The financial tinkers in congress have expressed their willingness to give President Hayes a certificate of health so far as spinal affections are regarded.

The Tammany and Irving hall factions in the ninth New York district will suspend hostilities long enough to elect a Democrat to succeed Fernando Wood.

The country has renewed cause for gratitude in the fact that the inaugural address at Washington Friday was not delivered by a man who pronounced the tariff a "local issue."

The appropriation for the State Normal at this place has been defeated by the Kansas house. Eskridge will probably embrace this golden opportunity for saying: "I told you so."

The president vetoed the funding bill Thursday. You could scarcely expect an Ohio man to step down and out of office without availing himself of all the laurels which the situation afforded.

Gen. Garfield, like Franklin Pierce, began his administration on Friday. But the country has every ground to hope and believe that the analogy between the two presidents ceases with that coincidence.

Mr. Tilden has vouchsafed no information to the public regarding his plans after the 4th of March, but it is supposed that after a few months, employed in recuperating his wasted energies, the ex-president will resume his profession as a railroad wrecker.

It is asserted that the editor of the Kansas State Journal has adopted the rule of a celebrated New England author, and springs out of bed at any time in the night to jot down a new idea. This announcement will tend to confirm his reputation as the monumental sleeper of Kansas.

President Hayes has no occasion to feel disturbed over the slurs so freely lavished upon him by the Democratic journals. Their abuse of him has been very slight compared with the calumnies which they heaped upon the immortal Lincoln to whose memory they have long since been constrained to do homage.

The Kansas City Times has constituted itself a bureau through whose agency Kansas exodusters may be returned to their old homes and the exalted political and civil privileges of the South. As a philanthropic scheme, this corners the flour market, and deserves a place in history with Esop's fable, in which the vultures figure as the protectors of the lambs.

There have been but eight re-elections among the twenty-five United States senators whose terms are about to expire. Of these four are Republicans and four Democrats. The former are Edmunds, of Vermont; Burnside, of Rhode Island; Dawes, of Massachusetts, and McMillan, of Minnesota. The latter are Bayard, of Delaware; Jones, of Florida; Cockrell, of Missouri, and Maxey, of Texas.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: The news that Judge Folger has refused to accept the cabinet position which was tendered him would be more depressing if it were not for the conviction that the new president will find little difficulty in getting a substitute, and also for the thought that in a few days we will hear of a large number of statesmen declining similar positions under similar circumstances.

The Kansas public has shown a disposition to bear with Col. Dan Anthony, and in view of the many other excellencies of his paper, has condoned his depraved tendency in the direction of "fonetic" orthography. But when it comes to introducing a corruption of French into the columns of the Times, with a view to conciliating Bernhardt, we fear the editor is tempting Providence to a degree that no man who is not ripe for heaven would dare to think of.

Among the bills advanced to the head of the calendar in the Kansas senate on Tuesday, was one to reduce the maximum rates of railroad fare from six to three cents per mile. It took nearly two hours' hard fighting to get it back again, and the ground of railroad legislation was pretty thoroughly covered in the debate which ensued. The episode calls forcibly to mind the following pertinent doggerel from Mother Goose:

"There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise;
He jumped into a bramble bush,
And scratched out both his eyes;
And when he found that they were out,
With all his might and main,
He jumped into a bramble bush,
And scratched them in again."

New York Tribune: If Dakota is divided and a new territory called Pembina is formed from the part set off, the remark once made by a pioneer in that region, concerning its attractions of climate, will be of interest. A tourist who was making a hurried trip, came upon the pioneer who was chopping upon the prostrate trunk of a tree. Several attempts were made to extract information from him, but he continued his work without vouchsafing the slightest response. Finally the tourist asked something about the climate, when the chopper striking a particularly vigorous blow, growled out: "Well, all I've got to say is, damn a country where it's nine months winter and three months late in the fall!"

General Manager Wm. B. Strong, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, makes the following point in a communication to the legislature of Kansas on the subject of regulating railway rates. He says that inasmuch as the law allows 12 per cent. interest to be charged for the use of money in this state, it cannot well refuse to permit railway companies to make a net profit of 12 per cent. The loans on which 12 per cent. is allowed are absolutely secured by mortgages on real estate, while railway investments have no such security. He elaborates this argument and then states that until within the last three years no railroad in Kansas has ever been able to pay the interest on its bonded debt, and never until 1879 did any Kansas railroad pay a dividend, and then only two out of the thirty-five in operation were able to do so.

Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad. The force of this time-honored maxim is about to be verified by the anti-prohibitionists of Topeka, who have expressed their purpose to have arrested for violation of the amendment, all clergymen who use wine in administering the sacrament of the Lord's supper at their churches in that city next Sabbath.

