PRESIDENT HARRISON'S FIRST MESSAGE.

Topics Discussed on Assuming the Office of President.

Following is the message of President Harrison on assuming the office of president of the United States:

There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the president shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in a public introduction to office of the chief executive officer of the nation, that from the beginning of the government of the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, has been called to witness the solemn ceremonial. An oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant; the officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be an unfailing defense and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station, nor the power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties, or to wrest them from their beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness. 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 the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to-day to support and defend the constitution and union of states, to yield a willing obedience to all laws, and each to every other citizen his equal, civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into a covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of the Almighty God, that he will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people, a spirit of fraternity and love of righteousness and peace.

This occasion derives a peculiar interest from the fact that the presidential term, which begins 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 in amending the organization of congress and canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennial of the declaration of independence, of the adoption of the constitution, and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the constitution of the judicial department, by the organization of the supreme court, shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, 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 into its second century of organized existence under the constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked undoubtedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it. Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of the government under the constitution, in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and the hope and courage in contrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous states offer to thirteen states, weak in everything except the courage and love of liberty that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard. The territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original states (except Virginia) and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller states in 1790. The center of population when our national capital was located, was east of Baltimore and it was argued by many well informed persons that it would be moved eastward rather than westward, yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census about to be taken, will show another stride to the westward. That which was the body has come to be only a rich fringe of the nation's robe. But our growth has not been limited to territory, population, territory and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of those directions. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. Facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened; the sweet offices of charity have greatly increased; the virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous, not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding, but on the whole the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than those found elsewhere, and largely better than they were 100 years ago. The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the general government effected by the adoption of the constitution was not accomplished until the suggestions of reasons were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a more perfect union. The merchant, shipmaster and manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard 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 an American market for their shops and carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with a most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should secure the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field for exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self-dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufacturers and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the states. A revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries and defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, but a return that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents that its benefits inured to particular classes 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 should not have worked 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 bringing to the smelting, to the furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides. Mill fires were lighted at the funeral 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 things became our better servants. The sectional element 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 pursuits among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in a country town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension 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? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists, cherish and tolerate the incapacity it put upon their communities? I look hopefully to a continuance of our protective system, and to a consequent development of the manufacturing and mining enterprises in states hitherto given wholly to agriculture, as a patent influence in the perfect unification of our people. Men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood and men who work in the shop or field, will not fail to find and to defend a community of interest. Is it not quite possible that farmers and promoters of great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the south may yet find that a free ballot of the workingman, without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own? I do not doubt that of those men in the south who do not accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster, would courageously show and defend their real convictions, they would not find it difficult by frank construction and co-operation to make the black man their safe and efficient ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our national administration, but in preserving for their local communities the benefits of social order, economical and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried a contrary conclusion cannot be pausibly urged. I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of the country. It is the duty of the executive to administer and enforce in methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the constitution all laws enacted by congress. These laws are general and their administration should be uniform and equal, as a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the constitution in its entirety and the whole code of laws enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations or communities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfish or local cares or prejudices 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 unjust advantages over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for defense, 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 limitations and duties they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful limitations of their rights and of violent interferences with their operations. The community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens, denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law, has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. Evil works from a bad center, both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it and destroys the faith of those who suffer by the inefficiency of the law as a safe protector. A man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions to those who use unlawful methods. If moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompted them we may still stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at a systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience what can they expect when the lesson that the convenience or supposed class interest is sufficient cause for lawlessness, has been learned by the ignorant classes. A community where law is the rule of conduct, and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is only the attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

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 have been in their administration unimpressive and often unintelligible in form. We accept a man as a citizen without any knowledge as to what they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. 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 the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded.

