

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON

EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Joseph Wheeler was killed near Easton, Wash., while walking the Northern Pacific track.

President Cleveland has sent a message to the house vetoing the immigration bill. He asserts in his message that it reverses the national policy in excluding illiterates, but permitting political agitators and anarchists to enter the country.

United States Ambassador Bayard was fettered a banquet by the lord mayor of London. It is said that not in many years has the Mansion house contained a gathering so representative of British life and achievement as assembled to honor Mr. Bayard.

Direct charges of bribery and attempted bribery were made before the Kansas state legislature at Topeka. The charges were made in open session. The names of the accused were spoken outright, and warrants were issued for the arrest of the culprits. One of the men implicated was arrested before he could make his escape from the capital building.

The state senate of Oregon after a session lasting nearly fifty days, at which nothing could be accomplished, has decided to dissolve and go home. The attitude of absent members made all efforts at reorganization appear hopeless, and it was thought best not to add to the complications of the present troublesome situation. The decision to quit was brought about by the failure of the house to secure the attendance of a single outside member.

Another filibustering expedition has been successful in evading the vigilance of customs officials and are on their way to Cuba with arms, ammunition and supplies for the insurgents. The expedition is under command of Major Castroverdi, a young and dashing Cuban patriot, who was formerly with Maceo. It is said that several men have taken passage on the filibuster for Cuba and will enter the ranks of the insurgents. The destination is thought to be the mouth of the San Juan river.

The outlook for the opening of the Colville reservation is now said to be very unfavorable. The matter is in the hands of the conference committee in Washington, and several amendments are to be considered in connection with the original bill. The chief interest centers in the placers at the mouth of Hunter creek. Upon a large bar in the Columbia, fifty heavily armed and determined men are in camp, mostly ranchers from the surrounding country. Camped just below them on a small bar is a small party commanded by Detective Joe Warren and ex-Sheriff Pugh. They are said to be the agents of the federal syndicate.

A cable dispatch from Manila to Madrid says over 2,000 insurgents were killed in recent battles fought with government troops at Silang and Las Marinas.

Another report is current that the Spanish captain-general in Cuba, Weyler, will step down. This time it is said the report is based on the very highest authority. The reason given for his desire to retire is the release of Sanguliy.

The national senate held a Sunday session, at which the principal business transacted was the passage of certain items of the sundry civil bill, among which was the river and harbor appropriation. The attendance at the session was large, only thirteen being absent.

Mrs. Eva Rodriguez, wife of Brigadier-General Alexander Rodriguez, of the Cuban insurgents, has arrived in Key West. Of her recent arrest and treatment by Spanish officers she relates a pitiful story of persecution. She tells of being subjected to the indignities of the Spanish soldiers and together with sixty other women she was driven handcuffed through the streets of Santa Clara to a felon's prison. Her release was finally obtained through Consul-General Lee.

The United States supreme court has rendered an opinion in the case of the steamer Three Friends, seized November 17 last by the collector of customs for the district of St. Johns, Fla., as forfeited to the United States, under section 5,223 of the revised statutes, known as the neutrality act. The opinion fully sustained the position of the government, reversing the decision of the district court for the southern district of Florida. Chief Justice Fuller delivered the opinion of the court.

The international monetary conference bill is now a law, President Cleveland having signed it this afternoon.

The house passed the immigration bill over the president's veto by a vote of 193 to 37.

The president has signed the bill to allow the bottling of spirits in bond in which distillers are greatly interested.

The note of the powers notifying Greece that her forces must be withdrawn from Crete within six days has been delivered. Greece was warned that this decision is irrevocable, and that failure to comply with the powers' demands would result in serious consequences.

A fifteen pound codfish, recently exhibited by the warden of London, was found to have a roe containing 4,219,000 eggs.

Police Mobsbed. Berlin, March 5.—At Newmarket, Prussia, a mob stoned the police, who drew swords in self-defense, but were obliged to retire to the station. Thereupon the mob stoned the station with paving stones and cheered for anarchy. Numerous arrests were made.

Another One on the Bike. Still it comes. It has now been found that riding the bicycle causes baldness. The hair of the bicyclist accumulates dust, dandruff forms and baldness follows.

Make-Up of the Cabinet.

President McKinley has sent the United States senate the following nominations:
Secretary of state, John Sherman, of Ohio.
Secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois.
Secretary of war, Russell A. Alger, of Michigan.
Attorney-general, Joseph McKenna, of California.
Postmaster-general, James A. Gary, of Maryland.
Secretary of the navy, John D. Long, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the interior, Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York.
Secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa.

