

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

CLEVELAND'S SUCCESSOR TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Fifty Thousand People Throng the Streets of Washington to Witness the Inaugural Exercises—Chief Justice Fuller Administers the Oath.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Benjamin Harrison took the oath of office which made him President of the United States at 12:15 o'clock noon Monday. The ceremony took place on the eastern portico of the capitol, on which were gathered thousands of the noted public men of the country. The party stood facing the famous "Peaco" monument, which seemed to rise from a black-waved ocean of umbrellas. The people surged into the plaza in front of the capitol, and as the new President raised his hand from the Bible on which he swore to

cation of the President of the readiness of the two houses of Congress to adjourn. The joint committee having been communicated with President Cleveland conveyed his answer to their respective houses that he had no further communications to make.

The committee of arrangements then waited upon Mr. Morton, who was in attendance at the Vice-President's office at the capitol. Having received their notification the Vice-President-elect entered the Senate chamber by the main door. His presence having been announced by the door-keeper the Senate arose. President pro tempore Ingalls standing said: "Senators: The Chair has the pleasure to announce that the Vice-President-elect of the United States is in the Senate chamber and if agreeable to him the Chair will administer to him the oath of office."

The Vice-President-elect, having advanced to the President's dais, there took the oath prescribed by law, after which he was conducted to a seat at the right of the Presi-

til the hour set for the great event of the day.

The newly-elected President, who had



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been escorted from his temporary residence at the Arlington hotel by the retiring President and the committee of arrangements and attendant body of soldiers, entered the Senate chamber, accompanied by his predecessor and the committee, and was shown to a seat in front of the secretary's desk, the ex-President and members of the committee sitting on his right.

The Vice-President then announced from the chair: "The sergeant-at-arms will now execute the order of the Senate relating to the inaugural ceremonies of the President of the United States." The persons in the Senate chamber then proceeded to the platform on the eastern portico of the capitol in the following order:

Marshal of the District of Columbia and Marshal of the Supreme court of the United States, ex-President Hayes, ex-Vice-President Hamlin, the Supreme court of the United States led by Chief Justice Fuller, the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, the committee of arrangement, the President and President-elect, the Vice-President and the Secretary of State, the members of the Senate, the diplomatic corps, the heads of executive departments, the members of the House of Representatives and Representatives-elect, Governors and ex-Governors of States and others admitted to the floor.

Upon reaching the platform on the eastern portico the President-elect, Chief Justice and committee of arrangements occupied seats on a raised dais. It was still raining and the party had to use umbrellas. The others of the distinguished parties present in the Senate occupied seats in the vicinity. Before the stand were thousands of people, filling the spacious plaza east of the capitol and the escorting soldiery massed in the rear, the saluting battery in the park and the participating soldiery and civic bodies formed in positions converging upon the plaza ready to swing into column when the procession moved from the capitol to the reviewing stand of the President in front of the Executive Mansion.

The President, as soon as the arrangements on the platform were completed, turned facing the Chief Justice in the



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presence of the people; the clerk of the Supreme court advancing between held an open Bible, the President resting the palm of his right hand upon the open page and repeating after the Chief Justice the oath prescribed by the constitution. Having finished the new President leaned over and kissed the sacred book as a symbol of acknowledgment of his great trust in behalf of the people and their institutions.

Chief Justice Fuller then extended his hand in greeting, the Vice-President advanced and extended the same form of salutation on behalf of the legislative coordinate branch of the government. The moment the President placed his lips upon the Bible in response to a given signal the batteries in the park fired a national salute and the troops presented arms. Then the President delivered his address. The Senate returned to its chamber and formally adjourned for the day. The committee on arrangements having charge of the President escorted him to the state carriage, drawn by four horses, awaiting him at the Senate entrance. The President took a position near the head of the column, passing down Pennsylvania avenue to the White House, where he reviewed the great procession from the stand erected for the purpose in company with a large number of prominent officials of the States and nation and the diplomatic corps.