We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs; we have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, and ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distress of other powers into a commercial advantage to ourselves. We have just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European courts. It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety which all great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter water way between our eastern and western seaboards should be 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 our friendly relations with all great powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of hostile observation or environments. We have not sought to dominate or absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments, resting upon the consent of the people. We have a right to expect, therefore, that no European government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent American states. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking, they may reasonably expected willingly to forego. It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire anywhere can be taken or granted. Our citizens domiciled for the purpose of trade in all countries and in many of the islands of the sea, demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our navy require conveinent 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 from which we ask such concessions. But having fairly obtained them by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition toward all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the concession; we shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to enact like treatment for our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The offices of intelligent diplomacy, of friendly arbitration in proper cases, should be adequate for the peaceful 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 opprobrium which must fall upon a nation that ruthlessly breaks it. 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 an discharge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that 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 volunteer or are invited to give advice as to an apointment shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers. There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have dealings with our public officers may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration, but I shall need and the heads of departments will need time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best support of application for office. The heads of departments, bureaus and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty, I hope to do something more to advance reform of the civil service This ideal, or even my own, I shall probably not attain. Retrospect 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 non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fairminded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased, removals from office will diminish.

While the treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious one. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our treasury, with sufficient margin for those extraordinary, but scarcely less imperative, demands which arise now and then. expenditures should always be made with economy, and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy and favoritism in public expenditures is criminal, but there is nothing in the condition of our country or our people to suggest that anything necessary to public prosperity, security or honor should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and having added them to our ordinary expenditures, to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to redemption of the public debt any small or unforseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures, with the resulting choice between another of revenue laws and increase of public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect that necessary reduction in our revenue without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industy. The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so on occasion I do not doubt, but they ought not, by premeditation or neglect be left to the risks and exigencies of unequal combat. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The changes of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of trade with

Our pension laws should give more adequate relief to union soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans, and such an occasion as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the union of Dakota, Montana and Washington territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. The people who have settled these territories are enterprising, intelligent, patriotic, and the accession of these new states will add strength to the nation, due to the settlers in the territories who have availed themselves of the invitations of our land laws to make homes upon the public domain; that their titles should be speedily adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by patent.

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws These have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot box and about the elector futher safeguards in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reform. The national congress has not as yet taken control of elections in that case over which the constitution gives it jurisdiction, but as accepted and adopted the election laws of the several states and provided penalties for their violation and method of supervision. Only the efficiency of state laws or unfair partisan administration of them could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the constituiton that such an exigency might arise, and a provision was wisely made for it. The freedom of the ballot if a condition of our national life, and no power vested in congress or the executive to secure or perpeturate it should remain unused upon occasion. People of all congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of the majority of the qualified electors residing within the district. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free, does not favor at all of impertinence. If in any of the states public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withhold from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with suffrage if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines, and are promoted by just and honorable methods. How shall those who practice election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship? That man who has come to regard the ballot as a juggler's hat, has renounced his allegiance.

Let us exalt patriotism and moderate our party contentions; let those who would die for the flag on the field of battle give better proof of their patrotism and higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice. Party success that is achieved by unfair means, 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 subjected them to the arbitration 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 land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem and had laid at our feet a power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not forget that we take those gifts upon condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reins of power, and that the upward avenues of hope shall be free to all people.

I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic and law abiding. No political party can long pursue an advantage at the expense of public honor, or by rude and indecent methods, without protest and fatal dissatisfaction in its own body. The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unity of all our communities, and increasing the intercourse of our people is promoting mutual respect. We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation which our next census will make, of the swift development of the great resources of some of our states. Each state will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the nation's increase. And when the harvests from the fields, 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.

After the inauguration ceremonies the senate was again called to order and immediately adjourned.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A Synopsis of Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

SENATE.—The executive session of the senate on the 2d continued until 1:40 a. m., on the 3d, when the doors were reopened and a number of private bills passed. At 2:15 a. m., the senate took a recess until 3 p. m., when the enrolled bills were signed, and then took another recess until 8 p. m., the evening session (Sunday) to be for consideration of general business. The first business transacted was the presentation and adoption of the conference reports on the bill to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to the united Peorias and Miamis in Indian territory, and the Indian appropriation bill. The bill as agreed to is in accordance with the senate proposition in the Oklahoma matter. On motion of Mr. Frye the Union Pacific funding bill was recommitted to the select committee on Pacific railroad indebtedness. Among bills passed were: Senate bill appropriating $1,200,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Kansas City. Senate bill to incorporate the Washington & Great Falls narrow gauge railroad company. At 10:45 the senate took a recess until midnight. On reassembling after recess a message was received from the house asking for a further conference on the deficiency bill, which was agreed to. The senate was still in session when this report closed.

