GARFIELD'S INAUGURATION.

Notwithstanding a snow-storm had set in at Washington on the night preceding General Garfield's inauguration the whole city was astir at an early hour the next morning, and men, women and children hurried through the snow and slush from every direction, every one intent on reaching Pennsylvania avenue to witness the inaugural procession, or to the capitol, to be present at the ceremonies to take place there. During the entire night trains laden with military and civilians arrived at the two depots, and continued throughout the morning to pour their living freight into the city. Thirty stands with seats had been erected in the public squares fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, and there were numerous other stands in front of stores, etc. These stands were capable of seating 25,000 persons, and every seat was sold. It is estimated that there were 50,000 strangers in Washington.

At 10.30 A. M. the sun commenced to shine quite brightly, with a chilly March wind blowing from the northwest. One hundred thousand persons were on the streets to witness the inauguration.

The sidewalks on Pennsylvania avenue, along the route of the procession, were literally packed with men, women and children, and the windows of buildings, as well as the stands, were crowded with spectators.

All the public buildings were bountifully draped, the treasury especially making a fine appearance. Each window in the department of justice had two United States flags draped in the form of curtains. Large flags were also festooned around the pillars. A triumphal arch spanned Fifteenth street, between the treasury and Corcoran building, the thirty-eight windows of which were painted with the shields of the various States. All the equestrian statues in the city were handsomely decorated with bunting and festoons of evergreens.

The census office, Riggs house, Ebbitt house, Willard's, the National and Metropolitan hotels, the National Metropolitan bank, the Citizen's National bank and nearly all the business houses along Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol to Fifteenth street and New York avenue were profusely decorated with flags, bunting, shields, pictures of President Garfield and Vice-President Arthur, and various emblems.

The first division formed on Pennsylvania and New York avenues between nine and ten o'clock, on the north side, facing south, with right resting on Seventeenth street. The carriages for the presidential party and the Cleveland troop (the President's special escort) assembled inside the grounds of the executive mansion shortly before 10 o'clock. At 10:15 the presidential party, consisting of President R. B. Hayes, President-elect Garfield, Vice-President W. A. Wheeler, Vice-President-elect Arthur, Senator George H. Pendleton, Senator H. B. Anthony, and Senator Thomas F. Bayard, entered three carriages that were in waiting, and, preceded by the Cleveland troop, moved through the west gate to Pennsylvania avenue and halted. A signal gun was then fired by a detachment of the District of Columbia artillery, which was stationed on the mall south of the treasury department. The marine band played "Hail to the Chief," the troops presented arms, recovered, and the column broke from the right, marched to the left, moved down Pennsylvania avenue, and halted when the head of the column had reached the treasury department. The presidential party and special escort took their places in line and the first division resumed the march. The remainder of the long procession then fell in and moved along the avenue, where it was greeted by prolonged and tumultuous applause.

The procession marched down Pennsylvania avenue in the following order:

Two platoons city police mounted
General W. T. Sherman, Grand Marshal.
Aide—Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall, of New York; Colonel L. M. Dayton, of Ohio; Lieutenant F. V. Greene, of Washington, D. C.; the members of the staff of the General of the Army; Colonel Wm. G. Moore, Colonel J. C. Tidball, Colonel A. P. Morrow, Colonel J. M. Bacon, General O. M. Poe.

FIRST DIVISION.
Brevet Major-General R. B. Ayres, U. S. A.
Staff.
Twelve Companies of Regular Artillery.
Four Companies Marine Battalion.
Cleveland Troop, Cavalry.
President and party, in carriages.
Philadelphia Troop, Cavalry.
Knights Templar, four platoons.
Grand Army Republic, eight platoons.
Knights of Pythias, six platoons.
Naval cadets.
Two-horse Batteries, regulars.
Battalion Washington Light Infantry, four companies, Colonel Moore.
Company A, Fifth Battalion, Second California Brigade.
Hampton Cadets, Virginia.
Langston Guards, Norfolk, Va.
Union Blues, Thomasville, Ga.
Rome Star Guards, Georgia.
National Rifles, Captain Burnside.
Signal Corps United States Army.
Ninth New York Regiment.