To compliment Mr. Sherman, his nomination was immediately confirmed. The other nominations were referred to various committees, who took action upon them later, confirming all without objection.

How the Senate Will Stand.

The re-election of James H. Kyle to the United States senate from South Dakota determines the complexion of that body as it will appear when the Republican party comes into power March 4. It will be composed of the following elements:

Republicans	42	Silver republicans	4
Democrats	20	Independent	1
Populists	7	Vacancies	1

Never in the history of the nation has the delineation of parties been so uncertain as will be exemplified by the senate to be organized at the beginning of the administration of President McKinley. No party as control in the upper branch of the national legislature, and although the Republicans predominate in degree they are short of a majority, even after counting the free-silver senators like Wolcott, Hanborough and Carter, who are true to the party, while differing with it on the most important political issue of the day.

Differences Are Settled.

All differences between the house and the senate on the postal appropriation bill have been settled. The senate amendments have been accepted which authorizes the postmaster-general to use the unexpended balance of last year's appropriation from special trunk line facilities for any fast mail facilities he may think proper; \$50,000 for a transfer service between St. Louis and East St. Louis, adding \$182,000 to the allowance for railway postal clerks, and also the senate amendments striking out the rating of the salaries of postal inspectors at \$1,200, \$1,400 and \$1,600.

The senate recedes from the amendment striking out the item for marine free delivery for Detroit. The senate's raise of the amount for transportation by pneumatic tubes from \$50,000 to \$150,000 stands.

Bill Amending the Shipping Laws.

The bill amending the shipping laws was passed after adding a proviso that it shall not change the law forbidding flogging in the merchant marine. A senator said the bill as drawn was in the sailor's interests and did not restore flogging, but to please certain "wise men" the provision had been ordered.

Gordon of Georgia, had inserted in the record an account of the extreme simplicity of the Washington and Adams inaugurations.

Diplomatic Relations Restored.

The state department has been informed that diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Great Britain, which were interrupted some years ago, have been restored, and that Juan Pietrie, the present Venezuelan minister to Germany, has been transferred to Great Britain. This will leave but one step to wind up the whole embarrassing and critical Venezuelan controversy, the assured ratification by the Venezuelan congress of the arbitration movement.

The Extra Session.

According to call, congress will be convened in special session March 15. The new president will send a message to congress calling attention to the state of the government revenues, and urging the speedy enactment of a general revision of the tariff.

Judge Turner's Policy.

Judge Turner, Washington's newly elected United States senator, announces that his policy in the senate will be to favor a protective tariff, the protection of Americans in foreign lands, and the early annexation of the Hawaiian islands.

A Place for Boyle.

It is whispered among the Ohio congressional delegation in Washington that James P. Boyle, private secretary of President McKinley, will be appointed consul to Liverpool, succeeding James C. Neal of Ohio. The Liverpool post is worth about \$30,000 a year.

The President's Approval.

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Over Cleveland's Head.

The house passed the immigration bill over the president's veto by a vote of 193 to 37.

Signed by Cleveland.

The president has signed the bill to allow the bottling of spirits in bond in which distillers are greatly interested.

Ultimatum Delivered.

The note of the powers notifying Greece that her forces must be withdrawn from Crete within six days has been delivered. Greece was warned that this decision is irrevocable, and that failure to comply with the powers' demands would result in serious consequences.

A Fifteen Pound Codfish.

A fifteen pound codfish, recently exhibited by the warden of London, was found to have a roe containing 4,219,000 eggs.

Police Mobsbed.

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A NEW ADMINISTRATION

President McKinley Takes Up the Reins of Our Government.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY

Countless Thousands Viewed the Great Civic and Military Parade—Beautiful Decorations and Magnificent Illuminations—Inaugural Ball a Success.

Thursday, March 4, for the fourth time, a native-born citizen of Ohio, in the presence of untold thousands of his countrymen, took the oath which bound him for four years to guard the welfare of the American people. It was an impressive yet beautifully simple ceremony that marked the ascension of William McKinley, soldier, lawyer, representative, governor, to the high office of president.

The popular demonstration of the day was unique and a shining success in every particular. In beauty, in taste, in novelty the decorations were incomparably superior to anything ever seen in Washington. The magnificent body of regular United States troops was more numerous than any gathered since Grant's great display at the close of the war. Seventeen sovereign states had citizens in the parade, and over sixty civic organizations helped to swell its magnificent proportions.

Along the broad avenue on every open space were erected grandstands that were not only comfortably covered and prettily architectural design, but appropriately decorated. The citizens had spent money liberally to beautify their homes, and, with the aid of thousands of flags of every kind, loaned by the national government, Pennsylvania, the great artery avenue of the city, was turned into a rainbow of bright color, in which "Old Glory" predominated.