HOUSE.—The house on the 3rd, when called to order, showed every seat in the gallery taken. On motion of Mr. Reed the senate bill was passed granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of General J. H. Hunt. Mr. McCreary reported favorably on the Edmunds' resolution in regard to the construction of the Panama canal. Placed on the calendar. The deficiency bill was considered without final action, when a recess was taken until 8 o'clock. On reassembling Mr. Sayeers moved that the house insist upon its disagreement to the amendment. Mr. McComas then moved that the house recede from the disagreement. Then the house was thrown into a tumult, Mr. Sayers claiming the floor, and Mr. McComas and his friends insisting that the floor be accorded to him. The speaker pro tem, Mr. Hatch, recognized Mr. McComas to make a motion, but decided that Mr. Sayers was entitled to the floor, a decision which called forth angry protests from the republican side. For ten minutes the galleries were entertained by viewing one of the noisiest scenes which has been presented in the house during the present session. A two hours' debate ensued, at the end of which time a recess was taken.

To Oklahoma Sixty Thousand Strong.

St. Louis dispatch: The latest information in regard to the movements of the Oklahoma boomers is to the effect that Harry Hill, in an interview yesterday, said he had formulated his plan of action. The boomers are to be massed at Caldwell and Hunnewell, Kas. These he will lead in person, while a company from the west will be in command of Col. Cole, and the people from the south will be under a competent leader. He says in thirty days he can cross the line with a larger force than Payne ever had. If pursued, he says he will cut every wire fence in the Cherokee strip and burn the grass to the Chickasaw line. He will go to Purcell Monday.

Col. Crocker writes to Col. Hill that 30,000 people in the Chickasaw nation are wild and that he cannot restrain them. The soldiers have increased along the Kansas line, and nobody can enter the territory without a permit from the Cherokee Strip cattle company.

Capt. Couch writes from Purcell that something must be done as the people there will not keep quiet. Every day wagon trains of from five to twenty wagons pass through that city headed for the boundary line.

—The Union Pacific's purchase of the Pacific hotel company's property is said to have cost the railroad about $275,000.

A SOUVENIR FROM THE NEW STATE.

It is Received by Congressman Springer in the Shape of a Leather Medal.

Huron (Dak.) dispatch: A number of Huron gentlemen have forwarded to Congressman William H. Springer a souvenir, in the shape of a leather medal, six inches in diameter, on which is the following inscription in gold letters:

"To William Springer, who, having been so instructed by the house of representatives, rather than be in contempt, sacrificed his own principles and magnanimously opened the pathway to statehood for South Dakota. Fiat Justitia ruant principa."

The medal was sent to Hon. "Sunset" Cox, with a request that he present it to Springer with the following letter:

"To Hon. W. H. Springer: A few of the hosts of your Dakota friends, appreciating thoroughly your truly noble and thoroughly disinterested services in behalf of South Dakota, desire to present to you this testimonial of their esteem. We remember with what grief you gave up the cherished objects of your heart, how many sleepless nights you have passed, as nobly and alone you fought for all those vital issues, without which hope would have been lost and Dakota a dream; how, single-handed you fought the five enemies of Dakota in conference committee, and said, 'Live or die, survive or perish,' or words to that effect, 'though I give up everything, still will I cling to the cherished object of my heart. Dakota shall again vote for the temporary capital or she shall forever remain a territory.' The noblest of thy race, whenever the retiring sun shall again bring round the birthday of the father of his country, shall not his fame, his integrity, pale before the incorruptible, the matchless integrity, the statesmanlike character of him whose name we inscribe on this medal now awarded to you. Hail, sweet William, hail and farewell."

A FAMOUS INVENTOR PASSES AWAY.

John Ericsson Dies at an Advanced Age—Biographical Sketch.

New York dispatch: Captain John Ericsson, the famous Swedish engineer who designed the ironclad Monitor, died this morning shortly after midnight. He had been ill only a week, and owing to his advanced age failed to rally. The deceased was born July 31, 1803.