SECOND DIVISION.
Major-General John F. Hartranft.
Staff.
First Brigade, Brigadier-General G. R. Snowden.
Keystone Battery, Captain J. O. Winchester.
Gray Invincibles, Captain J. Oscar Jones.
State Fencibles, Major John W. Ryan.
First Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Weidersteam.
Second Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Decfart.
Third Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Bonnaffon.
Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Frank Reeder.
Washington Troop, Captain Mattsch.
Griffin's Battery, Captain Deisthorne.
Slattington Rifles, Captain McDowell.
Fourth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Good.
Sixth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Sobel.
Eighth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Gobin.
Eleventh Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Rupert.
Third Brigade, Brigadier-General J. K. Sigfried.
Ashland Dragoons, Captain Barnard.
Wyoming Artillery, Captain Parker.
Seventh Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Caldwell.
Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Stead.
Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Boles.
Ninth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Reynolds.
Fourth Brigade, Brigadier-General J. A. Beaver.
Sheridan Troop, Captain Jones.
Kemp's Battery, Captain Glen.
Fifth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Burchgield.
Tenth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Hawkins.
Fourteenth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Gray.
Eighteenth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Guthrie.
Fifth Brigade—Brigadier-General H. S. Huidekoper.
Titusville Battery, Captain Emery.
Sixteenth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Wilson.
Seventeenth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Curtis.

THIRD DIVISION.
Major-General Thomas C. Fletcher.
Staff.
Grand Army of the Republic.
Boys in Blue.
Major-General Hancock's Staff, Fifth Division New York National Guard.
Troop E, New York State National Guard.
Old Guard Battalion, Brooklyn.
Richfield Springs Veteran Corps.
Utica Light Battery, Brooklyn.
Binghamton City Guards.
Black Citizens' Corps.
Remington Rifle Corps.
Central City Veteran Corps, Syracuse.
Battery A, Light Artillery, Rochester.
Battery D, Light Artillery, New York City.
Binghamton Company, New York State Guard.
Medina Company, New York State Guard.
Malone Company, New York State Guard.
Nimira Company, New York State Guard.
Sumner Corps, Syracuse.
Oswego Company, New York State Guard.
(Many organizations from the different States followed.)

FOURTH DIVISION.
Major-General Charles H. Field.
Staff.
State organizations.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Civic Societies.
Colonel Robert Boyd, Staff and Local Committee, Department of Maryland Grand Army of the Republic.
I. O. G. T. Grand Lodge, Wisconsin.
National Irish Republican Club of New York.
Council No. 1 Union League of America, Baltimore.
Republican Invincibles, Philadelphia.
Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club, Brooklyn.
Kings County Republican Campaign Committee, Brooklyn.
John Gill Engineer Corps, Orange, N. Y.
Garfield and Arthur Club, New Salem, Pa.
Garfield and Arthur Club, Meyersburg, Pa.
Young Republican Club, Philadelphia.
Union Republican Club, Philadelphia.
West Philadelphia Club.
Continental Club, Philadelphia.
Walburn Club, Philadelphia.
Republican Invincibles, Norristown Pa.
Young Men's Republican Club.
Altoona Club.
Western Star POINTERS, No. 1, Washington, D. C.
Roebuck Club, Philadelphia.
Third Ward Union Republican Club.
Combined Catholic and Irish Beneficial Societies.

On arrival at the capitol the procession moved around the building by the south side and formed line on the east front, facing the capitol. The presidential party then drove to the Senate entrance.

The presidential carriage was driven to the lower entrance of the Senate wing, and the President-elect, accompanied by the Vice-President-elect and Senators Pendleton and Thurman, entered the building and proceeded to the Vice-President's room, where they remained until 12 o'clock.

As early as 10 o'clock crowds began to assemble in front of the platform erected over the steps leading to the main entrance, and at 12 o'clock it was estimated that 50,000 people were massed in front of the building.

At half-past 12 o'clock the president reached his place at the foot of the platform and took a seat, with Chief-Justice Waite upon his right and ex-President Hayes upon his left, with Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, while immediately behind him sat his mother, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes and Vice-President Arthur. Some delay ensued while a photograph of the scene was taken from an elevated stand.

At 12:35 Senator Pendleton arose and introduced General Garfield, who began his inaugural address.

The address was delivered with uncovered head, in a clear voice, distinct and calm, and was plainly heard by every one upon the stand and for a long distance on every hand. The delivery of the address took forty-five minutes. At its conclusion the cheering was long, continued and enthusiastic.