Scenes on the Streets.

The line of march of the parade was longer than usual, fully four miles, made so to ease the pressure of spectators in the central part of the city.

To witness all this display there was a mighty gathering of American people. Even up to noon railroads poured thousands into the city.

All the grandstand seats were taken early. Prices of windows were phenomenal, \$25 being the lowest for a single window, and prices ranging to \$200 for a three-window room. Calvin Brice, of Ohio, paid \$1,000 for an avenue room for a day at Willard's, with luncheon added for a small party.

Decorations in the City.

A stiff breeze flaunted flags, banners and bunting in the air, adding picturesque to the broad avenue, from the treasury to the capitol, packed with people.

The center of the interest of the decorations of the city was Pennsylvania avenue, stretching an unbroken sheet of asphalt 150 feet broad and a mile long, from the capitol to the foot of the treasury, and thence, after a short break at Fifteenth street, for another mile and a half past the north front of the treasury, past the White House and the state, war and navy departments to Washington Heights.

Beginning of the Ceremonies.

The presidential family party arrived at the capitol at 11:30, and entered the east reserved gallery. Mrs. McKinley and her sister, Mrs. Barber, took front seats. Mrs. McKinley, Sr., was two seats from Mrs. McKinley, Jr., and the two bent forward frequently for an exchange of happiness.

The diplomatic corps entered the chamber at 11:45, followed a moment later by the chief justice and associate justices of the United States supreme court. Members of the house of representatives then entered. There was a stir when the senate officials announced Vice-President-elect Mr. Hobart, who stepped to a seat near the presiding officer's desk.

Presidential Party Arrives.

At 12:20 President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley entered the main doors. Attention was riveted at once on these two central figures. McKinley and Cleveland were seated immediately in front of the presiding officer, facing the senate and crowd.

Members of the house of representatives filled the entire body of the hall on the right side, and on the opposite area sat senators and senators-elect.

The Vice-President Sworn In.

As the presidential party took seats, Vice-President Stevenson arose and invited his successor to step forward and take the oath of office. Hobart advanced to the desk, raised his right hand, and took the oath in accordance with the constitution.

Stevenson then delivered his valedictory address. He thanked the members with whom he had been associated for their many kindnesses, and wished them God speed in their future deliberations.

Vice-President Hobart, speaking in a strong, well-modulated tone, then delivered his introductory address. He began by saying:

"Senators: To have been elected to preside over the senate of the United States is a distinction which any citizen would prize, and the manifestation of confidence which it implies is an honor which I sincerely appreciate. My gratitude and loyalty to the people of the country to whom I owe this honor, and my duty to you as well, demands such a conservative, equitable and conscientious construction and enforcement of your rules as shall promote the well-being and prosperity of the people, and at the same time conserve the time-honored precedents and established traditions which have contributed to make this tribunal the most distinguished of the legislative bodies of the world."

His address was brief, and at its conclusion was loudly applauded.

Senators Sworn In.

The proclamation of the outgoing president, calling an extra session of

the senate having been read, Vice-President Hobart requested the new senators to advance and take the oath of office. At the presiding officer's suggestion, Mr. Morrill, the patriarch of the senate, was complimented with being the first sworn in. No exact order was observed, the oath being given to four senators at one time. With the fifteen new men were twelve of the old senators who were sworn in for new terms.

While oaths were being administered, Cleveland and McKinley sat talking in a low tone. It was clearly a most agreeable change, for the old and new senators smiled now and then, as they nodded acquiescence to each other.

It was 1:05 P. M., when the last oath had been administered, and the formal exit began, the supreme justices going first, Mr. Cleveland, President McKinley and other officials following. Just before the official party withdrew, Mrs. McKinley and the mother of the president were escorted from the gallery to the east front of the capitol, where the oath of office was to be taken by the new president. The occupants of the public gallery were held in their places for some time in order not to block the procession of officials. Gradually the chamber was deserted.

The Procession Appears.

The crowd had waited patiently in front of the stand erected at the east wing for the procession from the senate chamber to appear.

