil-doing of some high dignitary of his church—lie about it, if necessary—for fear that exposure will hurt the influence of the church.

Such twisted morality is dangerous. It is liable to be misconstrued by weak minds, and give too great an opportunity to strong ones. It makes embezzlers and hypocrites on one side, and unscrupulous cliques on the other. It is bad all the way through. We need a new standard of morality, and the world is waking up to that fact. The standard which has been held good for the individual must hold good for the church, the college, the State. Otherwise, as the public life of the country becomes more and more honeycombed with corruption, through the perverted morality which teaches that it is better to lie than to be found out, we shall have another Reign of Terror, and it will not pass so easily with the Anglo-Saxon as with the Gaul and the Latin.

Symbolism.

The entire population of Washington was out of doors yesterday, for the purpose of seeing men march along the street, clad in uniform, and waving flags, to escort from the White House to the Capitol and back again two men in citizens' dress. This may seem a trivial proceeding. Many people deprecate anything like enthusiasm for military display and parade. They consider it silly. But it is hardly that, when one thinks of it in all its phases.

Mankind is fed on symbolism. It is a language, as expressive as that of speech. The colors of the flag, and of the soldier's uniform, stir in the heart an emotion as legitimate and as little to be deprecated as that aroused by the grandest of perorations from the most eloquent orator, or the most solemn of declarations in written speech. Symbolism appeals more directly, as music does, to the elemental feelings of mankind; that is all. The feelings aroused by noble words are no less emotionalism than those aroused by noble music, or the flutter of a flag, the only difference is that one kind of emotion is articulate and the other may not be. The nobility of the emotion depends on the man who feels it.

To one American, for example, the flag may mean little or nothing. To another it may mean license, not liberty. To another it may signify the right of the strongest to rule. To still another, who looks forward to the future of the Republic, instead of backward to its mistakes, the Stars and Stripes mean the ideal which some, if not all, of the fathers of the country had in mind—a land where all men would be equal in opportunity, where none should be oppressed, and all should share alike in the common resources which are no man's birthright more than another's. It means, not an accomplished fact, but an ideal toward which all must strive. It does not mean that Americans are all worthy of a birthright in this ideal, but that the ideal exists, and will some day be realized. In the eighteenth century the three magic words, liberty, fraternity, and equality, echoed through the world like the fabled name of Solomon, and men dreamed of Republics to be born. But there was no ring of Solomon which could summon troops of genii, and there is no magic whereby the true Republic can be built. We have seen marvels greater than those of the "Arabian Nights," wrought not by genii, but by the spirit of modern invention. What man conceived as a fairy tale, man has done by the power of thought. The ideal foreshadowed in the eighteenth century may yet come to pass, and it is toward that that the world is struggling, through many reactions, failures, disappointments, and doubts.

Citizens who viewed the splendid parade yesterday will agree with us in recommending to State governments that they provide for their National Guardsmen overcoats with capes lined with the service colors. There is a dull sameness about troops who, in fatigue uniform, present nothing to relieve the monotony of blue and brown. The regulars, on the contrary, with their red or yellow capes, give a color tone to a column in motion almost as satisfactory to the beholder as the most gorgeous dress uniform could be. In that connection it is a pity that the old idea of distinctive regimental full dress is dying out. It is true that formerly it was overdone, and frequently made ridiculous; but, after all, it is the right thing, within reasonable bounds. Who that has ever seen a corps of British troops, especially one including the Household Brigade, in procession, can say that distinctiveness in costume on dress occasions is not desirable in an army?

Government Power.

(From the Chicago Record.)

Unless the Supreme Court shall declare that the President may not govern a subject dependency the nation stands committed to a policy requiring a distinctively imperial exercise of governmental powers.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

My Fellow-Citizens: When we assembled here on the 4th of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our Treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the Government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs, and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene Congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the Congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of forty-one millions of dollars. Then there was deep solicitude because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural, and mercantile industries and the consequent distress of our laboring population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed, and American products find good markets at home and abroad.

Our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted.

