## THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The second secon

Inauguration of Benjamin Harrison as President.

Mr. Morton Sworn in as Vice-President-Dignitaries and Distinguished Citizens Present-The Inaugural Address.

WASHINGTON, March 5.-In the presence of all of the wisdom and authority embodied in the co-ordinare branches of the Government and surrounded by the representatives of all the great Nations on the face of the globe, Benjamin Harrison



The President. was yesterday inducted into the highest office within the gift of the American peo-

by Senator Ingalls, Vice-President Morton ascended the forum and called the The exercises preceding the inaugural Senate of the Fifty-first Congress to oraddress and the iuauguration of Mr. Morton as Vice-President took place in the der in special session. Senate chamber.

in front of the clerk's desk stood three large leather covered chairs for President Cleveland, the President and Vice-President elect. In the semi-circle in front of the Presiding Officer's desk were arm chairs and lounges for heads of the departments, commanding officers of the army and navy and those who have received the thanks of Congress by name, the end seat on the center aisle being especially the chief executive officer of the Nation that marked for Hon. George Bancroft. On the right were ample chairs for the Justices of the Supreme Court. To the left of the desk were chairs for the Committee on AL angements, Senators Hoar, Cullom and Cockrell, and opposite to them was the place reserved for the ex-Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States, represented by Hon. R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, and Hon. Haunibal Hamlin, of Maine. The first two seats to the right back of the Supreme Court were reserved for the Diplomatic Corps and back of them were the seats set a part for the members of the House of Representative and members-elect. Opposite sat the Senators in the year, Governors of States, ex-Senators and Commissioners of the

District of Columbia and others. President's and Vice-Pre

her sister, Mrs. Lord; Russell B. Har- religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly inrison and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McKee. of Indianapolis; Mrs. Alvin Saunders, of eased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an Nebraska; Mrs. R. S. McKee and daughter, ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy of Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. John S. Harand prosperous; not all of them are virtuous rison, of Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Devon, of and law-abiding. But on the whole, the oppor lowa, and Mrs. Eaton, of Ohio, half sistunities offered the individual to secure the ters of the President; Mrs. Bettie Harcomforts of life are better than are found elserison, of Chicago, and son, Will where and largely better than they were here

100 years ago. Harrison; Lieutenant and Mrs. John The surrender of a large measure of sovereign Parker; Judge John Scott; Mrs. A. T. ity to the General Government effected by the Britton and Mrs. George B. Williams, loption of the Constitution was not accom wives of members of the executive insug-

ural committee; Private Secretary Hal-

lent-elect of the United States," and

walked with his companion to a seat pro-

vided at President Cleveland's right, the

The same ceremony was repeated with

Vice-President-elect Morton. Before tak-

closed the Fiftieth Congress. Immediate-

The Inaugural Address.

A procession was formed and proceeded

to the platform on the east capitol steps

where the oath of office was administered

by Chief Justice Fuller and President

Harrison delivered the following address:

Fellow Citizens: There is no constitutional or

legal requirements that the President shall

take the oath of office in the presence of the

people. But there is so manifest an appro-

printeness in the public induction to office o

from the beginning of the Government the peo

ple to whose service the official oath const

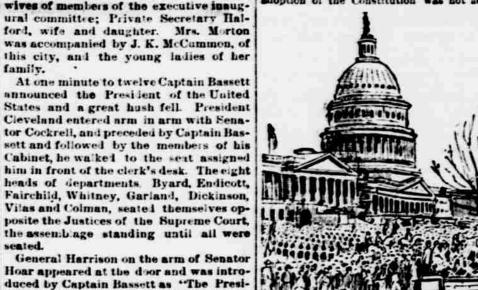
an Junt

udience again rising to their feet.

family.

seated.

Ingalls.