The extreme fatuity of the antagonists of the amendment can go to no greater length than this step contemplates, and should their blind rage be equal to the perpetration of such an outrage, they will be brought to feel, for the first time, the full force of a public sentiment of whose potency they have already been gently admonished.

Scores and hundreds of Kansas citizens, who, while endorsing in an abstract way the employment of those agencies which tend to elevate the moral standard of the community, are not indentified with the church and have not manifested an active sympathy in the cause of temperance, would speedily assume decided positions on these questions under the spur of the quickening impulse which the whiskey advocates promise to furnish, and outside of the most depraved classes of society, there are few men who would not promptly and summarily resent such an atrocity as this contemplated movement against the christian church, the great conservator of the religion interests of the country.

No faulty technicalities of the amendment or the law supplementary thereto could justify such a blasphemous pro

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ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

ceeding. The entire fabric of temperance legislation rests upon the sovereign will of the people of Kansas and the courts, in passing upon this question, will exercise its prerogative of forming constructions according to the spirit of the law, whatever may be the insufficiency of its letter. The insanity of any class of men who cherish the delusion that they can override and subordinate public opinion which is founded upon just principles, may lead them to defy every law of propriety and rule of common decency, but such action is always suicidal and only reacts upon the misguided victims of such intemperate fanaticism.

A REPRESENTATIVE PRESIDENT.

From the Daily of the 4th.

To-day James A. Garfield, the eighteenth president of the United States, was inaugurated at the national capital, and assumed the duties of the most exalted trust in the gift of the American or any other people. The genius of our Republican institutions can boast of no prouder vindication than the elevation to this high office, of a man taken from the ranks of the people, and whose splendid success in life has been predicated upon his own exertions, aided by those helps which are vouchsafed to her sons by a government which recognizes all men as equal before the law, and makes no political or civil distinctions between its proudest potentate and most humble citizen.

The history of the new president-elect is fraught with an interest dear to every American heart, and with results calculated not only to kindle hope in the breasts of the down-trodden of other lands, but to cause to tremble in the fancied security of their strongholds, the arbiters of political destinies which discriminate against the common people, the vital constituency of all governments, and subordinate the dearest interests of humanity to the perpetuation of invidious systems of caste, founded upon error, and reared upon a corner stone hewn by the hand of despotism. The career of the man, who, beginning life as a canal boat driver, has made his sure way upward, through all the gradations of honor, till he has surmounted the very pinnacle of earthly glory, indicates that the world is moving on toward new centers of light, and nations that are sitting in darkness shall come unto the brightness of its rising, before another generation of freemen shall have left the impress of their strivings upon the civilization of the world.

Rising, as he has, from the humbler walks of life, and bringing to his lofty position all the culture and high order of statesmanship possessed by his most distinguished predecessors, General Garfield realizes, in the fullest measure, the highest aims of our system of government, and the best purposes of the party which elevated him to power. That the pride and hope of the nation have been worthily bestowed, we have every reason to believe. Beginning with his term of service in the legislature of his own grand state, and following him through all the successive steps of his political promotion, covering a period of twelve years of distinguished service in the congress of the United States, and culminating in a fruition of honors such as few men have ever enjoyed, he has never fallen short of the standard of the highest expectation, or proved recreant to any trust committed to him by a confiding people. On all the great political issues with the discussion of which he has been so prominently identified, and in whose settlement he has proved such a potent factor, he has ever kept pace with the most enlightened opinions of the times, and has always been found in the line of his party's best thought and purest purposes. His admirable bearing since his election to the office of president of the United States, has been of a character that has tended to strengthen his large claims upon the respect and confidence of the people, and in taking the chair of the chief executive to-day, he may safely lay to his heart the helpful assurance that the fifty millions of people, whose destinies he shall assist in ordering for the next four years, are fully imbued with the most unwavering faith in his capabilities for successfully meeting any and every emergency which the gravity of his responsibilities may impose.

The people of Texas are to vote upon a proposed amendment to the constitution, forbidding the carrying of concealed weapons. We presume the expediency of such legislation has been suggested by the widely recognized fact that when a citizen of the Lone Star state wants to use anything in the way of body-arms, it is a reckless waste of time to reach to his boot-leg or hip-pocket for them.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio senate to create the office of "State Inspector of Foods," who shall hold his position for two years, and whose business it shall be to inspect all kinds of manufactures for human consumption, and hunt out and prosecute all persons adulterating articles intended for alimentary purposes. This measure has the two-fold merit of providing an office for another Buckeye, while it contemplates a correction of the abuses of landladies who season their hash with hair, and substitute rubber shoes for beaf steak.

HERE AND THERE.

Friday was exceedingly trying upon the "329" idiots.

