

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GROVER CLEVELAND

DELIVERED IN WASHINGTON, D. C.  
MARCH 4th, 1885.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen, I am about to supplement and seal by the oath, which I shall take, the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and right of self-government, they have committed to one of their fellow citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their services. This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of this land.

Nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare. Amid party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of a

### GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE.

In each succeeding year, it more clearly appears that our democratic principle needs no apology, and that in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guaranty of good government. But the best results in the operation of a government, wherein every citizen has a share, largely depend upon the proper limitation of a purely partisan zeal and effort, and a correct appreciation of time when the heat of the partisan should be merged into the patriotism of the citizen.

To-day the executive branch of the government is

### TRANSFERRED TO NEW KEEPING.

but this is still the government of all the people, and should be none the less an object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife; the bitterness of partisan defeat, and the exultation of partisan triumph, should be supplanted by ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will and a sober conscientious concern for the general weal. Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all

SECTIONAL PREJUDICE AND DISTRUST, and determine with manly confidence in one another to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our

### DEVOTION TO THE CONSTITUTION,

which, launched by the founders of our Republic and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace, and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes. By the

### FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY

our Constitution was commended for adoption as "The result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession." In that same spirit it should be administered in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life.

The large variety of diverse and competing interests, subject to federal control, and persistently seeking for a recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that

"THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER"

will fail to be accomplished.

If, in the halls of national legislation, that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the Constitution had its birth, and if this shall involve a surrender or postponement of private interests and the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced.

In the discharge of my official duty, I shall endeavor to be guided by a

### JUST AND UNSTRAINED CONSTRUCTION

of the Constitution and a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the Federal Government and those reserved to the States or to the people; and by a cautious appropriation of those functions which, by the Constitution and laws, have been especially assigned to the Executive Branch of government. But he who takes oath to-day to

### PRESERVE, PROTECT AND DEFEND

the Constitution of the United States only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen on the farm, in the workshop, in the busy marts of trade, and everywhere should share with him.

The Constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours. The government you have chosen him to administer for a short time is yours. The suffrage which executes the will of freemen is yours. The laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from

the town meeting to the State capitals and the national capital, is yours. Your every voter, as surely as your chief magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all; every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants, and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed on the whole framework of our

### CIVIL POLICY,

municipal, State and federal, and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of your faith in the republic.

It is the duty of those serving the people in public place to closely limit the public expenditures to the actual needs of a government economically administered; because this bounds the right of government to exact tribute from the earnings of the labor or property of citizens, and because of public extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of that simplicity and those

### PRUDENTIAL ECONOMICS

which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government, and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people, and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which, among their fellow citizens, is an aid to integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity.

The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate a scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that

### FOREIGN POLICY

commended by history, tradition and the prosperity of our republic. It is a policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power. It is a policy of peace, suitable to our interests, it is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents and rebelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and Washington and Jefferson

### PEACE, COMMERCE AND HONEST FRIENDSHIP

with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all people demands that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests, and make the wage of labor sure and steady; and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve people from unnecessary taxation; having due regard to the interests of capital invested and workingmen employed in American industries; and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury. Care for the property of the nation and for the needs of future settlers requires that the

### PUBLIC DOMAIN

should be protected from pilloining schemes and unlawful occupation. The conscience of the people demands that

### THE INDIANS

without our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted, with a view to their ultimate citizenship; and that

### POLYGAMY IN THE TERRITORIES,

destructive of the family and religion, and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed.

The laws should be rigidly enforced which

### PROHIBIT THE IMMIGRATION

of a servile class to compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization. The people demand a reform in the administration of the government, and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end civil service reform should be, in good faith, enforced. Our citizens have a right to protection from the

### INCOMPETENCY OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES,

who hold their places solely as a reward for partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise, and the vicious methods of those who expect such rewards. And those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of an honest political belief in the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men.

There should be no pretext for anxiety touching

### PROTECTION OF FREEDMEN

in their rights or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the Constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the places accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are

citizens entitles them to all rights due to relations, and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities.