The Eastern Portico of the Capitol.

plished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily de-

ing his seat he was sworn in by Mr. manded "a more perfect union." The merchant, the shipmaster and the manufacterer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and At 11:59 President pro tem. Ingalls to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which ly upon the relinquishment of the chair had been so bravely won. The commercial pol icy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its and and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and

growth of manufactures in the States, and so to secure the American market for their ships, and the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was purued with the most seifish vigor. Petitions poured in upon Congress urging the

imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people which no longer found a field of exercise in war was en ergetically directed to the duty of equipping the young Republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self dependent. So cieties for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of dome-tics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the States. Many of the revivals at the end of a century of the patriotic interest in the de-

relopment of domestic industries and the deense of the working people against injurious oreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure but a return what we have witnessed. The protective pol icy had then its opponents. The argument was made as now that its benefits inured to particuarclasses or sections. If the question became in any sense or at any

time sectional it was only because slavery existed in some of the States. But for this, there was no reason why the cotton-producing States hould not have led or walked abreast with the New England States in the production of co ton tabrics. There was this reason only why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the min-

either practice or connive at the systematic manship. The spirit, courage and skill of ou violation of laws that seem to then to cross maval officers and seamen have many times in their convenience. what can they expect our history given to weak ships and inefficient the lesson that convenience or guns grating greatly beyond that of the naval when list. That they will again do so upon occasion. a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause or lawlessress has been well learned by the I do not doubt, but they ought not by premedi gnorant classes? A community where law is tation or neglect be left to the risks and enigencies of an unequal combat. the rule of couduct and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of for business investments and honest labor.

should be identified and excluded.

ing all interference with European affairs. We

contenti as in diplomacy and war, ready to use

obtruding our advice and never attemptine unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers in-

acompatible with those precautions for our

peace and safety which all the great powers

dominated by any European Government that

we may confidently expect that such a purpose

will not be entertained by any friendly power.

We shall in the future as in the past use every

endeavor to maintain and enlarge friendly rela-

tions with all the great Powers, but they will

not expect us to look kindly upon any project

stile observation or environment.

their personal and commercial rights.

The Reviewing Stand.

by methods and for purposes entirely consist

to any modification or impairment of the con-

These and other trating privileges w

bly willing to forego.

Party Pa

ession.

rothlessly breaks it

sense of responsibility.

tion for office.

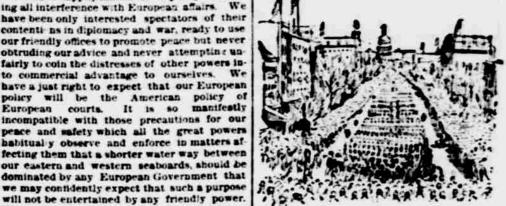
ency in the discharge of their duties.

Honorable party service will certainly not be

commerce demand stated reliable and rapid Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more es eful and searching. Our existing | States lying south of us is impossible.

Our pension lass should give more adequate laws have been in their administration an up and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers impressive and often an untelligible form. We accept the man as a citizen and sailors and to their widows and orphans. without any knowledge of his fitness and he Such occasions as 1 6 should remind us that assumes the duties of citizenship without we owe every thing to their valor and sacrifice. any knowledge as to what they are. The privi-It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union leges of the American citizenship are so great of the Dekotas and Montana and Washington and its duties so grave that we may well insist on a good knowledge of every person applying Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. for citizenship and a good knowledge by him of The people who have settled these Territories our institutions. We should not cease to be are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic and bospitable to immigration, but we should cease the access of these new States will add strength to be careless as to the character of it. There to the Nation. are men of all races, even the best, whose com-It is due to the settlers in the Territories who ing is necessarily a burden upon our public

have availed themselves of the invitations of revenues or a threat to social order. These our land laws to make homes upon the public We have happily maintained a policy of avoid



The Parade on Pennsy vania Avenue.

domain that their titles should be speedily ad-Look at my justed and their honest entries confirmed by patent.

ple,

820.