Chief-Justice Waite then administered the usual oath, to which Garfield responded with fervor. Ex-President Hayes immediately pressed forward and congratulated his successor, and, after him, the President's mother and wife, both of whom he saluted with a kiss. A general scene of congratulation and handshaking ensued, after which the presidential party descended from the platform by a private staircase and proceeded to the President's room in the rear of the Senate chamber, where an informal reception took place. At 1:30 P. M. the party entering their carriages were driven to their places in the line of the procession, which at 1:40 P. M. started upon its return to the White House.

At the White House the President reviewed the entire procession, which was nearly four hours in passing.

President Garfield, accompanied by ex-President Hayes, appeared upon the grand stand. When under way the procession then passed steadily in review past the reviewing stand, each regiment, company and civic association saluting the President appropriately. President Garfield during the whole of the time the procession was passing stood well out to the front of the platform, bowing in acknowledgment of the repeated demonstrations of respect. Among those seated on the reviewing stand with President Garfield were ex-President Hayes, Secretaries Evarts, Sherman and Schurz, ex-Postmaster-General Key, Chief Justice Waite, General Hancock, and General P. H. Sheridan. Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Hayes were also present. About half an hour previous to the arrival of President Garfield, General Hancock, who had been present at the inaugural proceedings at the capitol, accompanied by General P. H. Sheridan, drove up in a close carriage. General Hancock stepped quickly from the carriage and passed toward the stand. He was instantly recognized by a number of persons in the crowd, and was cheered heartily before and after he ascended the platform. Immediately after the review General Garfield received the Williams College association with visiting alumni to the number of fifty in the east room of the executive mansion. President Hopkins eloquently presented the congratulations.

The White House grounds were brilliantly and tastefully illuminated and a brilliant display of fireworks took place at 8 o'clock near the treasury department.

At the inaugural ball in the evening a great crowd of men and women was present. Although the price of admission was five dollars, the large ballroom was crowded, many colored persons being present. The new National Museum, in which the ball took place, was brilliantly illuminated from top to bottom, while flowers and festoons were lavishly displayed on every hand. General Garfield held a reception in the great hall, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Hayes. The first person to shake the new President by the hand was General Hancock. At 11 o'clock the dancing began. All the ladies present were richly and handsomely dressed. To give an idea of the size of the ball it need only be stated that the cooking to appease the hunger of the guests began two days previous to the inauguration. The caterer calculated on serving 1,500 pounds of turkey, 100 gallons of oysters, 50 hams, 350 pounds of butter, 700 loaves of bread, 2,000 biscuit, 1,000 rolls, 200 gallons chicken salad, 15,000 cakes, 150 gallons ice-cream, 50 gallons jelly, 50 gallons water-ices, 250 gallons coffee; and other delicacies in proportion.

Garfield's Inaugural Address.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life—a century crowded with perils, but crowded with the triumphs of liberty and law. Before continuing the onward march let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled.

It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written Constitution of the United States—the articles of confederation and perpetual union. The new republic was then beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against the armies of a sovereign power, but against the opinions of mankind; for the world did not believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely intrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves.

We cannot now appreciate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage, and the saving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government.

When they found after a short trial that the confederacy of States was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside and in its stead established a national union, founded directly upon the will of the people, endowed with future powers of self-preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects.

Under this Constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened, and the growth in all the better elements of national life has vindicated the wisdom of the founders and given new hope to their descendants.

Under this Constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without, and secured for their mariners and flag equality of right on all the seas.

Under this Constitution twenty-five States have been added to the Union, with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens to secure the manifold blessings of local self-government.

The jurisdiction of this Constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States, and a population twenty times greater than that of 1780.

The superstructure that the Constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We, ourselves, are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict purified and made stronger for all the beneficent purposes of good government.

And now, at the close of this first century of growth, with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation, passed in judgment upon the conduct and counsels of political parties and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the government. To interpret and to execute that will in accordance with the Constitution is the paramount duty of the executive.

Even from this brief review it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front, resolved to employ the best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future; sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century, our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled, and the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march.

The supremacy of the nation and its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion, which for half a century threatened the existence of the Union, was closed at last in the high court of war by a decree from which there is no appeal; that the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are and shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the States and the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the States nor interfere with any of their necessary rules of local self-government; but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union.

