

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

His Inauguration at Washington To-day.

A VERY SENSIBLE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, March 4—2 p. m.—President Garfield delivered his inaugural address this afternoon. In it he says: "The supremacy of the nation and its laws should be no longer the 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. The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficial effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from perpetual danger of war and dissolution. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern community. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable. There was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchisement of the colored race in the United States. The emancipated race deserve the generous encouragement of all good men."

ALL CLASSES TO BE TREATED ALIKE.

So far as my authority can lawfully extend they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the constitution and laws. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that the question of 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 law, but the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. For the north and south alike there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation and of states and all the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of gold and silver, 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 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.

REFUNDING THE DEBT.

The refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of the National Bank notes, thus distributing the business of the country. 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. As the Government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and the benefit of commerce, so it should give its tillers of the soil the light of practical science and experience.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Our manufactures are rapidly making us industrially independent. Its steady and healthy growth should be maintained, our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and interior water ways and by an increase of our tonnage on the ocean. The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the voyage around Cape Horn by constructing ship canals or railways across the isthmus which unites the two continents. None of the plans have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The subject is one which will immediately engage the attention of the Government with a view to the thorough protection of American interests. We will urge no narrow policy nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route.

THE MORMON SCANDAL.

It is a reproach to the Government that in the most populous of territories 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. It is the duty of Congress to prohibit within its jurisdiction all the criminal practices of that class which destroy the family relations and endanger the social order.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. 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 the terms for which the incumbents have been appointed.

MANY GOOD PROMISES.

It will be the purpose of my administration to maintain 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 expenditures of the Government, and to require honest and faithful service of all Executive officers, remembering that the officers were created not for the benefit of the incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the Government. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of the administration, and above all upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their Government, reverently invoke the support and blessing of Almighty God."

THE NEW CABINET.

Indications were strong that James has been substantially decided upon for the Post Office Department, and that the only serious remaining uncertainty is as to the navy, for which a new name appears,

that of Judge Gresham (Indiana). It is believed the Cabinet stands: State, Blaine; Treasury, Allison; War, Lincoln; Postmaster-General, James; Interior, Hunt; Attorney-General, MacVeagh.

Fresh Fashions.

New towels have Roman borders. Roman sashes are worn by little girls. Fencing lessons have become popular with young women.

Scotch caps, with projecting plumes, are worn by young ladies. Ladies' new collars are low at the throat and high at the back of the neck. Imported percales and satens are in plaid designs, with borders for trimmings. A great deal of straw lace in intricate patterns is shown with the new millinery goods.

Most of the new dresses for school-girls are double-breasted and furnished with large buttons.

Gay shaded pompons of old gold, red or blue, are furnished to be mixed with flowers on new hats. Lambrequins of plush to cover small tables, brackets and mantles, are used in handsome bed-rooms.

Colored canton flannels are made into curtains for libraries; they look as well as plush, and are less expensive.

The poke with higher brim and narrower sides is among the latest bonnets. It is more conspicuous than ever. Hanging clusters of small fruit mingled with snowy flowers and green leaves will be much used on the new bonnets.

A number of the new figures on spring cambrio are exact copies of wedge-shaped cuneiform figures seen on Assyrian antiquities.

A bird's nest is the latest form of a wall bracket. It should rest against a velvet shield or a tiny mirror, and is sometimes filled with flowers.

New engagement rings, a slender coil of gold, are finished at one end by a large solitaire diamond, and at the other by a pearl of equal size.

Doylies for finger bowls are worked on fine snowy linen with washable silks, violets, swamp rushes and partridge vine with scarlet, being all embroidered in natural colors.

A lady who aims at being the best dressed woman in Philadelphia appeared lately in a dress of white embroidered velvet, covered with crystal trimming and pearl fringe. It was so heavy that she could barely waddle about, but as it was the dress of the evening she went home happy.

Sunlit Rooms.

No article of furniture should be put in a room that will not stand sunlight, for every room in a dwelling should have the windows so ranged that sometime during the day a flood of sunlight will force itself into the apartment. The importance of admitting the light of the sun freely to all parts of our dwellings cannot be too highly estimated. Indeed perfect health is nearly as dependent on pure sunlight as it is on pure air. Sunlight should never be uncomfortable to the eyes. And walks should be in bright sunlight, so that the eyes are protected by veil or parasol when inconveniently intense.