REVIEWING THE PROCESSION.

A Magnificent Display in Honor of the New President.

The procession, which was one of the longest ever seen in Washington, was arranged according to the historical rank of the States represented by the organization. The military and civic organizations of the States first ratifying the constitution had the first place on the list; then those of the second State to ratify, and so on till the end of the original thirteen States. Then followed the representatives of the other States in the order of their admission into the Union. The number of persons taking part in the procession, including civic and military organizations, is estimated at nearly 50,000, and the display is counted the grandest ever witnessed in Washington on any occasion of this kind.

The Inaugural Ball-Room.

The inaugural ball was held in the immense interior court of the Pension Office building. It easily accommodates 5,000 people, and from 2,000 to 3,000 can dance at one time. A grander place for an inaugural ball could not have been planned. There is more room for gorgeous decoration and lighting than is to be found perhaps in any other building in the country. In fact there is nothing just like it in the United States. The height from the floor to the roof is fully 150 feet, and with the balconies running all around festooning can be done that would be impossible in a hall of the ordinary height.

HARPER'S FERRY.

The Fate of the Participants in the Famous Raid—John Brown's Family.

The recent death and burial of Owen Brown, the third son of "Old John Brown," whose soul has been "marching on" for so many years, recalls the association of the Harper's Ferry raid October, 1859. With Owen, who lived several years and died near Pasadena, Los Angeles County, Cal., has gone the last actual participant in the famous attack on chattel slavery in Virginia. There were twenty-three persons actually connected with the raid, excluding the neighborhood slaves who joined Capt. Brown. Of the latter it is positively known that some twenty-five acted with the raiders. They all claimed, however, to have been impressed by them. It is understood that about 200 in all were made acquainted, in some degree, with Brown's enterprise. Six Massachusetts colored men were to participate. Only one arrived, and he did not get into the fight. Seventeen of the twenty-three were white and six were colored. Of the party eighteen were killed in the fight or hanged afterwards; five escaped. These were Barclay Coppoe, killed in October, 1861, by the falling of a train through the Platte bridge, the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad bridge having been burned by Rebel guerrillas; George Plummer Tidd, soldier in a Massachusetts regiment, who died of fever on a gunboat the day in 1862 that Burnside's expedition took Roanoke Island, N. C.; Francis Jackson Merriam, who served with colored troops till the war closed and went to Mexico to join Juarez in 1865. He has not since been heard from. It was his money that finally enabled John Brown to move.

Owen Brown was the other white man who escaped. He was 64 years old when he died. His half-brothers, Oliver and Watson, were not quite 21 and 24, respectively, when killed at Harper's Ferry. His own brother, Frederick, was killed at Ossawatomie, Kan., in 1856. There are now living of the Brown family: John Jr., 69, with wife and one child; Ruth, now 60 years old, wife of Henry Thompson. Both families live at Put-in-Bay Island, Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie, O. Two brothers of Ruth, William and Dauphin, were killed in the Harper's Ferry raid. Oliver's wife was Ruth's sister. She died soon after her husband. This made seven lost from the Brown and Thompson families. Jason, John Brown's second son, 66 years of age, lives at Pasadena; Salmon, now 53, lives at Red Bank, Cal., as do also Anne, Sarah, and Ellen, his sisters. Their sister Hazlett escaped, but were captured by Pennsylvanians in the Chambersburg Valley and returned to Virginia, where they were executed. Hazlett being hung as William Harrison, a name signed to some letters written by Richard J. Hinton, according to an agreement between him and John H. Kagi. They were found in the famous carpet-bag with John Brown's Provisional Constitution for a free government and other papers. Of the colored men one only escaped. Osborne P. Anderson was a handsome, intelligent mulatto from Canada. He died in Washington in 1863 or 1870. Newby and Anderson were killed during the fighting. Leary, Copeland, and Shields Green were hanged. A brother of Copeland was at the close of the Civil War a Second Lieutenant of Artillery in a battery of colored soldiers.