The will of the nation speaking with the voice of battle and through the amended Constitution has fulfilled the great promise of 1776 by proclaiming "Liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have witnessed since the adoption of the Constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from a relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than 5,000,000 of people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the power of self-help in both races by making labor more honorable to the one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with the coming years.

No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern community. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable. But those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings so long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress. With unquestioning devotion to the Union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have "followed the light as God gave them to see the light."

They are rapidly laying the material foundations of self-support, widening the circle of intelligence, and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the Constitution and the laws.

The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true, it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil, which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of the suffrage is more than an evil—it is a crime, which if persisted in will destroy the government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the king, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of the suffrage will never give repose or safety to the States, or to the nation, until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanctions of the law.

But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race.

It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every State. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in the suffrage.

The voters of the Union who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hang the destinies of our governments, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of sovereign power. If the children of this nation come to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the republic will be certain and remediless.

The census has already sounded the alarm in the appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children.

To the South this question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the South alone.

The nation itself is responsible for the extension of the suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population. For the North and South alike there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation and of the States and all the voluntary forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors and fit them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them.

In this beneficent work sections and races should be forgotten and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the divine oracle, which declares that "A little child shall lead them," for our little children will soon control the destinies of the republic.

My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will even be blessed their fathers and their fathers' God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten or we may retard, but we cannot prevent the final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict?

Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being invite us and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battlefields of dead issues, move forward, and in the strength of liberty and the restored Union win the grander victories of peace.

The prosperity which now prevails is without a parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all. The previous years of plenty found the credit and the resumption of specie payments so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessors have enabled our people to secure the blessings which the seasons brought. By the experience of commercial nations in all ages, it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible such an adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power in all the markets of the world.

The chief duty of the national government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized by the Constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war, but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promise to pay money. If the holders demand it, the promise should be kept.

The refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of the national bank notes, and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during a long service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects.

The finances of the government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent. The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half our people, and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the government lights the oceans for the protection of mariners and the benefit of commerce, so it should give to the tillers of the soil the lights of practical science and experience.

Our manufacturers are rapidly making us industrially independent and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should still be maintained. Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior waterways, and by the increase of our tonnage on the ocean.

The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn by constructing ship canals or railways across the isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested, and will need consideration, but none of them has been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The subject, however, is one which will immediately engage the attention of the government with a view to a thorough protection to American interests. We will urge no narrow policy nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route, but, in the language of my predecessor, I believe it to be the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests.

The Constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The Territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of Congress, and hence the general government is responsible for any violation of the Constitution in any of them. It is, therefore, a reproach to the government that in the most populous of the Territories the constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people, and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the uttermost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroy the family relations and endanger social order. Nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and power of the national government.

The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are intrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and obstruction to the public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong. I shall, at the proper time, ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several executive departments and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during terms for which incumbents have been appointed. Finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the Constitution, invading neither the rights of the States nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain the authority and in all places within its jurisdiction to enforce obedience to all the laws of the Union in the interests of the people; to demand rigid economy in all the expenditures of the government, and to remove the honest and faithful service of all executive officers, remembering that the offices were created, not for the benefit of incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the government.

And now, fellow-citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this government in fact, as it is in law, a government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of administration. And, above all, upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their government, I reverently invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.

NEWS EPITOME.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE most atrocious murder ever committed in Maine was discovered a few days ago in China, a small town near Augusta, where a young man named Charles Merrill killed his mother, Mrs. Deborah Merrill, by striking her on the head with a hammer, chopped her body into pieces and burned them. He confessed the crime, and it was necessary to take him quickly to Augusta, as a crowd of 500 persons threatened to lynch him.

A COLLISION between a coal engine and a passenger train near Pottsville, Pa., resulted in the instant death of Michael Reynolds, division superintendent, fatal injuries to John Dicks, brakeman, and serious injuries to two passengers.

THE New York police are making wholesale raids on the liquor dealers for violation of the Sunday law.

THE dry goods firm of Deforest & Weld, of Meadville, Pa., has failed with liabilities estimated at $250,000.

A UNIQUE affair took place in New York the other night in the shape of a banquet given by a club of some forty men, not one of whom was under six feet two inches in height. They call themselves the club of Titans, and as they limited the invited guests to such as were at least six feet two inches tall, the gathering presented an array of giants seldom seen together.

