THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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THE CROWNING ACT.

Benjamin Harrison Formally Inducted Into His High Office.

WASHINGTON FULL OF VISITORS.

Half a Million People Witness the Imposing Spectacle.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Civil Service Law to be Faithfully Enforced.

PROTECTION AND THE SOUTH.

How This Political Problem Will be Solved — Relations to Foreign Powers—Evils of the Surplus —Revenue Revision.

The Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—With simple and solemn ceremony, in the presence of all the wisdom and authority embodied in the co ordinate branches of the government, and surrounded by representatives of all the great nations on the globe, Benjamin Harrison was to-day inducted into the highest office within the gift of the American people.

Never was such a crowd in Washington before. It is estimated that half a million strangers camped in the city last night, filling every inch of the hotel and boarding house accommodations and drawing to the full limit on private hospitality. Even then many were forced to sleep on floors, some on billiard tables, and even the welcome recess of an occasional bath tub was not despised.

A great army surged around the capitol this morning. The rain by this time had ceased, and there was a prospect of a good day. Many came provided with benches and umbrellas and took places on the porticos and other eligible stands to witness the events of the day. The capitol was the objective point of most of the strangers arriving, and they poured in in a ceaseless stream up and down the approaches. About 8:30 a fine, penetrating rain began to fall. The work of the decorators presented a fine effect. The sixteen large corinthian columns supporting the arched roof of the portico were draped with large American banners. From the top of the six central columns two large flags of the United States hung down and were gathered over the passageway through which the president-elect walked from the senate chamber to deliver his address. Above this passage, in a space made by the looping of flags, was a large blue silken banner stretching from the column, with an eagle's wings plumed for flight and in his claws an olive branch and a bundle of silvery arrows. In the apex of the roof a huge American flag was run out, and from three points numerous pennants of the nations of the world swung one above the other from ropes stretching far upwards to the first balcony of the dome of the capitol.

The inaugural stand was also gay with flags, banners and shields. Several residences of public men in the neighborhood of the capitol were handsomely decorated. The plaza in front of the capitol, the adjacent sidewalks, porticos and every coign of vantage from which even a glimpse of the presidential party could be obtained was black with people. The organizations to take part in the parade marched, with bands playing, by the side streets and avenues to places adjoining the capitol grounds, where they were to assemble. The noise of the bands was drowned at intervals by the hoarse roar of the crowd, as it greeted with applause some favorite organization.

President-elect Harrison, accompanied by the inauguration committee, was taken in closed carriages drawn by four grey horses to the white house about half-past 10 o'clock. The rain, which was pouring down in torrents, drove many off the street and made sorry work of the decorations. Arrived at the white house, Mr. Harrison was received by Mr. Cleveland and the cabinet in the blue parlor, where they were joined by Mr. Morton. At 11 o'clock, Cleveland, Harrison and Morton took carriages for the capitol.

The first carriage, an open landau, contained Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Hoar, and Mr. Cockrell; the second Mr. Morton and Mr. Cullom. Mrs. Cleveland witnessed the departure from the window.

The carriages then moved out and the Seventieth Indiana veterans formed a guard of honor, one section before, one behind. They marched out to Pennsylvania avenue and took their assigned place in the procession which took up the line of march to the capitol a mid amingled storm of rain and applause.

AT THE CAPITOL.

Last Day's Proceedings of the Fiftieth Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The doors of the senate were reopened at 2:50 this morning. The conference report on the sundry civil bill having been presented and agreed to, the doors were closed, and the senate took a recess until half past 9.

The senate chamber was metamorphosed during the recess which ended at 9:30. Seats were reserved on the floor for Cleveland, Harrison, Morton, ex-President Hayes, ex-Vice President Hamlin, state governors, diplomatic corps, the supreme court, etc. The galleries were rapidly filling at 10:45 o'clock when word came that the house was excited over the refusal of senate employes to admit the families of representatives to the gallery on the ground that forged tickets had been issued and sold at $25 to $50 each. The house passed a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to force a passage to the galleries. It does not appear that any fraudulent tickets were issued, though some genuine ones were sold when the house resolution was presented in the senate at 11 o'clock. Mr. Edmunds adroitly settled the matter by moving acquiesence in the resolution, with the proviso that the president of the senate might prescribe regulations respecting the identity of ticket holders. This was agreed to.