These topics and the constant and ever-varying wants of our active and enterprising population may well receive the attention and patriotic endeavor of all who make and execute the federal law.

Our duties are practical and call for industrious application and an intelligent conception of the claims of public office, and above all a firm determination in favor of united action to secure to all the people of the land the full benefit of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to man.

And let us not trust to human effort alone, but humbly acknowledge the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of nations, and who has at all times been revealed on our country's history. Let us invoke his aid and blessing upon our labors.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

### AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The White House presents a busy scene to-day. A stream of callers poured into the Mansion from the hour the doors opened until late in the day. The President had an early breakfast, and then completed the organization of his Cabinet and sent their names to the Senate. A number of organizations visited the White House before noon and were received by the President in the East Room. Prominent among these were the Samuel J. Randall Club, the American Club and Young Men's Democratic Club—all of Philadelphia; the Kings County Club of Brooklyn, and a delegation from the County Democracy of New York. The Justices of the United States Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Waite, called about 12 o'clock and were received in the Blue Parlor. Members of the National Democratic committee were next received. Many other prominent persons called to pay their respects and kept the President engaged the entire day.

No changes are yet made in the force employed at the White House, except that Col. Daniel S. Lamont occupies the office of private secretary to the President instead of Fied J. Phillips, who is, of course, relieved. The President's mail to-day was very large. It consisted principally of letters of congratulation. Many of them, however, related to appointments.

Subsequently the Democratic Phalanx of Albany called on the President in a body. They were followed by detachments of clubs from Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Kansas, Missouri and elsewhere. The President gave notice that he might receive all who might choose to come between 2 and 4 o'clock, and during that time thousands of strangers paid their respects to the Chief Magistrate, who received them in the East Room and shook hands with them all. The crowd passed through the room in single file, and owing to the immense number presenting themselves, it was found necessary to dispense with the formality of introduction. The President, however, recognized many acquaintances in the line and greeted them by name. There was a large number of colored people among the visitors.

The President bore the trying ordeal well and greeted each person with a pleasant smile and hearty grasp of the hand. The visiting militia and civil organizations called in a body and were well represented. Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and staff were prominent among the visitors. All the members of ex-President Arthur's cabinet, with the exception of Secretaries Frelinghuysen and Teller, occupied their usual desks and attended to all business requiring action at their hands. Secretary Frelinghuysen was detained at home by ill health, and Secretary Teller, whose resignation as Secretary of the Interior was accepted yesterday, was at the Capitol. Those on duty received many callers.

There were short Senatorial caucuses of both parties after adjournment of the session to-day. The democrats effected an organization, selecting Beck as chairman and Keena as secretary. The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of nine to arrange the minority membership of committees. A resolution was adopted thanking Senators Pendleton and Jones for their courtesy and efficiency in the discharge of their duties as chairman and secretary respectively of the democratic caucus. The republicans are reticent about their proceedings. It is understood that some discussion took place regarding the liability of caucus secrets to become public, and that the organization of the committees was referred to preliminarily, but action remitted to a future caucus, to be called when the preferences of Senators shall have become better known.

One of the last official acts of Speaker Carlisle was the appointment of Holman, Hatch of Missouri, Peel, Cannon and Ryan as a committee, and authorized by the legislative appropriation bill, to investigate the Indian schools, and the administration of the laws relative to Yellowstone Park.

When the Cabinet nominations were taken up in executive session, Riddleberger objected to the immediate consideration of the nomination of Bayard. He stated briefly that he did so because of Bayard's attitude upon the Irish question. Riddleberger thought him more English than American.

Bayard's name being first on the list, the consideration of all went over, under the rules of the Senate for a day.

One of President Cleveland's first acts in connection with his official household was a decision to retain O. L. Pruden as assistant to private secretary Lamont. Pruden was appointed by President Grant as bearer of presidential communications to either House of Congress, and during so many administrations has become a familiar figure to all who are connected in any way with affairs at the Capitol. His retention is heartily commended by members of both parties and representatives of the press.

One of the last acts of Sec'y. Teller was to issue patents for lands in Louisiana granted to aid the construction of the New Orleans & Pacific railroad. These lands, embracing about 700,000 acres, are comprised in what is commonly known as the "backbone grant."