MRS. GOWEN SPENCE, the wife of a wealthy jeweler in Newark, N. J., has just received news of the terrible death of her brother, Frank J. Wright, in Colorado. The young man was a lawyer in Washington, and in May last he went to Colorado to attend to a land claim for a client. He was induced to purchase an interest in a gold mine, and after buying some mules started with a servant on a prospecting tour in the mountains. A party of vigilantes met him, charged him with having stolen the mules, and hanged him and his servant.

THE Italian bark Agneo, from Antwerp to New York, went ashore a few days ago off Coney Island, and the captain and nine men, all Italians, were drowned. The ship carpenter and three other men on board cut their throats when they made up their minds that they could not be saved. One man, an old sailor, clung to the wreck and was rescued by the crew of a life-saving station.

A FIRE at Danville, Pa., destroyed the entire female wing and one-half of the male wing of the State asylum for the insane, a large and handsome structure which has been in process of erection the last eleven years and cost the State about $600,000. There were 384 patients in the institution when the fire broke out, and for a time there was a great scene of excitement, but all succeeded in getting away from the burning building.

Western and Southern States.

THE Mardi Gras festival was celebrated this year in New Orleans and other Southern cities with the usual processions and carnival festivities. At New Orleans there was a long procession of triumphal cars, and the day and night were given over to mirth and revelry. Twenty-three triumphal cars containing tableaux were in the procession.

A RELIEF train in Missouri was going to the aid of another train that had run off a switch when it went through a bridge near Lingo. Of the large number of workmen on board five were instantly killed and sixteen injured, some dangerously.

EX-GOVERNOR A. W. BRADFORD, of Maryland, died in Baltimore a few days since, aged seventy-five years. He was elected governor of Maryland in 1861.

BY a collision between two steamboats on the Columbia river, in Oregon, one of the vessels was sunk and four lives were lost.

WHILE the Minnesota legislature was in session the other day the members were startled from their seats by an alarm of fire, and rushing from the chambers they saw that the dome of the capitol was in flames. The building burned rapidly to the ground, causing a loss of more than $100,000 for the structure, while the loss of the historical and supreme court library is much greater, because the books and papers cannot be restored. The records, however, were all saved.

JAMES JOURDAN, a saloon-keeper, shot and mortally wounded Ben Hogan, a noted prize-fighter, at Bisbee, Arizona.

A LARGE coal field has been discovered in Arizona.

BY a collision between a freight train and a material train on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad near Caldwell, Va., the two engineers and two firemen and Dr. Caldwell, of the White Sulphur Springs, were killed.

Two Chinamen were killed and five Chinamen and two white men were injured by an explosion in the Eureka blasting powder works near Oakland, Cal.

AN explosion of gas in a coal mine at Almy, Wyoming Territory, resulted in the death of about thirty-five Chinese and two white workmen, and serious injuries to fifteen or twenty more Chinamen.

As the special train on which ex-President Hayes and his family and friends left Washington for their home in Ohio was within a few miles of Baltimore it collided with a train consisting of two engines and seven empty passenger cars going south. Two men—J. Wyman Young, of Shamokin, Pa., who was in a Pullman car which he had chartered for himself and friends, and John Oliver, the baggage-master—were killed almost instantly, and twenty persons—eleven passengers and nine trainmen—were injured, some dangerously. The fifth coach contained Mr. Hayes and family, and when the crash came it threw Mrs. Hayes and several other members of the party to the floor, without injuring them, while the ex-President's chair simply shot forward a few feet. As soon as the shock had passed Mr. Hayes, after ascertaining that no one of his party was injured, got off the train and ran to the front, where, with his sons, he was active in assisting the wounded. The ex-President's party was taken to Baltimore and late in the evening proceeded westward.

From Washington.

THE President's proclamation calling for an extra session of the Senate was issued a few days before the expiration of the Forty-sixth Congress.

DURING February the national debt decreased $11,843,155.52. The decrease of the debt since June 30, 1880, is $62,215,882.51. The total debt, less cash in the treasury, is $1,879,956,412.77; cash in the treasury, $233,208,176.69.

THE payments made from the treasury by warrant during February were as follows:

On account of civil and miscellaneous	$5,280,038 03
On account of war	2,558,838 99
On account of navy	942,586 51
Interior (Indians)	244,193 98
Interior (pensions)	1,062,675 00
Total	$10,087,832 51

IT has been decided by the attorney-general that a white man cannot legally be enlisted in a colored regiment.