We presume the relic hunters will succeed the politicians at Mentor.

The back-bone of the hurrah campaign may be regarded as being pretty effectually broken

Bob Ingersoll seems disposed to split the difference with his othodox friends. He is said to be quite a warm advocate of cremation

It is now in order for Joe Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, and D. R. Anthony, of the Leavenworth Times, to print it Arkan-saw.

New York Herald: "Old blue" is a very fashionable color. It will probably be worn by politicians who do not get a seat in the cabinet.

The assets of the Democratic party were reinforced Friday by an ex-president. This is according to the arithmetic of the fraud-shriekers.

The members of the Democratic legislature of Missouri will cease discharging tobacco juice on the state house heaters on the 17th of the present month.

In the year 1880 America issued seventy patents to women, but we will venture the assertion that not one of them was for cutting a man's shirt, that would fit around the neck.

Jay Gould is so superstitious that he will never travel on his own roads. Jay bids fair to become a great "home body" if he keeps on "monoplizing" at his present rate for two or three years longer.

An exchange says that mining operations have been resumed at Hell Gate. The item is not specific on that point, but we regard it safe to assume that the workmen are digging out instead of driving an entry.

It has been estimated that at least one thousand stereotypers connected with Democratic journals, will be thrown out of employment when that little item about Hayes drawing Tilden's salary is barred by the statute of limitations.

It seems a little unfortunate that Carter Harrison, the efficient mayor of the city, should be absent from Chicago just as the small-pox seem to be getting fairly under headway. We fear he is missing the golden opportunity of his life.

Two more tramps were quite recently burned to death on the cinder dump of the rolling mill at Patterson, N. J., where they had gone to sleep. We wonder how much of this kind of business Le Moyne will stand without kicking?

The Garfields took nothing with them to Washington, in the way of household goods from Mentor, save the family Bible, which was really the only article about the house that successfully defied the ravages of the political hordes which have beseiged Lawnfield for the past three months.

General Garfield's two eldest sons are described as bright, well-mannered boys, enthusiastic when their father's name is spoken, but not too aggressively conscious of his elevation. The General is said to have written to their tutor that he himself had exacted earnest work from them and relied on him to exact the same.

New York Tribune: Colonel Forney announces the deliverance of a fresh batch of "articulate inspiration" in the form of a novel. Whether or not it is a humorous work we are not informed. If it be, it is entirely safe to say it cannot equal his "Life of Hancock." That is the champion humorous production of this epoch.

Coal scuttles are now manufactured of India rubber. This will strike the reflective mind as being in the nature of a scheme to mitigate the arduous duties of the recording angel, or obviate the expense attendant upon his employment of a stenographer when a man stumbles over one of the old-fashioned kind in a dark hall.

A fashion note says that Lenten costumes of black Surah are veiled with lace, and studded with jet. It must be deeply consoling, at least to the ladies, to reflect that, while the annual season of prayer and fasting among ritualistic denominations imposes a mortification of the stomach, it affords unlimited facilities for the glorification of the back.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Summary of Proceedings.

Topeka, March 2.—Senate. The report of the Price raid auditing commission communicated by the governor to the senate and read. Resolution sympathizing with the Irish defeated. A dozen or more bills were passed. Among them the house bill relating to St. John and other counties; house amendments to the bill governing cities of the first class concurred in; a bill making states asking for requisitions for extradition of criminals pay costs of the same; for condemning land to state uses. The afternoon session was spent in committee of the whole on appropriations for the three Leavenworth private charities. Amendments were made to each bill, which endanger their final passage by the house, even though the amendments were harmless in themselves.

House—The first session of the house was taken up in a continuation of the wrangle over the penitentiary appropriations. That bill was finished in committee in the afternoon—the result reached being a reduction from the appropriations recommenced by the ways and means committee, of something over twenty thousand dollars for each year. The bill was attacked at every possible point. Some of the items changed are: Deputy warden to $1,000; physician to $1,500; recording clerk to $400; turnkeys to $400; matron to $300; night watchmen to $360; for operating coal mine nearly one half off; and minor items, or many of them, in proportion; for instance: the general expense item was cut from $15,000 to $800; the item for additional cooking apparatus was stricken out, also the item for heating apparatus, also for water pipes, and also the foremen of blacksmith and carpenter's shops was stricken out. Convict labor was put at 60 cents per day.

Topeka, March 3.—Senate—The senate concurred in some of the house amendments, which were in the nature of corrections, and refused to concur in the principal amendments to the legislative apportionment bill. Passed the appropriations for the three private charitable institutions of Leavenworth; and in the afternoon the Texas cattle disease bill was passed, also a number of local bills. Senator Everest's joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment securing minority representation, failed of a two-thirds vote.