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., 5.—A private telephone message from Burnett gives an account of the self-poisoning of August Schaffer and wife. The husband administered the deadly dose to the wife, then calmly awaited her demise, when he suicided by taking a dose of the same drug. Domestic unhappiness caused the tragedy. It is not known that the wife was a consenting party to the poisoning. The couple leave a two-year-old child.

WILMINGTON, N.C., 5.—The boiler of the steamer *Wave* exploded this afternoon. The boat is a complete wreck. Neil Jessup, James Steadman and Kilby Harvey, all colored, were blown into the river and drowned. Perry Colton, the colored pilot, and Dave McPherson were slightly injured. The boat was valued at \$10,000.

Pittsburg, 5.—This evening Frank Kunkle, a teamster residing in Grant alley, Alleghany City, placed on the stove to boil a mixture of turpentine, tar and linseed oil, which he had been told would cure a horse of lameness. In the room at the time, besides Kunkle, were his daughter Annie, aged 7, a son aged five years, Julia Walters, 13 years old, and a young man named Dipp. The mixture had been on the stove probably an hour when it boiled over, instantly ignited, and a second after an explosion occurred, which scattered the scalding fluid and flames in all directions. Young Dipp, with great presence of mind, grabbed up the can with the burning mixture and started for the door, while Kunkle ran to rescue the children, whose clothes were a mass of flames. One by one he picked them up and threw them out of the window into the yard and then jumped after them, tore the clothes from their bodies. Assistance arrived by this time, and the fire having been extinguished, the little sufferers were carried back to the house. Annie was burned to a crisp, and died in a short time in great agony. Julia Walters is also terribly burned, the flesh peeling off her arms and legs. She is still lying but suffering intensely. Slight hope, however, is entertained of her recovery. The little boy is badly burned about the face and arms, but will recover. Young Dipp had the flesh burned off his hands and arms, and Kunkle is painfully but not seriously injured. The damage to the house by fire is very slight.

WICHITA, Kan., 5.—Deputy U. S. Marshal Rarick, of Arkansas City, arrived here at noon to-day with the following Oklahoma boomers in custody: W. L. Couch, H. H. Stafford, C. E. Streeter, T. W. Eichelberger, A. C. McCord, Geo. F. Brown and A. J. Stalle. They were arraigned severally before U. S. Commissioner Sherman on a complaint sworn to by Lieut. M. W. Day. They are charged with unlawfully, maliciously and feloniously inciting, assisting and engaging in a rebellion and insurrection against the authority of the United States. The boomers were not represented by counsel. Each pleaded not guilty and waived preliminary examination, and were bound over in the sum of \$3,000 each to the U. S. District Court on its adjourned term, which will convene here the 9th instant. All furnished bonds.

ARKANSAS CITY, 5.—There are about 500 Oklahoma boomers in camp here, and it is expected there will be 1,000 by Sunday; the start for the Territory, made Monday, having been delayed on account of the arrest of the leaders of the movement and the bad condition of the roads. The troops are already in the Territory, under command of Major Benton.

GALVESTON, 5.—A News Dennison, Texas, special says: At noon to-day, the Missouri Pacific Company moved all their engines from this point across Red River into Indian Territory for safety. It is understood that the entire force of employees in the machine shops will refuse to return to work to-morrow, at a request from strikers at other points in Texas. There are 500 cars of freight here awaiting forwarding. Everything quiet.

A special from Longview says: The strikers to-day rescinded the resolution to stop passenger trains, but there is much talk of stopping them to-morrow. The yard is full of freight awaiting shipment. A few section men agreed to the terms of the company to-day and returned to work.

At Sherman the employees of the Texas Pacific were this afternoon notified that they were suspended indefinitely. This suspension works a hardship, as the Sherman employees were willing to accept the reduction. It is rumored that the company has determined to run the mail coaches until the strike is over.