Such as

See my free

I don't

know

that would leave us subject to the dangers of a It is very gratifying to observe the general We have not sought to dominate or absorb interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and sta years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot box and about the ple Governments, resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to ex elector further safeguards in order that our pect therefore, that no European Government elections might not only be free and pure but will seek to establish colonial dependenci-s might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon upon the territory of those independent Amer discover the need of reform. The National Conican States. That which a sense of justice regress has not yet taken control of elecstrains us from seeking they may be reasona tions in that case over which the Constitution It must not be assumed, however, that our gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and interests are so exclusively American that our adopted the election laws of the several States, entire inattention to any event that may trans provided penalties for their violation and a pire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our method of supervision. Only the inefficiency citizens domiciled for the purpose of trade in of the State laws or an unfair or partisan ad all countries and in many of the islands of the ministration of them could suggest a departure

sea, demand and will have our adequate care in from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the Con-The necessities of our navy require convenient stitution that such an exigency might arise, and coaling stations and dock and harbor privi provision was wisely made for it. The freedom of the ballot is a condition of our National life and no power vested in Congress or in the executive to secure or perpetuate it, should remain unused upon occasion.

The people of all the Congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each hall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of electors residing in other the States the public security is thought



## A DELIGHTED YOUNG WOMAN.

face and my hands-not a pim-	My face was all blotches-complexion the tallow:
you saw there some time	No wonder they thought me and called me
h cheeks, and I'm getting a dim-	No one need have pimples and shin gray and sallow,
ook at all like I used to, I	If she'll take what I took, ev'ry more, noon, and night.

I asked the delighted young woman what she referred to, and she answered, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the best beautifier in the world, because it purifies and enriches the blood, and pure rich blood gives good health, and good health-beauty.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is guaranteed to cure all Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, as Blotches, Eruptions, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

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HENDERSON'S

seats in the gallery adjoining the diplomatic gallery on the north were arranged as follows: Front seat to the right, President's family; second seat to the right, family of the President pro tem.; first seat on the left, family of the Presidentelect; third row, relatives of the President and President-elect. The first one to take a place in that seat was Mrs. John V. L. Findlay, of Baltimore, whose husband is General Harrison's consin. The first arrival in the diplomatic gallery was that of Assistant-Secretary of State G. L. Rives and wife. They were soon followed by Mrs. General J. W. Foster and her cousin, Mrs. Dr. Bacon, of this city. At a quarter before eleven, the air was

vexed with rumors that there was an excitement in the House over an alleged refusal of Senate employes to honor tickets issued to members of the House and by them given to their families and friends and consequently a resolution had been

passed directing the sergeant-at-arms of the House to force a passage way through to the galleries. Rumors were repeated that a surreptitious issue +ad been made and sold at prices ranging from \$25 to \$50 a piece but these evidentiy had no good foundation That tickets had been sold was true, but they were not of surreptitious issue. At 10:50 the House resolution was reported to the Senate by the chief



The Vice-President. clerk and its reading caused a lively sen-

Mr. Edmunds' prompt action, moving acquiescence in the order of the House, "under such regulations respecting identity as the President of the Senate may prescribe," was looked upon as a clever move, effectually spiking the guns of criticism and disappointment, and it was agreed to without delay.

Hannibal Hamlin, the venerable ex-Vice-President, was escorted to his seat at the right of President pro tem. Ingalls by his o'd friend Captain Bassett, and as he moved across the chamber over which he presided for four years, he was greeted by a generous clapping of hands, the first demonstration of the day.

Mr. Blaine came in at this moment and modestly took a seat at the extreme end of the Senatorial body, but could not escape discovery and a ripple of applause ran over the chamber. This was increased to a wave as Senator Hale went down and

General John C. Fremont only shortly gorgeously uniformed in gold and blue. General Sherman wore a black Prince A!bert with his G. A. R. badge on the lappel of his coat.

later the Justices of th



rates the officer, have been called to witne he solemn ceremontal.

The oath taken in the presence of the people her mes a mutual covenant-the officer coven ants to serve the whole body of the people by : faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defense and security of use who respect and observe them, and that either wealth, station, nor the power of cominations shall be able to evade their jus enalties or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of crueity or dishness.