The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the Executive and the Congress. But fortunate as our condition is its permanence can only be assured by sound business methods and strict economy in national administration and legislation. We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to reckless ventures in business or prodigacy in public expenditures. While the Congress determines the objects and the sum of appropriations, the officials of the executive departments are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement, and it should be their constant care to avoid waste and extravagance.

Honesty, capacity, and industry, are nowhere more indispensable than in public employment. These should be fundamental requisites to original appointment and the surest guaranties against removal.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert the war, but without avail. It became inevitable; and the Congress at its first regular session, without party division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It came. The result was signally favorable to American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the Government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other Powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

Entrusted by the people for a second time with the office of President, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God. I should shrink from the duties this day assumed if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the co-operation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. It encourages me for the great task which I now undertake to believe that those who voluntarily committed to me the trust imposed upon the Chief Executive of the Republic will give to me generous support in my duties to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States," and to "care that the laws be faithfully executed." The national purpose is indicated through a national election. It is the constitutional method of ascertaining the public will. When once it is registered it is a law to us all, and faithful observance should follow its decrees.

Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and, fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are reunited. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861. These old differences less and less disturb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and quicken the conscience of the country, and the responsibility for their presence as well as for their righteous settlement rests upon us all—no more upon me than upon you. There are some national questions in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partisanship. Magnifying their difficulties will not take them off our hands nor facilitate their adjustment. Distrust of the capacity, integrity, and high purposes of the American people will not be an inspiring theme for future political contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only becloud, they do not help to point the way of safety and honor. "Hope maketh not ashamed." The prophets of evil were not the builders of the Republic, nor in its crises since have they saved or served it. The faith of the fathers was a mighty force in its creation, and the faith of their descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders. They are obstructionists who despair and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problems resting upon them. The American people, entrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas. As heretofore, so hereafter will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it, and in the fear of God will "take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet." If there are those among us who would make our way more difficult, we must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly dedicate ourselves to the task upon which we have rightly entered. The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often found hard to do. Our fathers found them so. We find them so. They are inconvenient. They cost us something. But are we not made better for the effort and sacrifice, and are not those we serve lifted up and blessed?

We will be consoled, too, with the fact that opposition has confronted every onward movement of the Republic from its opening hour until now, but without success. The Republic has marched on and on, and its every step has exalted freedom and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal as did our predecessors nearly a century ago. We are following the course they blazed. They triumphed. Will their successors falter and plead organic impotency in the nation? Surely after one hundred and twenty-five years of achievement for mankind we will not now surrender our equality with other powers on matters fundamental and essential to nationality. With no such purpose was the nation created. In no such spirit has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves, and by no act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations.

My fellow-citizens, the public events of the past four years have gone into history. They are too near to justify recital. Some of them were unforeseen; many of them momentous and far-reaching in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world. The part which the United States bore so honorably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions, and in dealing with the results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

We face at this moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration of the purposes of this Government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain the Executive with all practicable speed has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government prepared to assume and perform the obligations of international law which now rest upon the United States under the Treaty of Paris. The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution is approaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American control to the new government is such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the Treaty of Peace, that I am glad to be advised by the recent act of Congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the Government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States. Those principles which led to our intervention require that the fundamental law upon which the new government rests should be adapted to secure a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obligations, of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety, and liberty, and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relation to Cuba.

The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guaranties of permanence. We became sponsors for the pacification of the island, and we remain accountable to the Cubans, no less than to our own country and people, for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty, and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall "be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not the hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure."

While the Treaty of Peace with Spain was ratified on the 6th of February, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the Congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine Islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the Executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants, and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force. It has been advised from time to time of the acts of the military and naval officers in the islands, of my action in appointing civil commissions, of the instructions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommendations, and of their several acts under Executive commission, together with the very complete general information they have submitted.

These reports fully set forth the conditions, past and present, in the islands, and the instructions clearly show the principles which will guide the Executive until the Congress shall, as it is required to do by the treaty, determine "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants." The Congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the Executive under the Constitution, thereby leaving with the Executive the responsibility for the government of the Philippines, I shall continue the efforts already begun until order shall be restored throughout the islands, and as fast as conditions permit will establish local governments, in the formation of which the full co-operation of the people has been already invited, and when established will encourage the people to administer them. The settled purpose, long ago proclaimed, to afford the inhabitants of the islands self-government as fast as they shall be ready for it will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity. Already something has been accomplished in this direction. The Government's representatives, civil and military, are doing faithful and noble work in their mission of emancipation and merit the approval and support of their countrymen. The most liberal terms of amnesty have already been communicated to the insurgents, and the way is still open for those who have raised their arms against the Government for honorable submission to its authority.

Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guaranty of order and of security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience, and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed for long when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed, and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law!

Second Term Responsibilities.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

Among the events which will control administrative and Congressional action during the next four years will be the decisions of the Supreme Court as to the constitutional status of Porto Rico and the Philippines. This will be the master incident of the second term. Existing legislation on insular questions is, therefore, largely tentative. Caprice, commercial interest, inability to deal with novel situations, which seem to have determined our relations to the islands, will give way to a fixed policy as soon as the Supreme Court has said the last word on the subject.

Far, Far Away.

(From the Atlanta Journal.)

The next Presidential nominations are a long way off. Before we get to them many things will happen. Men who are now high in favor will fall in the scale of popular regard and new leaders will rise. There is no man in either of the great parties who can as yet be said to have any decided lead as his party's prospective candidate for President in 1904.

Light Under a Bushel.

(From the Indianapolis News.)

It would be interesting to hear from the Hon. Tom Reed, on the situation. Just because he is a private citizen is no reason why he should be indifferent to current events. He is going along with the procession. If he has any objection to the course or the pace, he should speak out.

A Matter of Principle.

(From the Pittsburg Dispatch.)

The majority of the members of the Delaware Legislature are earning the admiration of the country by their steadfast adherence to the principle of letting their State go unrepresented in the United States Senate in preference to having it accept the stain of being successfully bought up by Addicks.

A Conundrum.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)

There is, after all, some occasion for regret in the fact that Mr. Griggs is the only member of the Cabinet who is to be let go on March 4. Mr. Griggs is at least known to the country, even if not altogether favorably, while most of his colleagues are absolute nonentities. It would be perfectly safe to bet that the average citizen cannot name the members of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet without scratching his head, even if he can do it then. Who, for instance, is Secretary of the Interior, and who Postmaster General? Answer off the reel, if you can.

A Comparison.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

There are Senators and Senators. Compare for a moment the two men who are sent to represent the State of Alabama—Morgan and Pettus—with Pennsylvania's chosen—Quay and Penrose. Yet Pennsylvania had the pick out of a million men.

Not a Novel Idea.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

There have been several previous instances in which the epistolary method of destroying personal popularity has been very effective. There is nothing new in Admiral Sampson's way of going about to make an end of his fame.

Displaced Pity.

(From the Rochester Herald.)

Secretary Gage feels sorry for the poor Russians, who will now have to pay more for certain things which they want from America. He ought to feel sorry for the poor Americans whom the high tariff compels to pay more for certain things which they want from abroad.

In Indiana's Capital.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

The present Legislature will be chiefly famous for the bad legislation that it did not enact. It may not accomplish anything great in the way of positive legislation, but it and the Governor together have done a good day's work in killing off questionable schemes.

THE ADDRESS IN LONDON.

Divided Opinions Held by the Press of That City.

LONDON, March 5.—The "Morning Post," commenting on the Inauguration ceremonies at Washington, says the marvelous tide of prosperity and splendid commercial successes attending the last Administration are the more signal because they seem to promise still greater advantages to national industry in the near future.

The paper considers the most important part of President McKinley's address to be the declaration that patriotism ought to exclude from partisanship the controversies that have arisen since the war. It says that if President McKinley succeeds in inducing the Republicans to recognize this, and to consent to regard the control of the annexed and protected regions as something outside of ordinary conflict, the party will have laid a good foundation for the exercise of that influence naturally belonging to a nation so powerful and intelligent as the American Republic.

It thinks that Mr. McKinley's attitude regarding the independence of Cuba is creditable to his self-respect.

The "Standard," recognizing the remarkable American national development in the last four years, dwells on the curious resemblance between the positions in the Philippines and South Africa. It says that for two years and a half troops of a great civilized Power have been warring against the disorganized semi-barbarous islanders, and their subjugation still seems to be far off. The Americans are strong enough and rich enough to stand the strain without wincing, but they are finding, like the British, that guerrilla warfare is a slow and troublesome business.