House—In the forenoon the state penitentiary, and the executive and judicial appropriation bills were considered and passed. Also an appropriation of $75,000 for another building and $13,000 for more land at the Topeka insane asylum. Also $25,000 to pay expenses of counties in caring for insane persons. Also for manufacture of gas at the Olathe and Osawatomie asylums. Also $2,000 for fisheries. It defeated the appropriation for the Leavenworth and Emporia Normal schools. Both houses were in session as this summary was made up, at 12 o'clock, with a probability that they would remain together till 2 or 3 o'clock. In the senate, the miscellaneous appropriation bill was presented and passed, and the appropriation to pay parties for printing the proposed constitutional amendments, which gives the printer $1.00 per square for the first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. The house was grinding through bills. The appearance at this writing is that most of the most important bills will be passed sometime to-day, but that a final adjourment cannot be had till some time to-morrow. In the old senate chamber some twenty ladies were enrolling bills and were booked for an all night's job.

Topeka, March 5.—Senate.—The executive and judicial appropriation bill was reconsidered and the proviso that the expense of re-arranging the senate chamber and furnishing the capitol be taken from the special half mill tax for the erection of the state house, was stricken out, because it was unconstitutional. A motion to strike out the item providing for repairing and altering the east wing, was lost. Also a motion to strike out the item providing for a burglar proof safe for the treasurer. The bill passed as amended. The senate concurred in the house amendments to a number of bills and also in the adjournment resolution fixing the time at 12 m. to-day. The bill relating to charters of cities of the first-class was reconsidered and the house proviso making fines payable into the city treasury was stricken out. The penitentiary appropriation bill was passed as it came from the house. At the afternoon session the bill allowing the free library building to be placed in the northeast corner of Capitol Square, passed. The house appropriation bill to purchase machinery for the Osawatomie asylum, that making appropriations for additional buildings for the Topeka asylum, that for the payment to counties for the maintenance of insane persons, that for per diem and mileage of trustees of charitable institutions, and to pay the agent of the state for prosecuting claims against the United States, passed. A large number of local bills also passed.

House—In the house, senate concurrent resolution No. 16, under which the legislature was to adjourn at 12 o'clock yesterday, was amended so that the adjournment will not take place until 12 o'clock to-day. It was also amended so that no business except the receiving of messages from the governor could be transacted after 6 o'clock last night. A large number of bills were passed in the "omnibus" manner, that is, on one roll call. The house refused to consider the congressional apportionment bill. The house receded from its amendments to the fish commissioner's bill. The bill to pay newspapers for publishing the constitutional amendments, passed as it came from the senate. At the afternoon session the house passed the bill relating to cities of the first-class. The idiot asylum bill was killed. The legislative apportionment bill passed; also, the miscellaneous appropriation bill. The house changed the hour for closing business from 6 to 10 o'clock last night.

State Historical Society

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EMPORIA, KANSAS, FR

HAIL TO THE CHIEF.

Inauguration of General James A. Garfield as President of the United States.

The Imposing Ceremonial Witnessed by Thousands of Spectators.

The Policy of the New Executive as Outlined in His Inaugural Address.

A Man at the Helm Who is an Advocate of the Big "N," and Will See that it is Always Employed in Spelling "Nation."

The Views of the President Regarding Popular Education and the Free Exercise of the Elective Franchise, &c.

The Great Event—General Garfield Inaugurated President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—It rained and snowed at intervals last night, and at 9 a. m. was snowing rapidly, but at this hour, 10 o'clock, the clouds are working away and the sun shining. All Washington was out at an early hour, notwithstanding the storm, and men, women and children hurrying through the snow and slush from every direction—all intent on reaching Pennsylvania avenue to witness the inaugural procession, or to the capitol to be present at the ceremonies, to take place there. During the entire night, trains laden with military and civilians arrived, and continued throughout the morning to pour in their living freight. Stands are erected at various points near the capitol—seating twenty-five thousand people—and every seat has been sold. It is estimated that fifty thousand strangers are in Washington.

At 10:30 a. m. the sun commenced to shine quite brightly, with a chilly March wind blowing from the northwest. At this hour the greater portion of the population of Washington and Georgetown were out along the line of march, and with the number of strangers that are here there are over one hundred thousand persons assembled to witness the procession. The sidewalks on Pennsylvania avenue, along the route, are literally packed, and the windows of the buildings, as well as the stands, were crowded with spectators. The various divisions marched along the avenue according to the programme, and at half-past eleven o'clock the head of the procession passed around the south wing and reached the eastern front of the capitol. The presidential carriage was driven to the lower entrance of the senate wing, and the president-elect, accompanied by the vice-president and senators Pendleton and Thurman, entered the building and proceeded to the vice-president's room, where they remained till 12 o'clock.