Hannibal Hamlin, the venerable ex-vice president, was escorted to a seat at the right of the president pro tem, Mr. Ingalls. As he moved across the chamber he was greeted with a generous clapping of hands, the first demonstration of the day.

Mr. Blaine came in and modestly took a seat at the 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 a senator went down and escorted him to a more prominent seat.

General John C. Fremont only shortly preceded the entrance of General Sherman and Major General Schofield. Then came the diplomatic corps in gorgeous court uniforms in striking contrast with the plain civilian dress of the American officials.

At one minute to 12 Captain Bassett announced the president of the United States and a great hush fell upon the assemblage.

President Cleveland entered arm-in-arm with Senator Cockrell followed by the members of his cabinet taking seats near the clerk's desk, the assemblage standing until they were seated.

General Harrison, on the arm of Senator Hoar, walked with his companion to a seat provided at President Cleveland's right, the audience again arising to its feet. The same ceremony was repeated with Vice President-elect Morton. Before taking his seat he was sworn in by Speaker Ingalls, who walked arm-in-arm with Senator Cullom.

At 11:39 the president pro tem, Mr. Ingalls, rose and closed the Fiftieth congress.

Immediately upon the relinquishment of the chair by Senator Ingalls, Vice President Morton ascended the forum and called the senate of the Fifty-first congress to order in special session.

Mr. Morton spoke as follows:

"Senators: I shall enter on the discharge of the delicate and important duties of the position to which I have been called by the people of the United States without experience as a presiding officer, and therefore bespeak in advance the indulgent consideration which you have been always ready to extend to the occupant of the chair. As the presiding officer of the senate it will be my endeavor to administer the rules of procedure with entire fairness and to treat every senator with the courtesy and consideration due at all times to the representatives of the great states. I hope our official and personal relations will prove mutually agreeable, and that our duties will be discharged in a manner to maintain the dignity of the senate and to add to the prosperity and happiness of this great nation."

After the swearing in of new members Vice President Morton announced that the senate would proceed to the platform at the east end of the capitol to witness and participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration of the president-elect of the United States. The procession then moved in the following order: Marshal Wright of the supreme court and Marshal Wilson of the District of Columbia, ex-Vice President Hamlin, the supreme court, Sergeant at-Arms Canady of the senate, Senators Hoar and Cockrell, the committee on arrangements, President Cleveland, President-elect Harrison, Vice President Morton and Secretary McCook, members of the senate, the diplomatic corps, heads of departments, General Sherman, General Schofield and staff, Admiral Porter, the house of representatives and members-elect. The governors of states and others were admitted to the floor of the senate while the procession was being arranged. Members of the press were permitted to reach the platform in advance by means of a private stairway, and take their seats. The occupants of the gallery were held in their places while the procession was moving. But there was no delay or interruption, and in five minutes from the time of leaving the senate chamber, President Harrison was reading his address.

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

In the house Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana offered the following resolution:

That the sergeant-at-arms of the house take the necessary steps to secure forthwith to the members of the house and to the families of the members of the house free access through the corridors of the capitol.

The resolution was based upon the refusal of the senate employes to recognize tickets to the senate galleries issued to the representatives and given to members of their families. A heated discussion ensued when a message from the senate was received announcing the adoption by that body of a resolution acceding to the request of the house, as contained in the Blanchard resolution, under such regulations as the presiding officer of the senate might prescribe, and it was unceremoniously laid on the table.

The direct tax bill was passed by the senate over the president's veto, but every attempt to take it up for consideration in the house was defeated by filibustering tactics.

Mr. Hatch of Missouri being in the chair, Mr. Reed of Maine offered the following resolution:

That the thanks of congress are tendered to the Hon. John G. Carlisle, speaker, for the courtesy, ability and fairness with which he has presided over the deliberations of the Fiftieth congress. [Applause.] Adopted.

Mr. Hatch made a speech in support of the resolution.

Speaker Carlisle responded, and the house adjourned sine die.

TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

The Most Solemn and Imposing Event of the Day.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After the ceremonies in the senate chamber were concluded came the most solemn and imposing event of the day, when the chief magistrate of the United States, chosen by his fellow countrymen, was in their presence to take oath of office and swear to defend the constitution and laws of the land. The crowds in the streets kept up a constant cheering, shouting the name of Harrison and "Four, four, four years more." It was nearly 1 o'clock when the procession appeared at the doors of the rotunda. President Cleveland and President-elect Harrison walked side by side and took places in a small railed enclosure which stood in the center in front of the stand. Such members of the senate, diplomatic corps and house of representatives and a number of officers of the government as cared to brave the rigors of the elements then came on in a body. When the crowd saw the president there arose a tremendous uproar. The cheering was renewed again and again, and it was not until President Harrison had several times raised his hand for silence that order was restored.

When the cheering had partially subsided, Chief Justice Fuller arose and bared his white locks to the rain. He had a bible in his right hand, ready to administer the oath of office. General Harrison and Sergeant-at-Arms Canady also removed their hats. It was a most impressive scene. Standing with uncovered heads in the midst of a pelting rain storm, the chief justice and president-elect, surrounded by high officers of state, and in the presence of an immense multitude of citizens, faced each other with bowed heads, while the former read the oath of office in a low tone of voice. At the conclusion of the reading the president, with his right hand clasping the bible, bowed his head in assent. Silence marked this proceeding, and when it ended there was another tremendous burst of applause.

The cheering which followed the ceremony having at length subsided somewhat, President Harrison drew from his pocket a roll of manuscript, and after adjusting his spectacles, began reading his inaugural address. He kept his silk hat on during the delivery and was partly protected from the rain by Sergeant-at-Arms Canady. Mr. Cleveland, now an ex-president, stood up during a part of the address, but becoming tired toward the close, seated himself. The president spoke in a loud, clear tone, with distinct enunciation, and emphasized with much earnestness portions of his speech. It was an instance of the president's power to rise above the surroundings and become wholly indifferent to them. His manner was as deliberate and forceful as if he were in the senate chamber, and he was perfectly at ease. His gestures were emphatic and prominent, and all the graces of oratory of which he is master were brought into play effectively.

Vice President Morton and Mrs. Morton were present during a part of the ceremony, but the latter fainted in the throng and was removed to the vice president's room in the senate, where she quickly revived and was taken home.

The delivery of the speech was frequently marked by loud applause and shouts of approval. The reference to Dakota produced considerable cheering, but when the president spoke of a free ballot the applause was mighty and tremendous. There were only mild demonstrations of approval when the president spoke of his policy in regard to office, and when he mentioned the words "Civil service" there was a silence broken only by a prolonged "Ah" from a solitary voice in the crowd. Reference to the rehabilitation of the navy, and to the establishment of steamship lines, evoked cheers and cries of "Good," but the most overwhelming shout of approval was reserved for the statement of the president's pension policy. The crowd cheered again and again at this point and waved their hands and canes wildly. At the close of the address there was another outburst of applause, during which the president turned around and kissed his wife and daughters.

The crowd, which had all this time surged back and forth like the waves of a sea, gradually dissolved. The line was formed and the president retraced his steps to the vice president's room of the senate, escorted by Senator Hoar. Senator Cockrell escorted the retiring president to the president's room. The senator kept an umbrella raised while in the building, and it was not until two or more knocked against Mr. Cleveland that he recognized that he was no longer in the rain storm and lowered the umbrella.

Ex-President Cleveland remained in the president's room about five minutes and then joined President Harrison in the vice president's room. The entire party again formed in the procession and departed by the exit doors of the senate, through which they came. President Harrison, leaning on the arm of Senator Hoar, however, took the first instead of second place, which they occupied when they arrived at the capitol. Next came ex-President Cleveland, attended by Senator Cockrell, followed by Senator Cullom. Private Secretary Halford, attended by General George B. Williams, brought up the rear. While the procession was moving through the corridors Senator Edmunds met Mr. Cleveland and greeted him with great cordialty. Mr. Reed, of Maine, also exchanged pleasant salutations with the retiring executive. Deafening cheers and demonstrations of applause again greeted the party as they descended the senate steps and continued until they were seated in their carriages and took their places in the procession, which immediately began to move.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

