

The Democrat.

For the year 1890 the import and export trade of Great Britain was \$100 a head of population. In the United States \$36.

The first match was the product of the industry of John Frederick Komar, who early in this century was imprisoned in the penitentiary at Hohenhausen, in Germany. He invented the lucifer match while in his gloomy dungeon. Komar was ruined by Viennese competition when he was released from prison and died a pauper.

Every subscriber to the New York Weekly or Semi-Weekly World whose subscription does not expire prior to April 30th can have sent to him a full set of Chambers Encyclopaedia consisting of 30 volumes of 400 pages each bound in strong Manila flexible covers. At each subscription we will pay \$2.50 to cover transportation and insurance charges.

Under surgeons we find wounds. Of the malarial malar malar, he dies. He would be healthy under his winter clothes in summer. He that sits with his back to draught sits with his face to scrofin. A lion's roar must have an eagle's eye, a lion's heart, and a lady's hand. A physician is a man who fears drugs, of which he knows little, into a body of which he knows less.

Although Geo. Wade Hampton is nearly seventy-five years old, he appears to be in finer health than for a long time past. He roams restlessly through the streets of Washington the other day in a way so bold that he has not lost the "eat" that made him one of the most dashing of cavalry commanders.

The cheap wits who amuse themselves over Hoke Smith's name might well be proud if they had as honorable a name. The old Revolutionary stock of New Hampshire from which he came on his father's side—his great grandfather having been an officer in Washington's army—was about as good as any in the country. His mother's family, the Hokes, bear an honored name in the South. Aside from his ancestry Hoke Smith has made a name for himself.

The republican party of the United States is not now in control of the government, but the great things it has done during these thirty-two years are going to stand. We are a nation not a mere league of states.—Oregonian.

Then all the awful predictions made by the Oregonians and other republicans' papers about the coming of the "dark day" are the Democrats succeed to power all the results of the war would be reversed were false and without any foundation. Well, the DEMOCRAT said at the time that these predictions were false and made simply to bolster up the waning hopes of the republicans to elect Harrison. We are glad to see the Oregonians at this late day acknowledge it.

Now it is dancing upon the country that Mr. Cleveland does not rely upon the machine in New York and will conduct his administration with disregard of its demands. He has digested and perfected a purpose of crushing a little himself there will be no surprise nor grief. He has already demonstrated that the mighty reserve power of the people will be called out to organize a party after a better model. It is a fortunate time for calling out the best elements of the democracy. For years the republican party cannot be aggressive. When Blake smashed his ilk back in anger at the Holy republican leaders he struck the hour of republican rout. No other opposition to democracy can soon fight against the people. It is the opportunity, as a result, from coming to the front of the higher impulses of the party. In the last of other parties an internal reorganization can be effected with slight danger to the aspirational force of democracy.

If the strong, reputable, disinterested democrats will come forward and enlist for the work, we Cleveland administration will wipe them out and the people will form in irresistible battalions under their leadership.

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CLEVELAND'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

My Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses, or my unswerving and constant devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me. I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of our national vigor. The strong man of our citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the redoubtful onset of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us constantly to watch for every symptom of inhuman infamy that threatens our national vigor. The strong man of our citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the redoubtful onset of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us constantly to watch for every symptom of inhuman infamy that threatens our national vigor.

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RIGHTS AND INTERESTS.

Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education to self-supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wards, they should be promptly deflected against the cupidly of finance and temptation that retards their advancement.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to the political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined to favor, if a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unflinchingly to this service. While there should be no surrender of principle, our aim must be undertaken with the understanding that our mission is not the punishment, but the rectification of wrongs if in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce the inordinate, unequal advantages long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds an acquiescence in a theory of the most distributive nature from the hand of the governmental benefactor treasured up for all, we but insist upon the principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim the necessity for a revenue to support the government, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which the judgment may be influenced by a familiarity with the pervasions of the taxing power, and when we seek to vindicate the right of business enterprise of our citizens by discrediting advice dependence upon government for relief, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

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The Standard deals at length with that part of the address concerning the tariff, as of special significance to England. It regards Mr. Cleveland's utterances as tantamount to a declaration that the tariff, although reduced, will be so levied as to be essentially protective, and adds: "His cabinet Mr. Cleveland begins well. His cabinet is a good one. His program is honest enough, if only adhered to. While the past property of the states is such that even with the worst tariffs it would be difficult to retard the progress of the people."

The Times: President Cleveland's address boldly grapples with the most crying evils in American politics in language of refreshing directness, which is all the more important because Mr. Cleveland is not fighting for votes. He declares war on McKinleyism and the attendant demoralization. We, however, do not expect any extraneous application of the abstract principles of free trade. His references to the depreciation of the purchasing power of wages are in curious contrast to the lamentations heard among the creatures of the party caucus. Mr. Cleveland during his former administration was unable to do much to carry out the principles of civil service reform and in his promised efforts he will encounter no little opposition, but he occupies an exceptionally favorable position for executing the great reforms which he indicates.

THE ENGLISH PRESS. LONDON, March 5.—The leading papers say editorially of President Cleveland's address.

The Daily News: It was worthy of the occasion, which is recognized universally as by far the greatest one that Americans have known since the civil war. He read his countrymen a lesson on some faults of national character, while doing full justice to their splendid qualities, the faults of which are not defects. After such an address, nobody can say that democracy is to be governed by flattery. The merit of the address lies in the courage of it. What other ruler Mr. Cleveland's place would have dared to avoid the safe path of obscurity and platitudes, and give 60,000,000 of people a piece of his mind.

HOOD'S CURES.

Several foxes have been killed in Albany recently. Emma E. Vincent was a divorcee from A. P. Vincent, and resumed her maiden name, Emma E. Curtis. A day or two afterwards appeared a notice of the marriage of Charles L. Goddard and Emma E. Curtis. Quick work.

West Stand Progress. LONDON, March 7.—The House of Lords today, by a vote of 61 to 55, rejected the bill introduced by Lord Chancellor Herschell assimilating the law providing for the distribution of the property in case of intestacy to the law relating to the distribution of personal property. The bill was warmly opposed by several peers who declared that it struck at the law of primogeniture by preventing the oldest son taking the whole of real estate, as at present, and was calculated to work a fundamental revolution in the inheritance of property in Great Britain.

Cleveland Inaugurated. LONDON, March 7.—Grover Cleveland, of New York, thrice nominated for president of the United States and twice elected, was today successfully inducted into that high office by his second term and a splendidly magnificent inauguration ceremony was held at the city hall. The military and civic display was more imposing than in 1885, there were not more than 25,000 people in line, at the outside, at the inaugural parade. Today at least 40,000 people marched along the great national highway to get money; bank he catches up all.

Man of Courage. LONDON, March 5.—The leading papers say editorially of President Cleveland's address. The Daily News: It was worthy of the occasion, which is recognized universally as by far the greatest one that Americans have known since the civil war. He read his countrymen a lesson on some faults of national character, while doing full justice to their splendid qualities, the faults of which are not defects. After such an address, nobody can say that democracy is to be governed by flattery. The merit of the address lies in the courage of it. What other ruler Mr. Cleveland's place would have dared to avoid the safe path of obscurity and platitudes, and give 60,000,000 of people a piece of his mind.

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