When the retiring and incoming presidents stepped on the platform arm in arm their appearance was greeted with a thunderous roar. Cleveland now

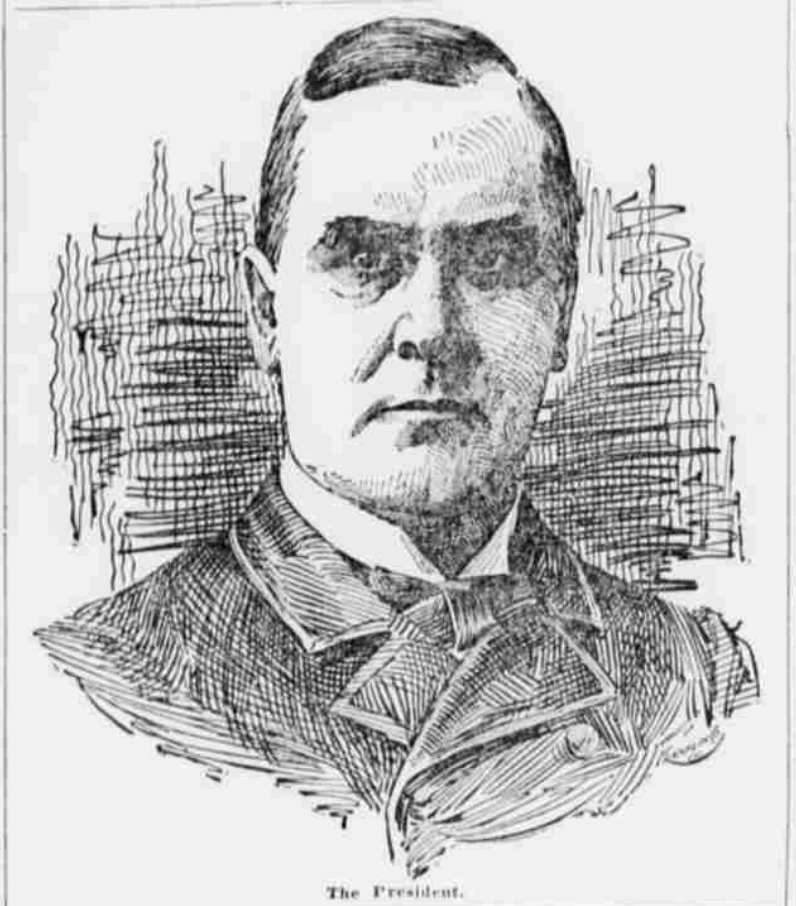
The pension building is admirably suited for this spectacular display. It lends itself to the most artistic decoration, and it was never so beautifully decorated and festooned and lighted as on this night. The graceful arches trembled with flowers and greenery, the colossal columns seemed to grow out of banks of flowers, and supported the iron roof, which was a royal canopy of white and gold. Hundreds of candles in gold cages tucked away in the greenery sang merrily. The thousands of electric lights flashed amid the flowers and drapery. The artistic effect of the lights was probably never equaled, certainly not surpassed, in this country.

It was like the portals of fairyland, with its vision of beautiful women, its myriads of gleaming lights, its gorgeous massing of colors, its wealth of blossoms, its pulsations of music and the heavy color of thousands of performers.

The enormous floor space—300 feet long and half as wide—was so large that it was divided into squares, each under a corps of assistants to the general floor managers. Here the dancers enjoyed themselves to their hearts content.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Fellow-Citizens: In obedience to the will of the people, and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of the president of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance



The President.

than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us, so long as we obey His commandments and walk humbly in His footsteps.

The responsibilities of the trust to which I have been called, always of grave importance, are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprise. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had.

McKinley Takes the Oath.

McKinley arose and uncovered while Chief Justice Fuller, in flowing robes, administered the oath. The new president kissed the large, gilt-edged Bible presented by the bishops of the African Methodist church to seal his oath. The people continued to roar. Holding a manuscript in his hand he turned to the multitude, and, lifting up his hand as in admonition for order, began his inaugural address.

A short delay occurred after McKinley delivered his inaugural, as it was deemed advisable for the president to partake of lunch at the capitol instead of following the former custom and halting the parade while he took lunch at the White House.

The Great Parade.

The capital city never looked upon such a perfect parade as that which escorted President McKinley from the capitol to the White House and then passed in review under his eye. The feature of the splendid pageant was the perfect balance between its contrasting parts and the high order of skill that was shown in the handling of the 20,000 or more men in line.

Amid the merry spectators a hearty round of applause and a reverential covering of heads was called forth by the passing of the limping and battle-scarred veterans of the war, now but few in number, but of sturdy heart.

With the president and Major McKinley in the carriage were Senators Sherman and Mitchell. Behind the presidential carriage, riding in solitary state, was Mr. John Addison Porter, secretary of the president-elect. The cabinet officials and other dignitaries followed in carriages.

The black horse troop forming the president's escort fell in at the rear of the carriage. Following the Cleveland troop came Colonel Cecil Clay, commander of the District of Columbia National Guard, with a glittering staff of aides. There were 1,200 men in this division, all in the uniform of the national guard. The line moved down the avenue through a black mass of cheering thousands.