THE director of the mint reports the production of the precious metals during the year ending June 30, 1880, at $36,000,000 gold, $39,200,000 silver; total, $75,200,000.

Foreign News.

General Roberts, the successful commander of the British troops in Afghanistan, will succeed the late General Colley as leader of the English forces opposed to the Boers in South Africa. Orders have been sent to Jamaica and to Bombay to forward troops to South Africa, to the number of 2,000.

VICTOR HUGO, the French author, has been honored in Paris with a fete. Three hundred thousand people marched by his house in procession. The poet stood at his window and greeted them. At one moment he seemed fairly overcome and could not contain his tears. From time to time the procession halted and a speech was delivered.

AT a land league demonstration in county Tipperary, Ireland, Mr. Dillon advised tenant farmers to "Boycott" those who violated the laws of the league, despite the coercion act. He urged them not to believe the magistrates who told them that "Boycotting" was illegal, as it was the right arm of the league.

THE losses by fire and robbery of houses and goods through the riot last January at Lima, Peru, are estimated at $6,000,000.

MR. HEARNE, an Irish land agent, while on his way home near Ballinrobe, after attending petty sessions, of which he was clerk, was fired upon when near his house and mortally wounded.

LATER dispatches from South Africa put the English losses in the battle with the Boers at eighty-three killed and 122 wounded.

A LONDON dispatch says that, regarding war with Greece as unavoidable, Turkey is trying to prolong negotiations until military stores from America have arrived.

IT is stated on the highest authority that the trichinosis fright in England is a hoax set going for stock-jobbing purposes, and that the English government does not intend to take any steps with reference to the importation of American pork.

JOUBERT, the leader of the Boers in South Africa, declares he is ready to treat for peace with the British, but only on the basis of independence.

THERE has been another terrific snow-storm throughout Great Britain.

HALF of the town of Casamacciola, in Ischia, an island in the Mediterranean, has been destroyed by an earthquake. Many of the inhabitants were killed or injured.

ACCORDING to a census recently taken the population of the German empire numbers 45,194,172 souls.

SWITZERLAND has experienced a heavy shock of earthquake.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Windom spoke upon the resolution regarding an interoceanic ship transit across the Isthmus. He strongly commended Eads' shiprailway scheme, expressing his conviction that that alone furnished the solution of the problem. Mr. Hoar moved to amend the resolution by inserting a declaration that the commercial and other interests of the people of the United States require provision for one or more transit ways without further delay, and that it is the duty of the government to take immediate steps for securing the same....The chair submitted a message from the President transmitting in response to the Senate resolution of January 20 copies of correspondence with Switzerland and other foreign countries in relation to the sending to the United States by foreign countries, states, cantons, or municipalities of criminals, paupers or insane persons. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up and passed....The credentials of William J. Sewell, Senator-elect from New Jersey, were received....A communication from the President was received informing the Senate that the resignation of the Hon. John Sherman as secretary of the treasury had been received and accepted....Upon motion of Mr. Whyte a resolution was adopted declaring that the thanks of the Senate are due and are tendered to the Vice-President for the courtesy, ability and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations during the present session. Adopted by a unanimous vote.

At the night session of the Senate took place, during which various bills were passed....Finally the presidential procession, headed by President Hayes and President-elect Garfield, entered under escort of Senators Pendleton, of Ohio, Bayard, and others of the committee of arrangements, and two minutes later was followed by Vice-President-elect Arthur, in charge of a sub-committee composed of the above-named Senators, all present in the chamber arising upon each occasion. Vice-President-elect Arthur was then introduced to the Senate by Vice-President Wheeler and took the oath of office.

House.

Mr. Clymer presented to the House of Representatives the portrait of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, speaker of the First and Third Congresses, which will be placed in the lobby in the rear of the speaker's desk....The civil service appropriation bill was passed—136 yeas to 107 nays....Eulogies in honor of the late Bernard Wood were delivered in the evening by Messrs. Tucker (Va.), Mr. Wood's successor as chairman of the committee of ways and means; Hutchins, Lapham, Lounsbery and Covert, of New York, and Wright and Coffroth, of Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Covert the Senate amendments were concurred in to the agricultural appropriation bill....Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee on elections, reported the resolutions in the contested election case for the Third Congressional district of Louisiana, confirming the right of Mr. Acklen, the sitting member, to the seat. Adopted.

