

GEN. HARRISON'S FIRST FORMAL ADDRESS TO THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Following is the inaugural address delivered by Gen. Harrison:

"This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the Presidential term, which begins this day, is the twenty-sixth under our Constitution.

The Nation's Glory.

"Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of government under the Constitution, or to find inspiration and guidance in the noble words of our fathers."

"The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the General Government, effected by the adoption of the Constitution, was not accomplished until suggestions of reason were strongly re-enforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a 'more perfect union

"It is not a departure but a return that we have witnessed. A protective policy had then been its opponents. Argument was made as now, that that it benefits injured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense local or at any time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the States. But for all this, the question why the cotton-producing States should not have, or walked abreast with the New England States in the production of cotton fabrics."

"There was this reason only why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in coming to the aid of the struggling States of coal and iron from their near opposing billides. The mill fires were lighted, a the general pile of slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the air. Men made for food and work, things were done, our better and the sectional sentiment has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States; none are excluded from achieving that diversification of industry which is the basis of wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable wh n the product is spun in a country town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for a variety of manufactured products. Every new mine, furnace and factory increases the tension of the productive capacity of the States more real and valuable than added territory.

shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? Can we long expect those who reject that slavery no longer exists to tolerate the inequalities it put upon their communities? Look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in States hitherto wholly given to agriculture as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. Men who have been brought up to the plow and the men who work in shop or field will not fail to find and to defend a community of interest. It is not quite possible that farmers and the promoters of great mining and manufacturing

Down on Monopolies.

"The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations, or communities to nullify the laws because of the crowd is a social evil. It is a festering sore. The nation is full of danger, not only to the nation at large, but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently be forced to be compelled to appeal to the law for protection, and those who would use the law as a defense must not deny that use of it to others. If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal obligations, and if all men would have less cause to complain of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens denies any portion of its members their plain rights under the law, is a community that is bound to social order and prosperity. The evil works, from a bad center, both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it and destroys the faith of

A black and white portrait of a man with a beard and closed eyes, looking down. The man has a full, dark beard and mustache. His eyes are closed, and his head is tilted slightly downward. The drawing is done in a sketchy, cross-hatched style.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

those who suffer in it in the efficiency of law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally a sort of dangerous and unceasing suggestions. Those who do not move by higher motives than selfishness that prompted them, may the citizens—and inquire what is to be the result? They are not to be surprised at the systematic violation of the laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson that the convenience or supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness has been well and honestly taught? The classes? The community? The law is the rule of conduct, and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

THE Naturalization Laws. "Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws are so defective that they result in the admission of an unimpressive and often unintelligible form. We accept any man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the rights of citizenship without knowledge as to what they are. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even of that race whose coming is necessary to our country, who are public revenues or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded."

Foreign Relations.

"We have happily maintained the policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never oversteering the balance of power, and never unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantage to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our country should be respected by the policy of European courts. It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety which all the great powers habitually observe, that we cannot be admitting them that a shorter way-aray between our Eastern and Western seabords should be dominated by any European government, that we may confidently expect that such purpose will not be entered into."

"We shall in the future, as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great powers, but we will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or to absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments, resting upon the consent of their own people.

"We have clear right to expect, therefore, that no European government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these

cause of justice restrains us from seeking they may be reasonably expected to be willing to forego. It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may befall the rest of the world is our duty. Our citizens, domiciled for the purpose of trade in all countries and on many of the islands of the sea, demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial interests. We will not neglect our own convenient coaling stations and dock and harbor privileges. These and other trading privileges we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however feeble the government of which we ask such aid. We will not, hence, have recourse to the methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition toward all other powers our consent will be necessary to any modification or interference with the rights of any nation. We will fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation to the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact a like treatment for our own. Calmness, justice, and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. We will not resort to force, or to friendly arbitration in proper cases should be a friendly adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the continually breaking in of a nation that

Presidential Appointments.