How the Various Political Problems Will Be Met and Solved.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is President Harrison's inaugural address, as delivered in the senate to-day:

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 such manifest appropriateness in public introduction to the office of chief executive officer of the nation that from the beginning of the government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial. The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant. The officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by the faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defense and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station, nor power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from the 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 misrepresent 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 the states, to yield willing obedience to all laws and each to every other citizen his equal, civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidently expect favor and help of Almighty God, that he will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people the spirit of fraternity and love of righteousness and peace.

This occasion derives 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 the canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennials of the declaration of independence, of the battle of Yorktown and of the adoption of the constitution, and will soon 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 certainly 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 undauntedly 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 or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and the hope and courage in contrast which populous and prosperous states offer to thirteen states, weak in everything except 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 1795. 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 move 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 the rich fringe of the nation's robe.

But our growth has not been limited to territory, population and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of these directions. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The 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 the 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 are found elsewhere and largely better than they were here one hundred 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 suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded 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, and of its hard and oppressive features to hold in check the developments of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufacturers in the states. To secure an American market for their shops and a carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of the European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish 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 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 manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the states.

The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries and the 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. The argument was made, as now, 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 led 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 bringing to the smelting furnace and to the mill coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides. The mill fires were lighted at the funeral pyre 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 servant.

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 pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the 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 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 incapacity it put upon their communities? I 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 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 the community of interest. Is it not quite possible that the farmers and promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have been established in the south, may yet find that the 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 if 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 instruction and cooperation, to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in national administration, but in preserving for their local communities 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 cannot be plausibly 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 instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the constitution, all the 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 an executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the constitution in its entirety and the whole of laws enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations or communities to nullify 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 advantage over others. They will presently themselves 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 limitations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful limitations of their rights, of violent interference with their operations. The community that, by connivance, 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 it. The efficiency of law as a safe protector to a man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally a subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompted them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. Unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of the government. If the educated and influential classes in the community either practice or connive at systematic violation of the laws that seem to them to cross their conveniences, what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or supposed class-interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness, has been well learned by the ignorant classes? The community where law is the rule of conduct, and where the courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration in an unimpressive and often unintelligible form. We accept a man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness and he assumes the duties of a citizen. He is 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 the good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship and good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should not 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 commercial advantage to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European courts. It is so manifestly incompatible with these 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 and enlarge our friendly relations with all the 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 environment. 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 the sense of justice restrains us from seeking, they may be 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 elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens domiciled for purposes 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 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 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 nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact 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 to 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 the 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 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 the right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A 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 been identified with our public offices may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may anpoint 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, incompetence 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. The ideal, or even my own, I shall probably not attain. A 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 the incumbency that fair-minded 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 evil. 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. The expenditure should always be made with economy, and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, prodigacy and favoritism in public expenditures is criminal, but there is nothing in the condition of our country or our people to suggest that anything at present 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 the 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 change between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect that necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and 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 upon occasion I do not doubt. But they ought not, by neglect, to be left to the risks and exigencies of unequal combat.

We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the states lying south of us is impossible.

Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to union soldiers and sailors and their widows. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifices.

It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the union of the Dakotas, 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 intelligent, enterprising, patriotic and the accession of these new states will add strength to the nation. It is 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 patents.

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot box and about the electors further safeguards in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might 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 the elections in that case over which the constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the several states, which provide penalties for their violation and the methods of supervision. Only the inefficiency of state laws, or the unfair or partisan administration of them, could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the constitution that such an emergency might arise, and a 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 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 in it. The results of such elections are not local and the insistance of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of impertinence. If in any of the states the 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 withheld from any community struggling with any embarrassment or difficulties 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 recover 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 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 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 having submitted them to the arbitratment of the ballot, should accept 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 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 has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the 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 new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic and law-abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of the public honor or by rude and indecent conduct without a protest and fatal dissatisfaction in its own body. The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessity of unity of all communities, and the increasing 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 the states. Each state will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate in the national increase, and when the harvests from the field, the cattle from the hills and the ores from 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.