[John Ericsson, LL. D., was born in Vermeland, a province of Sweden, July 31, 1803. Showing decided mechanical ingenuity in childhood, he was appointed at the age of eleven to a cadetship in the engineering corps in which he arose to a lieutenantcy. In 1826 he visited England to introduce a "flame engine" of his own invention, but it was discovered that though it worked with a wood fire it failed when coal was used. He made improvements in steel boilers, and in 1829 produced a locomotive, the "Novelty," which ran fifty miles an hour. This was a great advance in speed over anything then attained, and the inventor won a prize of £500. In 1832 he built a steam fire engine, and in 1833 a hot air engine. He invented in a period of only three years forty different mechanical contrivances, two-thirds of which were patented. In 1839 he came to America, and in 1841 began to build the Princeton, the first naval vessel that ever carried her first machinery under the water line, out of the reach of hostile shot. This vessel dictated reconstruction to the fleet of the world. In 1861 Ericsson offered to the United States navy department the device of the celebrated turret ship. By extraordinary energy and executive skill the Monitor was launched with steam machinery, complete 100 days from the laying of the keel plate, and arrived in Hampton roads just in time to defeat the confederate iron-clad Merrimac. But for the Monitor the whole aspect of the war might have been changed and European interference been attempted. Ericsson's inventive genious has brought out new discoveries in every department of mechanics, and he has received honors from every country of the world.]

MASSACRE OF AN ENTIRE ARMY.

Hyppolyte's Army Captured and Murdered in Cold Blood.

New York dispatch: The steamer Cuban arrived at this port yesterday, bringing news of a bloody battle between Legitime's Hyppolyte's forces, and massacre by the victors. Commanded by Captain Frazer, the Cuban left Port de Paix March 3. Captain Frazer brought a copy of La Patrie, a Hyppolyte organ, published February 23, at Gonaives, containing an account of the battle and massacre at Grand Saline. The Hyppolyte forces in this city were commanded by General Mornpoint and Jean Meserau. Legitime's army began an attack on the outposts early in February. They were repulsed several times, but finally succeeded in carrying them, and a few days later were masters of the city, and General Meserau's sword. Legitime's men were so elated over their success that they immediately commenced to pillage the town. A drunken soldier shot one of the prisoners for some trifling matter. This was the signal for a general outbreak on the part of the soldiers. They rushed at the prisoners, shooting and stabbing them right and left. The prisoners begged hard and piteously for mercy, but their cries were laughed at, and the killing went on, quarter being allowed to none. Never before was such a pitiable sight presented. Murdered men lay about huddled in scores. Some were frightfully hacked and mutilated, many of the blood-frenzied soldiers having run a muck even among the corpses, plunging their swords again and again into the bodies of the slain. General Meserian tried to stay the butchery, but was laughed at and warned not to interfere if he wished to live. When a lack of victims stayed the butchers, they robbed the dead and looted and burned the town. Nearly the whole place, says the La Patrie, is in ruins. Captain Frazer thinks the city must have been burned between February 28 and March 1.

Harrison's Immigration Policy.

Rome dispatch: The Capitan Fricassa says President Harrison's references in his inaugural address to immigration are a departure from American tradition of boundless hospitality. The paper admits, however, that President Harrison's policy will tend to restrict excessive Italian agricultural emigration.

The chief attraction of the March number of The Art Amateur is a superb colored plate of Jacqueminot roses. There is also a charming colored design of maiden-hair fern for tea-service decoration. The black and white designs include an exquisite decoration for a tete-a-tete set (forget-me-not), a plate (orchids), a panel (thistle-down), a Worcester vase, an altar frontal, an embroidered blotter, a decorative border (iris), four screens representing the seasons, and artistic letters to be carved in wood. The articles of practical value are in unusual profusion, even for this always well-filled magazine. Price, 35 cents. Montague Marks, Publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

A LUCKY MISTAKE.

Little Miss Morgan the dressmaker, was in a heavy perturbed condition of mind. Mrs. Rockwood, one of her poorest customers, had just told her that she was in the direst need of $500, and unless it could be got she would have to give up her little home and seek another. Mrs. Rockwood had been a rich man's daughter, but her marriage had offended her father and when he died he left all his money to his second wife.

The good-hearted little dressmaker thought it very hard that the stepmother should have an income o $10,000 a year, while poor Mrs. Rockwood was about be turned out of doors because she needed $500. Now, the step-mother, Mrs. Canline, was also a customer of Miss Morgan, and when she called there the next day she put in a good word for Mrs. Rockwood.