The duty devolved by law upon the President to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by act of Congress has become very burdensome and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility. I have a right, I think, to insist that those who

and many other ways in which the convenience and efficiency of those who are in contact with our public officers may be promoted by thoughtful and obliging officers, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their appointment in the efficient discharge of the charge of their duty. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by us as a disqualification for public office, but it will be looked upon with suspicion as a shield for official negligence, incompetence, or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives. We will not have applicants who are treated with consideration, and who will need no aid and leads of dis-parments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importuning will not be tolerated, but the best support of an applicant for office.

"The head of departments, bureaus, and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith, are to enforce the civil service law fully and without exception. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the revelin of our civil service. I shall probably attain my own ideal, but I shall not attain the ideal of the people. It will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a basis of honesty and integrity until the incumbency that fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil service increased removals from office will diminish.

While a treasury surplus is not the greatest evil it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands of the Government, with sufficient margin to meet extraordinary and but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then, and expenditures should always be made with economy and frugality. It is a crime to be extravagant, prodigal, or favoritism in public expenditure, is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that we should be so. We are prospering, we have prosperity, security, or honor should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of Congress to increase and estimate these extraordinary annual expenditures, to adjust the ordinary expenditures, to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus should remain. We will fortunately be able to apply the revenue laws to the credit of the small and unforeseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income to meet the ordinary expenditures, with the resulting choice of a revenue without breaking down our revenue without breaking down our domestic industry.

the construction of a sufficient number of ships to carry out their necessary armaments should press a more complete consistency with care and perfection in plans, and workmanship. The spirit, courage, and skill of our naval officers and seamen will have many times the effect of the cost of weak ships and inefficient guns, a rating greatly beyond that of the navalist. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt. But the navy must be able to meet the subject, be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. Expeditions to the North Pole, and the use of rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with states lying south of us is impossible.

and discriminating relief to Union soldiers and sailors, and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

Various Subjects Alluded To.

"It is a subject of congratulation that there is near prospect of the admission into the Union of Dakota and Montana and Washington Territory. It is a subject of congratulation that the accession of these States of some of them, will strengthen to the nation. It is due to the wisdom of the Government to have made themselves the recipients of the invitations of our land laws to make their homes upon the public domain that their titles should be speedily adjusted and their honest claims satisfied."

It is very hard to find where the general in-

rest now has been manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years advocating the change to the pressing necessity of throwing further safeguards in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might be equally as prompt, so, we welcome the accession of an aid who did not only work for such a change, but who has been in the National Congress has not as yet taken control of elections in that case over which he has been given the right of judgment, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the States, provided penalties for their violation and a method for their supervision. Only the inefficiency of the present system, as a unit or partisan administration of them could justify the change. Under this policy, it was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution, that the people might arise and provide a remedy. The right of suffrage and the ballot is a condition of our national life, and no power vested in Congress or in the Executive can ever appropriate the right of the people to the ballot. The people of all Congressional districts have an equal interest that elections in each shall truly express the will of the people, and that the quality of the elected electors residing in it. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of

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

No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love, or a land so magnanimous to the rights of all men. We are so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our heads a diadem and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond the dreams of avarice and covetousness. But we must not forget that we take these things upon ourselves that Justice and Mercy shall hold the reins of power, and that the upper avenues of hope shall be free to all people. Do not mistrust the people. They are not your enemy. They will crush along our path, but we have not uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us a more solid and a more sturdy body of men. Our people are stable, patriotic, and kind. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor or by rude and indecent methods without protest and fatal results. The people are the basis of all our agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unity of all our communities, and increasing the intercourse of one people with another mutual respect. We are free and unalloyed. We are the people, which our next census will make of the swift development of the great resources of some of the States. Each State will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the nation's increase.

"And when the harvests from the fields, the cattle from the hills, and the ores of the earth shall have been weighed, counted, and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with the highest honor the State that has most promoted education, virtue, justice and patriotism among its people."

ST. LOUIS has no less than seventy-eight Chinese laundries, and pays out over \$100,000 annually to Mongolians to have its washing done.

Speak Kindly.