THE PROCESSION.

Forty Thousand Men in Line Despite the Mud and Rain.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—With wonderful patience the expectant spectators waited for the procession to-day while the inaugural ceremonies were in progress. The rain had abated somewhat and taken the form of fine driving mist. In spite of all the untoward surroundings the crowd preserved good humor. Finally the heads of the great procession turned into Pennsylvania avenue on the march to the white house and interest ceased in all else. Forty-eight years ago William Henry Harrison, on his white horse, headed a procession of 4,000 patriots on the same route. At that day Admiral Porter (then a lieutenant) said it was the finest pageant in the world. To-day probably 40,000 men were in line to escort his grandson, many of them coming from citizens of a country in which in 1841 were trackless areas of uncultured territory. The elements warred upon them, but they held their own bravely.

Looking eastward from the treasury, with the capitol forming a hazy yet stately background, the sight was inspiring. A broad expanse of avenue glistened beneath the dull sky. General Beaver rode in advance, and his head was uncovered a great part of the time in acknowledgement of the greeting of the great multitude. Long lines of troops, militia and civilians, with banners and guerdons flying in the northern wind, completely filled the vision. Over all was heard a continuous roar made up of the voices of thousands and thousands of spectators as they cheered the presidential party, or greeted some particularly fine looking troops.

When the head of the procession reached the treasury, a halt was called and the presidential party, in its own carriages, turned off and drove rapidly to the white house. When a hasty luncheon had been taken the party, with the exception of Mr. Cleveland, repaired to the reviewing stand, and the president and vice president had their first view of the grand pageant in which they had taken so conspicuous a part. When they took their places at the front of the stand they were at once recognized by the crowd gathered beneath them, and a mighty shout rent the air. The stand was elaborately decorated with flags and bunting, and presented a pretty picture despite the rain. It was thronged with ladies in gay costumes and army and navy officers in full uniform. Many diplomats and prominent officers with their families were scattered in the throng.

The review began immediately after the president's arrival and was indeed a beautiful spectacle. General Beaver, chief marshal, headed the line, with General Hastings as chief of staff, followed by a great number of aides. As they approached the stand they bared their heads and gave the president a marching salute. The president and Mr. Morton returned the compliment by removing their hats. At the same time the band played "Hail to the Chief," and the crowd cheered vociferously.

The first division presented a splendid appearance. It was composed of United States troops, marines, naval apprentices and the national guard of the First district. The president recognized the salute of each commanding officer by raising his hat, and he also uncovered his head as each flag was dipped in salute. He spoke frequently to Mr. Morton in commendation of the marching of the different regiments.

The fire works exhibition has been postponed until the weather is more propitious.

The national guard of Pennsylvania composed the second division. It was commanded by Major General John F. Hartranft. The perfect alignment of the marching columns as they passed the president's stand, and the soldierly bearing of the men called forth cheer after cheer of admiration.

The third division was commanded by Governor Foraker, of Ohio, and as he, accompanied by his staff, approached the stand he was cheered to the echo. The only full regiment in the Third brigade was the famous Seventh New York, which, as heretofore, was received with tremendous applause.

The Fourth division consisted of G. A. R. posts, and was commanded by General William Warner.

Most of the remainder of the procession was composed of civic organizations, political clubs, etc., many of them handsomely uniformed.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at this time a number of organizations dropped out of the line and did not pass the reviewing stand; consequently the programme of the procession was somewhat broken.

The Cowboy club of Denver, headed by Buffalo Bill, Buck Taylor and Major Burke, formed one of the most interesting features of the parade. They were all well mounted and wore the picturesque dress of the far west. They were accompanied by the flambeau club of Dodge City, and bore two unique banners surmounted by enormous horns. A continuous round of cheers greeted them along the line.

Last of all came a contingent of colored Harrison and Morton clubs from old Virginia, winding up one of the grandest civic and military pageants ever seen in Washington, just as twilight began to thicken into the darkness of night.

