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THE INAUGURAL.

Gentlemen of the Sen ite and House of Rep resentatives and Fellow Citizens :

Called by the people to perform, for a time, the functions of chief execusome of the principles that will guide me in the administration of the office.

I would first call attention to the bountiful manner in which a kind Providence has blessed our State and and endowed its people with benefits. We should never cease to make great ful acknowledgment of His overshadowing care. At periods like this there is a peculiar fitness in a public recognition of the goodness of that Supreme Being who has been our safeguard from calamity, and whose benefactions have attended us with unceasing constancy.

In the execution of the trust confided to me by the people, it shall be my constant endeavor to ascertain their will with accuracy, and carry it out with fidelity. For this purpose I solicit the freest communication beform me of their wishes. It will be my solicitude to strengthen and con-form the public faith in Democratic in-propriate legislation." Surely an honmy solicitude to strengthen and constitutions by demonstrating, in the sphere to which I have been appoint adequate effect to so wise and just a ted, their aptitude for recording and effecting the wishes of the people. Our government was constituted to give direct and prompt recognition to expressions of the popular will.

dent Jackson's first inaugural, in which he says: "The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters as well as new benefits into our system, and at great expense to the Commontoo legible to be overlooked, the task Their influence has extended itself into wealth, failed to apportion the State

recognizing this truth, so distributes cape, and none bear more than their just proportion. Our present system. State, county and township ramifications, is intricate, unequal and ill-digested. It is to be hoped the present Legislature will devise some method for a simpler and juster allotment of these burdens.

I shall urge the general assembly the passage of legislation necessary for rious forms of industry. Our own carrying into effect the provisions of the constitution of the State. The liar sources of mineral wealth, is exbenefits of some of the most salutary ceptionally prominent in this respect. sections of that instrument have not These accumulations of corporate and the laws needed for its complete en- concentrated at single establishments, that it is not the severity, so much as

left any visible effect. This is particularly true of article XVII of that in orate bodies of the State have escaped its limitations, and been exempted from its provisions. They have violated it constantly, defiantly and flagrandy. The people are entitled to have at least a fair trial made of their ability to bring the vast corporations they have created and fostered under their just regulation and control. article XVII of the constitution. and forbids nothing but what is clearly wrong. It simply requires corpora-tions to act justly, and treat all the people alike, with uniformity, fairness and impartiality It prohibits unfair discrimination against persons or places, forbids extortion, and seeks to ticle specifically commands the Legissection of the fundamental law. This leads me to sav that, in my

judgment, there is much to be done, in the way of legislation, to prevent the power of corporations from becoming I adopt, as of direct application to too vast and irresponsible. They are

ment shall be distributed with fairness, in government shall be distributed with fairness, in point the temper each party brings to upon the temper each party brings to people's right to honest and just represent the controversy. If passon shall rule, sentation. The members of the Legundary and simplicity in the will no good be accomplished; is lature should be torcibly impressed that taxation, and is distribution in such a manner as that, while all bear their just share of the common burdens, the criterion, then there can be no those shall contribute most who reduced doubt of equitable conclusions and the principles prompt at d just performance.

The exercise of the pardoning powceive most, and those suffer least who satisfactory determination. The peo- cr by the executive has been the subcan bear least. There is no more dif | ple, I am convinced, ask for nothing | ject of much public criticism. Nor is ficult problem in government than that unreasonable, if their fundamental law this recently only. So great had berelating to taxation. Revenue must be raised by the State for the efficient conduct of its affairs. Care should be taken, however, in the imposition of taxes, that we do not lose sight of those upon whom the imposition finally consolidated in open violation of law rests. The hand that pays the tax and to the public detriment. Citizens submitted to the executive for his asinto the treasury is not always the of the Commonwealth have recently hand that earned the contribution. invoked the interposition of the State such applications. Such a plan ought That system is most equitable which, authorities to prevent the continuance to result in fuller and more careful of this flagrant wrong. It is to be the taxing weight that none shall es- hoped the proceedings thus inaugurated will result in the vindication of the constitution, and establish the adequacy of its powers. Corporate lawlessness must be made as amenable to punishment as personal lawless-

With the augmentation of corporate power has arisin, also, other large accumulations of capital, devoted to vabeen secured by the people, because of other capital invested in the business the failure of the Legislature to pass enterprises, employ armies of workmen of law or fact. It has become a truism, forcement. The care bestowed by From this has arisen contests between the certainty, of punishment which the convention in framing the constitution, and the large majority of votes cast for it when before the people for its adoption, should have inspired their representatives in the assembly to prompt action in passing the measures need to give it full effect. Parsures need to give it full effect. Pa the convention in framing the consti- those who pay and those who receive

assertained in the most sacred way considered. These questions, at times, form. It has been in the great cen- grumpy old fellow reckoned his acassertained in the most sacred way known to Democratic governments. It does not become the representatives of the people, to question or evade uch a law. Their single duty is to obey it.

| A considered these questions at times, the people in the people of the people obey it.