Why not? Why should not husbands and wives, bound together as they are in the most intimate of all earthly relations, and necessarily in constant intercourse with each other, consecrate and hallow the sacred relation, and bless themselves, by always using kind words when they speak to each other? Where is the place for hard words, angry words and words of reproach and bitterness? Such words always leave a sharp sting behind them. They are not the words of affection, and become neither husband nor wife. They contribute nothing to the happiness of either, and are the prolific source of a large amount of misery. The husband who abuses his wife by his words, and the wife who snaps and snarls at her husband, are alike untrue to their marital pledge, and really in a very bad way. Such husbands and wives ought at once to repent of their sins against each other, and acquire better affections and better manners.

Speak kindly. Why should not parents always speak in this way to their children, and why should not children always so speak to their parents? If parents thus speak children will naturally learn to do the same thing. The example of the parents will reproduce itself in the practice and habits of the children; and the latter will grow up into manhood or womanhood with a gentleness and softness of manners, and a carefulness in the use of words, that is characteristic of refined and cultivated beings. Authority, when exercised through kind words, is scarcely felt simply as authority. The element of severity is withdrawn from it; and obedience to it is secured by love. Parents who allow themselves to get into fits of passion with their children, and then thunder and storm at them in the language of vehemence and anger, are making a grave mistake in the matter of family government. Such parents need first of all to govern themselves and put their own passions under a healthful restraint.

Speak indly. Why not? Why should not brothers and sisters living in the same house, eating at the same table, and fed and clothed by the same bounty, always speak to each other in this way? By so doing they will minister to each other's happiness, avoid petty quarrels, make home pleasant, cultivate good affections, gratify their affections and please God. As they become men and women they will be scattered hither and thither; and when thus scattered, it will be pleasant for them to look back to their childhood days, and remember that their intercourse with one another was kindly and affectionate. The friendship then formed will follow them through life.

Why should we speak kindly? Why not? Why the law of kindness? Why should we be associated together? Why should not the masters speak kindly to his servants? Why should not one speak kindly to a stranger who may ask him a question? Why should not those who differ in opinion address each other in the use of respectful and kindly words? Why should not those who oppose moral evil temper their language with the law of kindness in the form of utterance? Why should not the minister of the gospel, the doctor and the nurse in the sick-room, the buyer and seller, the banker and the merchant, the governor and the governed, the judge on his bench, the warden of a prison, and, indeed, every man and every woman, on all occasions, in all circumstances, and under all provocations, both study and practice the law of kind words in the total intercourse of life from the cradle to the grave?—*The Independent*.

Cruelty to a Poet.

The suit for divorce instituted by Mr. Earl Marble, of San Francisco, against his wife, of Boston, on the ground of mental cruelty, will be watched with thrilling interest by all who hold literature dear. In his complaint Mr. Marble asserts that "he is a poet. His lyrics have adorned the *Century Magazine*, and made the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly* musical and romantic. While pursuing his rhythmic avocation, he was Mrs. Marble's incommunicable

habit to stride up and down his study, interrupt his flow of thoughts with expostulations pitched in a shrill and ear-piercing key, and on bitter cold nights she would invade his shivering dreams, drag the blankets from the bed and compel him both to listen to what she had to say and to dance away the sad, dark hours in a blue and loathsome chill. All this, he declares, has perturbed his fancy, made his imagination bilious, and impaired his sense of euphony to a degree little short of absolute ruin, and he therefore prays for relief. This is doubtless a most just cause. The producers of magazine songs should be entitled to protection while incubating, and the truly loving and appreciative wife of a poet would comb his hair with a piano-stool while he is soulfully trying to make "Bismarck rhyme with "concatenation" or make hideous his night of sleepless toil when he is endeavoring to compress nineteen great and globular thoughts of spring into a triolet for which he only expects to receive \$3. The public must have poetry, and marriage must not be allowed to hamper its flow. New laws should at once be passed exempting poets from the family tie, and no fears that the change could possibly make magazine verse worse than it has been and is could for a moment be honestly entertained. —*New York World*.

They Have Their Fears About It.
Uncle Sam (calling up the stairway)—Good night, children. By the way, could you make room under the Union

Miss Florida, Miss Georgia, Miss Alabama, and Miss Louisiana (shiveringly)—Uncle, don't you think she must be troubled a good deal with cold feet?—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Story of a Knife.