As early as 10 o'clock crowds began to assemble in front of the platform erected over the steps leading to the main entrance, and at 12 o'clock it was estimated that 50,000 were massed in front of the building. Holders of cards of admission thronged the approaches to the Senate long before the doors opened, and a few minutes after 11 o'clock the senate galleries were filled to their utmost capacity. They presented a very gay appearance, much the larger proportion of their occupants being ladies, who graced the occasion with holiday attire. Mrs. Garfield, wife of the president-elect, and his venerable mother, occupied front seats in the private gallery, and Mrs. Hayes sat between them. Misses Mollie Garfield and Fannie Hayes and a few personal friends were also of the party.

The floor of the Senate began to fill up quite early with distinguished invited guests, including a number of army officers of high rank.

The routine business of the senate proceeded till about 11:30, when the diplomatic corps appeared at the main entrance, and attracted universal notice, as they filed down the center of the aisle in their gorgeous court costumes, resplendent with gold and silver embroidery, and glittering with diamonds. Sir Edward Thornton headed the corps as its Dean. The French, Italian and German ministers followed. Then came the Turkish minister, wearing his red fez, and still more conspicuously attired, the full Chinese legation next appeared and afforded a fresh topic for buzz and comment in the galleries, alike by their grave demeanor and their red button mandarin hats and peacock's feathers.

A minute afterwards the Supreme Court of the United States was announced, and the Chief Justices, headed by Chief Justice Waite, and clad in their robes of office, entered the chamber, marching slowly down the center aisle, and took seats prepared for them in front of and facing the rostrum. Ex Justices Swayne and Strong also entered with their former associates.

ENTRANCE OF GARFIELD.

Shortly before twelve o'clock General Garfield and President Hayes entered the chamber arm in arm, escorted by Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, the committee of arrangements, and followed by all the members of the cabinet. As they proceeded down the aisle to the seats reserved for them, the senators and all other occupants of the floor arose and remained standing until they had taken their seats. The galleries applauded by clapping hands and waving handkerchiefs. The vice president elect was next announced. He was escorted by sergeant-at-arms Senator Pendleton to a seat on the right of Vice President Wheeler who had arrived. Vice President Wheeler delivered a valedictory and the Forty-sixth congress was declared at an end, and the newly inducted vice president administered the oath of office to the senators-elect.

This work of organization being completed it was announced that the senate, supreme court and invited guests would proceed to the east portico of the capitol to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration of the president-elect

A PROCESSION

Was accordingly formed, and all the late occupants of the floor of the senate proceeded through the corridors and rotunda to the place indicated, in the following order: The marshall of the United States supreme court, and the marshal of the district of Columbia supreme court, the committee of arrangments, the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, the president and president-elect, Gen Arthur and Mr. Wheeler, members of the senate, the diplomatic corps, heads of departments, members of the house of representatives, members elect, governors and ex-governors of states, officers of the senate and of the house. And as the procession filed out through the main corridor to the rotunda, the crowds pouring down from the galleries soon caused a blockade, and finally breaking in upon the procession, merged with it, passed on to the rotunda, making a confused mass of senators, representatives, diplomatists and citizens, without much regard to precedence. On reaching the main entrance leading from the rotunda to the platform, the pressure was relieved, and the presidential party was enabled to reach the front. Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes, Gen. Garfield's mother and other ladies of the party were caught in a crowd and experienced considerable difficulty in reaching the platform. At 12:30 the president reached his place at the front of the platform and took a seat with Chief Justice Waite and ex-President Hayes upon his right, and upon his left were Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, while immediately behind sat his mother, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs Hayes and Vice President Arthur. At 12:35 Senator Pendleton arose and introduced Gen. Garfield, who began his

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

FELLOW CITIZENS: We stand to-day upon the eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life—a century crowded with perils, but crowned with triumphs of liberty and of love; and before continuing the onward march let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written constitution of the United States. The new republic was then beset with danger on every hand; it had not conquered a place in the family of nations; the decisive battle of war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought; the colonists were struggling not only against the arms of Great Britain, but against the settled opinion of mankind, for the world did not believe that the supreme authority of the government could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We cannot overestimate the fervent love, the intelligent courage, strong common sense, with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government. When they were too weak to meet the necessities of a glorious and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside and in its stead established a National Union, founded directly upon the will of the people, and endowed with the future powers of self-preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects. Under this constitution