Of those who were actually privy to John Brown's intentions and in a minor degree participated somewhat there are still alive the following persons: I. M. Shadd, of Detroit, colored, who participated in the convention at Chatham, Canada, and Frederick Douglass, who at Chambersburg, Pa., declined to act further with Brown in a movement so audacious and, as he feared, likely to be so barren of good results. There are perhaps half a dozen other colored men who were partially in Brown's confidence. Of the white men there are now living only George D. Gill, who was chosen Secretary of the Treasury at Chatham and was prevented by sickness from being in Virginia. He lives in Kansas, as does Luke F. Parsons, and C. W. Moffett, both early members of the original party. They declined to go to Virginia. Frank B. Sanborn and Prof. Morton were advisers and literary confidants of John Brown. Richard J. Hinton, who tried hard to get to Harper's Ferry from Kansas, is a working journalist in this city.—*New York World*.

The Chinaman at Home.

The possibilities of the future of Asia and of Europe were never more patent than just in this year 1889. This wonderful Empire of China will undergo a great change in the next generation, and the great questions of our economic future are to be fought out on Asiatic soil. The day will come when these 400,000,000 of pig-tailed, squint-eyed, Jersey-creamed-faced people will enter the manufacturing markets of the world, and with their power of doing as good work as the best of our white-faced, straight-eyed brothers will, on their own soil, be more formidable competitors to American labor than the cheap laborers of Europe have ever been. The Caucasian can never live on 2 to 10 cents a day, and the Chinaman can save a fortune on what would be starvation to him. I do not believe that the difference in the natural skill and in natural intelligence, or rather intellectual power, is much in our favor, and no thinking man can come to China and not be struck with the imminent danger which the awakening of this great race might bring upon the rest of the world. The Chinese who are sent to America

are not a fair type of the people here. They are the lowest of the low, and the poorest of the poor. They come from the Southern Provinces of China, where the climate is detrimental to manly growth, and if they have alarmed the people of the United States, how much more should these Chinese giants of the North alarm them. There is as much difference between the sections as between England and Italy, or as between the Northern States and South America. The Chinese I see here are entirely different from those I saw at San Francisco. They are taller and stronger. Many of them are fully six feet high, and they are big boned and strong limbed. They show in their faces different characteristics. They have larger noses and straighter eyes. There are many noble and intellectual faces among them, and they have as many different types of features as have our mixed people of the United States.—*Letter from Peking*.

Where the Trouble Began.

The question, "At what period should the training of the child begin?" has recently been generally published by the press, accompanied by the answer, "With its great-grandparents."

Perhaps this theory furnishes the clew to a reason for the ill-health prevailing among the present generation. Against it will no doubt be urged the fact that the grandmothers were generally strong, industrious, long-lived persons, who washed, wove, and worked to supply the necessities of pioneer life. Exactly; they were capable of doing all these things, but possibly not able to endure this steady, heavy, indoor labor, and also give strong constitutions to large families of children.

Lycurgus, wishing to insure a fine race of sons for Lacedaemon, provided that Spartan maidens, clad in one scant robe should participate in the exercises of the gymnasium, and engage in some of the athletic contests at Olympia.

In many instances the English nobility has for generations retained a remarkable degree of physical and mental vigor, and the health of English women, as compared with that of our country-women, is proverbial. The arrangements of the English domestic life seem to the young simple and natural habits, out-door exercise, particularly long walks regardless of weather, being the rule.

Another theory, supported by scientific research, is, that persons who indulge to excess in alcoholic beverages can never transmit perfectly normal organizations to posterity to appear even down to the third and fourth generations.

Perhaps, therefore, when fathers are free from vice and mothers have learned to choose out-door occupations and recreations, the term ill will cease to apply to the health of our daughters.—*The Voice*.

Stanley and the African Slave-trade.