My promise is spoken, yours unspoken-but not the less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. surely I do not misinterpret, this occusion when I assume that the whole body of the peo-

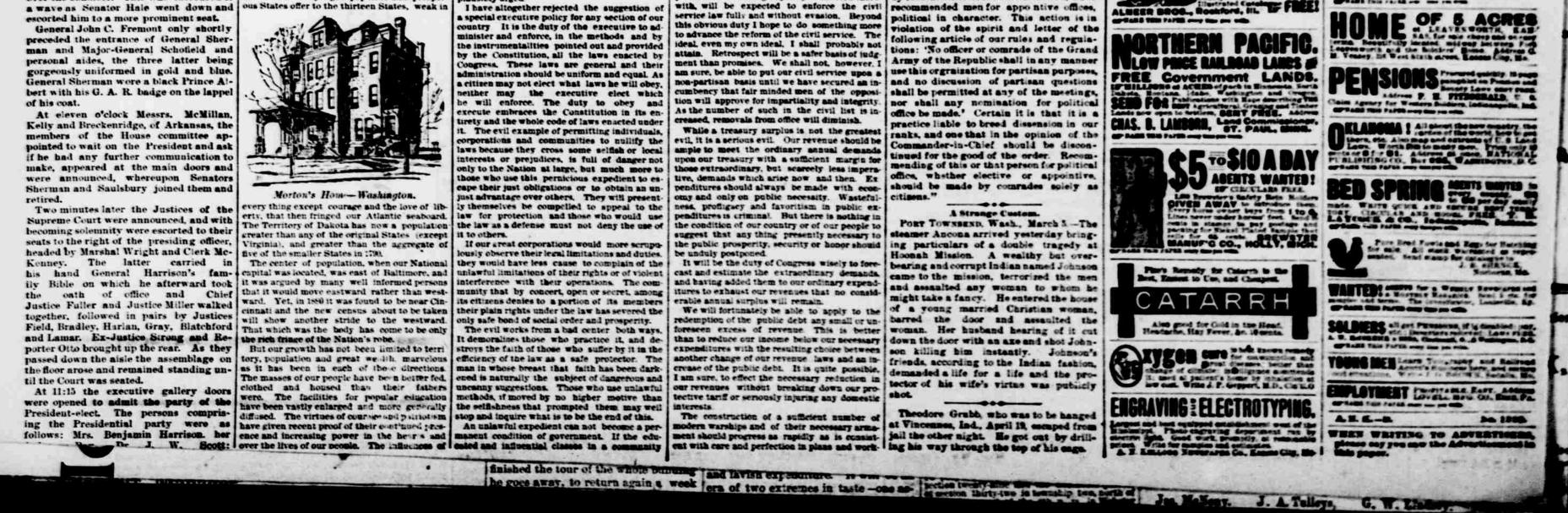
ple covenant with me and with each other to day to support and defend the Constitution and the Union of the States, to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each to every other cit zen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into covenant with ach other we may reverently invoke and con-

dently expect the favor and help of Almighty God-that He will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the Presidential term which be ins this day is the twenty-sixth under our Constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization o 'ongress and the canvass of the Electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennial of the Declaration of Independence, f the battle of Yorktown and of the adoption f the Constitution, and will shortly celebrate n New York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the institution of the judicial department by the organization of the Supreme Court shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will te, our Nation will have fully entered its second century. I will not attempt to note the marvelous and, in great part, happy contrasts between our

country as it steps over the threshold of its econd century of organized existence under the Constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young Nation that look d undauntedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before at.

Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institu-tion of government under the Constitution or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the con trast which thirty-eight populous and prosper ous States offer to the thirteen States, weak in



eral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their opposing hill sides.

Mill fires were lighted at the funereal pile of slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky, men were made free and material thin a became our better servants.

The sectional element has happily been elim nated from the tariff discussion. We have no onger States that are necessarily only planting itates. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The otton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the country town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified rops and create a home demand for arden and acricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of a State more real

and valuable than added territory. Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress' How long will those, who rejoice that slavery no longer exists, cherish and tolerate the in-

capacities it put upon their communities? I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system and to the consequent develop ment of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the Stat 's hitherto wholly given to agricult ure as a potent influence in the perfect unifica tion of our people. The men who have invested their capital in these enterprises the farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood and the men who work in shops or field, will not fail to find and to defend a community of inter-

Is it not quite possible that the farmers and the promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South, may yet find that the free ballot of the working man, without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own? I do not doubt that if these men of the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster, would courageously avow and de



it difficult, by friendly instruction and cooperation to make the black man their efficient and safe ally not only in establishing correct principles in our National Administration. but in preserving, for their local communitie the benefits of social order and economical and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, the contrary conclusion can not be

be threatened ty ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathies and help of our people will not be withheld from any community truggling with special embarra-sments or difculties connected with the suffrage, if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines and are promoted by just and honorable methods

How shall those who practice election frauds ecover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship? The man who has come to regard the ballot box as a juggler's hat has resunced his allegiance.