THE BOUNDARIES OF FREEDOM WERE ENLARGED,

the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened and brought in all the better elements of national life; it has vindicated the wisdom of the founders and given a new hope to their descendants. Under this constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without, and secured for their mariners and flag equality of rights on all the seas; under this constitution thirty-eight state houses have been added to the Union, with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens to secure the manifold blessings of local and self government; the jurisdiction of this constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen states, and a population twenty times greater than that of 1780. The trial of the constitution came at last, and under the tremendous pressure of a civil war, we, ourselves, are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire, and that conflict purified and made it stronger for all beneficent purposes and good government. And now at the close of this first century of growth, with the inspiration of all its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation and passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties, and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the government. To interpret and to execute that will in accordance with the constitution is the paramount duty of the executive. Even from this brief review it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front with a resolution to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future, sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and the government during the century. Our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled, further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE NATION

and its laws should be no longer subjects of debate. That discussion which for half a century threatened the existence of the Nation, was closed at last in the high court of war, by a decree from which there is no appeal, that the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the states and upon the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the states, nor interfere with any of their necessary rules of local self-government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Uuion. The will of the nation, speaking with the voice of battle and through the amended constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776, by proclaiming "Liberty throughout the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof." The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship, is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the constitution of 1776. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficial effect upon our people. It has freed us from perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master, as well as the slave, from a relation which has wronged and enfeebled both, and it has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than five million people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the power of self-help in both races, by making labor more honorable to one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will be greater and bear richer fruit with coming years. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our southern community. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable; but those who resisted the change should consider that in our institutions

THREE WAS NO MIDDLE GROUND

for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings as long as law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the way of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress with unquestionable devotion to the Union with a patience and gentleness not born of fear. They have followed the light as God gave them to see the light. They are rapidly laying material for the foundations of self-support, widening the circle of intelligence, and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the constitution and laws.

THE ENJOYMENT OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE

is still a question, and a frank statement, if issued, may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities the negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true, it is no palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil, which ought to be prevented; but to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than an evil—it is a crime which, if persisted in, will destroy the government itself, and suicide is not a remedy. As in other lands it would be high treason to compass the death of a king, it should be counted no less a crime here to

STRANGLE OUR SOVEREIGN POWER AND STIFLE ITS VOICE.

It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should also be said, and with the utmost emphasis, that this question of suffrage will never give repose or safety to the states or to the nation until each, within its own jurisdiction, makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by strong sanction of law. That danger arises from the ignorance of voters cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every state. We have no power by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in suffrage. The voters of the Union, who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hangs the destiny of our government, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generations of voters, who are sole heirs of the sovereign powers. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corruption, and by vice, the fall of the Republic will be certain and remediless. The census has already sounded the alarm in appalling figures, which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has arisen among our voters and their children. To the south the question is of supreme importance; but the responsibility of the existence of that supreme importance is but a responsibility. If the existence of slavery does not rest upon the south alone, the nation itself is responsible for the extension of suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in relieving the illiteracy which it has added to the the voting population. For the north and south alike there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation, of states, and all the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the

SAVING INFLUENCE OF UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their sons and daughters and fit them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them. In this benificent work section and races should be forgotton and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the oracle which declares that "a little child shall lead them," for our little children will soon control the destinies of the republic. My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers and their fathers' God, that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten, or retard, but we cannot prevent final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make a race with time, by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict? Enterprises of the highest importance to our general and material well-being, invite us, and offer ample scope for the

ria

IDAY, MARCH 11

employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battle-fields of dead issues, move forward, and in the strength of liberty and the restored Union, win the

GRANDEST VICTORIES OF PEACE.

The prosperity which now prevails is without parellel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all the perservation of the public credit and the resumption of specie payments so successfully obtained by the administration of my predecessors that has enabled our people to secure a blessing, which success has brought—by experience of the commercial nations. In all ages it has been found that gold and silver afforded only a cheap foundation for the monetary system. Confusion has recently been created, by variations, in relation to the value of the two metals, but confidently, I believe that arrangments can be made between the leading commercials nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver, now required by law, may not disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible such an adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt paying power in all the markets of the world.

THE CHIEF DUTY OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

in connection with the currency of the country is to coin and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether congress is authorized by the constitution to make any form of money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war; but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and the prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money. If the holders demand it the promises should be kept. The refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should not be accomplished with compelling the withdrawal of national bank notes, and thus disturbing the business of the country.

I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on the financial question during a long service in congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on this subject. The finances of the government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE

deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment to more than one-half of our people, and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and the benefit of commerce, so it should give to the tillers of the soil the lights of practical service and experience. Our manufacturers are rapidly making us industrially independent, and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should still be maintained. Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and the great interior water-ways, and by the increase of our tonnage on the ocean

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD'S COMMERCE

has led to an urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn, by constructing ship canals or railways across the Isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested and will need consideration, but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The subject is one which will immediately engage the attention of the government of the United States, with a viewto the protection of American interests. We will urge no narrow policy nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route, but in the language of my predecessor, I believe it to be the "right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any inter oceanic canal across the Isthmus that connects North and South America, as will protect our national interests."