"I saw you going into Mrs. Rockwood's yesterday," the lady herself began, when the dressmaker was trying on an elegant costume. "How are they getting on."

"Its a hard struggle to make both ends meet," said the other, shaking her head.

"Well, of course I'm sorry," Pauline added. "But as you make your bed, why, so must you lie. She offended her pa, and he left her nothing, and me all. I couldn't help that. And I've my dear boy at college just at the age he needs so much money. I told him I should send him a present that was worth while this Christmas. He can't come home—it's too far you know. And I shall give him $500. Of course, his expenses are all attended to, but he must have a little swing. There it is, all in one note. I shall resister it this afternoon."

"Five hundred dollars!" said Miss Morgan; "exactly the amount of the mortgage the Rockwood's house is to be sold for."

"Are they really going to lose their house?" asked the stepmother. "What thriftlessness! Well, I shall send the children a little Christmas present all the same. I shall send them $5, for I have a silly way of being generous to the undeserving."

Miss Morgan bent over her work.

"You that have all her father's fortune," she thought; you who came between the parent and child so that he disinherited her. Oh! for shame! for shame!"

She stitched away, the needle flying through the velvet. She fitted the broad shoulders and the well-laced waist. She gathered the lace into gracefull falls, and she thought of Mrs. Rockwood all the while.

It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon that Mrs. Canline drew her desk toward her, and took out two sheets of paper. On one she wrote:

"My Darling Son: Here is your Christmas box. I send it with my best love and wishes. Study hard and make me very proud of you. YOUR MAMMA."

The other sheet held these words:

"My Dear Georginia: Inclosed you will find a Christmas gift for the children. Spend it carefully. I add this warning because you really are not economical and prudent by nature you know. Make the best use of it. It is really quite a little sum, when you think of it as you should. Affectionately your stepmother. JANE CANLINE."

These two notes lay on the table. Upon the first, a $500 note; on the last, a $5 bill; and Mrs. Canline had carefully directed two envelopes, when, opening her penknife hurriedly, she cut a great gash across her thumb.

"Come help me Miss Morgan," she said. "Please put these notes into the envelopes with the money. That for Louis must be sent to-night. I can register them as I come from the doctor's; for the thumb must be seen too I hate scars on my hands."

Miss Morgan ran to the desk, bent over it, and in a moment had sealed the notes.

Then the lady, slipping them into her pocket, hurried them to the doctor's and was just in time to register her letters at the station on the way home.

A few days after Mrs. Canline was in receipt of two notes, one from her son, which ran thus:

"Dear Mamma: Unless you have the queerest possible idea of my wants you must have made a mistake. Did you send me $5? Yours in astonishment, "LOUIS CANLINE."

The other began:

"Dear, Kind Mamma: What a load you have taken off my heart. That $500 has saved our home and poor Edward's reason, I believe. Five hundred thousand never did more good. You ever grateful stepdaughter. "GEORGINA ROCKWOOD."

Mrs. Canline, having read these letters, sat for awhile like on petrified. She saw that the money she intended for Louis must have gone to Georgina, and vice versa, but it was too late to help it now. She supposed that the pain of her wounded finger had made her stupid. It was done as we do most stupid things—in a hurry. Of course she should send five other hundred to Louis. As for Georgina, she could not be made to give up her prize at this date. And Mrs. Canline resolved to play the generous and affectionate parent.

She went about for a week boasting that she had paid off the mortgages on poor Georgina's house; and as Georgina was too grateful to hide the fact, Mrs. Canline gained a good deal of credit for kind feeling to her stepdaughter among their mutual friends. Many people were surprised; none more so than little Miss Morgan.

"I'm so glad," she often said to her thimble. "I did feel so guilty. I really thought I changed the money in those envelopes. I wanted to do it so. I rejoice Mrs. Canline did it herself. I do feel gratified she did."

A Cleveland man recently loaned a $500 diamond ring to a Euclid Avenue belle. It fitted so snugly that she couldn't get it off, and he had to marry her to recover it."

The Fretful Ones.

The sons will go forth among men, and in the hard school of life's battle have their fussiness toned down, even obliterated. But the daughters will fuss and fidget for life and grow worse in these every year. They will worry over their studies, fret through girlhood's years, and bring to their own homes the perfected fretfulness of lifetime.