A sun bath is of more importance in preserving a healthful condition of the body than is generally understood. It costs nothing, and that is a misfortune, for people are deluded with the idea that those things only can be good or useful which cost money. But remember that pure water, fresh air and sunlit houses, kept free from dampness, will secure you from many heavy bills of the doctors, and give you health and vigor, which no money can procure.

It is a well established fact that people who live much in the sun are usually stronger and more healthy than those whose occupations deprive them of sunlight. And certainly there is nothing strange in the result, since the same law applies with equal force to nearly every animate thing in nature. It is quite easy to arrange an isolated dwelling so that every room in it may be flooded with sunlight sometime in the day, and it is possible that many town houses could be so built as to admit more light than they now receive.—Builder and Woodworker.

New Treatment for Diphtheria.

The New York Times of Tuesday says that diphtheria, which still prevails in and about that city to an alarming extent, has been unusually malignant this winter, and various methods of treatment have been adopted to check it. One suggested by a peculiar case in the west may prove to be of great advantage. A young man whose arm had been amputated was attacked by the disease before the limb healed and the physician observed that diphtheritic matter appeared on the arm where it was severed, in place of depositing itself as usual in the throat, and the case proved to be a very mild one. The doctor profited by this strong intimation from nature, to whom many of his profession pay very little heed, and when next called to visit a diphtheritic patient blistered his chest. There most of the deposits showed themselves, and the patient speedily recovered. Hence it is inferred that the disorder generally affects the throat on account of the thinness of its lining, and not because it is a part of its morbid law to do so. When the blister breaks the epidermis, the tenderness of that portion of the body draws the virus in the system thither instead of to the throat, as ordinarily.

SENSATIONAL MARRIAGES.—An exchange says: We have had accounts recently of a marriage on the ice and a marriage by telegraph—the minister in the latter case being at one end of the wire, while the bride and groom were at the other. Marriage by telephone is another modern fashion; and in summer marriage in a balloon is sometimes resorted to. Such performances do not give the impression of an overwhelming sense of solemnity on the part of the people thus married. But it is to be observed that there are preachers and magistrates willing to turn the ceremony into a sensation.

We may now count upon a period of violent vicissitudes of temperature—a thermometric seesaw, in which polar and equatorial winds rapidly alternate. A British scientist tells us that one of these sudden and intense alternations in 1860 "occasioned more deaths than happens when cholera or any other pestilence stalks over the land," and it is proverbial that March makes "a fat churchyard."

LATEST SCOTTISH NEWS.

The rental of Argyll's 175,000 acres is \$250,000 yearly.

The Caledonian Canal is now clear of ice, and through navigation has been resumed.

So far the fishing season has been an unfortunate one for the Caithness fisherman. The salmon fishing has commenced in Scotland, but the reports are not promising as yet.

A new trade has just sprung up in Scotland. They are raising Shetland ponies for exportation to America.

From all accounts sheep stock have survived the heavy snowfalls in Argyllshire better than was first expected.

Mr. Barlow's estimate of the total cost of rebuilding the Tay bridge, at a height of seventy-seven feet, amounts to £700,000.

A more hopeful feeling has for sometime existed in the linen trade in Fife, but the orders hitherto placed have not come up to expectations.

The Scotch herring fisheries were a great success last year, surpassing all previous seasons and amounting to 1,500,000 barrels, worth about \$7,000,000 for the cured product.

Rev. Henry White, the popular and energetic chaplain of the Savoy, desires to obtain funds for the erection of a suitable monument to Gavin Douglas, the famous Bishop of Dunkeld, who is buried beneath the chancel of his chapel.

A Kincairdineshire man was expressing to his minister the high opinion he had of his personal values, and wound up his eulogy by saying, "An' I, always and specially likeet your sterling independence, sir; I hae eye said, sir, that ye neither fear God nor man!"

There is no hope of saving the remnant of the Solway viaduct, injured during the late floods. Forty spans have already fallen, and many pillars are broken in the part still standing. The central fragment of the viaduct is so rickety that it was expected to fall any moment.

The northeast corner of Scotland appears very prolific in the production of heroes for Dr. Smiles to write his charming biography on. We have had Edward, the Banff naturalist; Dick, the Thurso baker and geologist; and now we have John Duncan, the Alford weaver and botanist.

A deputation of Scotch members waited upon the Premier lately to urge the appointment of a Minister to represent Scotch affairs in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone stated that the present was not a favorable time for making such a proposal, as all the expectations of the Government with regard to public business had been frustrated.