The "Telegraph" is laudatory and appreciative. It declares that the President's address rose to a very exalted height, and deserves careful study. Although the paper does not infer from the passage referring to reciprocal trade that a reduction in the tariff is contemplated, it thinks that it does not foreshadow an increase and settled trade relations may therefore be expected.

The "Daily News" weeps for the sins of Mr. McKinley and the Republican party, deplores the spirit of greed whispered into the ears of many regarding Cuba, and declares it would be a lasting disgrace to the Americans were such a spirit to prevail. It adds:

"The Filipino war has been bad enough in all conscience, but the enslaving of Cuba would be an utterly unworthy act. We can hardly doubt that the arrangements between the United States and the Cuban Constitutional Convention will ultimately be of such a nature that the Cubans will accept them."

It hopes that if an extra session is held a goodly portion of the Republicans will withstand the baneful influences which would replace the Spanish tyranny in Cuba by American tyranny, which would lower America in the eyes of the world. It speculates on the possibility of the whole Republican party retracing its steps on the subject of imperialism as introduced by President McKinley.

After discussing the proposition of the party and the President's relations therewith, the "News" says: "There is no reason in the nature of things why the Republican party, with the President at its head, should not now swing round and do what it ought to have done at first, namely, recognize without reservation Cuban liberty and independence, act cordially with the Cuban elected authorities, seek the friendship of the Filipinos, recognize their freely constituted Republic and withdraw the American troops from the islands, after having secured coaling stations as may be needful."

It declares that this would be good business for the Republicans. Finally it finds comfort in the conviction that the "silly imperialist fever has greatly subsided, and that the cold, clear grey of dawn has succeeded to the orgies of night. We must hope for the best in spite of Mr. McKinley."

The "Chronicle" says that no civilized power finding itself where the United States now stands could lay down its obligations.

Time creates burdens for all, and to ignore them is not to annul them. America definitely, although perhaps unconsciously, embarked upon an expansionist policy when it declared war against Spain, and it now only recognizes through its President the logical outcome of its own acts.

The "Times," after expressing its fullest sympathy and best good wishes in connection with the Inauguration, and regretting that the Senate took it upon itself to make an innovation in a point of international etiquette that is well settled among the polite nations of the world, remarks that President McKinley seems content with cheery generalities in his address, which, with the exception of a few significant phrases, contains little or nothing with which everybody is not familiar.

It describes the reference to reciprocal trade as a sagacious declaration which will commend itself to the advocates of free trade, and says it is perhaps an indication that the President has learned something from the commercial controversies of his first term. It endorses the view that it would be cowardly to seek to escape from the obligations incurred by the war. It notes, however, that Mr. McKinley is quite determined that, be the burden of the future what it may, he will not take more of it on his own shoulders than he can possibly help. He makes this perfectly clear, and observers of American politics will do well to note the fact.

The conception of the duties of the President of the United States, expressed in his words, is not that commonly held by Mr. McKinley's predecessors, although it corresponds closely enough with what seems to have been the guiding idea of his own first term. It accounts for much in his policy as well as in his speech.

A HERO'S GRAVE FOUND.

Discovery of the Resting Place of Gen. Nathan Greene.

SAVANNAH, March 4.—After having been buried and lost 115 years, the remains of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the hero of the American Revolution, were discovered in Savannah today. They were found through the efforts of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati.

For a week Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, of New York, and a local committee have been at work in Colonial Park, formerly used for a cemetery, searching for some trace of the remains of the friend of Washington. There were many who thought the remains would never be found. Today, however, a vault was found that contained a plate bearing the name of General Greene, and there were also found three buttons of the colonial period that are supposed to have been on the uniform of the general when buried.

The Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, of which General Greene was the first president, and many Americans have always thought it a pity that no one knew where he was buried, and an effort was made to clear up this mystery. There are two or three monuments to General Greene in America, but his tomb was unmarked, and, until today, its whereabouts was unknown.

The buttons and the plate were found in a vault that had recently been bricked up by the city authorities as one of no especial value.