The Inaugural Ball.

With the night came the crowning glory of the inauguration. The residences and public buildings were aflame with lights, the streets were crowded with people, and the clarioning multitudes still battled at the doors of hotels and restaurants demanding food and drink from the mountaineer grounds, whence arose the chromatic fireworks which illuminated the city in fitful gleams, but it was at the pension building that the politicians paid their respects to society. There distinguished guests of the occasion paid homage to President McKinley and the new mistress of the White House, and later threaded the mazes of the dance.

The ball was the climax of the day.

Government Must Economize.

The credit of the government, the integrity of the currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded. Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present depression of business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures and extravagance stopped wherever found, and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures.

But the present must not become the permanent condition of the government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must be again resumed and vigorously enforced.

Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provisions for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors and widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

Revenues Must Be Increased.

The government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debts in times like the present. Suitably to provide is the mandate of duty, a certain and easy remedy for the most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue there ought to be but one opinion.

We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or impediment. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the government is still indebted for the amount of surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened by a continued deficit.

Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification.

The best way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes—not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income, secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both.

Tariff Revision Necessary.

It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterances to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied.

Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor is wished. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and development of our country. It is therefore earnestly hoped and expected that congress will at the earliest practicable moment enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be equally beneficial and helpful for every section and every enterprise of the people. To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potent than the expression of any political platform.

The paramount duty of congress is to stop protective legislation which has deficiencies by the restoration of that way been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the government, both at home and abroad, and go far toward stopping the drain upon the gold reserve, held for the redemption of our currency, which has been heavy and well-nigh constant for several years.

Business Will Be Slow.

Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction, and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business which men of all parties so much desire, depends more largely upon prompt, energetic and intelligent action of congress than upon any other single agency that affects the situation.

It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great emergency in the 150 years of our eventful national life has ever arisen that has not been met with ever-dominant courage by the American people, with fidelity to their best interests and highest destiny, and to the honor of the American name. These years of glorious history have exalted mankind

and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world, and immeasurably strengthened the precious free institutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain these institutions.

International Bimetallism.

The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized the relative value of silver as already coined and that which may hereafter be coined must be constantly kept at par with gold by every resource at our command.

Trusts and Monopolies.

The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past opposed to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the conditions of trade among our citizens, and it has supported such legislation, as well as to prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. This purpose will steadily be pursued, both by the enforcement of the law now in existence, and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

Immigration Laws.

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and higher citizenship. A grave peril to the republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand our vicious to appreciate the great value and benefit of our legislation and laws, and against all who come here to make war upon them, our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement among our own citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must be banished from the land if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world, which, under providence, we ought to achieve.

Foreign Relations.

It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of noninterference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves from entanglements either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor, and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere.

Our diplomacy should seek nothing more and accept nothing less than that due us. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed. Peace is preferable to war in most every contingency.

Extra Session of Congress.

It has been the uniform practice of each president to avoid as far as possible the convening of congress in extra session. It is an example which ordinary circumstances and in the sense of public necessity, is not commended, but a failure to convene the representatives of the people in extra session when it involves a matter of public duty places the responsibility of such neglect upon the executive.

The Condition of the Public Treasury.

As has been indicated, demands for immediate consideration of congress. It alone has the power to provide revenue for the government.

It is evident therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the present executive, because unjust to the interests of the people. Our action now will be free from any mere partisan consideration than that of the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of congress. We are nearly two years from congressional election, and political cannot so greatly distract us as if a contest was immediately pending.

Again, whatever action congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to rightful and lasting settlement of the question. In view of these considerations, I deem it my duty as president to convene congress in extraordinary session Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

Concluding Words.

In conclusion, I congratulate our country upon the fraternal spirit of the people, and the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographic lines, but to an extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils. Our true greatness as a nation is the triumph of the people, and their verdict is carried into effect today, not the triumph of one section, but wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The North and South no longer divide on old issues, but upon principles and politics, and in this fact surely every lover of our country can find cause for true rejoicing. Let us rejoice in and cultivate the spirit. It is ennobling and will bring both a gain and blessing to our beloved country.

It will be my constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and cooperation, which will affect so many thousand in the old antagonistic sections, but shall do everything possible to promote and increase it. Let me repeat the words of the oath administered by the chief justice, which shall be their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe:

"I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, I will, to the best of my ability, serve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

This is the obligation I have solemnly taken before the Lord, before the High. To keep it will be my constant purpose, my constant prayer, and I shall confidently rely upon the cooperation and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.