Bankruptcy, says a correspondent, is unknown among the Orkney farmers. I am told, and the amount of money deposited by them and the "peerie lairds" in the different banks at Kirkwall, Stromness, and St. Margaret's Hope seems almost incredible—nearly a million sterling! During four months knocking about pretty well all through the islands I never once saw a barefooted man, woman or child, nor was I once accosted by a beggar.

A series of extraordinary outrages is reported from Edinburgh. At an early hour the other evening Mr. Robert Veitch, a commercial traveller, was pounced upon by two men in the Queensferry road, and being near his home he raised an alarm, and brought the members of his family to his assistance. The men fired revolvers, and Mr. Veitch was wounded in the head, his sister was shot in the neck and right leg, and his father had some of his clothes shot through. A little later a Mr. Dick was attacked and robbed by two men, supposed to be the assailants of the Veitch family, and afterwards a vanman was maltreated and plundered.

Erbery at Elections.

One of the principal points in the Attorney-General's bill in England for the better preventing of illegal practices at elections is the restriction placed upon the amount of each candidate's expenditure. Exclusive of personal disbursements and returning officer's charges, the expenses of a candidate in a constituency of not more than 2,000 electors is limited by the bill to £350—or £100 for printing, advertising, stationery and postage, and £250 for all other expenses. In the case of constituencies containing more than 2,000 electors the maximum sum authorized to be spent is £380, with a further sum of £30 for every additional 1,000 electors above 2,000. A candidate must not expend himself more than £20 in personal disbursements, and if he incurs any further expenditure of that description it must be paid by his election agent. The Parliamentary return of election expenses at the last general election has not yet been issued, but at the previous general election, in 1874, the contested county elections of England and Wales cost the candidates on an average very nearly £3,000 apiece, while the average sum spent by each candidate in the case of the borough contests was close upon £800. These figures, however, give a very imperfect notion of the enormous sums spent on some elections. The contest for the northern division of Durham cost the four candidates in 1874 over £28,000, or £7,000 apiece, while Lord Castlereagh spent no less than £9,346 on his unsuccessful attempt to secure one of the seats in the southern division of that county.

An Enormous Tree

The specimen cut from an oak tree which grew near Kossuth, in the county of Waterloo, so much admired by the members of the Local Legislature on their late visit to Guelph, the Mercury says, was estimated to be 375 years old. The tree stood 135 feet from top to toe; girthed 17 feet 9 inches inside the bark 2 inches from the ground, the bark being 4 inches thick 10 feet up. The stem was straight and branchless for 66 feet, and gave measurable timber 50 feet atop of that. Not a flaw, nor punk, nor rotten hole of any sort disfigured this magnificent specimen. The contents of the stem proper are 530 cubic feet, and 90 for top timber—in all 620. Laid down at Liverpool, it is worth \$450. Weight, fifteen tons.

—Every event of life affords a certain amount of happiness. The captain of a ship declared that his crew were the happiest set of men in the world. He had just flogged six of them and they were happy that it was over, and the rest were all happy because they had escaped.

TEA TABLE GOSSIP.

Sleeves of ball dresses are to be half-long.

Woollen dresses are made with plaited skirts.

For visiting, the polonaise bodice is high at the neck.

Talmage calls a newspaper "a pulpit on the wing."

The night horse becomes an off one when he runs away.

A sociable man is one who, when he has ten minutes to spare, goes and bothers somebody who hasn't.

The fool buyeth an umbrella, but the prudent man knoweth a trick worth two of that.—Shakespeare.

—Before promising a woman to love only her, one should have seen them all, or should see only her.—A. Dupuy.

—At 20 man is less a lover of woman than of women; he is more in love with the sex than the individual, however charming she may be.

The highest mark of esteem a woman can give a man is to ask his friendship, and the most signal proof of her indifference is to offer him hers.

—She: "Mr. Slow, are those two men that have just passed brothers?" He: "I saw—know that one of them is; but I'm not sure of the other."

—Bridget, I cannot allow you to receive your lover in the kitchen any longer.

—It's very kind of you, ma'am, but he's almost too bashful to come into the parlor.

—It would save a deal of trouble and endless mistakes if men had their names emblazoned on their shirt fronts, and ladies theirs embroidered on the bosoms of their dresses.

—Money does everything for a man," said an old gentleman, pompously. "Yes," replied the other man, "but money won't do as much for a man as some men will do for money."

—Apostrophe by a vain man: "Oh, nose! I am so proud of thee, As any mountain of its snows; I gaze on thee, and feel that joy—A Roman knows!"