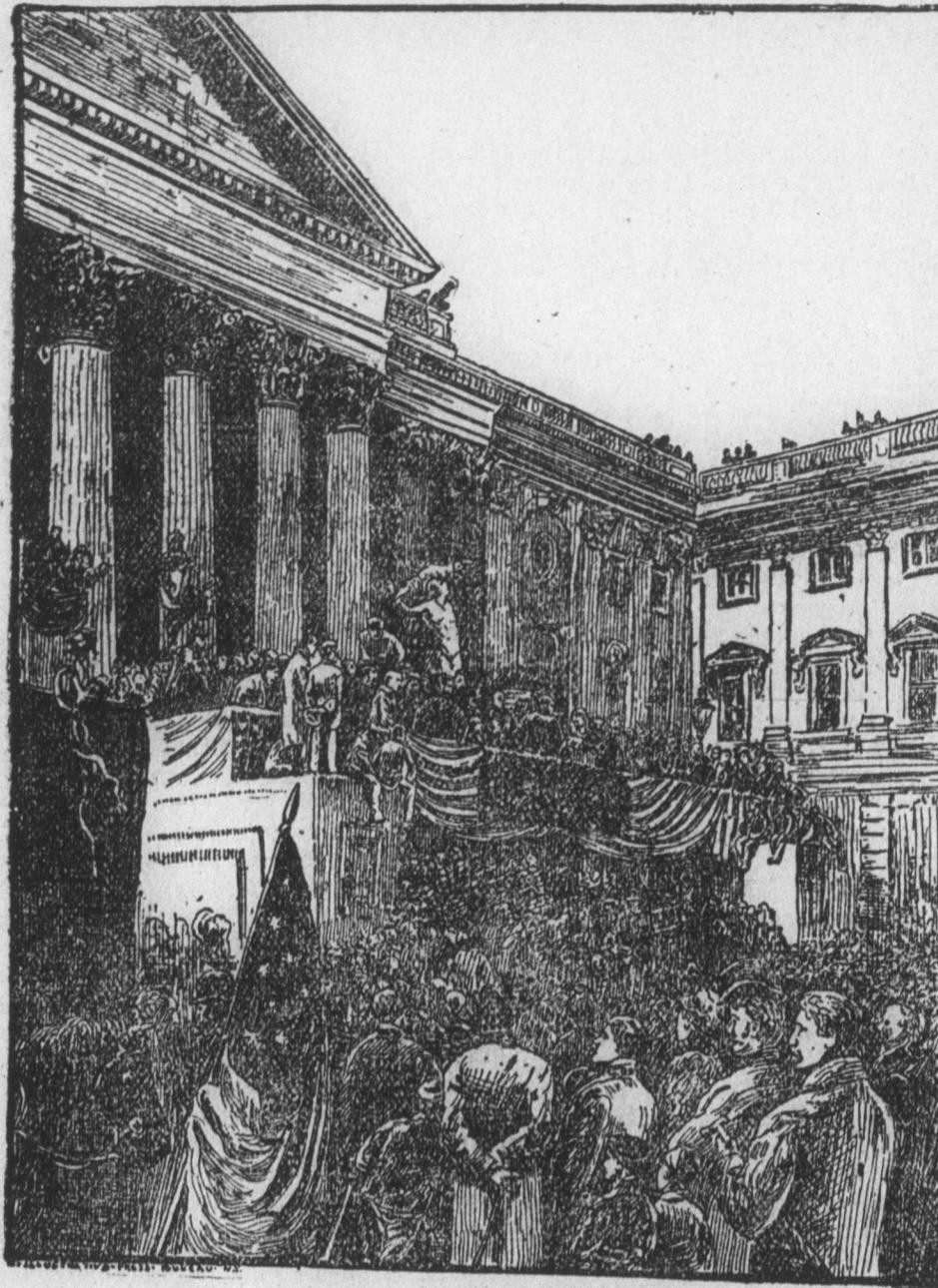
Probably no man has ever excelled Stanley in his wise treatment of the Africans. He seems to have a natural instinct of the best way to manage these people, who combine great childishness with natural ferocity. Stanley is firm, but kind, considerate, and generous. The natives know that he is strong, and they have faith in his honesty and truth. He has managed the savages with wonderful skill. The slave-traders hate and fear him, and many people have thought that if he were ever surprised and cut off in Africa it would be by the malice of these bad men, who fear for their trade. Stanley, like Livingstone, saw enough of the horrors of the slave-trade to be in deadly earnest to do all that lay in his power to stop it. Tippoo Tib, the Arab trader, has long been a slave-dealer, though he has pretended to give up that horrible traffic since he has been associated with Stanley. Very likely, if he ever got a chance to go into the slave-trade again, without being found out, he would do it. And, if Stanley stood in his way, some men think Tippoo Tib would not hesitate even to kill Stanley, and so be rid of him. Tippoo Tib is now a very great man in Central Africa. He is enormously rich, and he can raise a force of many thousands of men whenever he has occasion to call for them.