Before we were an old pocket knife and a new business circular. The first was bought in the summer of 1881 in a little shanty-like shop next to the Broad Street Bridge in Atlanta, Ga. It did excellent service for years until its owner carelessly broke it while using it for a purpose for which it was not intended. Its handle is of buckhorn; its blade was of the finest -tempered steel. Constant use never harmed it. Every rivet is intact; the spring joint of the blade has the same elasticity as at first. That knife was made in honor by an honest man. It came out of his stock. Every other knife there was warranted by the maker. That man knew his trade well. That knowledge and perfect integrity were his capital. His shop was too small to attract notice. At the start he was only a cutter and grinder. He despised not the day of small things, but was ready to do any work in his line. He would grind knives, hone and concave razors, anything, in fact, to earn an honest penny. Schoolboys stood in his door to see the sparks fly from his emery wheels. They looked longingly at the tempting though small display of shining-blade jack-knives. The grimy hands and oil-smearcd aprons of the cutter and his few assistants in that shanty fascinated them because of the beautiful results that were shown in the one showcase on the plain counter. Some of those boys got ideas of the dignity of work that they will never forget. They learned lessons of honesty, frugality, and diligence. They saw that from these were obtained excellent results. They were adults who also appreciated the object lessons daily taught in that little shop.

In several years the owner of that little shop has become an extensive manufacturer. His cutlery is sold in the best hardware stores of the country. His name on the blade is a guarantee of excellence. His knives have a reputation equal to any and surpassed by none. It is his circular that lies before us. He sells by the gross or dozen now, and commands his own prices. His variety extends from the daintiest pearl-handled knife a lady can procure to the heaviest blades used by hunters and backwoods men. But he is not ashamed of the humbler sources of earning of his former little shop. In his large factory is a department for sharpening and concealing razors. Barbers and men who shave themselves are his regular customers. They send their tools to him from all parts of the Union to his increased attention. His what it amounts to in a year we have no means of knowing, but of this we are sure, that when a man from small beginnings builds up a large and prosperous industry by honesty, skill, and frugality, his future is sure to be continually prosperous if he adheres to all those various humbler lines of work that helped him to rise from the shanty to the large, completely-equipped factory. We have told this simple but true story for those of our many young friends who wish to climb to the top of the business ladder without going step by step over the intermediate rounds. The South has as many bright, aspiring boys in proportion to its population as any other part of the country.—*Manufacturers' Record*.

When the Queen's Head Was Cut Off.

Appropo of the recent articles' on the amount of feeling experienced by a victim of decapitation the following extract describing the execution of the Queen of Scots. from the bulky catalogue will interest scientists: At last, while one of the executioners held her straightly with one of his hands, the other gave two strokes with an ax before he did cutt (off) her head, and yet left a little grissle behinds. She made a very small noyse, no part stirred from the place where she laye. The executioners lifted upp the head, and bade God save the Queen. Then hir dressings of laune fell from hir head, which appeared as graye as if shee had been three-score and ten yeares old, powdered very short. Hir face much altdred, hir lipps stired upp and downe almost a quarter of an hower after hir head was cutt off.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Astonished the Old Man.

An old gentleman of Glens Falls who is popular among the boys, and by virtue of his intimate relations with them often proffers advice, one day ran across a couple of lads who were smoking clay pipes. "Well, well, boys," said he, with an impressive sigh and solemn manner intended to make the boys feel the seriousness of the occasion, "I am 70 years old and have never smoked a pipe in my life." "You old fool, you, it's your own fault," replied one of the pair. The old man was so dreadfully taken aback that he couldn't say another word and left the pair to enjoy their smoke without hearing his intended homily. He tells the joke himself with evident enjoyment.—*Albany Journal*.

COMPETENT nurses are too few. They are as needful as good physicians. The authorities of the Bellevue Hospital of New York have started a two years' course of instruction for nurses. It is open to young men.

TROUBLES are said to come in pairs. But we've found more in watermelons. —*Yonkers Statesman.*