—It has been proposed that farmers should pay their daughters for labor as they do their sons, and allow them some social freedom, in order to prevent them from longing for city life and seeking it.

The journeymen bakers of Toronto want only 12 hours' work per day, \$12 a week for foremen, and \$10 for second hands. They have been working from 14 to 18 hours daily and getting therefor only \$10 and \$7. Only five houses have refused the demands of the union, which numbers 60 or 70 men.

—Mrs. Lalonde, of Montreal, who is suing for a separation from her husband, took the extraordinary method of seizing all his property on Saturday before judgment, including a large manufacturing establishment employing a great many operatives, none of whom can be paid until the case is argued in court on Tuesday.

—If you'll pick the daisies I'll weave the chains," was the merry suggestion of the fair and curly-haired little one to the brown and ruddy-cheeked boy with a pineapple cut. And it is ever thus, we thought, the man as well as the girl weaves the chains, and the daisies are white and the links golden, no matter how old we grow.

The Orillia Times puts in a strong protest against the proposal to lower Lake Simcoe and the other lakes in the same chain, in order to reclaim certain lands now covered with water in the upper part of the county of York. The Times says to lower Lake Couchiching three feet would completely destroy the beauty of that sheet as well as ruin the business of Orillia, the people of which had a vested right in the lake level as it now is.

DID HE LOVE HER?

I stood by her side when the tide came in,
With his creeping kiss and his wailing moan;
I held her fast—was she mine to win?
Might I call her in some days my own?

I looked in the depth of her hazel eyes—
Close to our feet crept the restless sea—
In the tender tones that fond hearts prize
I told her how fair she was to me.

I praised the grace of her queenly head—
The flashing waves sung low and sweet—
The bright eyes shone at the words I said,
While the light foam nestled about her feet.

I praised the sheen of her chestnut hair—
Never a word she said to me,
But closer she crept to my side down there,
By the restless, tossing, moaning sea.

Her father came stealthily over the sand,
And just as I tenderly called her "mine,"
He lifted me clear of the tide-wet land—
And the size of his boot was number nine.

—Even a simple rope, knotted at intervals of two feet, is much to be preferred to a wild jump from a high window in case of a hotel fire. It does not cost much, and even though it may never be called upon in those hotels that escape the visitation of the fire fiend, it has a suggestiveness to hotel suicides that might lead them to jump out of the window with it around their necks, and thus save the cleaning up of the mass which these worthies are wont to make in the rooms.

NOVELTIES.

A shaggy hat and a seat of plush,
A touch of gold and a dash of red,
The trim caught up with a fox's brush,
A tiger's claw or an owl's head,
Broadcaped caps of delicate shade,
With drooping, fluttering ostrich plumes,
And creamy laces, skillfully made
By foreign hands or domestic looms.

You may wear, for luck, a horse's shoe,
A crescent moon or a clover leaf,
A heart with an arrow running through,
Or thistled crest of a Highland chief;
And amber spiders, with ruby eyes,
Abominably venomous and big,
And bees and beetles and butterflies,
And, queerer than all, a gilded pig.

To fit the most fastidious feet
Are the hand-embroidered silken hose,
And never were handkerchiefs so complete
For Fashion's hypercritical nose.
For buttons are carved in arabesque,
The robes are embossed with pearls and jet;
But skeleton forms become grotesque
Arrayed in the Jersey stockingette.

The ribboned sashes and ties and loops
Are woven, with gold and silver thread,
In peacecock's plumes or in floral groups,
Or with Oriental palm leaves spread.
The leopard's and tiger's course is run,
While tropical birds, whose song is done,
Enliven our gloomy winter weather.

Society's fancies wax and wane,
And the mind of man is taxed in vain
To fill the demand for something new,
So he models afresh with cunning skill
The wonders of sky and earth and sea,
And shapes them over to suit the will
And humor the whims of the powers that be.

Thomas Carlyle.

(From Punch.)

Shut fast the door! Let not our vulgar din
Vex the long rest of patriarchal age;
But one step more eternal peace to win,
England's Philosopher! old Chelsea's Sage!

How they will greet him! when he hears the
home
Where dwell the deathless spirits of the dead—
Goethe and Schiller, sovereign souls, will come
To crown with immortelles his honored head.

Out from the unknown shore the heroes past—
Cromwell of England, Frederick the Great—
Will lead the grand procession and recast
The roll of genius that he joined so late.