It is singular that it should not be thought necessary to send a search expedition for Stanley, after all that he has done in that direction himself. But Leopold, King of the Belgians, and others, devoted friends of Stanley, propose to do this very thing, unless news of the White Fasha's safety comes to us.—*Noah Brooks, in St. Nicholas*.

Cosmopolitan Dakota.

The proportion of foreign-born to the entire population is about one in three, or at least that was the ratio in 1885, as shown by the federal census, and there is no reason to suppose it has changed in the three years since. A majority of the settlers of foreign nativity are Scandinavians, next come the Germans, Canadians, Irish, and Russians, in the order mentioned. One can scarcely name a foreign country which is unrepresented among the inhabitants of the Territory. Colonies of Jews from Poland, Mennonites from Russia, Turks from Roumelia, natives of Iceland, and representatives of nearly every clime, color, and religious sect upon the globe, are here engaged side, by side in the struggle for home and independence which marks the better civilization of the world.—*P. F. McClure, in Harper's Magazine*.

A RUNAWAY locomotive on the Burlington road jumped the track only 100 feet from a passenger train, and thus prevented a terrible smash-up. The company should only buy that kind.



INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

obey and preserve the constitution of the United States, a cheer so intense in its enthusiasm that it seemed to make "Peaco" wink told the waiting thousands that the formal act of the *INAUGURATION SCENES*.

Pouring Rain Scarcely Dampens the Enthusiasm.

Washington, which generally sleeps late, was astir early. The beating of drums, the sound of bugle and fife, and the marching and counter-marching of arriving troops were heard all night long and the dawn of day saw Pennsylvania avenue and the neighboring streets busy with military and with the preparations for the events of the day. At all the centers there was great activity. Hotels were crowded to their utmost limits; so were the apartment-houses and boarding-houses. In the capitol and departments companies of troops of the various States had been given temporary quarters and daylight found the corridors of those great buildings strewed with sleeping men in military uniform.