When the last of the participants had passed the stand, President Harrison, with his son Russell, walked rapidly to the white house, followed by Vice President Morton, and the party passed within the open portals out of which beamed a generous promise of warmth and light after the fatigues of the day. The white house was the only building in the city devoid of decorations. The American flag, however, floated from a staff on the roof.

Several elegant floral tributes were received at the white house this morning for the President and Mrs. Harrison.

THE BALL.

A Scene of Marvellous Beauty and Gorgeous Magnificence.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The great court of the pension building is to-night ablaze with light and color, and to the seductive music of great orchestras thousands glide through the movements of the dance or stroll in the corridors and promenades, admiring and contributing to the marvellous beauty of the scene The court of the new pension building is undoubtedly the largest and grandest interior of its kind on this continent, and in respect of symmetrical beauty it has few superiors in the world. The area of the tessalated tile floor is about 37,000 square feet, or very nearly an acre. Four years ago, when the first inauguration ball was held here, the then unfinished condition of the building was rendered highly effective, but decoration was exceedingly difficult and in some respects quite impossible. But to-night the perfection of decorative art seems to have been attained.

The most conspicuous feature of the interior scene is a three-story Japanese pagoda, about 20x30 feet in size, in the center of the court, built over and around a fountain. The lower part of the pagoda is a picturesque grotto of rocks, ferns and flowers. On its second floors are stationed a hundred performers, composing an orchestra from Philadelphia, who play dance music. Above them, on the third floor, the famous Marine band discourses music for the promenade. The whole structure is gay with streamers, festoons and colored lights. Tall, graceful palms and flowering tropical plants and masses of smilax adorn the floors and roof. The unique music stand is indeed a triumph of beauty.

On the west front of the first gallery hangs a large oil painting of President Harrison, and on the east front one of Vice President Morton, each richly framed in blue purple and old gold silk plush. The portraits, with their frames, are 14x15 feet in size, and are tastefully draped.

Extending around the entire circuit of the court under the three galleries, and over the heads of the promenaders, are thick laurel garlands, festooned in graceful lines. Similar garlands are looped and twined above rich capitols of bronzed Ionic pillars, forming with the arches a succession of ellipses.

Directly over the west entrance to the building, and high above the parapet of the first gallery, in glittering colored gas jets, is traced the word "Constitution," and higher still shines a single five pointed star, its crystal setting reflecting rays from a hundred points of light.

The faces of three galleries are almost completely covered by rich draperies. On the front of the lower gallery, and just above the capitols of the pillars, are hung broad shields, upon which are artistically painted in rich colors the coats of arms of all the states of the union. Alternating with these are miniature steel suits and gilt Roman armor. In a general way this scheme is carried out in the decoration of the front of the second and third galleries. On the front of the second gallery, however, the suits of armor are full sized and of burnished silver plate, and on the shields are represented the arms of all the nations of the world, each trimmed with the flags of the nation represented. The richest and most striking features of the gallery decorations are long lines of silk and satin gold embroidered banners. These are six feet in length, and are pendant from gilt silver ornamented staffs, attached at acute angles to the 150 pillars supporting the first and second galleries. These are trimmed with deep gold, fringed and studded with jewels. Upon each of them is embroidered in gold the coat of arms of one of the leading nations of the world, the American colors alternating with those of other nations.

The decorations of the eight immense Corinthian columns are in perfect harmony with their towering proportions. Stretching across the east end of the court is a great high terraced conservatory, a scene of striking floral beauty.

Other striking features of the interior scene are eight large panels, upon which are represented in floral pictures the executive departments of the government. They are eight by ten feet in dimension, and are suspended at even distances from the front of the lower gallery. The state department is represented by an open book, upon which are lettered in immortelles the words "Department of State." The emblem of the war department is a mounted cannon with a pyramid of cannon balls. On the navy department the panel is a complete model of the United States despatch boat, Dolphin, perfect in every detail, with her name on the bow. On the panel of the department of justice are shown the scales of justice and an open law book, across the pages of which is the Latin inscription, "Fiat Justia." The postoffice department is represented by a mail bag lettered "U. S. M.," and a letter with a post mark dated "March 4, 1889," and addressed to "Benjamin Harrison, Washington, D. C." On the treasury department the panel is a representation of a large safe with a combination lock carried out in detail