Their lovers are prone to mistake this natural trait of the American girl for vivacity and piquancy and mental sparkle. Men in love will not know the difference between the garish radiance that flashes from a light house and the steady luster that lies in the heart of a pearl. So they wed the brilliant, changeable damsel, and ignore her placid, contented sister. Mental restlessness in a woman can find outlet only in the worriment of herself and those of her household. In a man, this trait has a safety valve in buisness pursuits. But hardly one woman in a thousand of the fussy kind can find a man so constituted that his repose of character is an offset to her fussiness. The nine hundred and ninety-nine are united for life to those fussy men almost as fussy as themselves, and so the sum of human unrest and mental wear and tear is increased. Life's reverses, disappointments, thwarted ambitions, come with treble force to the fretful ones, and the evening of their days are full of bitterness that serener mortals know nothing of. Placidity and the philosophy that prompts its possessor to take things as they come, to cross no bridge before it is reached, are things that American women should prize so highly as to bend every faculty toward their securing.—Pittsburg Bullentin.

Dreams and Coincidences.

While staying in your good city I read in the Globe-Democrat an account of curious coincidences connected with dreams. Strangely enough a night or two afterwards, as I was coming east on a sleeping car, I dreamt of meeting a friend, a lady, whom I had not seen for seventeen years, and in the morning I sat directly opposite this very lady in the dining car. I had not thought of her, but who will say that her presence in the next car did not have some subtle influence over my dream the night before?

Speaking of dreams, I will tell you of another one, of a ludicrous nature not many weeks ago. I dreamt that I was a boy again, and was engaged in the rather common juvenile diversion in the country of robbing a farmer's water-melon patch. Just as I was in the act of making off with one of the finest melons in the patch I saw the farmer approaching, with dog and gun. In vain did I tug at the melon, hoping to get over the fence ahead of the advancing dog. The barking of the brute awoke me, and I found myself pulling with all the energy at my command at the head of my 15-months-old baby, which I had mistaken for a watermelon, and whose cry had filled my dull ears with sounds like the barking of a dog. The poor child had been dreadfully abused, and I resolved never again to sleep in bed with a baby.—A. M. Heston in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Ideal Woman of the Future.

The ideal woman of the future," says an eminent physician, "must be a woman of grand and strong physique. Bulwer says: 'The match for beauty is a man, not a money chest.' Equally true is it that the match for the ideal man, the coming twentieth century man, is a woman, not a bundle of aches and pains. And woman will not have gone far in her search for health before she will have discovered that her dress is a fetter self-imposed which she herself must summon strength to break. She must cast off her slavery to the fashion-plate and go back to the freedom and grace of the old Greek ideals, and find in the deep bosomed Junos and the stately, well poised Venuses of antiquity, with their loose girdles and flowing lines of drapery, her models in dress. She must be strong and many-sided mentally. All art, all culture, all those mighty principles of psychical law—of which an ancient Greek has said that 'the divinity is mighty within them and growth not old'—must minister to her intellectual wants for how shall she give life who knows not the principles of life. Last and best of all, she must be grand in that freedom and purity of soul which shall make her love a royal boon, a guerdon worthy of all knightly and chivalrous homage to the man who shall call her —wife."—Philadelhia Press.

An Ingenious Thief.

A gentleman dressed in a loose coat entered a ladies outfitting establishment in Paris, at a time when the proprietor was alone in the shop. The gentleman asked to be shown some ready-made ladies' cloaks, as he wished to give his wife a little surprise. After a careful inspection he fixed upon one, and the salesman "Have you not a young lady at hand to put on the cloak to see how it looks?" The proprietor regretted that none of the ladies of the establishment were in at that moment. "Well, perhaps you wouldn't object to putting it on yourself?" The unsuspecting shopkeeper slipped on the cloak, buttoned it, and turned round in all directions. "Magnificent!" exclaimed the purchaser with seeming ecstasy, but at the same moment he made a grab at the till, which he thrust under his coat, and bolted out of the shop. The horrified proprietor rushed after him into the street, where, however, he was seized by the passers-by, who dragged him back to the shop in the supposition that the poor fellow had gone mad and before he could explain matters the rogue had disappeared.