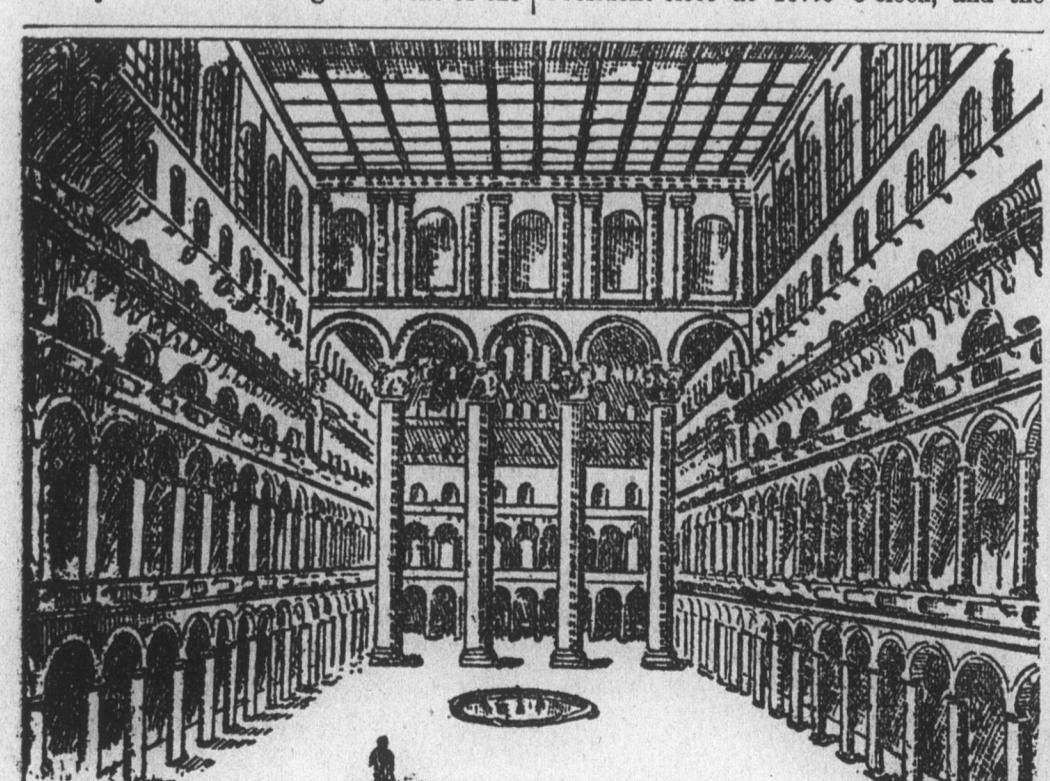
As the morning wore on the bustle and activity increased. The great event of the

pent of the Senate. That retiring officer rising, pronounced his valedictory conclusion without the new President of the Senate instant his predecessor retired from his seat took the chair. The retiring President delivered to him the ivory gavel, the insignia of the authority of the body over which he presides. The Vice-President of the United States and the president of the Senate, Mr. Morton, after a few introductory remarks, proclaimed the Senate in session by virtue of the proclamation of the President, which the Secretary of the Senate read. The newly elected Senators whose credentials were on file were called forward in alphabetical order in groups of four by the Secretary and the oaths of office administered.

TAKING THE OATH.

Benjamin Harrison Solemnly Swears to Support the Constitution.

Senators Cockrell, Hoar, and Culion, representing the inaugural committee, called upon Mr. Halford and upon the President-elect at 10:30 o'clock, and the



THE INAUGURAL BALL-ROOM.

day was not to take place until high noon, and the huge procession of 50,000 people, military and civic, would not move until near that hour. Yet by 10 o'clock the long line of seats which had been erected up and down Pennsylvania avenue began to be black with people anxious to see the spectacular features of the day. The great mass of people of course were deprived of the privilege of witnessing the event which took place inside the capitol, for but a handful compared with those who are in the city could be given accommodation in the Senate chamber. At the inauguration proper, however, all are permitted to see, provided they can get near enough to the grand stand to do so.

MORTON INAUGURATED.

The Oath of Office Administered to the Vice President.

The ceremonies of inauguration began with the organization of the Senate. At 10 a. m. the Senate and House had named the usual joint committee of notifi-

finishing touches of the plans for the program at the capitol were completed.

At 10:45 o'clock, Mr. Harrison and his party took carriages and were driven to Willard's hotel, where they were to meet President Cleveland, who was to escort, according to the usual custom, his successor to the capitol for inauguration.

The delay at Willard's was very brief, and at 11 o'clock the retiring President and the one who was so shortly to be his successor were driven to the capitol, followed by a selected military guard and accompanied by the Vice-President-elect. The families of President Harrison and Vice-President also followed in carriages, and on their arrival all were shown to rooms in the Senate end of the capitol. Adjoining the Senate chamber are two rooms set aside for the use of the President and Vice-President, elegantly furnished and only a few steps from the Senate chamber. Here the three central figures of the occasion, the retiring President, the President-elect, and the Vice-President elect, remained un-