## Immitatury Clianicle

Vol. VI



## President Cleveland's

Inaugural Address.

Hellow Citizens: In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen I am about to suphe manifertation of the will of a great and free people. In the exereise of their power and right of self-government, they have committed to one trust, and be here consecrates himself to their service. impressive ceremony adds little to the This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which 1 conland. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may sufier; and engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare.
Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made: but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of a tovernment by the people. In each succeeding principle needs no apology, and that in its fearess and faithful application is to be found the surest guarantee of good government.
But the best results in the operation of a Government, wheroin every citizenhas a share, largely depend upon a proper limitation of purely parisan zeal and effort, and a correct appreciation of he time when the heat of the partisan
merged in the patriotism of the citizen.
To-day the execntive branch of the Government os transferred to new keeping. But this is still the Government of all the people, and it should be none the less an object of affectionate solicitade. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and the planted by an ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will, and a sober, conscientious concern tor the general weal. Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust, and determine, with manly confidence in one another, 10 work out harmonionsly the achievements of our national destiny,
we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.
On thls ausplcions occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the Constitution, which. launched by the founders of the Repnblic, and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and aspiratious of a great people through foreign conficis and the perils of dome.tic strife and vicissitudes.
By the Father of his Country our Constitution was commended for adoption as " the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concossion." In the same spirit it shonld be administered, in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of ournational life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests smbject to Federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give as no fear that " the greatest good to the greatest number whil fall to be acthat spirit of amity and mutual concession shali prevail in which the Constitution had its birth.If this involves the sure ender or postponement of private interests and the abandonment of local
advantages, compensation will be found in the advantages, compensation will be found in the
assurance that thus the common interest is subassurance that thus the common interest
served and the general welfare advanced.
In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the Constitution, a careful observance of the distiaction between the powers granted to the Federal Government and those reserved to the states or to the people, and by a cantions appreciation of those functions which, by the signed to the executive branch of the Government.
But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, grotect, and defend the Constitution of the United tates, only assumes the solemnobligation which every patriotic citizen on the farm, in the workshould share with him. The Constitntion which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours; the Government you have chosen him to adminster for a time is yours; the suffrage which executes the will of freemen is yours; the laws and the entire scheme of onr civilrule, from the town meetis to the State Capitols and the National Capitol Chief Magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all. Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and a close scrutiny of its public servants, and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil polity, municipal, state and the inspiration of our faith in the republic.

It is the duty of those serving the people in public places to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the Government, economically administered, becanse this bounds the right of ine Government to exact tribute from the and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suiter to the operation of a republican form of government, and most compatible with the mission of the American people, Those who gre selected, for a limited time, to manage public affiairs are still of the people, and
may do mach by their example to encourage, consisfently with the dignity of their official functious, that plain way of life which among their fellow-citizens aids integrity and promotes thrift The prosperity.
The genins of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which of the resources of our vast territory dictate the scrupnlous a voidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions, and the prosperity of our repnblic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our known love of Justice and by our power. It is the policy of peace
suitable to our interests. It is the policy nentrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions uponother continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe, of Washington, and Jefferson: "Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; onfangling alliances with none.
A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the perple demands that our finances shalf be as shall secure the safety and confidence of buslness interests and make the wages of labor ure and steady, and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from innecessary taxation, having a due regard to the employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury to tempt extravagance and waste, Care for the property of the nation, and for the needs of future eftlers, requires that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and anlawfil occupation.
ndians withince of the people demands that the Indians within our boumdaries shall be fairly and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship; and that polygamy in the Territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed. The the immigration of a servile class to conpete with American labor with no intention of acquiring citizensnip, and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization.
The people demand reform in the administration of the Government and the application of business principles to publicaffairs. As a means to this
end, civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employees who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise and the vicious method of those who expect such rewards. And
those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency, or the surrender of honest political belief,
In the administration of a Government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men there protection of the freedmen in their rimhts the their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the Constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fltmess for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to ail we and charges them with These topics, and the
wants of an active and entsantiand ever varying may well reccive the attention and the patriotic endeavors of all who make and execute the Federal law. Our duties are practical, and call for industrious application, an intelligent perception of the claims of ptiblic office, and, above
all, a firm determination, by united action, to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vonchsafed to man. And let us not trust to human effort alone; but, humbly acknowledging the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the restiny of nations and who has at all times been His aid and His blessing upon our labors.

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## HOSTETERTS



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