TO PLAY SPANISH BALL.

A Costly Court Constructed for the Game at Havana.

HAVANA, March 4.—A fronton, or court, for the Spanish ball game has been completed here at a cost of nearly $100,000. General Wood and the Bishop of Havana were present at a private opening of the court, which was blessed by the Bishop. Several games were played by basque professionals. The court is one of the finest in the world. It is 68 metres long by 40 wide. Games will be played every Sunday.

It is said that this game will compete keenly with baseball, though the latter is very popular here.

FIRE IN BESSEMER MINES.

Walls Being Built to Stop the Progress of the Flames.

ALTOONA, Pa., March 4.—The big Bessemer mines in Unity township, owned by the H. C. Frick interests, are on fire.

Ineffectual attempts have been made to flood the mines and now walls are being built to prevent the further spread of the fire, which has eaten its way into several of the main shafts and entailed the loss of a fortune.

A PROTEST TO THE POWERS.

China Objects to the Seizure of Public Buildings.

PEKIN, March 4.—Li Hung Chang will submit today to the Ministers a formal protest against the Powers retaining the office of the Board of War and other yamens for the new legation quarter.

The protest declares that these buildings are used for the transaction of important affairs of state.

KWANG-HSU TO RETURN.

Chinese Emperor to Reach Pekin the Last of March.

LONDON, March 4.—A Pekin despatch to the "Pall Mall Gazette" says Emperor Kwang-Hsu will return to Pekin by the end of March. His bodyguard is already assembling at Singan-fu.

Smallpox has appeared among the allied troops.

M. DEROULEDE UNSEATED.

Turbulence in the Chamber of Deputies Over the Action.

PARIS, March 4.—A discussion in the Chamber of Deputies today of the report of a committee invalidating the electoral mandates of MM. Deroulede and Marcel-Habert led to turbulence. M. Firmin Faure was a conspicuous offender in hurling insulting epithets at the Government.

President Deschanel asked and obtained the Chamber's authority to censure and exclude M. Faure, who refused to leave the House.

M. Deschanel thereupon suspended the sitting and sent officials to eject the offender. When the sitting was resumed later the Chamber sanctioned the unseating of M. Deroulede by a vote of 352 to 111, and the unseating of M. Marcel-Habert by a vote of 365 to 133.

NO INDEMNITIES WANTED.

American and English Missionaries to Refuse Chinese Money.

LONDON, March 5.—A despatch to the "Morning Post" from Pekin says that the China Inland and the North China American missions refused to accept any indemnity for losses incurred by them and the American missionary societies decline to accept indemnity for murdered missionaries.

The correspondent, remarking on the generosity of this attitude and the probability of its favorably impressing the missionary supporters in Great Britain and the United States, declares that nevertheless the Chinese are incapable of understanding it.

MAYOR VAN WYCK ANGRY.

The New Atlantic Avenue Bill Arouses His Ire.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Mayor Van Wyck gave a public hearing this afternoon on the bill authorizing the Atlantic Avenue Commission to proceed with the work of lowering the tracks of the Long Island Railroad in Atlantic Avenue from Flatbush Avenue to Atkins Avenue, Brooklyn. The former bill divided the cost between the city and the railroad company. The new bill does not contain that clause.

The estimated cost is approximately $2,000,00 and the practical result would be to make connection direct for the Long Island road with the Rapid Transit tunnel to Brooklyn.

Edward F. Linton, of the commission, and a large number of Atlantic Avenue property owners favored the bill. Alderman Bridges and Alderman Wafer opposed it. Rudolph Rainier, one of the property owners, said that he had talked with President Baldwin, of the Long Island road, and that Mr. Baldwin had said that the road did not care whether the tracks were lowered or not.

"The next time Mr. Baldwin tells you that," interjected the mayor, "you tell him that he is 'bluffing.' The Long Island road and the Pennsylvania road, through Mr. Baldwin, Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, have a scheme to get control of the whole thing. They are trying now to get possession of the city government for the purpose of controlling the North River water front."

All the supporters of the bill declared that the increase in the value of the adjacent property would pay the city in taxes for the cost of the improvement. The mayor reserved his decision.