What will his message be, from life to death
Grand hero worshipper of years ago?
"Is England true?" they'll ask him in one
breath.
"Faithful to history?" He'll answer "No!"

To this indictment he must pledge his word—
What warrant else could an historian sign?
He lived through England's triumph, but he
heard
With dying ears the shudder of decline.

Perchance the revolution and the shame
That like black shadows crossed the Commons' floor,
Were spared him dying! Whisper not their
name—
Shut fast the door. He's sleeping. Close the
door.

A MONTH OF MYSTERY.

Confinement of a Young Woman of New York in Some Unknown Place for More than Thirty Days—Her Release as Mysterious as her Captivity.

Marion Calisch, a 17 year old girl, who disappeared from her home in Hoboken, New York, Jan. 19th, was discovered at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second street at midnight recently by a gentleman whom she asked to get her a coach. She stated her name, and was given into the hands of the police who restored her to her parents. Miss Calisch claims that she lost consciousness somehow on the day of her disappearance, and when she recovered, found herself in a locality strange to her, and attended by a colored woman. She was confined to the room, but not injured or insulted, till the night referred to. Being taken to a police station, the girl, much agitated, told the following story: "I was troubled sometime with malaria before leaving home on the day mentioned, and seem to have lost my memory, for all I can say is I travelled a great deal, and only remember awakening at what seems to have been a long time after leaving home and finding myself in a room with a colored woman and a white woman. They had taken my sash and outer clothing, and I was in bed at the time. They did not seem to hinder my departure, but would not give me my clothes. I then asked them if they would telegraph my folks, and this they promised to do, which I believed they did. They kept telling me different stories every day, however, until I finally demanded to be taken home. At first they refused, and said my folks did not want me, or they would call, as they had telegraphed for them, but on my insisting they at last said all right, and last night about 8 o'clock ordered a carriage. Three of us entered and drove about sometime, when I began to think they were fooling me. When we were passing the corner of Forty-sixth street and Fifth Avenue I opened the door quickly and sprang out. Where I ran to I don't know, but strolled about until this gentleman (pointing to Mr. Harris) found me trying to get home."

The young woman persisted in the truth of her story, and said repeatedly that she thought she must have been under the influence of some drug, for many things occurred which she could not remember. She was then requested to wait in the captain's room until her folks called, which they did about 2 o'clock this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Calisch and a brother of the girl called together, and an affecting scene ensued. The mother of the young girl clasped her to her breast and embraced her convulsively, while she sobbed with joy, crying, "My poor daughter, my poor daughter." The father and brother also exhibited considerable feeling and embraced her and kissed her several times. Their joy at finding her seemed unbounded, and, calling a carriage, the father and reunited family hastily drove away.

Sermons in Monkey.

In the streets of Lahore, according to an Anglo-Indian contemporary, the popular amusement of late has been a satirical representation of the Afghan war. A performing monkey is ordered by his master to show how the British marched into Afghanistan. "The monkey came jumping along, dressed up for the occasion in all the bravery of red coat, yellow trousers, plumed hat and an old toy-gun. He strutted about to a lively accompaniment on the tom-tom and ever and anon would make a rush with his gun at any unfortunate who happened to come in his way, stroking a pair of false moustaches and looking fiercely round upon the rabble." Orders were then given to show how the British came back from Cabul. The monkey divested himself of his gorgeous uniform, and, snatching up a dirty old rag, came forward once more with slow and tottering steps. Covering his face with the rag he skulked along until he got behind shelter. The roars of laughter which greeted this suggestive little comedy were well deserved. When the monkey-like trick of invading Afghanistan was resolved upon, the ignominious sequel of an inevitable withdrawal was plainly foreseen and indeed announced in advance by the late Government. The laughter of the Lahore rabble enables us to estimate the prestige which we have gained by that madcap enterprise.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A CHIEFTAIN TO CHILDREN.—There has been considerable excitement lately about "Breaches of privilege" in Parliament. The Irish have raised the cry; but the Scotch will not be silent when there is a question about touching their distinctive Tartan, which, I'd have you to recollect, sir, must be ranked under the same title. Think twice before you venture on abolishing the Tartan, which my countrymen have gloriously worn in time of war or in time of Trays.—Punch.

One of the most successful bear hunts on record has been made by three members of the British embassy in St. Petersburg. In four days' shooting the party, consisting of Lord Dufferin, Lieutenant-Colonel Villiers and Mr. Kennedy, bagged eleven bears.