So ne of the sections of the constitution from which most go of was expected, and most could be secured, have the discussion as yet yeilded no measure at benefit, or as yet yeilded no measure at benefit, or as yet yeilded no measure at benefit, or the intrigues of politicians, and injects rashness and passion into a discussion of the secured for its. There was a considerable lot of 'em which has peculiar need for calmness, strument, regulating railroad and deliberation and dispassionate reason, canal companies. By tacit consent, a For government to shut its eyes and tive of the State. I follow an o'd and construction of that article has been close its cars to complaints and retirespected custom in briefly stating acquiesced in by which the great cortions of any body of its citizens is folly. such a course corrects nothing and settles nothing. Particularly should heed be given to the appeals of so large and important a part of the community as those depending for sub-sistence upon the wages of toil. Labor honored statesman of our own country has said: "Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves the higher conarticle XVII of the constitution. It sideration." But the consideration commands nothing but what is right, given to such matters should be delibthorough and systematic, if it is to be stances, the power previously confer-lasting and effectual. I cannot but red upon cities to regulate matters the lot! No, I never heered tell of him. system is capable of providing some other remedy than the bayonet for the prevent monopolies and compel the tent to deal with this matter fairly and the general assembly. It is this legis creatures of the law, who owe their effectively, without injustice to the lation from a distance that has caused tween the people and the executive, and its wrongs redressed. The people and the executive, breath to the people, to be law obedinated by the controversy. Upon the wisdom of cipalities, and that should be stopped every facility which will tend to into harass and oppress. The same are the legislative department rests, in the legislative department rests and the legislative department rests are department rests. first instance, the responsibility for a ple of cities who best know their own

proper solution of this question.

The Assembly has also failed to enforce by appropriate legislation a number of other provisions of the constitution, and pass laws the enactment of

The salaries of certain judges of the officers responsible to the people whose Commonwealth have not been fixed servants they are, and who would thu by the Legislature, and they have have in their own hands the power t been receiving compansation almost correct the evils under which the the present time, a sentence from President a new element in our modern civilizad without authority of law, and by the suffer.

tion of officials.

The people demand that the burdens, as well as the benefits, of govern
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The people demand that the burdens as well as the benefits as the ben

sistance in determining the merits of consideration, and decisions more in times in teaching music at seminaries accordance with the dictates of justice and humanity. I do not believe, however, that the pardon board was intended to be a court of last resort for reviewing the le, ality of the judgments of the courts below, and their decisions upon points of law and the weight of evidence. Our system of judicature, with its justices, juries, judges and supreme court provides the proper tribunals for the trial of causes, and has the confidence of the community. Their judgments should not be lightly treated, or disturbed without whelming reason. The pardon board is not a court for the trial of questions

ernment have become alarmed for its | There was a considerable lot of 'em permanence. In my judgment, the best corrective for many of these now, what became of him?" On, he evils is enlarged and freer local selfgovernment. limitations the State should empower table." municipal corporations to regulate their own affairs. In this Commonwealth, at least, many of the most prolific sources of abuse have been they tell me, down in York state."

Tastened on cities by the Legislature Do you know what became of the of the State, from which the people of thers?" said the god-like Dan, in a have sought to relieve themselves in more depressed voice. "No, I don't. demands for the repeal of the obnox | Gee, there! Not much good I guess ions legislation. Many of their concerns are under the direction of officers who owe no responsibility to the corporations they serve. In some in at last, "Danell? Danell? Oh! I exclusively affecting the convenience and comfort of their own citizens, has Mr. Webster always enjoyed this story been taken from them by their own citizens, has been taken from them by wants, should be allowed to spend their own money, fix the salaries of in accordance with the spirit of ou which is enjoined by that instrument, institutions and would make loc

I look forward with bright antic ntion to the future of our Commwealth. Her possibilities are gra is to executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform.

This task, clearly set before him, the present executive will realously strive and of life. Their motions not only after the great centres of money and been doubt of the particular subjects as to which the public auxiety for improvement has manifested itself. These are well defined. The method of accomplishment is a question for the legislative wisdom ultimately to determine. So far as the limits of an address, like this will permit, let make helpits to meeter eform.

The people demand the abolition of needer eform.

The people demand the abolition of needers eform.

The people demand the abolition of moneys: a public perform thing in the expenditure of moneys as mothers and the efficiency of the evil-gase of the expension of officials.

At the proper time I may transmit to the Assembly some furnity of such people demand state the discretion of officials. beyond those of almost any or her ster States. Let it always be remebered by all citizens, that intelligen lous attention and constant support of every one who is called upon to make,

expound, execute or obey the laws. A Novel Wedding.

Discarding the Gorb of a Sister of Charity for a Bridge Veil.

BALTIMORE, Jan., 5 .- An unusual wedding ceremony was quietly per-formed at the Archicpiscopal resideuce, in this city, last Sunday, the particulars of which were only made public to-day. The bride is Miss Liz er romantic. She entered the order of the Sisters of Charity when about twenty years of age and during her sisterhood was engaged at different times in teaching music at seminaries in Mobile, Milwaukee, Chicago and Mount De Sales, Baltimore. Several years ago she became seriously ill and her father obtained permission from the her father obtained permission from the Church authorities to remove her and on recovering at first announced bood. Her father became ill, however and she pursed him back to health. and she pursed him back to health. Then she went to visit a friend in Then she went to visit a friend in Washington, where she met Mr Moore. Friendship riperued into love Washington, where Moore. Friendship ripened into love She concluded to leave the sisterhood, received a dispensation to that effect, by a Catholic priest.

ged and freer local self-Beyond a few general Man of property—he is. Quite respec-tive." "And the second son?" "He "And the second son?" was a good looking one, Beauty Bill they called him. Well, he turned out fair enough. Sharp business man, they tell me, down in York state." cracking his whip over his oxen. Mr. Webster strolled alogside him. "There but I should infer he went to the dogs' as keerly as any of his hearers.

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