TOUCHING MORMONISM.

The constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any laws respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of congress, and hence the general government is reponsible for any violation of the constitution in any of them. It is therefore a reproach to the government that in the most populous territories the constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people, and the authority of congress is set at naught. The Mormon church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice. In my judgment, it is the duty of congress, while respecting to the uttermost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially that class which destroy family relations, and endangers social order, nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to use in the smallest degree the functions and powers of national government.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law for the good of the service itself and for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and obstruction of public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place, and for protection of the incumbent against intrigue and wrong. I shall at the proper time ask congress to fix the tenure of minor offices of several executive departments, and prescribe the grounds upon which the awards shall be made during the terms for which incumbents have been appointed finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the constitution, avioding neither the rights of the states nor the reserved rights of the people. It will be the purpose of my administration to maintain authority in all places within its jurisdiction; to enforce obedience to all laws of the Union in the interest of the people; to demand rigid economy in all expenditures of the government; and to require honest and faithful services of all the executive officers, remembering that the offices were created not for the benefit of incumbents or their superiors, but for the services of the government. And now fellow citizens, as I am about to assume a great trust, which you have committed to my hands, I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this government, in fact, as it is in the law, a

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

I shall rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of the administration, and upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their government, I reverently invoke the support and blessings of the Almighty God.

The address was delivered with uncovered head, in a voice clear, distinct and calm, and was plainly heard by every one upon the stand and for a long distance on every hand. The delivery of the address occupied 45 minutes, and at its conclusion the cheering was long continued and enthusiastic.

Chief Justice Waite then administered the usual oath, to which General Garfield responded with reverential fervor. Ex-President Hayes immediately pressed forward and congratulated his successor, and after him the President's mother and wife, both of whom he saluted with a kiss.

A general scene of congratulations and hand-shaking ensued, after which the presidential party descended from the platform and proceeded to the president's room in the rear of the senate chamber, where a formal reception took place.

At 1:30 the party entered their carriages and were driven to their places in the procession, which at 1:40 started upon its return to the White House.

The most extensive mining operation of its kind ever known in the history of California has been inaugurated by eastern capitalists of Chicago, New York and Boston, at Big Bend, on the north fork of the feather river, ten miles above Oroville. A million dollars, it is said, has been pledged to the undertaking, and $50,000 paid in to start the work. The scheme contemplates the working out of thirteen miles of the Feather river, not by the old process of fluming, but by a tunnel of sufficient capacity to drain the river bed so that it can be worked in a manner familiar to the early Miners on the American river, where so many fortunes were made in flush times.—San Francisco Chronicle.

News.

, 1881. VOL. 24---NO. 10.

THE NEWS.

REDUCED TO RUINS.

The Minnesota State House, with Most of Its Contents, Destroyed by Fire.

Congressional Summary.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—SENATE—The credentials of Senator Maxey, re-elected, were presented and filed.

The senate took up the civil appropriation bill.

In committee of the whole the bill was read and the amendments of the senate committee acted upon as they were reached.

Pending consideration of the bill the deficiency appropriation bill was received from the house and referred.

The sundry civil bill was then proceeded with

HOUSE—Mr. MacMahon reported back the deficiency appropriation bill, and moved to suspend the rules and put it upon its passage.

Mr. Hiscock, member of the committee on appropriations, criticized the bill, which was chiefly remarkable in that which was deficient.

Mr. Cameron said he had hoped the Democratic party would have settled its debts before it went out of power.

At 1 o'clock Mr. McMahon's motion was agreed to. The rules were suspended and the deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the appropriation bills, was passed. Cousideration of the funding bill was immediately resumed, the question being an ordering of the previous question. On a motion to concur in senate amendment No. 16, a large majority of the Republicans refrained from voting, but enough cast their votes to make a quorum, and the main question was ordered—yeas 134, nays 25. The question then recurred on concurring in the amendment, and on division the Republicans refrained from voting and left the house without a quorum. After further delay the sixteenth senate amendment was concurred in—yeas 146, nays 16. The next question was on the twenty fifth senate amendment, which is to insert the word "temporarily" in the fourth section, which authorizes the secretary of the the treasury to use $50,000,000 in coin for the redemption of 5 and 6 per cent. bonds. The committee on ways and means recommends the concurrence with an amendment to substitute for the word temporarily, the words "from time to time," also, to insert the words "to any one time," so as to make the section read, "the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use from time to time not exceeding $55,000,000 at any one time of standard gold and silver coin in the treasury in the redemption, etc." The ways and means amendment was rejected—yeas 88, nays 126. Senate amendment No. 15 was then concurred in.