The House agreed to all the Senate's amendments to the funding bill and it was then passed. After its passage Mr. Carlisle offered a bill amending the funding bill to make it conform to the amendments offered by the ways and means committee and providing that nothing in the bill shall be construed to repeal the sections of the revised statutes concerning the liquidation of national banks. The bill was passed without division....The deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the general appropriation bills, was passed.

A message from the President was received, vetoing the funding bill. The President's principal objection to the bill is its fifth section, about which he says in the veto: "While in my opinion it would be wise to authorize the secretary of the treasury in his discretion to offer to the public bonds bearing three and one-half per cent. interest in aid of refunding, I should not deem it my duty to interpose any constitutional objection to the passage of the present bill if it did not contain in its fifth section provisions which in my judgment seriously impair the value and tend to the destruction of the present national banking system of the country. This system has now been in operation almost twenty years. No safer or more beneficial banking system was ever established." Upon motion the message was laid upon the table....The House passed a congressional apportionment bill upon the basis of 319 members.

Mr. Hutchins, of New York, rose to a question of privilege and said that in attempting to enter the capitol at the Senate end he had been refused by an armed soldier until he had explained who he was. He then offered a resolution saying that the presence of soldiers there deserved the strongest censure. Several other members rose and said they too had been refused admission by soldiers....Resolutions of thanks to the speaker were adopted, only Mr. Young, of Ohio, dissenting, and at 12 o'clock in a brief speech Speaker Randall declared the House adjourned sine die.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

Senate Special Session.

After the proceedings had been opened by prayer Vice-President Arthur stated that he had received for presentation a number of petitions for special legislation, but that his own opinion, based upon the rules and precedents, was that these could not be presented at an extraordinary session of the Senate. On motion of Mr. Cockrell it was ordered that the petitions be retained by the Vice-President to be submitted by him at the next legislative session....Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, extending to Winfield Scott Hancock the privileges of the floor during his stay in Washington....A message was received from the President, and the Senate went into executive session to receive the cabinet nominations.

Days Without Nights.

There is nothing that strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden in June, than the absence of night. At Stockholm, for example, the sun goes down a little before 10 o'clock, P. M.; but he passes around the earth and is only just below the north pole a short time; there is a great brightness all night, and such that you can see to read at midnight.

There is a mountain at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, where, on the twenty-first of June, the sun does not go down at all. Travelers go there to see it. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It only occurs one night. The sun goes down to the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes it begins to rise.

At the North Cape, latitude seventy-five degrees, the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June it would be about twenty-five degrees above the horizon at midnight. The changes in those high latitudes, from summer to winter, are so great that we can have no conception of them. In the winter the sun disappears in the south and is not seen for six weeks. Then it just shows its face. Afterward it remains ten, fifteen or twenty minutes, and then descends, and finally it makes almost a circle around the heavens.

Animal life accommodates itself to these long days. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hours. They go to rest whether the sun goes down or not. The hens take to the trees about 7 o'clock P. M., and sit there until the sun is well up in the morning, and the people get into the habit of late rising too. Longfellow tells us of his visit to a village where, although the sun was shining, not a soul was to be seen in the streets.

Beauties of moral courage: "You look so happy that I suppose you have been to the dentist and had that aching tooth pulled, said a Galveston man to a friend with a swollen jaw. "It ain't that that makes me look happy. The toothaches a worse than ever, but I don't feel it." "How is that?" "Well, I feel so jolly because I have just been to the dentist and he was out," and the happy man cut a pigeon-wing on the sidewalk.—*Galveston News.*

THE NEW CABINET.

The following is a sketch of the lives of the members of the cabinet nominated by President Garfield:

SECRETARY OF STATE BLAINE.

James Gillespie Blaine, of Maine, the new secretary of state, was born in Washington county, Pa., January 31, 1830, being the great-grandson of Ephraim Blaine, Washington's commissary-general. He studied first at an Ohio school, then at Washington Presbyterian college, from which he was graduated about 1847, head of his class. Going west to Kentucky he taught school at Georgetown, and was professor at the Western Military academy; there he married, his wife being a Miss Harriet Stanwood. In 1853 he