Galveston, 5.—A News Fort Wor

special says: At 7 o'clock this morning the men employed in the Texas and Missouri Pacific Railroad shops quit work. All switches and freight engines in the yard were killed, and tonight sixteen dead engines are around the round house. This morning all east-bound freight trains were sidetracked in the yards and the engines taken to the roundhouse and killed. No freight trains will be allowed to pass through the yards. Passenger trains will not be molested. The strikers are in groups discussing the situation, but are orderly. About 300 loaded and empty cars stand motionless on the tracks. A train load of California fruits, bound east, and number of cattle are among the detained freight. This evening the strikers received news that several freight trains from the north would arrive, and they assembled at the north end yards intending to side-track the trains and kill the engines; but the trains were intercepted by wire and turned back towards Dennison. The strikers are holding a meeting to-night to determine what further steps to take to bring the company to terms.

NEW YORK, 3.—3's, 1½; 4½'s, 11½; 4's, 22½; Pacific 6's, 25; Central Pacific, 34½; Burlington, 20½; Northern Pacific, 18½, preferred, 42½; Northwestern, 94½; New York Central, 89½; Oregon Navigation, 66½; Transcontinental, 13½; Pacific Mail, 61; Panama, 98; St. Louis and San Francisco, 20; Texas Pacific, 13½; Union Pacific, 48½; Wells, Fargo Express, 8; Western Union, 59½.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The nominations for President Cleveland's Cabinet were to-day confirmed by the Senate.

NEW YORK, 6.—Donovan, the roller skater scored 870 miles at noon. Failures of the last seven days are 277, as compared with 284 last week.

CHICAGO, 6.—Wheat opened excited with first sales for May delivery at 82½, but under heavy selling and little foreign news, prices fell off 1½, the market closing 1½ under latest figures yesterday, 75½ cash March, 6½ April, 81½ May, 2½ June.

Corn steady, 38½ cash March, 8½ April, 41½ May.

Oats firm at 27½ March, 7½ April, 31½ May.

NEW YORK, 6.—Officials of the New York Central give the great reduction in February earnings as a reason for reduced dividends.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The following is the letter of the president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to Senator Hoar, mentioned in the Senate to-day:

Hon. George F. Hoar, U. S. Senate, Washington:

My Dear Sir.—The bill of the Senate judiciary committee reported by you regarding the future payments to be made by this company to the United States in settlement of its obligations has now for some days been in my hands. As you are aware, the representatives of the company were not consulted in regard to this bill while it was in preparation, nor were they permitted to see it until it had been reported to the Senate. As the Union Pacific is one of the corporations interested, it may not be out of place for me, now that opportunity for considering the measure has been afforded, to state to you as briefly as may be the conclusions reached in regard to it from the directors' point of view.

As originally reported, the bill was construed as compelling the company to make semi-annual payments amounting to about \$450,000 each, with increasing interest from the first payment forward to the 120th, so that, around numbers the payments during the first year would have amounted to about \$900,000, and the payments during the sixtieth year would have amounted to \$2,500,000. As subsequently amended, the annual payments from the beginning were to include interest on the entire amount unpaid due; that is payments for the first year would have been \$2,500,000, which would have regularly decreased at the rate of about \$30,000 per annum, as the debt was paid, until in the sixtieth year payments would have amounted to but about \$900,000. Finally, in the shape in which the bill is now left payments, as I understand it, are equalized through the entire period, so that, including the central branch, they will be about \$1,800,000 a year. It is merely necessary for me to refer to the two last plans, that of annually decreasing payments and that of equalized payment. As respects the first of these two plans—that of the largest payments at first—I am obliged to say I do not think, under the present business conditions of the country, the Union Pacific would be able to meet its requirements, however it might have been under the conditions which heretofore existed. It is notorious that neither for the Union Pacific, nor for other railroads in the country, are the present times prosperous. Business is languishing, receipts falling off, the future uncertain. No are these conditions adverse conditions of merely a passing nature. There are now four transcontinental routes in place of one, and the Union Pacific meets severe competition in its most valuable local territory. It remains to be seen how far the increase in tariff will compensate for its subdivision. Consequently a load which a few years ago might have been safely assumed is now dangerously heavy. If you expect a horse to pull a load, it is not well to hitch to him a load heavier than he can pull. What is true physically of the horse is true financially of the Union Pacific. From my present knowledge of the company's system of roads, and the existing business conditions, I am ob-