Mr. Conger's amendment to the fifth section was defeated—yeas 117, nays 132, All the senate amendments to the funding bill were then agreed to without change and the bill passed.

Mr. Carlisle moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill amending the funding bill just passed so as to make it conform to the amendments recommended by the committee of ways and means. Among the amendments is one providing that nothing in this act shall be construed so as to repeal, modify or effect section 5230—21—22—23—24, revised statutes.

Mr. Kernan said Mr. Kinley's amended bill also contained all the amendments proposed by the committ of ways and means.

Mr. Carlisle explained that the amendments proposed were merely those which the Republican side had voted for.

A demand for the suspension of the rules were seconded—yeas 142, nays 11, and after some debate the rules were suspended and the bill passed, no division being taken.

The speaker laid before the house the enrolled funding bill and it was signed by him, and it now goes to the president for his action.

Adjourned.

A Disastrous Fire—The Minnesota State House Burned.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 1.—Members of the legislature were "fired out" literally to-night in a summary manner. At 9 o'clock, while both houses were in session, fire was discovered in the dome of the capitol. An alarm was immediately given. In the senate and assembly chambers, a blinding cloud of smoke immediately followed, the opening of the doors. Many of the members rushed for the windows, but the height was too much, and they turned and got out through the cloak room, just in time. The flames first made their appearance in the dome, spread rapidly, the old and dry wood-work catching like tinder. Within an hour the entire roof had fallen in and the second story floors were rapidly burning. Some plucky clerks and members saved the papers of the senate and assembly in their flight. The state offices, being on the lower floor, were more fortunate, time being given to remove the contents, except what was in the vaults. The entire records of the supreme court were saved, and are in safe quarters, but

THE EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE LIBRARY is lost. The contents of the rooms of the state historical society were partially removed, but their loss will be heavy in valuable books and relics. In the vault of the state treasurer are over $2,000,000 in bonds belonging to the trust funds of the state, which it is beleived will be saved in good shape, as attention was turned to sheltering the vault as much as possible from the intense heat by a liberal supply of water. There are various rumors afloat, and some comments on the fact that the fire occurred immediately after the adoption of the bill to pay the repudiated state bonds. The settled opinion is that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as there were no gas pipes or steam coil in the dome, where the fire started, and the rapidity with which the flames appeared in different parts of the roof seem to substantiate this theory.

THE CAPITOL WAS BUILT IN 1863, but since then two additions have been erected, forming a Maltese cross shaped two story brick building, with Mansard roof and dome in the center. One building is estimated to have been worth $100,000, and was uninsured. The walls remain standing. The new market hall is being fitted up for use for the legislature.

The Kalloch Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 1.—In the trial of young Kalloch for the murder of Chas. De Young, the defense opened to-day. Great interest was manifested, for while the prosecution followed in the course of all previous knowledge of the tragedy, the line of defense has been a fruitful subject of speculation. Highton, counsel for defense, in his opening announced his defense to be first on technical grounds, the prisoner having been once before placed in jeopardy and discharged, according to the court records; second, self-defense; third, transitory mania. The counsel expects to prove that from what had before happened and the known character of De Young that the prisoner was in reasonable fear of his life; that on the day of the tragedy the prisoner had had an interview with a friend of De Young and had made an appointment to meet deceased, with a view of making arrangements to stop the publication of pamphlets reflecting on the prisoner's father, on condition, that in the event of his suppression the elder Kalloch would not prosecute De Young for the attempt on his life; that soon after the prisoner had become aware that the pamphlets were being circulated he went to the Chronicle office in an agitated state of mind, observing a threatening expression on De Young's face and a motion to draw a pistol as he entered, and that drawing his pistol, both fired simultaneously. He proposed to vindicate the testimony of Clement Shaw, who was sent to the penitentiary for perjury in swearing at the preliminary examination that De Young fired the first shot. At the conclusion of the opening address a number of witnesses were examined as to the good character of the prisoner previous to the tragedy. The court room was crowed and great interest was manifested.

The Twin Lakes Placer mining company, in which United States Senator Plumb, of Kansas, and General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, are largely interested, are now repairing flumes, ditches, etc., on their extensive property, preparatory to commencing taking out gold so soon as the weather and frost will permit.

Nebraska decided not to try prohibition, but the legislature enacted instead a license law, placing the cost of licenses at from $500 to $1,000, and making it a violation of law to stand treat, even on a new boy, the penalty for any such villiany being $100. The vendor of liquid lightning is also required to give bond in the sum of $5,000 to indemnify any one injured by his traffic.

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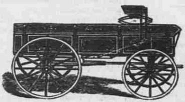

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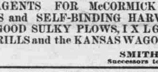

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