Let us exait patriotism and moderate ou arty contentions. Let those who would die truly, C. M. HENDERSON for the flag on the field of battle, give a better proof of their patriotism and a higher clory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice A party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is hurtful and evanescent even from a party standpoint. We should hold our differing opinions in mutual respect, and, having subwill feel free to obtain only by means that do mitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot, not in any degree partake of coercion however should accept an adverse judgment with the feeble the Government from which we ask such concessions. But, having fairly obtained them same respect that we would have demanded of our opponents, if the decision had been in our favor. ent with the most friendly disposition toward all other powers, our consent will be necessary

No other people have a Government more worthy of their respect and love or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon

We shall neither fail to respect the flag o and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise any friendly Nation or the just rights to its and labor. God has placed upon our head a citizens, nor to exact the like treatment of our diadem and has latd at our feet power and own. Calmness, justice and consideration wealth beyond definition or calculation. But should characterize our diplomacy. The offices we must not forget that we take these glits of an intelligent diplomacy or of friendly arbiupon the convition that justice and mercy shall hold the reigns of power and that the up tration in proper cases should be adequate to the peaceful adjustment of all international ward avenues of hope shall be free to all the difficulties. By such methods we will make people.

our contribution to the world's peace, which no I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have Nation values more highly, and avoid the op been in frequent ambush along our path but we probrium which must fall upon the Nation that have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but The duty devolved by law upon the President only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic and to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint all public law abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor, or by officers whose appointment is not otherwise rude and independent met ods, without protest provided for in the Constitution or by act of Congress, has become very burdensome, and its and fatal disaffection in i s body. The peaceful wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. agencies of commerce are more fully repeating The civil list is so large that a personal knowlthe necessary uniting of our communities and the increasing intercourse of our people is edge of any large number of the applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the promoting mutual respect

representations of others, and these are often We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelamade inconsiderately and without any just tion, which our next census will make of the swift development of the great resources of I have a right, I think, to insist that those some of the States Each State will bring its who volunteer or are invited to give advice as generous contribution to the great aggregate of to appointments shall exercise consideration [ the Nation's increase.

and fidelity. A high sense of duty and ambition And, when the harvests from the fields, the to improve the service should characterize all cattle from the hills and the ores from the earth public officers. There are many ways in which shall have been weighed, counted and valued, the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public offices may be prowe will turn from them all to crown with the highest honor the State that has most promoted noted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and education virtue, justice and patrotism among shall expect those whom I may appoint to its people. ustify their selection by a conspicu us effic

Immediately upon the conclusion of President Harrison's address (1:30 p. m.) the procession formed and commenced steemed by me a disqualification for public marching.

GRAND ARMY CIRCULAR.

It is entirely creditable to seek public office Attention Called to the Necessity of Eschewing Politics.

by proper method- and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consid WASHINGTON, March 3 -- Commander-ineration But I shall need, and the heads of de Chief Warner of the Grand Army of the partments will need, time for inquiry and de-Republic has issued the following imliberation. Persistent importunity will not. portant circular: "The attention of these therefore, be the best support of an applicabeadquarters has been called to the fact that several Grand Army posts as such, Heads of departments, bureaus and all other by resolution or other official action, have public officers having any duty connected thererecommended men for appo ative offices,



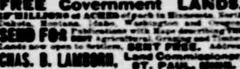
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IT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY

TO DEMAND THEM. Yours

& CO., Chicago.





dent relatives. Experience ( 3 rt. in ) in Pension Bureau, and 4 yrs, practic

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER

WANTED The states of Ball

SOLDIERS' IESTEARS, W. E. MOGES



office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve President Harrison Taking the Oath. as a shield of official negligence. incompetency fend their real convictions, they would not find or delinquency.

piausibly urged

I have altogether rejected the suggestion of